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MAS HYMN.... By Alfred Domett.

lm and silent night!—
dred years and fifty-three
en growing up to might,
was queen of land and sea!
s heard of clashing wars,
ded o'er the hushed domain;
llas, Jove and Mars,
disturbed their ancient reign,
the solemn midnight.

Centuries ago!

n the calm and silent night!
nator of haughty Rome
nt urged his chariot's flight,
lordly revel rolling home,
hal arches gleaming, swell
reast with thoughts of boundless sway,
wed the Roman world afar!
ltry province far away,
n the solemn midnight,

Centuries ago!

that province far away
l plodding home a weary boor;
k of light before him lay,
through a half-shut stable door
his path. He paused, for naught
what was going on within;
en the stars, his only thought;
air how calm, and cold, and thin,
n the solemn midnight.

Centuries ago!

nge indifference!—low and high
sed over common joys and cares;
th was still, but knew not why;
world was listening—unawares!
in a moment may precede
hat shall thrill the world forever!
still moment none would heed,
doom was linked, no more to sever
n the solemn midnight.

Centuries ago!

calm and solemn night!
sand bells ring out, and throw
yous peals abroad, and smile
arkness, charmed and holy now!
ght that erst no shame had worn,
a happy name is given:
hat stable lay, new-born,
peaceful Prince of earth and heaven
n the solemn midnight.

Centuries ago!

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

IETH ANNUAL REPORT
Alabama Conference Missionary Society.

mplative Christian mind can not
present aspects of the world with-
l emotion. The physical, intel-
moral condition of the various
races of men, viewed in comparis-
tian and anti-Christian, is one of
regnant subjects for thought and
l inquiry, and is suggestive of
and considerations both sad and
Look at the wretched state of the
millions of pagans, the stultified
re than one hundred millions of
ans, the distracted state of the
, less or more, of Jews, the de-
of two hundred millions of mis-
l unbelievers, living under gov-
ed, by misnomer, Christian; then
e countries where the Gospel has
and where the religion of the Bi-
ed in its purity, and where the
are obeyed by a goodly propor-
people, and note the harmonious
pparently antagonistic agencies,
centrifugal influence called pro-
equally powerful centripetal
ed conservatism, developing the
l and unexampled resources of
ion and glory: note these as-
is comparison, and what is the
re we not forced to conclude
e is slowly, but surely, working
tion of prophecy. The nation
hat will not serve thee shall
ose nations shall be utterly
ople also shall be all right-
l inherit the land forever!"
worldly-wise man, a political
not enter into this survey and
parison, without being con-
tter are more excellent than
are indebted to their religion.
rity. But the Christian phi-
t stop at this point. He will
e if all nations, and kindreds,
d tongues are not entitled to
dvantages inherited by the fa-
ether or not they are all alike
development and progression.
e the charter by which those
e blessings in question make
im, and he will discover that
can be, no spiritual monopoly
s. The salvation designed for
e human family is designed for
ld, without the exception of a
al. And it is not only designed
species, but the responsibility
men see the opulence of the
and to extend to them all the
blood-bought boon, is actually
every man who has been made
reof. This burden of the Lord
liar weight upon all those who
d to the ministry of reconcili-
e soldiers of the Cross, and if
ow their duty, they must not
the probable results of this or
upon the foe; their business
d of Waterloo once nervously
an unsoldierly officer in the
their duty is *to see to their*
and to govern themselves
ye into all the world, and
el to every creature; these
g orders, and no considera-
the magnitude of the un-
fficulties of the operation,
of failure, should for a mo-
k from the heroic enterprise,
in the holy crusade. Go ye,
is the command. Lo, I am
is the promise. As truly as
rth shall be filled with the
d; there is the oath, the stip-
uaranty of ultimate success.
no other warrant; we ought
ously concerned for any other
t.

Nevertheless, if the movements of the Church, if the developments of the world, at any time, exhibit such facts or phenomena as might constitute the ground of special, extraordinary effort, it is proper for us to be influenced by them. It is, indeed, our duty to search them out and set them in order, that our zeal may be thereby inflamed.

The present time, if we are not mistaken, affords such supervenient considerations, as might be brought to act as powerful motives to enlarged and sustained effort in the cause of the world's conversion.

In the first place, look at the accelerated movements of the age. The present age has no precedent; there is no period like it in the annals of the past; the dreams of poets can not furnish its parallel. They had their golden age: their silver, brazen, iron ages. But what shall we call the present age? Without controversy, it is an age of gold. Talk not of Havilah and Ophir, Sheba and Uphaz: our gold-hunters would scarcely consider the *placers* of those ancient Californias and Australias deserving regard; and the *Pactoli aurum* becomes the worthless sand of Sarabat alongside of the "gold, yellow, glittering, precious gold" of Sutter's mill-race or Forester's Creek.

An age of gold, indeed, when the mines yield us precious metals, chiefly gold, to the value of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars per annum. How different from the golden age of the poets, which was utterly innocent of any use, or even knowledge, of this or any other metal. Curious enough, they adjourn the discovery of gold to the iron age; and, instead of locating the placers by sunny fountains and sparkling streams, the place them, *Stygiis umbris*, by the river of Hell. They make its discovery at once they effect and the cause of man's degeneracy. They thought iron bad enough, but gold is more mischievous still. Now it can not be denied that ours is an iron as well as a golden age. We make our roads of iron, our machinery for locomotion, annihilating time and space, as well by sea as by land, is of iron: we have sought out thousands of inventions in which iron is the staple material: it is, in a word, the type of physical progression; the age of progress is essentially an iron age.

Paradoxical as all this would have seemed to the poets of antiquity, it is perfectly plain to us. Virgil tells us, in his Pollio, that when the Golden Age shall have a reinstauration, when the godlike Saturnius shall have grown to ripened manhood, there will be no further use for iron or for gold: the bounty of nature, and the recovered virtue of our race, will dispense alike with all the instruments of warfare, the implements of husbandry, and the appliances of commerce. But he shrewdly says, that during his minority the "Saturnian times" will be golden, but not without some alloy of the baser metals. The merchant shall still plow the seas for gain, the agriculturist shall still vex the ground for its produce—

"Another Typhis shall new seas explore,
Another Argus land like chiefs upon the Iberian shore."

That is descriptive of the present age, which is emphatically the age of enterprise; a golden age, for gold is the great object of pursuit; an iron age, for iron is the grand instrument of progress. By these great motive powers the world is propelled with astonishing force. It advances with miraculous celerity: it takes no time to rest.

Now, if the Church is to keep up with the world, she must likewise move with steam and lightning speed. Her past rate of progress will not do for the present age. She must bestir herself, and bring out all her undeveloped energies, or she will be left in the lagging distance. It is her imperative duty to keep abreast of the foremost rank of those who are in the rapid, breathless race of the world: nay, she must keep ahead of them all, pointing them continually to the goal of a nobler ambition than that by which they are influenced; opening up to their view those golden mines which are filled with the unsearchable riches of Christ, and guiding them by the polar star of revelation to that undiscovered country, that *pacific* land which is a very far off.

In connection with the progressive spirit of the age, and as the effect and proof thereof, look at the intercommunication of the different races of men. In regard to this phenomena there never was before such a time as the present. By steam and lightning, by iron and gold, the ends of the earth have been brought together, and those who heretofore dwelt far off in the sea, not only separate, but widely diverse and hereditarily hostile nations and tribes have been brought together in intimate, if not fraternal intercourse.

The wall of China has been virtually broken down, and we are getting familiarly acquainted with the Celestial Empire, and the breaches which have admitted the outside barbarians into the heretofore secluded and barricaded territory of the Brother of the Sun and Moon, have also facilitated the exodus of thousands and tens of thousands of his semi-barbarian subjects, who are at this moment commingling with our own citizens, and casting off, in a day, the stupid prejudices and absurd antipathies, the growth of many an age.

The iron tyranny of *caste* has been weakened, if not entirely destroyed, in India, and Brahmins themselves will sometimes associate with Western philosophers, whose scientific revelations have tremendously shaken the foundations of Hindoo belief. Meanwhile, not a few of the servile class, the Coolies, have deported themselves, or voluntarily submitted to deportation to other countries, our own included, and in this way they are brought into daily contact with a race of whom their forefathers for centuries had no knowledge.

In a manner somewhat different, yet not wholly dissimilar, millions of Africans have been brought into close communication with Asiatics and Europeans, particularly in this country, and on the western and southern coasts of their own continent. Enterprising travelers, moreover, are penetrating into heart of Ethiopia, and exploring the heretofore hidden sources of the Niger and the Nile.

The Turk himself has become half a Frank, and his haughty and orthodox predecessors, were they now to rise up in Stamboul, would not know him, or knowing, would disown him with contempt and scorn. Western steamboats are disturbing the sluggish waters of both his Asiatic and African dominions; and the iron horse is about to supplant the Arab steed and the dromedary on the Isthmus of Suez and the deserts of Arabia.

The Czar has invoked the aid of a higher civilization, and Russia—every part of Russia—will be put in connection with the Southern and Western worlds. And the example of the plenipotentiary of his imperial majesty in Washington has been followed by others of his subjects who have expatriated themselves to our republic: they have contracted matrimonial alliance with the daughters of the land, and their posterity will be completely amalgamated with ours.

The jealous policy of the Austrian despot can not shut out his degraded vassals from all communication with the rest of mankind: nor are Italy, Spain and Portugal able to remain longer asleep when all the world is so wide awake around them. We are startled at sound of steamers on the Guadalquiver, the Tagus, the Tiber, and locomotives at Lisbon, Madrid and Rome; or, if they are not at all those places yet, they will be soon, and then shall also the interior of those benighted, misruled, yet beautiful countries, be open for ingress and egress to the rest of the world.

With regard to other nations—English, Scotch, Irish, French, Swiss, German, Norwegians, Swedes, Americans—thousands and tens of thousands of them are at this moment seized with an indomitable spirit of emigration, the *amor patriæ* being apparently quenched in their bosoms, and they may be found in vast conglomerations, particularly in the Northwestern States of our Union—in California, Canada and Australia. There is no law of God, there can be no law of man, to keep those various tribes apart. The present generation may try to maintain their national peculiarities; but amalgamation and absorption is the manifest destiny of them all.

But what a scene does this unprecedented intercommunication, this astounding and almost incredible drawing together of the ends of the earth, present to the enlightened vision of the Christian philosopher and propagandist! What an incentive is here for missionary effort! How does the great Macedonian mission-field spread out to our view, inviting our entrance at a thousand openings, and thundering forth the call by millions of voices, "Come over and help us." Nay, the heathen are coming over to us, for gold, perhaps, in their low imaginings: but in the scheme of Providence, and in the purpose of grace, they are coming over to us for spiritual help. That help we deny them at our peril.

It is a consideration of no small importance in this inquiry that those nations that have ascendency in the world are Christian, Protestant nations.

There is now no Assyrian, Medo-Persian, Macedonian, or Roman power swaying the sceptre of *quasi* universal dominion, preventing the spread and menacing the life of revealed religion in the earth. There are no Scandinavian rovers to lay waste the heritage of the Lord: no Tartar hordes to pile up pyramids of Christian bones, even the Turk himself is almost powerless in his opposition to the faith of Christ. A pitiful manikin, like Abdul Meschid, is a sorry representative of the power, and no very formidable guardian of the inheritance of those ferocious and fanatical moguls and sultans—the Selims and Mohammeds—who subdued a third part of Christendom with the Koran and the sword. The Crescent is not now in the ascendant. That is certain.

Russia maintains considerable sway by brute force, to which its commercial and moral influence in the world bears a contemptible proportion. The introduction of the arts and sciences into that semi-savage empire, partly by means of Americans, has had a tendency to abate the arrogance and military avidity of the czar, so that he may not be expected to present any formidable obstacle in the way of the Gospel. He dares not make the experiment.

We may say nearly the same of Austria. Her recent subjugation of Hungary, and unremitting persecution of Protestants do not by any means prove that she has entrenched herself in a strong position as a leading government among the powers that be. So far as her own territory is concerned, both the legitimate and the usurped, she is sitting upon a volcano, which is preparing for a fatal eruption, and she seems to be aware of the fact; and she can not but know that every where else she is looked upon with hate or scorn; no where with fear; and as to love, even the Pope himself has no cordial affection for Austria.

With regard to the rest of Germany, Switzerland, and more northern continental countries, it is enough to say they are divided into so many small States and cantons, some Protestants, some Papists, some despotic, some liberal—all jealous of one another and incapable of confederation—that their influence in the world is comparatively unimportant.

As to the Italian States, Spain and Portugal, they have gone so utterly into "the sere and yellow leaf" that as kingdoms and commonwealths they are not worthy of mention in this connection. And we are half inclined to put France in the same category. Certain it is, the Prince-President, Emperor, or whatever may be the present style of Napoleon the Little, be his inclination what it may, has not the time, the means, the faculty to do more harm to Christianity than what grows out of the patronage which he extends to infidelity, Popery, licentiousness—whatsoever will further his impious and imprudent usurpation. He is no Louis at a Revocation, or even Charles at St. Bartholomew. The fickle people and the fickle government can continue at one stay long enough to do either much good or much evil outside of their own country.

How different the scene when we turn to Great Britain and the United States of America. What a wonderful people! We call them the Anglo-Saxon race; and so they are. But have they not British, Roman, Celtic, Danish, Norman blood flowing also in their veins? And in what proportions, who can tell? We can only surmise by noting the combination of the physical, intellectual, and moral qualities, which distinguish those various tribes and tongues, and which are marvellously blended in the character, and developed in the history of this remarkable people. In some particular art or accomplishment they may be excelled by others: but where have there ever been a people who have manifested so great a commixture of the cardinal attributes of a nation—love of liberty, of constitutional government, of power, of fame, of property, of enterprise, of learning, genius, talent, tact—as the British and Britannico-American race! Then look at its gigantic strides, as it extends its sovereignty over the earth. Victoria sways a sceptre over an empire on which the sun never goes down. In addition to her home dominions, she has vast possessions on this continent, and with the exception of the West Indies they are flourishing too: she has subjects in India equal in number to about one-seventh of the population of the globe; she has a large territory in Africa; she has a new world in the Pacific; Australia itself, if cast into the Atlantic, would constitute a highway from the coast of Ireland to New York. Nor is it a small matter that Great Britain, in connection with this country, controls the commerce of the world, when "commerce is king." Her military prowess is implied in the *status* which she has gained, and nothing else is necessary to be adduced in its illustration except the pregnant fact that her own offspring alone can successfully cope with her on the land or the sea.

This great Britannico-American race is a Protestant race. Its language, literature, laws, institutions are all Protestant. Papists there are, indeed, and also infidels and pagans, under the government of both Great Britian and the United States; nevertheless, the nations themselves are Protestant nations, and so will they continue to be.

To these Protestant nations, with all their vitality and vigor, has been entrusted the golden world of California, Australia to the one, and California to the other. Remarkable coincidence—wonderful Providence. The discovery of these gold regions was postponed until the middle of the nineteenth century, when the multitudes of people from all the winds of heaven, attracted by the glittering dust, should be brought together under the auspices of the two greatest Christian nations that ever existed. Happy for Australia that she is a British colony; happy for California that she is an American State; happy for both, and for the world, that they are under Christian and Protestant rule.

There is a Providence in all this; and it has evidently an evangelical aspect. It is not merely to improve the temporal fortunes of so many tens of thousands of people; but it is to bring them into contact with great spiritual redeeming agencies, such as are in operation in no other part of the world. What a powerful call is this to the Church of those lands. British and American Christians have a fearful and a glorious responsibility develved upon them. They seem to be called upon even now, by these admonitions and indications of Providence, to solve the great problem of the practicability of the world's conversion. If the representatives of every nation under Heaven, gathered together in this new-found Pacific world, can be brought under the redeeming power of the Gospel of Christ, what an earnest of the conquest of the world will such a demonstration present! And what an impetus will be given to all the missionary onsets of the Church in every other part of the earth! And, thank God! neither Britain nor America seems disposed to ignore the responsibility, or to shrink from the undertaking. Were this the case, we should expect divine Providence to change the proprietorship of those immense regions which are destined to teem with millions of our species; and to raise up another people who should, with a generous heroism and a holy chivalry, respond to the call, and cast themselves on the enterprise. The language of Mordecai to Esther would be appropriate were there any ground of suspicion or fear: "If thou altogether holdest thy peace, at this time, then shall there enlargement and deliverance arise to the Jews from another place, but thou and thy fathers' house shall be destroyed; and who knoweth whether thou art come to the kingdom for such a time as this?"

Were any other considerations needed to influence us to renewed ardor in the missionary cause, it is supplied by the activity of antagonistic agents.

Look at the astounding efforts of Popery, even in England itself. The Papal aggression in the headquarters of Protestantism has amazed the world. Through the aid and comfort afforded the minions of the Pope by the Oxonian Puseyites and their followers, the former have made no inconsiderable progress in England, and that too at the very time that they are losing their vassals by thousands in consequence of the New Reformation in Ireland.

Look at France. Under the auspices of the usurper, Popery has kindled into new life, and she is at this moment menacing the existence of Protestantism in the republic or empire, or whatever else the misgoverned country was styled in the advices of the last steamer. Popery accommodates itself to all the political changes which are continually taking place; blesses liberty-poles one day, and the cannons and colors of despotism the next; flatters every party, so as to make every party subservient to its arrogant pretensions and ambitious aims.

Look at Austria, placing its iron heel upon Hungary, and swaying its leaden sceptre over the Protestant population of that heroic realm 'tention of prescriptive rights, hereditary claims, solemn contracts, and common justice; and making all its barbarous achievements inure to the aggrandizement of the Papacy, the greatest obstacle on earth to the conversion of the world.

Look at our own country. There is not a State in this Union in which Jesuitism is not pulling all its wires to accomplish its ulterior aims. Popery is indeed compassing sea and land to make proselytes; and nothing will stop its progress but powerful and sustained effort on the part of the Church to counterwork its nefarious operations.

Look at the various forms of infidelity, and observe with what insidiousness and pertinacity the deadly antagonism to the Gospel is maintained. No matter where; no matter by what method; the opposition is unmitigated, and is increasing in a fearful ratio. It is allied with literature, and even theology: and German Rationalists, Westminster Reviewers, and Socialists of every style, while they profess and call themselves Christians, set themselves to demonstrate that Christianity is a stupidly devised fable. It is allied with ignorance, fanaticism and superstition: and European mobs, American Mormons, and Asiatic, if not African, Mohammedans and Pagans, are halting between two opinions, at embracing both—that there is no God or that there are a million Gods—that there is no Divine Revelation, or that Confucius, Brahma, Buddha, Mahomet, Joe Smith, Jean Jacques, Rousseau, and Charles Fourrier are all prophets, all and singular, more worthy of credence than Moses or the Messiah. As to Christianity, they know enough of it to reject it; and this they do with a cordial and bitter hatred. The opposition to the Gospel realized in Christendom from the literati and illiterate masses has at length produced its counterpart in the unenlightened portions of the world, which can now lay claim to the distinction of "infidel" in the ancient and modern, the negative and positive sense of the designation. The vulgar blasphemy of Tom Paine, the shallow pratings of Volney, the impudent libels of Strauss, are now retailed on the Bosphorus, the Ganges, and the Nile. The history of ancient Paganism and of modern Popery shows that the most heartless infidelity can flourish side by side with the most brutish superstition; and when both are associated they present an insuperable barrier to the progress of the Gospel; insuperable, unless extraordinary efforts are put forth for its propagation.

Paradoxical as may be the observation, increased effort is invoked by the consideration of the success of the missionary cause, and from the promise given in the signs of the times. Each succeeding year is marked with increased activity in the different departments of the Church, and for the most part accompanied with correspondent prosperity in their various fields of missionary enterprise. To this remark our own communion by no means forms an exception. The increase of laborers, converts, and contributions, is a cheering and exciting fact; $100,000, which ten years ago was more than the M. E. Church in the United States expended for foreign and domestic missions, falls at the present time below the missionary revenue of the third part of the Connection which constitutes the Southern portion of the Church.

But into the details which might be spread out in this direction we may not now enter. We have produced reasons, numerous and weighty enough to induce special extraordinary effort in the missionary cause; the accelerated movements of the age, the unprecented intercommunication of the different races of men, the ascendancy of Protestant, and Anglo-American nations, the new-born activity of antagonistic influences, these, all these, are powerful considerations which can not be dwelt upon and appreciated by right-minded Christians without operating as impulsive motives. Meanwhile, the great moving influence is to be found among considerations higher than these; the will, the explicit command of Jehovah, the great brotherhood principle and sentiment of humanity, the fortunes of the Church, the love of Christ; these must constrain us, and constrain us they will, if so be we have tasted that the Lord is gracious.

At the last session of the Alabama Conference twenty-three missions were recognized within the bounds of this conference. The following synopsis of the reports of the missionaries will show the condition of the fields which they were appointed to cultivate:

1. The Mobile German Mission was supplied by the Rev. Carl Herwig, a native of Germany. He has served the Society faithfully, added eight or ten to the church, and his return is desirable.

2. The Mobile City Mission was established at the last session of the Conference, and W. H. Milburn was placed in charge of it. He reports that Bishop Andrew suggested the propriety of trying it a year without forming a "society." The regular place of preaching is Franklin Hall, a room seating three or four hundred people. This has been generally filled, mainly by young men and others not accustomed to attend church. There is reason to believe that good has been done. When circumstances permitted there was preaching in the circus to large audiences. The Mission supports itself, without abstracting a cent from the resources of the Methodist Churches in Mobile.

3. Dog River Mission was served by Z. Dowling. It is mostly in Mobile county; a thickly settled and barren region. It has 12 appointments; 48 white and 32 colored persons have been taken into the Church, and 16 children baptized.

4. Arcola Mission was served by A. McBride. Four new appointments being added swell the number to 14; members, 244; catechumens, 200; population, 4000; $281 15 raised on the mission. A house is to be provided for the missionary next year. The missionary thinks that more attentions from presiding elders and other influential ministers would favorably affect the missions, and is indispensable to its full success; a suggestion which merits regard.

5. Magnolia Mission is reported a failure.

6. Dayton Mission was served by Isaac Taylor, who reports $55 collected for missions. It numbers 125 colored members.

7. Prairie Creek Mission was served by H. T. Rew, who was kept from his work by sickness until May; since then he has labored faithfully and with marked success. He reports 12 appointments and four more to be added. On one plantation a handsome church has been erected, 30 by 40, with eight large windows, pulpit, comfortable seats, Bible, hymn book, etc. There are 410 communicants, 89 received during the year; 1025 receive catechetical instruction; population 2500; 58 children and one adult have been baptized; some $300 have been contributed by the patrons. The missionary thinks two men could be profitably employed on this mission.

8. Plymouth Mission was served by L. F. Schoolar, who reports it prosperous. It has 16 appointments, 12 being filled on the Sabbath; 187 members, 30 having joined this year, besides 40 or 50 who have joined the Baptists, though converted by the instrumentality of the missionary. Planters and overseers take commendable interest in the mission; one of the latter was converted. The servants prayed for him: "Lord, bless my master, overseer!" and when he received the blessing they shared the joy.

9. Walker Mission was served by E. Sullivan, who reports 240 whites, 4 blacks, 4 local preachers, 3 deacons, 1 elder; $65 received. The general state of the mission is good.

10. Pikeville Mission was served by J. B. Warren; it has 13 appointments, 208 members; 500 or 600 preached to; one flourishing Sunday school with 25 scholars; others receive catechetical instruction; $41 55 raised on the mission.

11. Wahalak Mission was served by A. Watson, who reports 17 appointments, 195 white and 4 colored members, one local preacher, one Sunday school; 55 have joined the Church this year, and ten have been baptized; $64 25 has been received, and the mission is promising.

12. Sand Mountain Mission was served by Wm. Rhodes, who reports 296 white members, 190 having been added this year; 85 have been baptized. There are four local preachers; 8 new churches have been built, and one camp-ground constructed; $67 71 has been received on the mission, which is in a healthy state.

13. Catoma Mission was served by W. M. Shockley. It has 1 white and 11 colored appointments, 9 white and 241 colored members; 35 have been received, 8 dropped, 1 expelled, 8 or 10 have died; 251 children have been catechised; $264 50 has been received from the patrons.

IMMORTAL HOPES.... Wilson.

O, what were life,
Even in the warm and summerlight of joy,
Without those hopes, that, like refreshing gales
At evening from the sea, come o'er the soul,
Breathed from the ocean of eternity!
And O! without them who could bear the storm
That fall in roaring blackness o'er the waters
Of agitated life! Then hopes arise
All round our sinking souls, like those fair birds,
O'er whose soft plumes the tempest has no power,
Waving their snow-white wings amid the darkness,
And willing us, with gentle motion, on
To some calm island, on whose silvery strand
Dropping at once, they fold their silent pinions.
And, as we touch the shores of paradise,
In love and beauty walk around our feet!

THE SONG OF THE VIRGIN.... Mrs. Hemans.

Yet as a sun-burst flushing mountain snow,
Felt the celestial touch of fire ere long
On the pale stillness of thy thoughtful brow,
And thy calm spirit lighten'd into song.
Unconsciously perchance, yet free and strong
Flow'd the majestic joy of tuneful words,
Which living harps the choirs of Heaven among
Might well have linked with their divinest chords,
Full many a strain, borne far on glory's blast,
Shall leave, where once its haughty music pass'd,
No more to memory than a reed's faint sigh;
While thine, O childlike virgin! through all time
Shall send its fervent breath o'er every clime,
Being of God, and therefore not to die.

Cromwell and Milton—Their Domestic Genius.—Look at Cromwell and Milton. Here are two men having so striking a family likeness that they may be considered brothers. They were both men of genius; men of stern and earnest temperaments; men whose days were spent in strange and unknown ways, with precipices and deep waters on every side; but who were always upheld by a solemn enthusiasm and calm determination, that made them set at naught all the powers of the world. For them the ordinary attractions of life had no charms. They were sent into the world for other purposes than to eat, drink, and be glad. What to them were seventy years of luxury and pleasure, if they were to be purchased by an eternity of misery? Was the Bible true or false? Were heaven and hell truth or lies? They looked into their hearts, and a fluttering spirit told them that the Bible was true—that heaven and hell were true—that life, death, and eternity were true. Each then labored under his great Taskmaster's eye. But how different were their lives, and yet how much the same! How unlike are their portraits, and yet how like! Yet could Cromwell have been any thing more than the statesman and the soldier? Could Milton have been any thing but the philosopher and poet? Was not Cromwell essentially a man of action, and Milton not less essentially a man of speculation? Could Milton have won the battle of Worcester? Could Cromwell have written Paradise Lost? It was not assuredly for want of opportunities that Cromwell was not a great poet; for his youth and early manhood were spent in retirement and obscurity, such as were likely to nurse habits of thought and meditation, and induce the mind to apply itself to the quiet study of literature and philosophy. We know well that Milton devoted his life to study, and how conscious he was, even in his early days, of his vocation. The design of some great work, which posterity would not let die, was formed in youth, health and happiness, and carried out in old age, defeat, blindness, poverty and ruin.

THE DUTCHMAN'S EXPERIENCE.

The testimonies of our brethren who have attested that God is merciful and good, as I have often heard them in our love-feasts, are not only instructive, but also always animate and cheer the soul. And, although some of our Dutch brethren cannot speak English correctly, yet to hear them relate the means of their conversion, as I have heard some, at once evinces their sincerity, and is evidence of the work of God's grace in their hearts. I wish I could relate one as it was spoken in love-feast more than thirty years ago, when the Methodists first began to preach in the Northern part of the State of New York. I have forgotten his name, but the substance of his testimony was as follows. He said—"Mine dear brodren, I want in tell you some mine experience. When de Medodists first come into dese parts, I tot I was doing very well; for mine wife and I had two sons, Ned and Jim; and we had a good farm dat Neddy and I could work very well, so I let Jim go out to work, about fourteen miles from home. But te Metodists come into our parts, and Neddy went to dare meeting, and he get converted, and I tot we should be all undone; so I told Ned he must not go to dese Metotist meetings, for so much praying, and so much goin' to meetin' would ruin us all. But Neddy said, 'O, fader, I must serve de Lord, and save my soul.' But I said, 'You must do de work, too.' So I gave him a hard stint on de day of dare meeting; but he work so hard dat he got his work done, and went to de meeting after all. While I set on de stoop and smoke mine pipe, I see him go up de hill to de Metotist meetin, and I said to mine wife Elizabet, 'we shall be undone, for our Ned will go dese meetings;' and she said, 'What can we do?' Well,' said I, 'den I will stint him harder;' and so I did several times when de meetings came. But Neddy worked hard, and sometimes he got some boys to help him, so dat he would go off to da meeting. While I set on mine stoop and smoked mine pipe, I could see Ned go over do hill. I said one day, 'O, mine Got, what can I do? dis boy will go to dese meetings after all I can do.' So when Ned come home, I said, 'Ned, you must leave off going to dese meetings, or I will send for Jim to come home, and send you away.' But Neddy said, 'O, father, I must serve de Lord, and save my soul.' 'Well, den, I will send for Jim.' So I sent for Jim; and when Jim come home, den I heard he had been to de Metodist meeting where he lived, and had been converted too. And Ned and Jim both said, 'O, fader, we must serve the Lord, and save our souls.' But I said to mine wife, 'Dese Metodists must be wrong; da will undo us all for dey have got Ned and Jim both. I wish you would go to dare meeting, and you can see what is wrong; but Ned and Jim can't see.' So de next meeting-day de old woman went wid Ned and Jim; but I set on mine stoop and smoked mine pipe. But I said to mineself, 'I guess dese Metodists have got dere match to get de old woman, and she will see what's wrong.' So I smoked mine pipe, and lookt to see dem come back. By and by I see dem coming; and when da come near enough, I see da tears run down mine wife's face. Den I said, 'O, mine Got, da have got de old woman too.' I tot I was undone, for da have get Ned and Jim, and de old woman too;' and when da come on de stoop, my wife said, 'O, we must not speak against dese people, for da are de people of Got.' But I said nothing, for I had not been to any of de meetings; so I was in great trouble. But in a few days after I heard dat dere was a Presbyterian missionary going to preach a little ways off. So I tot I would go; for I tot it would not hurt any body to go to his meeting; and I went, wid Ned, and Jim, and mine wife, an ho preacht; but dere was noting done till after de meeting was done, and den dere was two young men in de toder room dat sung and prayed so good as any body; and da prayed for dare old fader too. And many cried, and I tot da prayed very well. After dis I was going ont of de door to go home, and a woman said to me, 'Mr.——you must be a happy man, to have two such young men as dem dat prayed.' I said, 'Was dat Ned and Jim?' She said, 'Yes.' O! I felt so mad, to tink da had prayed for me, and exposed me before all de people. But I said noting, but went home, and went right to bed. But now mine mind was troubled more dan ever before, for I begin to tink how wicked I was to stint poor Neddy so hard, and try to hinder him from saving his soul; but I said noting, and my wife said noting. So I tried to go to sleep; but as soon as I shut mine eyes, I could see Neddy going over de hill, to go to his meeting, after he had done his hard stint, so tired and weary. Den I felt worse and worse, and by and by I groaned out, and my wife axt me what's de matter. I said, 'I believe I am dying.' She said, 'shall I call up Ned and Jim?' I said, 'Yes.' He came to de bed and said 'O, fader, what is de matter?' I said, 'I believe I am dying.' And he said, 'Fader, shall I pray for you?' I said, 'O yes, and Neddy too.' And glory be to Got, I believe he heard prayer; for though I felt my sine like a mountain load to sink me down to hell, I cried, 'O, Got, have mercy on me, a poor sinner.' And by and by I feel something run all over me, and split mine heart all to pieces; and I felt so humble and so loving dat I rejoice and praise Got. And I am resolved to serve Got wit Ned, and Jim, and mine wife, and dese Metodists. [Rev. B. Hibbard.

"I hold it to be a fact," says Pascal, "that if all persons knew what they said of each other, there would not be four friends in the world. This is manifest from the [illegible] to which indiscreet reports from [illegible] to another gives rise."

Distinguished men are [illegible] and little qualities. Much of [illegible] ness arises from their struggles [illegible] imperfections of their natures; [illegible] noblest actions are sometimes [illegible]

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $1 50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, January 1.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

This ecclesiastical body convened at Jackson, the capital of Mississippi, on the 15th of December.

Jackson is a thriving town of some three or four thousand inhabitants, and the centre of a large cotton trade. By railway it is connected with Vicksburg, and soon will be with New Orleans, by the Great Western Railroad, extending indefinitely far North, and by another line towards the Atlantic, will be connected with the East.

The various Churches are well represented, the Methodist, however, being the largest body. The health of the location, the excellence of the public and private schools, the morality and intelligence of its population, combined with the facilities of trade and travel, make it a most desirable residence.

The Conference held its session in the Hall of Representatives in the capitol. The Presbyterian and Baptist churches were courteously tendered to the Conference, and their pulpits were filled by our preachers during the session.

Owing to the affliction of Bishop Andrews' family, he did not arrive in time to take any part in the proceedings; but, nevertheless, was in time to attend to the ordination of quite a number of deacons and elders.

Dr. Drake was elected to the Presidency, and by the urbanity, promptness, and enlightened intelligence of his administration fully justified the choice of the Conference.

There were quite a number of rather more than ordinarily valuable accessions to the Conference. The various educational interests under the patronage and care of the Conference were represented to be in a healthy and improving condition. The missionary collections amounted to nearly eight thousand dollars, which, we believe, is a considerable advance upon any previous collection. The missionary meeting was held in the Methodist church on Saturday evening of the session. Bro. Watkins and Dr. Parsons were the "chief speakers" on the occasion. A novel method of getting money and speeches was resorted to at this anniversary, to wit: making propositions to raise fifty or a hundred dollars for some brother to make a speech of ten or twenty minutes length—as we were made the *victim* of one of these propositions, we can not say that we altogether approve of this new device of filling the missionary treasury. A speaker totally unprepared, suddenly called forth to make a speech under such circumstances, does it with extreme reluctance, and feels as though he had been suddenly submerged in a cold bath. The collection was respectable, though we have not heard the amount.

The session was one of unsurpassed harmony. The pulpit ministrations commanded solemn attention, and were powerfully efficacious for good. Some six or eight had professed faith in Christ when we left, and there was every prospect of a great and glorious work.

The next session will be held at Port Gibson, Mississippi. W.

List of Appointments of the Mississippt Conference.

NATCHEZ DISTRICT.—B. M. Drake, P. E.
Natchez..O. L. Nash, J. G. Jones, sup.
Washington..W. H. Watkins.
Cole's Creek and Colored Mission..G. W. Morris, H. M. Booth, E. Mortimer.
Buffalo..James T. Griffin.
Woodville..James L. Forsythe.
Wilkinson..David Pipes, Joseph Newsom.
" Col'd..J. J. Early.
Adams Co'd..James H. Merrill.
Bayou Sara Col'd Mission..John A. B. Jones, one to supplied.
Jackson and Co'd..A. T. M. Fly, A. G. Miller.
East Feliciana..Wm. T. Barton.
" Col'd Mission..To be supplied.

VICKSBURG DISTRICT.—L. Campbell, P. E.
Vicksburg..George C. Light.
" Col'd Mission..To be supplied.
Warren..H. J. Harris, George W. T. Briscoe.
" Col'd Mission..To be supplied.
Clinton..James A. Godfrey.
Raymond..Richard H. Herbert.
Cold Spring..J. Nicholson, F. W. Scarborough.
Port Gibson..James A. Light.
Grand Gulf..Charles T. French.
Rocky Springs Co'd..D. A. J. Parker.
Jackson..Wm. H. Seat.

YAZOO DISTRICT.—James Walton, P. E.
Yazoo City..Preston Cooper.
Yazoo Circuit and Col'd..L. Pearce, J. T. Dew.
Holmes Circuit..John T. Kennon.
Honey Island Co'd..Humphrey Williamson.
Black Hawk..George Vickers.
Carrollton..B. T. Jones.
Greenwood..L. Erchenbrak.
Greensborough Mission..Wiley P. Dickinson.

SHARON DISTRICT.—B. M. Wiggins, P. E.
Vernon and Co'd..L. Wiley, E. N. Raney.
Canton..H. H. Montgomery, one supplied.
Sharon and Co'd..John P. Richmond, one to be supplied.
McWillie's Co'd Mission..To be supplied.
Carthage..B. J. Woodward.
Attala..James Carlyle.
Louisville..Andrew Day.
Springfield..James O. Woodward.
Starkville..John M. Jones.
Sharon College..P. J. Eckles, E. H. Strickland, Agent.

PAULDING DISTRICT.—Green M. Rogers, P. E.
Philadelphia..John G. Deakins.
Hillsboro'..J. B. Dawiry.
Decatur..Robert A. Libley.
Paulding..James M. Turner.
Raleigh..J. R. Thomas.
Rankin..James McClelland.
" Co'd..To be supplied.
Whitesand..J. H. Linn.
Leaf River..Wm Robinson.
Bilexi..Henry T. Lewis.
Black Creek Mission..To be supplied.

COVINGTON DISTRICT.—John Lusk, P. E.
Covington..Edward Love.
St. Helena..Thomas Bennett, Bar. Pipkins, sup.
Amite..Allen Castle, one to be supplied.
Bayou Pierre..H. M. Youngblood, A. B. Nicholson.
Pearl River and Co'd..P. E. Green, B. B. Whittington.
Franklington..James Shelton.
Comite Mission..John B. Higginbotham.
Gainesville..Wm. Raney.

LAKE WASHINGTON DISTRICT.—J. Lane, P. E.
Princeton..Thos. W. Brown.
Greenville and Upper Deer Creek..J. Bowen, Wm. C. Boothe.
Bolivar..Wm. Wadsworth.
Rolling Fork and Hill's Plantations..Thos. W. Castle.
Tallula..Calvin McGuffie.
Superannuated Preachers..Wm. Winans, T. Clinton, Lewis Garrett, Peter Gaines, T. Owen, Hardy Mullen, Joah Evans, J. L. E. Bird.

Left without appointment on account of ill health..J. H. Davidson, Lewis A. Sims.

THE PLEDGE OF INCREASE.

The preachers of the Alabama Conference have done much, and promise to do more, for the Advocate. We ask every local preacher and layman within the bounds of that Conference to read that resolution—*To obtain thirty subscribers, each, the ensuing year*—read it, that you may see what manner of spirit they are of, and help them to carry the good purpose out.

The Publishing Committee have well set forth the reason for bringing down the subscription price to the unprecedented low figure of one dollar and a half. "It is more important that the paper should be in the hands of the many," etc.

But the advantage to be gained, by this reduction, to our Church; the advantage of getting hold of the mind and attention of the million, of putting an "Advocate" of Methodism into every family and house, important as it is, can only be really secured by an *effort* on the part of the friends and agents of the paper for its enlarged circulation. The paper will go, if it has a chance. Ask, and you will obtain subscribers. Who can refuse and give a good reason for it?

More than a hundred preachers, sending up thirty subscribers each, will give from Alabama over three thousand additional *paying* names to our list for the coming year. *We expect them all, and have good reason for it, in that unanimously and heartily passed resolution.*

From the Mississippi Conference we also look for favors to the Advocate—no small ones either. Much to our disappointment we were unable to be present at the very interesting session just closed at Jackson. Bro. Walker, however, who kindly represented the interests of the New Orleans Advocate there, reports progress cheeringly.

The Louisiana Conference will be in session before this writing reaches many. Though this Conference is young and small among the tribes, it is fast developing, and has a bright future before it. The Advocate will share fully in all the brightness and success of that future. Then, calculating on the patronage that comes from the "regions beyond"—from those preachers and people, who, notwithstanding all Conference affinities, etc., *will read* the New Orleans Christian Advocate, and circulate it, too—shall we not expect much? Four more numbers will complete our second volume. We should like to enter upon the third with a few thousand additional names. Can you send them? An extra number will be struck off, and orders waited for.

PLEASE REMEMBER—The cash invariably in advance. Also, while obtaining new subscribers, to attend to renewing the old ones.

THE 27th!

The 27th December, 1852, will long be remembered in the Crescent City. It was a quiet day; no gun firing, and "garments rolled in blood;" but there was work—serious work, going on at the polls. In connection with the State elections "License" and "No License" was submitted to vote. The result was significant, if not decisive. The friends of Temperance lifted up their heads as the counting went on. It was even rumored about, that "No License" had carried! Too good to be true—but it created a sensation, better imagined than described.

	License.	No license
First District	1243	2006
Second District	1989	347
Third District	1304	254
Fourth District	525	425
	5061	3032

Majority for License, 2029.

Well! there is *some* hope for the "No License" cause, when in this city 3032 responsible citizens cast their votes against the iniquitous traffic. The Southern Organ did its duty nobly, shaping and preparing for the issue. The First District is the American portion of the city. Its thrift and intelligence, its position and influence, put it far in advance of other portions of the city. But while the battle was going well in the First District, the French of the Second District came to the rescue of Liquor, as they did formerly to the rescue of the Pope. Equal nuisances both, for which Rome and New Orleans are alike indebted to Gallic influence.

The friends of the cause will not be disheartened. Having failed in the "Omnibus bill," they will now take it through by pieces. Let them be firm, and advance.

We extract the following section from the act under which the license question was taken:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That from and after the passage of this act, the Police Juries of the parishes, the Selectmen of the towns, and Mayor and Aldermen of the cities, shall have the exclusive power to make such laws and such regulations, for the sale of intoxicating liquors, as they may deem advisable; and to grant, or withhold licenses from drinking houses and shops, as a majority of the citizens and voters of any ward, parish, town or city, may determine by ballot.

Under this reading it would appear that it is competent for the Common Council to close all drinking houses in the First District, as in each ward of that District a majority of votes was cast in favor of No License.

Sunday School Union.

Resolutions of the Mississippi Conference concerning the Sunday School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South:

Whereas, This Conference has learned that a Sunday School Union for the M. E. Church, South, has been recently organized in the city of Louisville, Ky.; *and whereas*, the constitution of said society provides that the whole movement, constitution, funds, location, etc., shall be submitted without reservation to the action of the next session of the General Conference of the M. E. Church, South, therefore

Resolved, That we will, as early as convenient during the coming year, make collections in our respective charges in aid of this important enterprise; and that we will remit the proceeds of such collections to the Rev. E. Stevenson, assistant book agent at Louisville, to be by him handed over to the Treasurer of said Union.

From the minutes.

H. JAMES HARRIS, Sec'y.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—We have changed the address of the preachers of the Conferences just held, guided by the list of appointments and private advices. If the "Advocate" should not reach the proper address, brethren will please notify us, and we will endeavor to suit them.

VISITORS.—Drs. Parsons and Stevenson and Rev. Mr. Bristow, *en route* for California from Louisville Conference, and several other ministerial brethren are now in our city. They will supply the pulpits of the Methodist churches to-morrow.

BAPTISTS IN NEW ORLEANS.—Our friends of the Baptist Church have taken no half measures in their plans upon New Orleans. Their cause has long languished, but is near a change. The Conventions of Mississippi, Alabama, and a few others, have resolved to plant and sustain here, through the Board of Missions, four ministers, to be located at eligible points in the city. We shall be glad at their coming, and hope, from the spirit in which it began, that this evangelical enterprise will have abundant success.

Bishop Amss, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was a passenger on the steamer Illinois, which left New York for the Isthmus on Monday week. He goes out on a visit to the California and Oregon Conference.

From Dr. Parsons, we learn that an interesting revival of religion was visited upon the Church at Jackson, in connection with the labors of the Conference. He left on the 22d ult. There had been eight or ten conversions, and the meeting in spirited progress.

The collections of Missionary money reached nearly $7,000: an advance over last year. The collection at the anniversary of the Conference Missionary Society, was about four hundred dollars.

LIBERAL.—The Methodist Church in Jackson, Miss., Rev. W. H. Seat, pastor, contributed to the Fifth Conference collection, *four hundred dollars*. Well done. This is not giving to this cause, as many do, the parings of the nails.

THE NEW FIRM.—See the advertisement of H. D. McGinnis, 4th page. M. McG. did business with the late Mr. Bull, at 56 Gravier, and will make an excellent successor to that popular gentleman. He is well acquainted with the business, and has taken hold of it spiritedly and with advantage. We are glad still to have a *quasi* Methodist Book Concern in our midst.

REV. THOMAS CROWDER.—This amiable, zealous and useful minister of Christ, died in Charlottesville, Va., Dec. 3. Dr. Lee, in paying eloquent tributs to his memory says:

"No member of the Virginia Conference was more extensively known or more generally beloved. His loss will be long felt, and his place will not be soon or easily filled. Scarcely six weeks have elapsed since our close, and yet two of our brethren, beloved and useful, have been gathered to the recompense of the just. The workmen die, but the work goes on.

THE SACRAMENTO FIRE.—In the great fire which recently devasted that city four church edifices were destroyed. The Catholic, the Baptist, the M. E. Church, South, and the M. E. Church, North. The last was a noble brick edifice in process of construction; $16,000 had been expended upon, and it was about to receive the pulpit and pews when destroyed.

THE CHURCH SUIT IN NEW YORK.—Judges Nelson and Betts are divided in their opinions concerning some points in the report of the referee on the amount to be paid to the Church, South, and on some other points in the report. In consequence of this division in the opinions of the judges, the points in dispute between them are to be sent up to the Supreme Court. Consequently, says the N. Y. Spectator, a final decree can not be entered in the case until the directions of the Supreme Court upon the points submitted to it shall be sent back to the Circuit Court. Nor can the defendants, should they elect to appeal from the decree of November, 1851, deciding the main question of the right of the South, take such appeal, until the final decree in the cause is entered.

Dr. Winan's Sermons.

The following report of a Committee of Mississippi Conference, on the forthcoming volume of Dr. Winan's Sermons, which is anxiously expected by the Church, will show our readers the *status* of the matter:

The committee entrusted with the duty of examining the manuscript Sermons in the course of preparation by our venerable friend and brother, Dr. Winans, and which this Conference requested Bro. Winans to prepare for publication, beg leave to report, in part, as follows:

Dr. Winans has submitted for the examination of the committee his Sermons on the following subjects, to-wit: "The Evidences of Christianity," "The Being and Attributes of God," "The Trinity," "The Divinity of Christ," and "The Creation."

Your committee are fully satisfied, that so far as Dr. Winans has been able to devote himself to this work, he has met the highest expectations of his brethren, and sustained the reputation he has won by his long life of labor and study. From the plan proposed by Dr. Winans, and pursued in the arrangement of the Sermons already prepared, we expect a system of Theology which shall be regarded as a text-book by the Conference, and a more full and faithful exposition of the doctrines of the Bible, as held and taught by the Methodist Church, than has ever been published.

We regret that Dr. Winans' health has been so infirm as to prevent his proceeding more rapidly with the work assigned him, and recommend the following resolution:

Resolved, That we feel gratified to learn that Dr. Winans is engaged in preparing a volume of Sermons for publication, as requested by the Conference, and with earnest prayer to the Great Head of the Church for his preservation, request him to prosecute the work as speedily as his health will permit.

B. M. DRAKE,
W. H. WATKINS.

Report of the Periodical Committee, Alabama Conference.

The Committee on Periodicals beg leave to make the following report:

The committee do not deem it necessary to notice the claims and prospects of all our periodicals in detail. The Conference has received, in communications from the different offices, statements of the fiscal condition of each. Their other peculiarities appear in their own columns, and speak their own praises or censures.

Those which circulate most largely among us, and which form the staple of the religious reading of our Church, call for more special attention.

The Nashville and Louisville Christian Advocate:

Resolved, That the Nashville and Louisville Christian Advocate continues still to sustain nobly the doctrines and usages of Methodism, although, from circumstances, its circulation is greatly diminished in our bounds; nevertheless, we will continue our agency in forwarding subscribers and collecting its dues.

The Southern Christian Advocate, always ably conducted, now occupies a higher stand than ever before in our Church literature.

The substantial character of its selected articles, and the thoroughly Wesleyan and evangelical character of its editorials, highly commend it to the esteem and patronage of the Church. The reduction of its subscribers affords matter of regret to us all. This reduction has resulted chiefly from the circulation of our own Conference paper. We have, however, been unable to recognize this as an adequate reason for the reduction. We are satisfied that the demands of the Church call for the circulation of just such a paper, in addition to our own, in our midst. We are satisfied, that, to suffer such a paper to die, would be most detrimental to our interests, as a Church. We offer the following resolutions:

1. That we renew our efforts to increase the subscription list of the Southern Christian Advocate within our bounds.

2. That we attend to its pecuniary interests, as heretofore.

Of course, the committee will be expected to refer to the New Orleans Christian Advocate, peculiarly dear to us, both from its connection with our Conference, and the high character of the paper.

Its success has fully equalled the expectations of its friends. The recent reduction in the subscription price—a most masterly stroke of policy—bids fair to give it a circulation almost unparalleled in the history of Southern literary journalism. With the present able editor at its head, we have no hesitation in predicting, that it will continue to occupy its high stand, as a family, religious, and secular paper of the first order.

The committee offer the following resolutions:

That, as the reduction of price requires strenuous effort, in order that advantage may result from it, we pledge ourselves to use our influence to secure THIRTY NEW SUBSCRIBERS EACH, during the ensuing year, and attend faithfully to all its pecuniary interests in our our bounds.

The S. S. Visitor calls for special attention.

We much regret that a paper so important to the Church, and so well conducted, having at its head one of our own body, of whose ability it would be a work of supererogation to speak, should not be able to sustain itself most handsomely. It is mortifying to observe the shameful indifference of many of our ministers and members to this department of religious literature. The best interests of the Church call for more earnest endeavors to sustain it.

The committee offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That in addition to other efforts, we endeavor to secure a copy of the Visitor for each family to which we may have access, in our respective charges.

THOS. H. FOSTER,
J. A. CLEMENT,
J. D. WORRILL.

Report of the Publishing Committee, Alabama Conference.

The Publishing Committee of the N. O. Christian Advocate, report that paper in a sound and thrifty condition, with a subscription list amounting to about 3,500, and increasing at the rate of a hundred or more per month.

After carefully canvassing the subject, and looking at all its bearings, it has been determined to reduce the price from $2 to $1 50 per annum, in *advance, invariably*. This has already been published to the world, with the reasons for the step. It is believed to be far more important that the paper should be in the hands of the many, than that a small and unimportant dividend should be secured. On the principle, and at the price at which our papers are usually published, they are kept very generally from the hands of those who read them most, and who would be most benefitted by them.

Resolved, That in view of securing a wide circulation, and thereby accomplishing a greater amount of good, this Conference approve of the reduction in the price of the New Orleans Christian Advocate, though we thereby waive the prospect, heretofore existing, of receiving a dividend, until the number of subscribers reach ten thousand.

J. HAMILTON,
W. MURRAH,
T. W. DOUMAN.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

NO! I NEVER LOCATED.

REV. H. N. MCTYEIRE:

My Dear Brother—Not long since, I read, with great interest, the extracts from his diary, of my old friend, the Rev. Ebenezer Hearn, of the Alabama Conference, as published in your excellent paper. These are things in which I am always interested, and by which I seldom fail to be edified. I love to look over the past, and especially to hear these reports of former times, by those of the pioneers of early Methodism. Such was brother Hearn. I knew him well, and knew, to love him. And now that he is stricken with age, and looks with a degree of gloomy apprehension to the rapidly approaching close of the active labors of an itinerant preacher, I would point him to scenes of toil and success in winning souls for Christ, which, though past forever, can never be blotted out, and in the results of which he may, and ought to glory now, and in the world to come.

It is not good that a minister of Christ, any more than others, should always labor. It is befitting, that he who has stood forth under the burthen and heat of the day, should at last sit him down in the quiet of evening tide, and looking over the occurrences of the past, feel that his work is done, and his weary steps are being called homeward to rest. Rest! Immortal word, and big with eternal meaning to the laborers of Christ. God bless brother Hearn, and let the evening of his valuable life be one of cloudless and calm serenity, and his "sun in smiles decline, and bring a pleasing night."

But, one thing in the narrative of brother H. has awakened in my breast feelings and emotions of no ordinary character, and caused me to recur with deep interest to my own, perhaps singular history. Yes! singular indeed does most of my life seem. From the extreme point of the beginning of my career, to the present, I seem to have been the creature of my necessities, and almost unintentionally led on from step to step, until I find myself a citizen of the "far-off land," and a wanderer over its rugged mountains and beautiful plains. I can scarcely yet realize that I have brought through perils of sea and land, a wife and children, all to suffer and contend with the almost insupportable trials of a missionary life. But so it is. I know not what is next—the past is in review, and how I am thus far is to me full of interest.

But, the fact to which reference was made, is that Brother Hearn incidentally states that he found me in Alabama, a local preacher from Georgia. A local preacher! Never, I said. No! I never located. I was glad in my heart, that it was in my power to correct the innocent mistake. But, that I never located, I owe under God, to my brethren of the Georgia Conference, and here record, to their honor, and my greatest good. I *tried* to locate, but the Conference held me on. I thank my brethren for securing to me the honor and exquisite pleasure of saying, "I never located."

At the age of nineteen I was admitted on trial as a traveling preacher in the South Carolina Conference, then embracing South and North Carolina, Georgia, and part of Eastern Alabama; and for nine consecutive years continued regularly in the work. About this time my health failed; and having a wife and children, for whom I felt it both a duty and privilege to provide, I determined on a location. Accordingly, I wrote to the Conference, held that winter in Athens, Ga., asking for that relation. To my surprise, when the appointments were published, I found my name on the list of superannuated preachers. This at first was afflictive. I was young, had done but little, and would likely never be worth retaining in the Conference. Upon inquiry into the cause of this unexpected action of the Conference, I learned that Bishop Morris, who presided at that session, and whom I had never seen, suggested, when my case was under consideration, that I was young, and if retained awhile, might return to the work. The thought was taken, and I was not located. Several years elapsed—five or six—when, after buffeting hard with the world, then living in Alabama, my way, was under God, opened up by His people, and I re-entered the ranks of the efficient itinerant ministry, as I then felt, and now firmly believe, *never to locate*. Whatever may have been my toils and exposure to suffering, either at home, or in this distant missionary field, I have always felt, and do still feel, that I am debtor to the good Bishop, and my brethren of the Georgia Conference, to an amount that I shall never be able to discharge. I am sure, my life has depended on this matter.

The foregoing is given, first, from a sense of obligation to those alluded to, and secondly, in the hope that the example of Conference kindness in my case may become instrumental in saving others, as I have been saved, from an early, and perhaps *disastrous location*.

J. BONINO.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 23, 1852.

Bishop Scott sailed for Liberia on Wednesday, the 24th of November. He was accompanied by Mr. J. W. Horner, of the Wesleyan University, who goes out as Principal of the Monrovia Academy.

GERMAN CHURCH.—Dr. Nast reports a net increase of 1500 persons in the German M. E. Church, North. The whole membership is now about 10,000.

THE RIGHT KIND OF A PAPER.—The editors of the Memphis Advocate define their position before their readers and the rest of the world. We like the following notion of a religious family paper. And liking it, have heretofore published *just such a paper*. To those who have not agreed with us in this matter we commend this paragraph. May it convert them into acquiescing patrons and active agents:

"There are some who desire to see a religious paper wholly devoted to religious essays and intelligence, objecting even to secular advertisements of lawful and necessary business. We do not think that a paper of the kind alluded to could meet the wants of our people, or be so extensively useful, as the kind we now publish. It is our intention hereafter to furnish our readers with summaries of the leading domestic and foreign intelligence of the day. Now, some of our people do not think they can afford to take both a religious and a secular paper: and, if cut off from the secular news of the day in the columns of a religious journal, they will discard it for a secular paper. Besides, there are many persons outside of the Church who will peruse a religious paper for the sake of its secular matter, and have their attention caught by some of its religious articles, and thus are reached, when they would otherwise keep aloof from the influence of the religious press. Matters of general intelligence and business information, which do not conflict with Scripture teaching, we shall therefore give place to in our columns; thereby, we sincerely believe, adding both to their interest and utility.

RESOLUTIONS ON TEMPERANCE BY THE ALABAMA BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION.—The following resolutions were adopted by the Alabama Baptist State Convention, held at Marion on the 6th and 9th ult:

"*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Convention, the time has arrived when the State of Alabama should no longer make the traffic in ardent or intoxicating liquors as a source of revenue—a traffic which not only brings disgrace and and ruin upon vast numbers of her valuable citizens, but is demoralizing to her population, and threatening to subvert the very foundation of her prosperity.

Resolved, That this Convention hails with much satisfaction the dawn of a bright era in our State, with respect to the monstrous evil, Intemperance, and most heartily concur and sympathize in the contemplated Convention to be held in Selma, on the 24th inst., and that ten delegates be appointed to represent this body in that Convention.

Resolved, That before any person should have the privilege of doling out this liquid poison, intoxicating drink, to any people, the people to whom it is furnished should give, in the most unequivocal manner, an expression of their desire that it should be so retailed, and that to effect this we believe that no intoxicating liquors should be retailed in any county, unless a majority of the qualified votes shall so express their desire; and that in such cases, no one shall retail in any beat, until after he had received a majority of the legal votes in such beat, and then he commissioned by the Governor.

Resolved, That while these are our opinions, they are nevertheless founded upon what we now deem practicable; and that we should greatly rejoice in seeing this terrible scourge, the traffic in, and manufacture of ardent spirits, as a beverage, entirely suppressed.

PLATT STOUT, Rec. Sec'y.

Carlowville, Ala., Nov. 20, 1852.

The real and personal estate in the United States and Territories is returned as of the actual value of $7,133,369,725. We would raise that, to make it correspond with the year 1852, to $10,000,000, and estimate the present actual population at twenty-five millions, giving $400 per head of property to each human being, or $2,000 to each average family of five persons.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The following is a list of the graduates of the Girls' High School of our city:

Miss Emma Shropshire,*
" Mary S. Postlewaite,
" Anna M. Reese,
" M. Victoria Reese,*
" Sarah C. Normellus.
" Lizzie H. Copes,*
" Juliana S. Randolph,*
" Kate C. Askew,*
" Emma Benjamina Clarkson,*
" Della Robertson,
" Emma Wilson,
" Helen C. Yeatos,
" Matilda C. Wasson,
" Louisiana Ridgely,
" Eliza Whitemore,*
" Eliza Paddon,
" Mary L. Bovin,
" Mary Brugniers,
" Lavina A. Cameles,
" Euph'a. McCleod,
" Anna Thurston,
" E. C. Bowlan.*

Those marked with asterisks (*) are those who read compositions at the exhibition. We have not been able to remember or obtain the names of the boys who graduated.

We subjoin nearly all the compositions read at the public exhibition:

LIFE'S MOTIVES.

"What shadows we are,
What shadows we pursue."

It is but just and reasonable that man should occasionally withdraw his attention from external things, to the contemplation of self. By so doing he is made familiar with that truly wonderful machine, the human frame; with the reciprocal influence of the soul upon the body, and the body upon the soul, in which there is a wisdom displayed, beyond his comprehension; and in regard to which, the result of his profoundest investigations is but astonishment and admiration.

Although possessing a superior nature, he enters the world in a state of greater feebleness, and is consequently more needy than other animated beings; hence we perceive him more favored, and more cherished by the blessings of Providence. Still many bitter dispensations prove to him that he perishes from earth like a flower which blooms in the morning, but at evening is withered and trodden under foot.

Oh! "What shadows we are
What shadows we pursue."

How many immortal energies have been wasted, how many expectations blasted by Ambition. At first he blinds us, and then compels us to tower by reason of our blindness.

"He comes! Ambition comes; his way prepare,
Let banners wave in air!
And loud voiced trumpets his approach declare
He comes!—for glory has before him raised
Her shield with godlike deeds emblazed."

Yet when the summit of ambition is attained, soon it is that we are plunged in misery's depths. It has been observed that a desire for rank and power, is the mark of a great mind. Why then have so many weak intellects been captivated; while to those possessed of the greatest genius, it has no charms? What better example of this could we adduce than Washington or Cincinnatus, who were greater by far in their retirement than Alexander or Cæsar at the height of their ambition. Truly has it been said, "It requires less magnanimity to win the conquest, than to refuse the spoil."

Like Milton let our ambition be, to leave something to after ages, so worthy, that it shall not willingly be allowed to perish; let us pursue the substance regardless of the shadow.

Comparing talent and real worth with rank, how boldly does the former hold forth its superiority; the one is substance, the other a shadow. Behold that mighty host. They follow the delusive phantom Honor; however changing; her views are contracted, and in the scenes of this transitory life she is not to be relied upon. By every billow she is rocked, and by every breath of wind borne onward to destruction. What more decisive evidence can we wish than Brutus, who in his real worth shipped honor, but when the day of trial arrived, he found her but a shadow.

In succession comes Power, which may be compared to the microscope, as it magnifies everything little that comes within its range. It exalts the unworthy, hence whatever is mean, and proffers support to everything base and vile. He who would employ power for the benefit of another, deserves, but does not covet it; but to him who uses it for his own good, he desires far from deserving it. It is in fact a precarious safety; its pains real, its pleasures imaginary. We have but to refer to the extraordinary career run by Napoleon; as the cloud, agitated by the air, trackless; its only object to ascend; friendship rudder, the whirlwind; a vapor, its impulse; downfall, its destiny.

Next Avarice—that shadow cometh with her host of votaries. Behold in the train that waiter, who lives respected to die rich. Wealth—his god on earth, and the more aged he becomes, the more firmly clinging to its worthless dust. Truly he follows the shadow of shadows.

Genius is not, as some have supposed, a mere shadow, but a living substance. It may exist in a rustic, under a dull atmosphere; and it may exist under every sun and every sky; for the fogs of Iceland have been warmed by poetry, and those of Holland by wit. To the full development, of genius, the light of other minds is requisite. Newton or Shakspeare deprived of kindred minds, and born among savages—savages had died.

"Creative genius! from thy hand
What shapes of order, beauty, rise.
When, waves thy potent, mystic wand,
To people, ocean, earth, and skies."

There is in life one object, which all can pursue, and it obtain. It knows no disappointments, since, he who perseveres makes every contest a victory; it is the pursuit of virtue. "Those that seek her early, will find her;" her reward also is with her, and she will come quickly. The breast of a virtuous man is a little heaven commencing on earth, where the Deity sits enthroned with unrivalled influence; and He who fills the eternal throne, must be on the side of virtue; and what He believes must finally prosper and prevail.

We are so constituted, that the most vicious cannot but pay a secret, though unwilling homage to virtue, and it is from this inward esteem for virtue, which the noblest cherish, and which the basest cannot expel, it follows that virtue is the only bond of union, on which we can thoroughly depend.

Lastly comes that much misrepresented, and absurd phantom, Death! the king of terrors, and the terror of kings. The painter has used his colors, the orator his tropes, to portray death as the grand destroyer. But can he be called a destroyer, who but releases the prisoner? Can he be called the king of terrors, who exchanges that which is temporary, for that which is eternal? Perhaps he summons us too soon from the feast of life; be it so. If the exchange is not for the better, it is not his fault, but our own. Tyrants can sentence their victims to death, but how much more dreadful would be their power could they sentence them to life! How short is the race we run! Almost may we touch the portals which terminate the path of our mortal pilgrimage. Should the holy spirit purify our hearts, and open our ears, we may already perceive the sounds which proceed from the celestial abodes. Let us then attentively listen to the warning voice. "Shadows we are. Shadows we pursue."

"So live, that when thy summons comes to join
The innumerable caravan, that moves
To the pale realms of shade, where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death,
Thou go not, like the quarry slave at night,
Scourged to his dungeon, but, sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave
Like one, who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him and lies down to pleasant dreams."

EMMA B. CLARKE.

BELSHAZZAR'S FEAST.

"'Tis near the noon of a beautiful starlight night" in the proud city of Babylon. Its haughty Monarch is seated at the festal board of his lordly palace, surrounded by all his sycophantic courtiers, who are pouring into his ear that flattery which springs from a base and servile mind. The table groans beneath viands of which the gods would not scorn to partake.

The harpists send forth the most delightful lays from their beautiful instruments.

The wine-cup passes freely round, and all become intoxicated.

The vicious Belshazzar, not content with all this pomp and magnificence, forms the impious design of quaffing wine from the sacred vessels of the holy Temple of Jerusalem. This design is no sooner formed than executed.

"Fill me that massy goblet to the brim.
Now, Abraham! let thy wretched race expect
The fable of their faith to be fulfilled.
Their second temple and their promised King
Now will they see the god they vainly serve
Is impotent to help; for had he power
To hear and grant their prayer, he would prevent
This profanation."

Thus cries Belshazzar and raises the sacred goblet to his lips; when, lo! a mysterious hand appears and writes upon the wall that awful sentence: "Mene, mene tekel upharsin." The wine falls from his trembling hand and he stands gazing upward in speechless horror. No one else seems to strike him: "Bring hither all the wise men of my kingdom," he cries. They come; the sages of Babylon, versed in all the arts and sciences of war, but incompetent to read the writing of God. The King is troubled, but looking up he sees the despised prophet of the Jews, Daniel standing before him. Daniel "severe in youthful sanctity," boldly interprets to him their prophetic import. "Thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting."

Hush! what voice is that? Is it the rushing of the waters of the Euphrates? Is it the mourning of the wind? Alas! no: it is the trampling of the thousands of the Persian conqueror, who is come to fulfill the dread prophecy of Jehovah. They come nearer, nearer; they enter the palace, and in a moment the wicked Belshazzar lies lifeless at the feet of his mighty conqueror.

New Orleans, Dec. 22, 1852. JULIANA RAYMOND.

THE PUBLIC REFORM;
Or, Anti-License League.

The evil aimed at by this League is wide-spread, exceeding its influence over the world.

It is less than three hundred years since it first became a prevalent opinion in Britain that ardent spirits were useful, and indeed *essential* to the working man; that he was by them the better enabled to resist the effects of heat, cold, wet or fatigue. And it was not until the time of our Revolution, that such became the opinion in America. Then our government supplied liquor to our army. The necessity imagining that its use would extend no further, and that the soldiers, when liberated from martial service, and permitted to return to their homes, would continue the use of it. But the present condition of the country tells us with sorrowful emphasis, such was not the case.

With them, it was an experiment, originating in benevolence, unchastened by such knowledge as we have of its ruinous consequences.

Had they, as we, seen its effects, how could they then have put it, by legal sanction and high example, into the possession of their countrymen? How could they have thought, as beyond doubt they then did, that it would be safe and innocent—had they witnessed the results of retailing it from every street corner in our cities, and every wayside tavern and cross-road hamlet throughout the country?

They knew not the evils, numerous and malignant, as the plague of Pandora's Box, which were to flow from and were *comparatively blameless*; but our present knowledge of intoxicating liquors and criminality, *for from recent*, it is greatly to be feared that innocent blood will be required against *them*, as well as against the *venders and dispensers* of this stimulus to every other species of wickedness.

I *do not* appeal to dealers. Their answers in self-vindication would be numerous. "They had a right to sell liquor. They paid for this right—paid the Government, and it is *lawful*!!! It is "LAWFUL" employment! Then how *sad*, and yet how *true*, this fact is. It is *awful*!

I dout appeal to any one class for a reformation, but to the whole population of New Orleans, as represented in assemblage.

Seest thou yonder christine man? He labors for the promulgation of Christianity in our city, but he does not belong to the Anti-License League. "They," says he, "will never accomplish anything here; they are too real and the place is too far gone in its devotion to this beverage." Let him stop and consider. They may not be strong. 'tis true; but could he not lend them a helping hand? "The place is too far gone!" Thinks he so? Then far gone for him to labor in the cause of Christ and religion? Remembers he not that the success of the temperance reformation is one of the essential requisites to the progress of Christianity? Would he preach the doctrines of love and gentleness to the madman? Is he not the victim of intemperance even worse than the demoniac? The blind and maniac are blameless, for God deprives *them* of their reason, but the drunkard deprives *himself* under the control of his desolater—who knows no mercy and will struggle long. Ay, to the alms-house or to the grave, before he relinquishes his prey.

Is it not, then, the duty of every Christian as a means to an end, to lend his aid to the Anti-License League? And is it not also the imperative duty of all philanthropists, and patriots, and all those who love, and would support our republican institutions, actively to sustain the much needed "public reform?"

I would respectfully ask the audience now assembled, whether New Orleans cannot vote for and adopt the *License Law*, when so many of her sister cities, and even *whole States* have so nobly adopted and are living under the "*Maine Law*?" Are you ready to consent that

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

South shall remain the home of intemperance after it shall have been ignominiously driven from the North?

It seems such cannot be the case; and have not cause to conclude it will not be, when we see weekly, an able temperance paper sent forth among our people and by them, as we hope and believe, both read and sustained?

If the citizens of this city labor heartily and cheerfully in this good work, God will bless their efforts; and many a heartfelt prayer will arise from hearts made happy through their influence, for the continued prosperity of the Southern Organ, and the success and perpetuity of the Anti-Lacrosse League of New Orleans.

ELIZABETH HARRY CORY.

LIGHTS AND SHADOWS.

Truly, the time of our earthly pilgrimage is chequered with pleasures and sorrows. To-day we are exalted to the realms of bliss; to-morrow sunk in the depths of despair. Who can look into futurity and tell what the next hour may bring forth? None! All is sealed from our vision by a cloud so dense that the eye cannot pierce into its obscurity, and we are doomed to rest for the present, and gain wisdom by reflection on the past. Though the cup of joy is sometimes tasted by every one, yet some partake of passing pleasures more freely than others; but with all, the pursuits of happiness are varied as the imagination can well conceive. While some are tempted by the gay, fashionable world, with balls and theatres excite in their bosom a thrill of pleasure, others look in the light of home and domestic felicity. Some delight in loneliness, burning the midnight oil to advance a few steps further in the path of knowledge, enhancing as much real happiness when the point for which they have toiled is gained, as others whose only pleasure consists in the gay rounds of dissipation; but to all comforts in the gay rounds of dissipation; but to all comforts in their station in life, shadows will flit across their course of light, and darken for awhile the sunshine of their happiness. Though gay and thoughtless, some thing will occur to prevent the full fruition of their fondest anticipations.

If domestic virtues, parental and filial affection, and the desire of seeing others happy, constitute our chief delight; if, in our home, the abode of peace and security, where all our sweet and fond affections meet, we feel our happiness, and desire nothing more, even then is our bliss sometimes overshadowed by death. We even then feel cold and desolate will the once loved home appear when robbed of one of its cherished inmates.

> "All that's bright must fade.
> The brightest still the fleetest.
> All that's sweet was made,
> But to be lost when sweetest."

If mental application be our only joy, and years are spent in acquiring knowledge, perhaps ingratitude will be even then our reward, and, like Copernicus, death will prove from the dreadful conviction of having labored in vain. The time seem to endure but few of the many cares of life accord, whose lives appear one unvaried scene of pleasure; yet, perhaps, even these could we look into the mysterious depths of their hearts, we would find some secret sorrow, over which they have brooded long in silence, unknown, and thus unfelt by all. Yes, every one has some sorrow which, though unknown to all else, is not deep, for who that truly suffers can bear the prying gaze of the sympathising world? 'Tis true we may willingly confide all our griefs to one loving bosom whose affection we have tried, and on whose faithfulness we can rely, and feel a relief in thus unburdening our hearts. Oh! 'tis sweet to think that all our sorrows can be appreciated by one kind and dearly loved friend, to know that she truly feels our afflictions; half our grief is removed by her pressure, tears turn to smiles, and we are happy when with her, though doomed to misery when she is gone.

But, though all have sorrows, we frequently bring them on ourselves; for how often a harsh word, an unkind look or any other voluntary action of ungentleness, will alienate persons who have truly loved, destroy friendships which years have been spent in cementing, and cost many many useless tears! Still we must acknowledge that our affections are generally sent by Providence, and so veiled the future from us that even when in the midst of delight we may be graciously standing under a lowering cloud ready to burst with sudden violence, and shed its fearful contents upon us, surrounding us with gloom and despair where all had been joy and gladness.

But, veiled as is our existence by light and darkness, it was so ordained by our benificent Creator, and there is no doubt he will, and wisely done; for, were our desires always gratified, and the light of what we now call happiness never overcast, it would cease to be happiness, for the very consciousness of having it under our own control would render it valueless.

We should, then, console ourselves by knowing, when the sunshine of our lives is briefly clouded by an occasional sorrow, that shadows but render succeeding light more brilliant.

E. C. WHITTEMORE.

MOTHER'S LAST PRAYER.

Again I feel the breath of summer upon my fevered brow, but oh! what changes since last I felt that welcome love! I have seen the loved of earth laid in the cold and narrow grave. I have heard my dying mother utter—God bless my child!"

How can I so calmly repeat that sweet and touching prayer! Because I think I hear her voice continually. It is not to me as it she was dead. I realize it only when I see her smile no more, and feel not the pressure of her hand.

I see the tender mother kiss her darling child. I turn away; there is no mother's kiss for me. I hear the much loved child call on its parent. I sigh: for, I have no mother now. Oh! the thought, the bitter thought! I had a mother once, who loved me, and called me her darling child; she kissed me, and I was happy.

The eye is closed that once beamed with nought but love for me. No longer do I hear the voice whose tones were music to my ear.

A mother's love! How sweet it is! Neither absence nor death can diminish a mother's love. 'Tis true, the love we bear a father may seem stronger; but it lacks not that peculiar depth and tenderness. The recollections of childhood are associated with the sweet tones of our mother's voice. In thought, in love—whatever is second she is first. And can a mother's place be supplied by another? Nay, never. She bears with your follies, loves our errors, as no one else can. She exerts an influence the most powerful with regard to our future destiny. The immortal Luther ascribes the pious bent of his mind to the early education which he received from his mother; perhaps it had not been for her, the mighty Reformation would have never been accomplished.

By severity a mother is obeyed, but by love she is idolized. We love the beautiful, and can anything be considered more beautiful, than when about to depart this world, a mother entirely forgetful of self exclaims—God bless my darling child.

KATE ASHLEY.

EDUCATION.

What were man but for that greatest, that noblest of blessings which the Almighty in his goodness has given to him—the power to perceive and appreciate his works.

When nature is examined, what beauty is unfolded to the view of one whose mental powers have been enlightened—a beauty never perceived by the ignorant. It is by this inestimable gift that the soul is enabled to raise itself above this temporary home and soar far in yonder heavens—enabled to feel the power of the great, the omnipotent God!

In the splendor of the bright, the glorious sun, the silvery clouds, the pale though lovely star, the soul is enabled to read, to feel, a holy pleasure, which alone results from Education. Not only does it enable us to appreciate the beauties of nature ourselves, but to contribute to the happiness of all within our reach, pleasure in the mind as it does, that delicacy and elevation of feeling, that sympathy for another's woes, which, to the overburthened heart is grateful balm. By it we have that true, the perfect gentleman, it instills into his nature a distaste for anything low or debasing, and his sense of honor is rendered more acute, his respect for mankind in general heightened, lest he act least, his duty to his God more necessary.

Would that mind have ever been developed—would the priceless gems of knowledge which lay in the bosom of the immortal Newton ever been known? Or would Pope (who so well knew how to touch the heart) ever have thought of alluding so beautifully to the "Philosopher of the Sky," in the following words:

> Nature and all her works lay hid in night.
> God said let Newton be—and all was light."

Would Napoleon, Washington, or any of the great men who have figured so conspicuously, would they have ever accomplished such feats as will carry their names down to coming generations, had it not been for the sound principles instilled by a thorough education?

Would the independence of America ever have been thought of if this self-moving power had not taught eye, made them feel themselves men, of God's works the noblest. Would the genius of Byron, of Burns, of Scott, of Moore, ever have been known to mankind? Would the beautiful, the pure, the natural thoughts of our own poets and poetesses ever have been known to the world, or would the world in general be able to appreciate or capable of feeling the high and noble thoughts occasioned by the perusal of such works?

It is education which keeps society together. It is the link which preserves the chain from breaking which binds the subject to his sovereign, the wayward son to his exacting father.

In fact, it preserves the peace, the dignity and the prosperity of the nation. I might say of the world. But need we leave our own State, our own dear home, to learn the taste, or to see the good effects resulting from a general education!

The brier, lidered, as taught us in our Geography, that the son of the poor man may become President of the United States.

The lord, day after day, that thousands of children are seen wending their way to school—the Public School where all are regarded according to their merit.

Is this generosity in the public that will enable Louisiana to stand prominent in the annals of time.

And have not we, who meet once more as school girls, been influenced by it? Have we not a heartfelt thankfulness for the never ceasing kindness, the deep interest now evinced by the honorable gentleman composing the Board of School Directors, and the sisterly affection combined with womanly dignity of our own ever dear and affectionate teachers, whose image in after years, will be the green oasis in life's desert.

E. A. BOWMAN.

VALEDICTORY.

"There are moments in life of most exquisite sadness," yet who would wish them banished? Life is not, it cannot be one continual ray of sunshine. Clouds will come and rest their shadows on its brightness; yet Hope, pointing with rosy finger to the distant future, whispers of joys to come.

Too well we know that life is not one joyous gala day. Youth's gayest visions fade, and sorrow sometimes clothes the brave; still, though this be our lot, there are blooming flowers in the wreath of life that bless with their fragrance and gems in its diadem that gild with their radiance the darkest spot; there are moments when despair is banished, and the heart beats with sunbeam joy.

This is such an hour, and though longed for (how much the *student's* heart *alone* can tell) now that it is upon us our lips shrink from uttering the parting word.

To you, kind Superintendent, and you Directors, that word we first address. With hearts swelling with gratitude, we thank you for the great interest you have ever manifested for our welfare; for that true charity which has overlooked our faults, and remembered only our eager endeavors to merit your approbation. The hope of success has sustained us in the midst of difficulties almost insurmountable, when hope had well nigh failed, and as we now bid you adieu, we tender our sincere acknowledgments for the past, and this assertion, that if those who succeed us prove more worthy of your regard, they cannot esteem it higher, nor cherish it with fonder remembrance, than does this class of 1852.

To you, beloved schoolmates, we breathe our last adieu. Memories of bygone days come rushing before us—memories of "joys we've tasted, griefs we've shared." We have passed with you many happy moments that can never be forgotten, and in our sorrows your kind words, soothing sympathy and gentle demeanor, has lightened our toils and gladdened our hearts. But we are now to separate, you to remain yet a while longer, and then follow us who now with heavy hearts pass from your dear society to others and less congenial circles. The privileges and advantages we here enjoy, entail upon us heavy responsibilities from which we cannot shrink. "Look not mournfully into the past—it comes not back again. Wisely improve the present—it is thine. Go forth to meet the shadowy future without fear and with a strong heart."

Let us dream of fame, but not forget that it must be an angel's eye to bear its dazzling light. We would linger longer, ere we pronounce those words which will sever hearts so long united, ere we draw the curtain suspended between the past and future.

Yet, let us together mourn the absence of one who not long since stood among us. She is sleeping now; those late like tombs are hushed—those beaming eyes are closed. Never more will the voice of affection thrill upon her ear, nor those still lips return love's gentle pressure.

> "But God may take what He has given.
> Our loss no mockly bear.
> We would not call thee back from heaven.
> But strive to meet thee there."

Loved classmates, on your behalf have I spoken thus far, and now let us, for the last time, survey with one another our school-girl joys; the long period which we have passed in close companionship adds to our sadness at parting. The circle of friends who now listen to us, the wise and great, the gentle and lovely, feel but a passing interest in these scenes, but with us they will leave an impression which neither coming years, nor future changes, nor severe trials will ever obliterate, but serve only to render more indelible, for the "pen of the spirit, dipped in a lake of fire," inscribes them on each heart. To us this is a glorious hour—our tasks are finished—the goal is won—and we leave the halls of learning, and enter upon other and untried duties.

Often will thought revert to this day and hither will the spirit, when worn and wearied, steal a while away in noiseless visits to these happy scenes, and live them over again."

I may be called upon to suffer the record of the past may be stained with tears wrung from a sorrowing heart, yet will t never exchange these blotted pages for the brightest dreams the future can weave. Were bethe's cup to my lips, I would taste not, for there are "green spots in memory's waste" to which the eye will gladly revert—spots which your love has graced, your *friendship* adorned, and your affection gladdened. "In sadness they will bring joy, and my prayer shall ever be "Lord! keep my memory green"!

For you, dear Teacher, we have reserved our last, because our saddest parting. We are but few among the many who shall go forth from this hall with the consciousness that from your lips they have gathered wisdom, and have been the grateful recipients of your kindness and sympathy. You will send forth from your care ministers for the bedside of sickness, those who will treasure up the lessons of womanly gentleness which your precepts and example have taught; and now, on the eve of separation, accept our earnest prayers for your well-being, and

> "Whate'er our lot in life be cast, though good or ill befide.
> We'll keep your precepts in our hearts, your pattern for our guide."

And our most fondly cherished recollections shall be other by whom our energies were roused and our efforts stimulated. Let our parting tear blot from your remembrance whatever in our conduct may have embittered the past, or caused your heart a single pang; forgive where the gaiety of youth has led us to disregard your friendly solicitude. The benefits received from you we never can repay; time will pass, the future, now so bright and dazzling, may disappoint us, but in the midst of disappointments we will cherish your kindness, and remain faithful to our remembrances of you. No words of ours can express our grief at parting with you—the saddest look the swelling tear, the silence, more eloquent than words, must say for us, farewell!

Kind friends, dear Schoolmaster, and cherished Teacher, we bid you a loving, long, and last adieu!

EMMA.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED—By the Rev. W. J. Ferguson, on the 21st of December, 1852, Mr. M. C. CALLIHAN to Miss IRENE A. WALLIS, all of the parish of Terrebonne, La.

OBITUARY.

DIED—On Thursday, the 16th of December, after a short illness, SARAH ELIZABETH DAMERON, the wife of W. H. Dameron, of this city, in the twenty-seventh year of her age. She was a native of Princess Ann county, Va. She professed religion and became a member of the Methodist Church at the age of twelve, since when she continued to be a consistent Christian.

Language is not adequate to express the grace which the Lord, for twelve hours just previous to her death, evidently poured into her heart. She was strengthened with might by his Spirit in the inner man, according to the riches of his glory. She seemed "filled with the fulness of God," and able to comprehend, with her enlightened understanding, the hope of his calling, and the riches of the glory of the inheritance of the saints in light.

When told that she would probably die, she replied, "It does not alarm me; I am not afraid to die; it excites me, but does not alarm me." She then turned to her husband, "Dear, I am very young to die. I hope I shall die easy. I fear I shall suffer a great deal at the last." Soon she said, "How dark it is getting! This must be death." But directly said, "It is not dark now. All is light. There is not a cloud. I am very happy. Dear, it is very easy to die. I feared I should be called to suffer very much, but I am so free from pain, I am so happy!"

Imagine her on her death-bed, surrounded by her husband, sisters and mother; her face beaming with delight, cheerful and happy, talking in her own sweet way to one and then to another. She left two little boys—babes. "M——," she said, "I give you Bertie; I——, I give you Willie, and ma will take both. M——, ask ma if she doesn't wish me to take a kiss to heaven for pa. Ma, I shall see him; I shall see Robert, and brother Herbert too. Tell A—— (her sister) it is sweet to die. Here, dear, I want you to kiss me. I want you to have the last kiss from my lips."

She had her servants called around her. "Here," she said, "tell me good-by, all of you; I'm going to leave you. You must love my children; take care of them for my sake and my husband's, and love them very much." She spoke to each one about themselves and their children. She then said, "Dear, I want them all to go to my grave. I want them all to ride. How many carriages will it

Never mind, don't let any of them walk." Her husband asked her not to trouble her mind about such matters, that he would see to it all as she wished—to talk of heaven. She smilingly replied, "No, dear, I will have all eternity to talk about heaven, to think of its joys and glories; but while I have so short a time to stay with you all I must talk about other things too."

Her power of concentration and her clearness of expression was unusual. She seemed particularly careful to collect her thoughts. "I would not," said she, "speak unmeaningly." When asked what should be said to her little boys from her when they grow up, she replied, "Tell them to be careful of life; to be obedient to their father; and talk to them often about me."

Towards the last she seemed to see both worlds at once; now she lifted her eyes and saw "the spirits of the just made perfect," then she gazed upon the loved faces about her. The glory that she saw was reflected in her countenance; it played there all the time she was dying and even after death its traces could be seen. Several times she exclaimed, "Oh, how bright the room is; it is filled with glory." Moving her hands buoyantly, she said "I am so happy; I feel so light, I am floating on an ocean of paradise." She asked if any one saw objects flitting about the room. "I do," she said, "they are angels. How bright and beautiful! They are female figures, and are dressed so chaste, in white, in the purest white!" At another time, "A rose! yes, a white rose! O, how beautiful; she is like a white rose in beauty and purity—don't you all see!" They answered no. "There," she continued, "surely this is death; is it possible it is so easy to die! O, I am so thankful for this case in my dying moments!" Then speaking to herself, she said, "Is this death? Tell me, my soul, can this be death?"

Shading her eyes with her hand, as if looking out in a brilliant light, "Oh," said she, "I see pa! yes, I see pa! Write to sister Cook," she added. "that I shall see Mr. Cook first." (Mr. George Cook, artist, an eminently pious man, who died here several years since.)

Several times, when she had passed through what threatened to be a last struggle, "Come," she would say, smilingly, "let me bid you all good-by again." Just as if she were about starting away for the summer, and was bidding good-by, first in the house, then at the door, then in the chariot, and at last, still waiving her hand, and smiling.

Her babes were then brought to her. She could not see distinctly, nor speak. But with assistance, she held them at arm's length before her, and would not have them taken away. She gazed on them intently, smile succeeding smile, and then motioned them to be put to her lips for a kiss: which, when given, she looked so happy as none can describe, and those that saw will never forget.

Sister D. was possessed of great kindness, of remarkable purity and humility of character, with a total absence of self. Her gentleness, with a lively sweet manner, scarcely indicated her robust strength of purpose. Being left an orphan, and without brothers or sisters, she resided from an early age, until nineteen, when she was married, with an aunt, a fashionable lady, where she was surrounded by many gay young friends. This lady was a member of another Church, and estimated a "Methodist" at rather a low rate. But no ridicule or influence could induce the niece to disturb the integrity of her religious profession.

For several years past she has been a great sufferer, yet always cheerful. She diffused joy through the house by her death, as before by her life. The fear of death was banished from the room and the hearts of all, by her dying. It may be said, that she died in a rapture, that faith was lost in sight for hours before she left. She triumphed not only for herself, but for all her friends. She presented death to them in a new light, and robbed it of half its terrors. I never remember to have witnessed such delightful cheerfulness under such a loss, as husband, mother and sisters have received from the sight, and now from the precious memory of her departing hours.

> "There is a world above,
> Where parting is unknown:
> A long eternity of love,
> Formed for the good alone.
> And faith beholds the dying here,
> Translated to that glorious sphere." K

DIED—In Carrollton, on October 30th, 1852, after a most painful sickness, ELIZABETH FULTON, the wife of Jesse Fulton, in the fifty-eighth year of her age. She became a member of the Methodist Church and a professor of religion early in life, and has been known as a consistent Christian, both in Georgia and this State, ever since. She expressed in her last illness a firm trust in the gospel. No doubt, after a life of labor and care, she now enjoys the sweet rest of the people of God.

J. C. KEENER.

DIED—In Clark county, Ala., November the 7th, 1852, Mrs. NANCY ANN LANCASTER, wife of Mr. A. Lancaster, and daughter of Milton and Michal Ford. She professed religion in the fall of 1845, and joined the Baptist church in Marengo City, Ala., and continued a consistent member of the same until her death. Her health had been bad for several months, but on Tuesday, the 2d, she was taken quite ill with pneumonia and continued to grow worse, and on Friday evening, the 5th, she prayed earnestly for a manifestation of her acceptance with God. She at length obtained the blessing and continued happy throughout the night and on to her death. On the evening of the 6th a deacon of her church came to see her, and conversed freely with her on the subject of death. She told him that she should soon pass through the valley and shadow of death, and that she feared no evil. She saw her way was clear from earth to heaven. She frequently thanked God for sustaining grace in the hour of death. It was what she had often prayed for. On the night before her death she gave her husband and her children her last charge how to act towards each other, and to meet her in heaven. We have every reason to believe that she is now in the good world.

JOHN W. ALEXANDER.

The Shawl Goat of Thibet, from the fleece of which the finest cashmere shawls are manufactured has been successfully naturalized in Chili. The Peruvian Government has recently concluded a contract for the introduction of about eighty animals of the pure kind, with the object of propagating the stock in the mountainous districts of Peru. Where it is believed they will thrive as well as in the Himalayan mountains of Ladak and Thibet the regions of their

Receipts—January 1, 1853.

Please see that the money you send is duly acknowledged.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

	Am't p'd		Am't p'd
By Rev T W Dorman:		By Rev C N Mebert:	
G H Lipscomb	$ 1 50	H Spivey	1 50
S F Pinkham	1 50	Mrs Geo King	1 50
P S Snell	2 50	By Rev J W Brown:	
P T Phillips	2 50	S Livingston	1 50
H W Sherman	2 00	A Fuller	1 50
Taylor and McCarthy	4 00	By Rev J W Sterr:	
E C Eggleston	4 00	A J Morris	1 50
G H Harris	4 00		
H H Clayton	4 00	By Rev Z Dowling:	
A Cobb	4 00	Rev L Dowling	1 50
W H Travis	4 00	J H Richards	2 50
S Thompson	4 00	Julia Thompson	1 50
Jno Gaines	4 00	S A Gardner	1 50
Thos Christian	6 50		
Mrs Reb Winston	4 00	By Rev A S Dickinson:	
A W Langdon	1 50	W A Rumpass	1 50
R H Haden	1 50	Mrs A Beachdell	1 50
Jas Sykes	2 00	Mat Cox	2 00
Jos Sykes	1 50	C E Woodward	1 50
S A Brown	1 50	R Rumpass	1 50
Mrs Dr Younge	1 50	A Kimball	2 50
T H Short	1 00	Thos Campbell	1 00
W A Smart	1 50	S Forward	1 50
R D Powell	1 50	A Rogers	2 50
Capt G Adams	1 50	M Erwin	1 50
		Less	44
By Rev J H Fisher:		By Rev J C Hackabee:	
Dr Bradfield	4 00	L Sledge	4 00
Dr Clark	2 50	A R Easeley	1 50
H deBries	1 50	Rev Robert	1 50
Mrs N Steed	1 50		
R H Gilbert	1 50	By Rev W E Holliday:	
R Chambers	1 50	E L Kimbrough	4 00
H H Ware	1 50	Wm McAdora	1 50
		J McAdora	1
By Rev C S Hart:			
J Hart	1 50	By Rev J T Heard:	
Rev J E Jones	1 50	A S Cade	1 50
R H Brewer	1 50	Mary Toler	1 50
		Miss C Nixon	1 50
By Rev A H Mitchell:			
A H Nickerson	5 00	By Rev G Garrett:	
J J Heard	4 00	R H Heward	1 50
B J Harrison	4 00	M R McElhinney	1 50
H Clark	1 50	W Saunders Sen	1 50
A Bean	1 50		
W E Heard	1 50	By Rev Thos H Foster:	
T C Bragg	1 50	D Compton	2 50
		E E Markham	1 50
By Rev E Hearn:		T G Cornish	1 50
A Malone	1 50	W Heard	1 50
G Kirksey	1 50	Mrs E Jones	1 50
		L Abelsanger	1 50
By Rev A H Powell:		F H Walker	1 50
R Davis	2 50	W McAlister	1 50
Dr Davis	2 50		
A Norwood	2 50	By Rev D Carmichael:	
Dr Drake	2 50	N Lee, Jr	2 50
Dr Webb	2 50	Balance	5 00
W Kennedy	1 50		
R S Hunt	1 50	By Rev V L Hopkins:	
T Heppell	1 50	W E Edwards	2 50
T Johnson	1 50		
J W Walton	1 50	By Rev W Wier:	
S Shedwick	1 50	W Erwin	1 50
W Purnell	1 50	J T Burdine	1 50
Dr J A Moore	1 50	Ira Hulbert	1 50
Dr Peterson	4 00	Jno Baldwin	1 50
Mrs Irena Harris	1 50		
Less	$7 50		
By Rev O R Blue:		By Rev A J Coleman:	
N Blue	1 50	H J Horton	2 50
S Smith	1 50		
L C Garland	1 50	By Rev W K Norton:	
M E Scott	1 50	Wm S Paine	2 50
A Glasscock	1 50	G Boykin	1 50
P R Woodruff	1 50	Ar. Morehouse	1 50
Jane H Moody	1 50		
By Rev W Vaughn:		By Rev T W Manning:	
John Rall	2 50	Mer. Carter	2 50
A J Tadlock	1 50		
		By Rev J A Clement:	
By Rev C C Calloway:		N Moore	1 50
F M Bradley	1 50	Rev J P Ramey	1 50
W E Ivey	1 50	C Rutshev	2 50
W C Wiley	1 50	H Calloway	2 50
E A Nixon	1 50	L Calloway	2 50
J D Roundtree	1 50	J R Burrage	1 50
Mrs M Clay	1 50	J A Tucker	2 50
H L Morse	1 50	T Lowndes	2 50
J H Fielding	1 50	N R Crump	1 50
N Williams	1 50	R Tapscott	1 50
T J English	1 50	W R Preston	2 50
Mrs E Cox	1 50	Rev T H Rush	2 50
J McCalla	1 50	J Jonstles	2 50
		J M Duncan	3 50
By Rev W W Thomas:		W G Gill	1 50
J L Brown	2 50	C M Vaughn	1 50
A L Pope	2 50		
		By Rev F V Levert:	
By Rev R M Sanders:		A Clement	2 50
W Hill	1 50	W McAlpin	2 50
Balance	$2 50		
		By Rev J T Roper:	
By Rev J A Speuce:		J Ivey	2 00
D Carlolchel	2 50		
R H Brewer	2 50	By Rev J Hamilton:	
		W H George	1 50
By Rev E McMeans:		R L Watkins	1 50
W B Freeman	2 20	J A Weymiss	1 50
Rev J Freeman	2 50	L McDuveen	2 25
W H Nuckols	2 50	Mrs Albrough	1 50
E Persinger	1 50	Bal. on acct	1 90
H Bradley	1 50		
		By Rev J W Shores:	
By Rev W E Hadfield:		L W Buford	1 50
J Wood	2 50	J R Buford	1 50
P Elder	2 50	J D Moorer	1 50
A W Sorsby	2 50	J M Dudley	1 50
S Tompkins	2 50	J Oliver	1 50
Jesse Taylor	2 50	Less	7 50
N Harley	2 50		
On account	7 50	By Rev W P Miller:	
		W H Hightower	1 50
By Rev T Burpo:			
Jno McKell	2 50	By Rev S O Capers:	
Nat Jackson	2 50	J Ramsey	1 50
Jno Keys	2 50	S Mims	1 50
W Phelan	2 50		
W Southall	2 50	By Rev J Fleming:	
R Yong	1 50	For Self	4 00
J M Betoseh	1 50	J H Forman	1 50
J B Bryan	1 50	P T Trammell	4 00
B C Parker	2 50	L Jackson	1 50
A M Davis	6 00	F H Trammell	1 50
E Culpepper	2 50		
Jos Hestel	2 50	By Rev J S Hughes:	
Rev T W Matthis	1 50	I T Turner	1 50
P Hillyer	1 50	Wm Johns	1 50
Rev Jno Kelley	1 50	Jos Highlower	1 50
S Heron	1 50	Less	4 50
W H Davis	1 50		
		By Rev T J Campbell:	
By Rev H W Tucker:		J A Wright	2 50
Dr J H Morton	2 50	D Collins	2 50
J Beadus	2 50	B Grace	1 50
		G F Mellon	2 50
By Rev J W Laney:		Thos Nordan	2 50
J Jones	1 50	W Savage	1 50
N Barteo	1 50	W Meanigo	1 50
E M Sadler	1 50	G M White	1 50
W H McKinney	1 50		
L T Freeman	1 50	By Rev J Williamson:	
W H Smith	1 50	E D Everett	2 50
Balance	27 50	J E Baresti	1 50
By Rev L P Golsan:		By Rev M Graham:	
J M Lockey	2 50	Rev J Weaver	2 50
By Rev H W Spence:		By Rev A Skinner:	
M A Lucius	1 50	Robt S Lee	2 50
By Rev S F Pilley:		By Rev A McIlryde:	
J S Matthews	2 50	Mrs C H Crews	1 50
R H Jones	2 50	D Deans	1 50
N W Kidd	2 50	N Bradley	1 50
		Jos Manning	1 50
By Rev W M Lovelady:		H Wett	1 50
Dr Saltmarsh	5 00	R Spencer	1 50
J Lovett	2 50	L R McCarty	1 50
W Gwin	1 50		
Jno Gwin	1 50	By Rev D Duncan:	
		J F Barner	1 50
By Rev T J Koger:		B W Woll	1 50
Dr Wm Jones	1 50	Dr J Jones	5 00
		Wm Chaney	50
By Rev J Barker:		Sarah F Barner	1 00
M Cassety	4 00	Bal. on acct	30 00
By Rev J M Wells:		By Rev W H Neal:	
W W McTyer	1 50	S G Pitts	2 50
H Avery	1 50	Rev D A McKay	1 50
Rev C Ellis	1 50	J M McDonald	1 50
		Jas Phillips	1 50
By Rev R Rabb:		J B Tate	4 00
J Donald	2 50		
W Stapleton	2 50	By Rev C Strider:	
H Campbell	2 50	W Shockley	4 00
		J T Bonner	2 50
By Rev R S Finley:		By Rev J Bond:	
Miss M B Longstreet	1 50	J W Keith	1 50
Miss S J Longstreet	1 50		
J J Bauchamp	1 50	By Rev N Skipper:	
Balance	2 50	B McKissack	2 00
By Rev G Sheffer:		By Rev R Y Rew:	
J Weaver	2 50	W Huntlugdon	4 00
L L Loyd	2 50		
Rev Isaac Gregory	1 50	By Rev W M Shockley:	
A H Sealy	1 50	H J Smith	2 50
Rev Israel Smith	1 50		
		By Editor:	
By Rev J L Ramsey:		Dr A Sledge	2 00
W T Airey	1 50	J W Cherry	1 50
A M Maban	1 50	W B Moore	1 50
J Guice	1 50	Thos McAdora	1 50
		Wm Bootle	4 00
By Rev J B Robb:		C E Bootle	4 00
Rev J Moore	2 50	M H Cannon	1 50
A McKinnen	2 50	R West	4 00
W Harbour	1 50	M Haggy	5 00
Mrs N Skinner	1 00	E F King	1 50
J Daniel	1 50	Dr Foster	1 50
		Rev J King	1 50
By Rev J W Ellis:		L R C DeVamperl	1 50
Jas Hulley	1 50	Mrs S C Hunter	2 50
		By Dunlap	1 50
By Rev W J Powers:		A V Levert	1 50
B Blackshear	2 50	Dr J Holloway	1 50
J Hillsople	1 50	Mrs H H Holcomb	1 50
W T Blackshear	1 50	Rev A D Ramsey	1 50
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J H Green	1 50	Dr R J Hamill	1 50
J L Murphy	4 00		
		Turner Morton	2 50
By P S:		St Mary's money not current	
A Seaton	1 50		
Miss H Ward	1 50	By Rev H Scales:	
		A J Berry	1 50
By Rev L M Wilson:		Less	$1 50
Miss H Smith	1 00	Make it $5, and send it	
Less	50 cts		

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

	Am't p'd		Am't p'd
By Rev A T M Fly:		By Rev J D Newson:	
Rev A Simmons	$5 00	Mrs M Smith	1 50
H P Netterville	1 50	By Rev J Nicholson:	
R Holgood	1 50	P A B Williams	1 50
Rev W James	1 50	On account	2 50
J W Holloway	1 50		
		By Rev J Macleuman:	
By Rev E Mayhew:		H R Bridges	1 50
Mrs E Thompson	1 50		
Mrs L Evans	1 50	By Rev W R Hines:	
On account	1 50	A D Thoms	1 50
		On account	2 50

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE—Continued.

	Am't p'd		Am't p'd
By Rev W Rendle:		By Rev J R Walker:	
R J Davis	1 50	Mrs M Morris	1 50
W P Powell	1 50	Pat Lamb	1 50
W C Rivers	1 50	By Rev D Anderson	1 50
		Dillies	1 50
By Rev J Walton:		W J Pollvent	1 50
Wm M Wetherly	1 50		
		By Rev H J Harris:	
By Rev W H Montgomery:		T B Bradston	1 50
W R R Williams	1 50	Mrs M Young	1 50
A W King	1 50	Less $1 00	
R Barrington	1 50		
S P Peasley	1 50	By Rev J Lane:	
		S Herring	2 50
By Rev C P French:			
M Wilborne	2 50	By Rev J A Light:	
H H Lenoir	2 50	Prof Harvie	2 50
H M Halren	1 50		
O Sandel	1 50	By Rev J G Deskin:	
O N Sphinks	1 50	On account	5 00
A A McBride	1 50		
A L Smith	1 50	By Rev G W Stewart:	
Mrs Julia Bryan	1 50	Rev A Parker	1 50
		Miss A Alston	1 50
By Rev J R Higginbotham:		On account	1 00
R M Robert	1 50		
		By Rev J A Godfrey:	
By R G Herbert:		Mrs S Vanhouten	2 50
Mrs F H Pickens	2 50	Wm Gillespie	2 50
Mrs H H Theobald	2 50	A Smith	1 50
Mrs M Gamble	1 50	J J Boyle	4 00
Mrs J Jackson	2 50	Levi Arnold	3 50
Miss S A Small	1 50	H Shackelford	1 50
Mrs R M Cutter	2 50	S Bryant	1 50
Dr Bethi	1 50		
R J Cannon	1 50	By Rev J Pearce:	
		Mrs E Murphree	1 50
By Rev D M Wiggins:		Rev J R West	1 50
J Wise	1 50	D S Newlaker	2 50
By Rev A Castle:		By Rev R R Strickland:	
W Woodhouse	1 50	H H Pepper	2 50
On accound	2 50	Rev J H Locke	2 50
By Rev C Methuffe:		By Rev A Day:	
On account	2 50	J Sanders	2 50
		A W Porter	2 50
By Rev J H Walker:			
Isaac Worthington	1 50	By Rev G M Rogers:	
A K Ridel	2 50	J Orr	2 50
S Pipes	2 50	H P Barnes	2 50
Dr C Farrar	1 50	W E Holmes	2 50
Dr J Angell	2 50	J Bolltie	2 50
A Metlerlow	1 50	J M Whitworth	1 50
A A Powell	5 00		
H F Cox	2 50	Rev Ed Mortimer:	
Rev Thos Owens	1 50	On arcount	5 00
Mrs M Willis	1 50		
Mrs M Hooper	1 50	By Rev G A Light:	
T M Ellis	1 50	R D Howe	4

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

CALIFORNIA, OREGON, CHINA, Sandwich Islands, AND AUSTRALIA!

Fifteen Days Later from California—News from Oregon, China and Australia.—The United States mail steamship Falcon, Henry Rodgers, U. S. N., commanding, arrived Tuesday morning, bringing the United States mails, one hundred and fifty passengers, and three hundred thousand dollars on freight and in the hands of passengers. The Falcon sailed on the evening of the 21st, at eight o'clock. On the evening of the 18th, the Uncle Sam went to sea via Kingston. The Georgie sailed on the evening of the 20th, with $2,500,000 on freight, and two hundred and fifty passengers.

On the outward passage, at six o'clock, on the morning of the 11th, passed steamer Pampero, for San Juan. On the 13th, Jacob O. Faber died of consumption. On the 17th, John Anderson, Quartermaster, fell overboard, and was drowned.

Mining Intelligence.—The Cotsevras Chronicle has the following items of news from the mines:

The Rains and the Calaveras Chronicle.—The past week, says the Chronicle, has been dull and stormy there being an almost incessant rain, at times falling in torrents The gulches in this vicinity have been filled with water since last Sunday, and the miners have taken advantage of the desired element by washing the dirt which they had thrown up during the dry weather. In Steep Gulch, a number of miners are busily engaged in washing. The rain has had the effect of driving the miners from the river to their winter diggings, and we here noticed many of our mining friends of last year making busy preparations on their old claims for a rich winter's employment.

New Diggings.—In many places are parties at work prospecting the various diggings, and we often hear of their progress and success. Among these is the discovery made at San Andres, where very rich diggings have been struck close to the town, and at a depth of not more than twenty-five feet. The earth is represented as being very rich, a single handfull producing as much as $22. We hope the information we have received may be correct, as in that case the miners in the vicinity will reap a rich reward.

The River.—Operations in the Mokelumne may now be said to have closed. For some time past it was evident that the rains would so swell the river as to prevent further working in the bed, and accordingly many companies set to work and took up their flumes, for the purpose of preserving the lumber against next year. During the summer several companies have been unable to work their claims for want of proper machinery, but by next year all this will be obviated.

Esmeralda.—The miners here are doing well. On Winnel's Bar, two Germans took out, one day last week, $52 each, from a claim which had already been supposed exhausted. Above this claim Fritts, Dillman & Co., have taken out from $18 to $25 per day with a prospect of continuing to receive an equally rich recompense throughout the balance of their claim, down to Winsel's Bar, which will afford employment for a considerable length of time. There are about three hundred people located here, who are doing well. Messrs. Winsel & Jones have several claims in their employ on Wares, who are making good wages We believe that this point will ultimately prove one of great mining importance, as there are many places that will afford lucrative employment for great numbers.

Fire at Camp Yuma.—A destructive fire had occurred at Camp Yuma, by which $200,000 worth of U. S. stores were consumed

Assassination.—Gen. J. H. Bean, the commander of the militia in the South, was shot, says the Los Angeles Star, on the night of the 12th ult. He died in twenty-four hours afterwards.

The Marysville Herald gives the following thrilling account of the heroic conduct of a lady in that neighborhood:

Defeated Attempt at Roseery.—On Thursday evening, an attempt was made by two or more white men to rob the house of Mr. Wm. P. Calloway, commonly called Sampson's ranch, about a mile and a half from this city. About 8 o'clock a man entered the house, without invitation, no one being in the house at the time but Mrs. Calloway and her young babe. He asked Mrs. C. if her husband or any male person was at home, and, on her replying in the negative, he ordered her to deliver him the money. She said there was none—when he drew a pistol and threatened to shoot her if she did not instantly comply. Mrs. C. laid down her babe, and passed behind the villain as if to obey him. He was sitting on a chair, to which he had helped himself on entering, and a chopping axe was leaning against the counter nearly at his back Before he could suspect her motives or defend himself, she had seized the axe and dealt him a heavy blow with the edge, on the side of the head. She repeated her blows until he fell on the floor, apparently dead. At this moment she perceived another man, also white, looking in at the door. She then seized a double-barreled gun which lay on the counter, and attempted to shoot him; but, in her trepidation, only half-cocked the piece. She then ran to the bay rotun, to look her babe, all the money and a watch, and ran a quarter of a mile to the nearest neighbor's, (Mr. Cameron's,) whom she hurriedly informed of the circumstances. Mr. Cameron, accompanied by three or four men, proceeded immediately, well armed, to the house of Mr Calloway. By the time they arrived, the wounded robber had evidently been carried away. The next morning Mr. Calloway, who did not arrive at his home until Mr. Cameron's party had left it, tracked the blood about two hundred yards, into a thicket, beyond which he lost all trace of it. He then came into town and set the city police to work, who, we trust, will give a good account of the villains. Mrs. Calloway's defence is one of the noblest specimens of female heroism we ever heard of. The rascal has two deep cuts she gave him, on the right side of his head, and the third blow she dealt him was with the poll of the axe, on the crown of the head. If not dead, he will scarcely pay her another visit soon.

Valuable Piece of Ground.—Those persons who feel a solicitude for the future welfare of Sacramento, will be surprised when they hear that the three lots formerly occupied by the Overton Block, 60 feet on J street, by 160 on Third, sold at Sheriff's sale Thursday last, for the sum of $40,000. Read & Co. were the purchasers. This is the highest price ever paid for a similar amount of land in this city. [Sacramento Union.

Fire on Fire!—Narrow Escape—The fine clipper ship Southern Cross, which arrived here on the 30th, from Boston, had a very narrow escape from being totally destroyed by fire. On the 16th of August, in latitude 44 deg. south, longitude 61 deg. 30 min. west, smoke was discovered issuing out of the after hatchway, and a search was immediately instituted for its origin. In about a quarter of an hour the persons below became suffocated, and were driven on deck without making any discovery. Several holes were cut through the deck and water-poured in, without any apparent effect. All communications with below were immediately closed, all parts made air-tight as possible, and the ship hauled in for the land—the wind at the time blowing heavy from the north-west. The decks below became much heated during the night, with the smoke issuing from the seams that were not air-tight. After making land, the Captain concluded to put into Montevideo, it being the nearest port where anglers and other requisite assistance could be procured. The vessel arrived there on the 31st of August, when its appearance had become truly alarming. Engines and plenty of men from the United States frigate Congress were procured, and after seven hours' arduous and unremitting labor, the fire was quenched. In the meantime, a large amount of goods had been thrown overboard. The fire, it appears, originated in the lower hold, near the after-hatch, and burned through the lower deck in several places, but fortunately it did not reach the sides of the vessel. The origin of the fire is still a mystery. The vessel repaired at Montevideo, and sailed on the 18th of September. [Alta California.

Melancholy Casualty.—We are informed by a gentleman of Corte Madera, that a Frenchman who was engaged by Messrs. Kimball, Clarke, and others, in the survey of some red-wood timber on the Bolinas road, was attacked on the night of the 20th inst., and nearly torn in pieces by a grizzly bear, which, with two cubs, entered the camp at midnight. Mr. K., with astonishing coolness and presence of mind, succeeded in killing one of the cubs, whereupon the bear attacked one of the party, Joseph, a Frenchman, and mutilated him in a serious manner. Dr. Baldwin was immediately called, and last accounts were favorable to the recovery of the unfortunate Frenchman. Grizzly bears are said to be very abundant in Marin county, and, at this season of the year, are particularly ferocious and troublesome.—[Ib.

Marysville and Benicia National Railroad.—The company to survey the line of road from Marysville to Benicia are now at the Merchants' Hotel in this city. They are fully prepared to commence the survey, and are only awaiting a favorable change in the weather. The company is organized as follows: Wm. J. Lewis, Chief Engineer; Y. Catherwood, Advising do.; L. B. Healy, of Santa Clara; J. J. Lewis, San Jose; and Fred. Emory, Marysville, Assistant Engineers. In addition to the Engineering Corps, there are five employees. Should the weather prove favorable, it is hpected the survey will be completed in a little over a month. [Marysville Express

A Prediction Verified.—The Alta California publishes a letter from Lieut. M. F. Maury, addressed to the captain of the clipper ship Sovereign of the Seas, before the ship sailed from New York, giving him some sailing directions and telling him that he could make the passage in 108 days. This is the exact time occupied in the passage. The ship crossed the "line" in the Pacific within fourteen hours of the time mentioned by Lieut. Maury.

The Sacramento Fear.—In alluding to the Sacramento fire, the Union says:

The calm which usually succeeds a violent convulsion, whether it be in the material elements or the minds of men, has fallen upon events since the Presidential election and the fire, interrupted only the busy workmen, who went immediately at work to repair the damage. Their unceasing efforts from early morn to declining eve, have not been fruitless. The city is again built up, presenting its former proportions of boundary and number, nearly as many buildings as occupied it previous to the fiery visitation. Trade, nothing diminished, pours its influence through all the usual avenues, and gives promise of a more flourishing condition of things than ever. The rainy season, somewhat delayed in upon us, with its alternations of fair and foul weather. In consequence, great mud has been some the roads, rendering travel difficult, and distressingly tedious the amount of freight to each wagon, which toils with much difficulty through the stiff and deep mud of the country thoroughfares.

Departure of Cossacks.—The clipper ship Eureka, Capt Welch, sailed for Hong Kong, on the 30th ult, with three hundred Chinese passengers. She will touch at the Sandwich Islands, where forty of them will remain. She also carried away the sum of $70,000 in gold dust. This is the largest number of Celestials that have left in one vessel.

Attempted Murder of Chinamen.—A dreadful outrage was committed near Page's Ranch, by a couple of Chinamen. Two Germans, named Adam Baker and —— Gilding, hired a Chinaman to pack their luggage from Stephen's Bar to Campo Seco. The sum stipulated for was four dollars and a half, but the Chinaman offered for another fifty cents to engage another one to help him. They started from the bar at half past seven, the Germans going ahead and the Chinamen lagging behind. About 12 o'clock the Germans having nearly reached Page's Ranch, sat down and awaited the arrival of the Chinese. The latter, on overtaking their employers, stopped up, and one of them inquired the price of a gun belonging to one of the Germans. He offered $2 for it, which the German refused, requiring $3. The Chinaman immediately fired off the gun, disfixed it, and struck the German (Gilding) two blows with it upon the head, at the same time that the Chinaman struck Baker with the bamboo stick [illegible] them in carrying burdens. Gilding had his head cut in, and Baker ran for his life. The Chinaman had used the gun, then pursued Baker, leaving his victim to deal with Gilding. Baker was overtaken some [illegible] yards off, and a desperate struggle ensued between him and the Chinaman. The Chinaman snapped one of Allen's revolvers at him without effect, and for some time they fought hand to hand, without weapons. At length the German got the better of his adversary and struck him over the head with the gun barrel, killing him instantly. He then went into Mr. Page's Ranch and lodged information. Mr. Page, with others, went to the scene of the murder, where they found Gilding nearly dead and perfectly delirious. He since has died without being able to testify. The other Chinaman had, in the meantime, taken from his body the sum of $1000 in gold dust, in two separate bags, (one of $1400 and the other of $200) and escaped. He wears a black woolen hat, and blue dungaree pants, and is a middle aged man

Earthquake at Acapulco.—A correspondent of the Panama Star furnishes that journal with the following particulars of a severe earthquake which has occurred at Acapulco.

Acapulco, December 9, 1852.—*To the Editor of the Panama Star:* The "Cortes" will bring you the news of a severe earthquake in Acapulco. The first occurred at twenty minutes past 10 o'clock, Saturday night, December 4, and the shocks, though less severe than than the first, have been repeated every hour or so since. It came without notice or previous indication, except that about 6 P. M., the mercury suddenly rose to 88, being three degrees warmer than during the day, but even this cannot, perhaps, be attributed to tha earthquake. The ground rolled like the ocean in a swell, and then a trembling motion was felt, lasting thirty seconds About thirty of the best buildings in town have been ruined, some falling completely, while all of any worth have been seriously injured. The loss is at least $200,000. The principal sufferers are Albert Schoiler, of the house of E. Vermond & Co., Juan de Aiqueyeta, the Government house of lien. Moreno, Antonio Heina, Pierre Lafergue, J. Augustin Marin, Manuel Barrera, the church, custom-house, Agnelata and Aguciata Buildings.

All the bottles, glass and crockery ware in the hotels and private houses were thrown from the shelves and tables. Yesterday morning quite a severe shock was felt, throwing down a few wares which had partly fallen at the first shock. The Fulton Hotel fell at the first shock on Saturday, but, by almost a miracle, every one was saved in the town. In fact, I have not heard of a single life being lost, although a few were seriously injured

The whole population naw sleep in the streets, or in the court-yards; and processions, with images of the Virgin and Christ, perambulate the streets with solemn strains of music, singing, and muffled drums, imploring God for mercy.

As I write to-day, (Dec. 9, at noon,) I have constantly to spring from my desk, as shock after shock is repeated, for fear of falling tiles and walls. Writing under such circumstances is rather an uncomfortable business; so, having given you the main facts, I will close.

Truly yours, R.

Later from Oregon

The steamer Columbia arrived at San Francisco on the 31st ult., bringing dates from Oregon to the 13th ult.

The Oregonian gives the following description of a coal bank on "Shookum Chunk," a branch of Chickeices, on Puget's Sound:

The coal bed is situated fifteen miles from Olympia, and the route to it appears quite feasible for a railroad. The coal rests on a strata of indurated sand, and consists—first, of two feet nine inches of very compact coal; second, six inches soft tale; third, twelve inches coal; fourth, four inches very fine sand; fifth, three feet two inches of very fine coal. Above the coal is a strata seam eight feet in thickness, of indurated sand, in which marine shells abound. The dip of the strata is about one foot in four. Mr. P. explored it for more than half a mile, and from the best information he could obtain, it extends several miles on the bank of the creek. The coat appears to be of the kind denominated semi-bituminous.

The Legislature is to convene on the 1st December.

The Oregonian says "It has commenced raining in earnest."

The emigrailon to Puget's Sound is represented as being very large.

The U. S. Senate having laid all the Indian treaties in Oregon upon the table, Mr. Dart, the agent for that State, has been directed by the Department at home to make no more unless absolutely necessary to procure peace with the Indians in the Territory.

The total valuation upon which taxes have been assessed in Washington county, Oregon, is $1,145,877.

Meetings were being held, and energetic measures taken by the citizens of Portland for the relief of immigrants.

Further from China.

An arrival at San Francisco from China brings an account of a full confession made by the rebel leader, *Tien-Teh*, who was taken prisoner by the Imperial forces in April last. A confession is required before a criminal can be executed in China, and it appears that *Tien-Teh*, who has been treated in the most rigorous manner, confessed in order to have an end put to his sufferings The confession is of considerable length, and is hardly worth republishing. It is quite evident that *Tien Teh* was a man of ordinary abilities, and that his execution will not materially affect the prospects of the rebellion.

Late from Australia.

By way of Panama, we have news from Australia to the 16th August—eighteen days later.

Efforts are being made to establish a mint at Sydney, and the project has also been favored by the principal bankers of London. Earl Grey, however, expresses the opinion that a mint would not be desirable, believing it would be more advantageous to export the gold uncoined.

The Sydney Shipping Gazette contains the usual encouraging accounts from the mines. As an example, a fortunate individual is named, who made £400 by six months labor in the diggings.

The Sydney Morning Herald advocates the establishment of a new penal colony at Farguclan Island, in the Southern Indian Ocean. The island is quite extensive, with numerous harbors, having good anahorage, and shelter for ships of any size. The climate is represented suitable for Europeans to labor in, and the island being valuable as presenting indnements for steamers on their voyages to Australia and the British Indian possessions, to stop for supplies of coal, is peculiarly well adapted for a penal settlement. By adopting this recommendation, the convicts can be removed from Van Dieman's Land, and thus all the Austrian settlements would hereafter be relieved from a curse of the most blighting character. It is doubtful, however, whether England will agree to any such change.

At Port Philip, the subject of leases to squatters was attracting much attention, and was likely to be the source of trouble and disaffection.

The Government was preparing to issue licenses, in accordance with the Act of Parliament, permitting squatters to occupy lands. An address to the Lieutenant Governor, praying that the leases might not be issued, was moved in the Legislative Council and rejected, and preliminary meetings were being held to decide upon what course to adopt. This looks as though the are having troubles about the possession of lands in Australia, as well as in California.

Upwards of £700 have been raised in Van Diemen's Land, towards the expense of the pirate expeditions in search of Sir John Franklin, now [illegible] out in England.

Dilis are before the Legislature of [illegible] Diemen's Land, for appointing Municipal Commissioners for Hobart Town and Launceston.

Cattle and sheep were in good demand; a cow and calf of good breed being worth £16; breeding ewes could hardly be purchased at any price.

A railway from Sydney to Melbourne, was talked of—and there were a number of advocates for making the project far more extensive at once—and running the road from Sydney to Melbourne. There is no doubt of the feasibility of constructing this road at a rapid rate; and the advantages to be derived therefrom, are very great.

Sydney has indeed grown to be a city of great commercial importance. We learn from the Shipping Gazette that on the 14th of August last, there were over eighty vessels lying in port, some seventy expected within a few days, thirteen whaleships therefrom, at sea; and there had been twelve arrivals within six days, and a very large number of departures.

Sixteen Days Later from the Sandwich Islands.

By the brig Baltimore the Alta California received files of the Polynesian and Argus to the 24 ult.

We are indebted to Adams & Co. for the use of a valuable file of shipping papers, which they received by the same vessel, and from which we make some extracts.

The news thus received is sixteen days later than that previously published.

There were one hundred and three whalers at Honolulu on the 24. ult.

A joint stock company for the prosecution of agricultural operations on the Islands, was proposed by a large number of the residents, and great efforts were being made to develop the resources of the Islands, and to induce the introduction of capital. The Polynesian, alluding to the subject, says: "Since 1850, the increase of plantations has been about 700 acres, and for 1853 will be 1100 acres more, on private account, but what is this aggregate of 2750 acres, compared to what the Islands might produce?"

The ships Charles and Comoro, from Boston, with cargoes of assorted merchandise, has arrived at Honolulu.

Foreign Residents in Honolulu.—A census of the foreign residents was recently taken by the marshal of the kingdom, included within the following limits: from Kalihi to Waikiki, along the coast, and in the rear as far as the *pali*. These bounds embrace the city of Honolulu and its suburbs, and give the entire population.

Males over 21 years of age	380
Males under 21	129
Females over 21	144
Females under 21	118
Total	771
Colored population	21
Chinamen in business	57
Coolies, laborers and servants	34
Total	883

It appears by the above that there are twice as many males as females among the foreign population.

The foreign population has diminished within two years by the drain to California and Australian colonies. The native population embraced within the same limits, is estimated at about 8000 souls.

Sugar Plantations.—The following statistics, in regard to the amount of acres cultivated to sugar, we have derived from various sources; those from Kauai we take from a communication in the native newspaper, by H. Armstrong, who has recently visited that island:

Number of Acres.	1852.	1853.
At Lihui	200	350
At Koloa	240	250
At Honuapia, Maui	150	300
At Makawou	325	500
At Hana	45	130
At Waimea, Itawaii	60	70
At Hilo	640	550
Total acres	1650	2750

Taking the average yield at one ton, or 2000 lbs per acre, we have for this year, a crop, 3,300,000 lbs. the crop for 1853, 5,500,000 lbs., at five cents per lb the crop of 1852 will be worth $165,000, and that for 1853, $274,000. [Polynesian.

Isthmus Items.—Maj. Ross, the chief of the gold hunting expedition which left Panama several weeks since, has returned to that city, and gives a very favorable account of the country he has explored. The agricultural resources of some sections are said to be immense.

A correspondence of the Panama Star says that four hundred thousand dollars' worth of property was destroyed by the earthquake at Acapulco.

The Chagres river had overflowed its banks and destroyed a large amount of property.

Senator Pratt, of Maryland, was seriously injured on the 17th inst., while in the United States Senate chamber, a lady's parasol having fallen from the gallery and struck him on the head.

Southern Commercial Convention.

This body assembled at Baltimore, on the 15th instant, and was called to order by T. H. Price, Esq., of Richmond, Va., who moved that John C. Brune, Esq., of Baltimore, take the Chair, and John F. Pickerell, Esq., act as Secretary. The Chairman then introduced Brantz Mayer Esq., to the Convention, who read an able address displaying the many advantages Baltimore possesses, as also the State of Maryland, in accommodating the commerce of the West, the South-west and the South.

On motion of J. H. Plensants, Esq., the following Committee, of one from each State, were appointed to retire and nominate officers for the permanent organization of this Convention:

W. H. Hollman, Massachusetts; T. H. Price, Virginia; Hon. T. L. Clingman North Carolina; Hon. T. S. Orr, South Carolina; Hon. A. A. Stephens, Georgia; Hon Alex. White, Alabama; Hon. J. D. Freeman, Mississippi; Hon. Felix Houston, Louisiana. Upton Dendoff, Ohio; Hon. J. B. Underwood, Kentucky; Hon. F. F. Stanton, Tennessee; Hon. J. L. Robinson, Indiana; P. Hermann, Missouri; Hon. C. T. Cabell, Florida; Hon. V. E. Howard, Texas.

The Committee thereupon retired and reported the following officers:

President—Hon W. C Dawson, of Georgia.

Vice Presidents—H. Apperson, Kentucky; Hon. J. C. Jones, Tennessee; Hon. S. W. Downs, Louisiana; Lewis Webb, Virginia. Hon. Stephen A. Downs, Mississippi; Hon. Jesse D. Bright, Indiana; John C. Brune, Maryland; Lieut. Maury, District Columbia; Hon J. L. Orr, South Carolina; Hon T. L. Clingman, North Carolina; T. M. Taylor, Missouri; Hon H. W Johnson, Arkansas; Hon. T. J. Hooks, Texas; Hon. A. White, Alabama; Hon. E. C. Cabell, Florida; N. C. Deardoff, Ohio.

Secretaries—J. B. Foley, Maryland; J. F Pickrell, Maryland; Hon. B. D. Nabors, Mississippi; C. G. Taylor, Editor of Cotton Plant.

Mr. Dawson, on taking the Chair, was received with applause, and proceeded to address the Convention in favor of Baltimore as the proper place of trade with the West, the South-west, and the South. It was an able review of the subject. He spoke for about twenty minutes, and on conceluding, received enthusiastic applause.

Mr. Freeman, of Mississippi, proposed that a committee of ten be appointed a Committee of Address and Resolutions.

Gov. Brown, of Mississippi, opposed the motion, on the ground that the address was not regularly in the possession of the Convention.

Hons. R. I. Bowie, of Maryland, P. S. Stanton, of Tennessee, and others spoke in favor of the propositlon, and it was finally adopted.

The following is the committee: Messrs. Freeman, of Mississippi; Underwood, of Kentucky; Jones, of Texas; Clingham, of North Carolina; Orr, of South Carolina; Mayo, of Virginia; Taylor, of Texas, U. S. Consul at Amsterdam; Sullivan, of Maryland; Robinson, of Indiana; Moore, of Louisiana; Apperson, of Missouri; Rowle, of Maryland; White, of Alabama.

The committee retired at half-past one o'clock, when, on motion of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, the Convention took a recess for half an hour.

The Convention again assembled, and continued in session until half-past four. It transacted much important business regarding reciprocal commercial interests South-west and West with Baltimore and Maryland. Resolutions embodying the sense of the meeting were read, and some revisions required were referred to a committee. Resolutions were adopted in favor of Southern trade. The Convention adjourned to meet at Memphis, Tennessee, on the 1st Monday in June next.

A Rich Scene.—The Washington correspondent of the Charleston Evening News, gives the following amusing description of a rich scene in the House of Representatives, a few days since:

During a discussion recently in the House of Representatives on resolutions to refer the various branches of the President's annual message to the appropriate committees, Mr. Giddings took occasion to repeat his stereotyped speech about the wrongs inflicted upon his "colored brethren, and the enormities committed by those whose faces happen to be white. The murder of Mr. Gorsuch by his abolitionists at Christiana, in the State of Pennsylvania, delighted him almost beyond the power of utterance; and he went into hysterics at the mere idea of Fred. Douglas being elected to Congress, and pictured the grand orotorical triumphs which the negro will one day achieve in the Hall of Representatives. Had a gentleman and a sane man addressed such language to the body, it would have been considered insulting; but the speaker was uninterruptedly permitted to discharge himself of a large quantity of his self-generating putrescence.

When he resumed his seat, puffing and blowing like a locomotive from the effects of his extraordinary nervous effort, Mr. Stanly, of North Carolina, arose, and with a serious air, apparently inquired of the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means why he had not moved to refer to the proper committee that part of the message which relates to the Lunatic Asylum in his District, an appropriation for which was made during the last session. It was certainly of intrest to Congressmen as well as others.

Mr. Houston, of Alabama, replied that he had thought such a reference unnecessary, as there is already ample provision for lunatics confined in this District or transported to Baltimore.

The House was convulsed with laughter, gentlemen having Giddings in their eye, as that individual put on his coat, buttoned it close, and with hat on head, hurried from the hall. It was a rich scene,

A Thrilling Incident.—The first settler in Maine found, besides its red-faced owners, other and abundant sources af annoyance and danger.

The majestic forests which then waved, where now is heard the hum of business, and where a thousand villages stand, were the homes of innumerable wild and savage animels.

Often at night was the farmer's family aroused from sleep by the noise without, which told that bruin was storming the sheep pen or the pig sty, or was laying violent paws upon some unlucky cell; and often, on a cold winter night, did they roll a larger log against the door, and with beating hearts draw closer around the fire as the dismal howl of the wolf echoed through the woods.

The wolf was the most ferocious, blood-thirsty, but cowardly, of all, rarely attacking man, unless driven by severe hunger, and seeking his victim with the utmost pertinacity. The incident which I am about to relate occurred in the early history of Biddeford.

A man who then lived on the farm now occupied by Mr. H——, was one autumn engaged in felling trees at some distance from his house. His little son, eight years old, was in the habit, while his mother was busy with household cares of running out into the field and woods around the house, and often going where the father was at work. One day, after the frost had robbed the trees of their foliage, the father left his work sooner than usual, and started for home. Just by the edge of the forest he saw a curious pile of leaves. Without stopping to think what had made it he cautiously removed the leaves, when what was his astoulshment to find his own darling boy lying there sound asleep! 'Twas but the work of a moment to take up the little sleeper, put in his place a small log, carefully replaced the leaves, and conceal himself among the nearest bushes, there to watch the result.

After waiting a short time he heard a wolf's distant howl, quickly followed by another and another, till the whole woods seemed alive with the fearful sounds.

The howls came nearer and in a few minutes a large gaunt, savage looking wolf leaped into the opening, closely followed by the whole pack. The leader sprang directly upon the pile of leaves and in an instant scattered them in every direction. Soon as he saw the deception, his look of fierceness and confidence changed to that of the most abject fear. He shrank back, cowered to the ground, and passively awaited his fate; for the rest enraged by the supposed cheat, fell upon him, tore him in pieces and devoured him on the spot.

When they had finished their comrade, they wheeled around, plunged into the forest and disappeared; within five minutes from their first appearance not a wolf was in sight. The excited father pressed his child to his bosom, and thanked the kind Providence which led him there to save his dear boy.

The boy, after playing till he was weary, had lain down and fallen asleep, and in that situation the wolf had found him and covered him with leaves until he could bring his comrades to the feast; but himself furnished the repast. [Biddefort Journal.

The Caloric Engine of Ericsson.—The caloria engine of Ericsson, which has been placed on board the steamer Ericsson, at Williamsburg, N. Y., has created much interest among mechanics, for the attempts made heretofore to propel machinery by heat, instead of steam, have proved utter failures. In 1827 two brothers named Sterling, in Glasgow, invented a hot air engine nearly similar to Ericsson's. This engine communicated motion to a piston by alternately heating a portion of air on one side of the piston, and cooling it on the other by means of air-vessels, one communicating above and below the piston. The difference in the Ericsson engine is, that the heated air is saved, and applied over again, which, it is alleged, will make it more economical. Other inventors have sought to apply hot air as a motive power, but with no better success than the Sterlings. If Ericsson has discovered the means of doing so, he has conferred a benefit upon mankind no less important in its ultimate results than the first successful application steam to machinery.

Alfalfa, the Chief Forage for Animals in Chile.—Among the imports from Chila, a list of which appeared in our yesterday's issue, will be noticed "seeds of the *alfalfa*." We are not aware to whom they arrived, but we think the attention of agriculturists in this State might be called with advantage to the plant, for whose benefit the importation is probably intended. The *alfalfa* is a species of lucerne greatly in use as forage for animals in the mining districts of Chile. It is a vigorous grower, requires little labor, and furnishes two crops a year of most nutritious food for stock of all kinds. As is well known, the mining districts of Chile are, for the most part, very sterile, and rain is of seldom occurrence. Natural grasses are, therefore, of scanty growth, and the miners are compelled to rely for their support, for the maintenance of their animals upon the *alfalfa* estates which lie within the narrow valleys of that mountainous region. The supply would, however, be wholly inadequate, were not the plant so remarkably prolific and possessed of such extraordinary nutritious properties. With the addition of a little barley, it is found to keep mules in the best working condition, and consequently the owner of one of these *alfalfa haciendas* is able to draw from his estate a much larger revenue than if cultivated in grain. In its green state cattle feed upon it with the utmost avidity, and acquire flesh so fast that it is the practice in Chile to drive herds from the grass pastures of the South, for hundreds of miles, in order to obain the benefit of its use. The land is prepared for the seed of this plant in the same manner as for clover, it being in truth of the same family as the letter. [California paper.

Death of Greenough.—We published, some days since, a confirmation of the report that Horatio Greenough, the sculptor, had become insane. We now learn that he died on Saturday the 18th, of brain fever.

The Boston Bee remarks: "Thus do our great men depart—our Sculptors, our Statesmen, our Painters, our Poets. Thus are gathered to their fathers the pride, beauty and strength of our country and time—Webster, Alston, Calhoun, Clay; and now our grief is again freshly opened by the death of Greenough, the Sculptor of the nineteenth century. Rarely, in any age, has there been such mortality among the luminaries of the world.

"Mr. Greenough's greatest work of genius, and on which he desires his fame to rest, is the statue of Washington, in the Capitol, at Washington City. On this magnificent work he spent his most ardent and studious days, and in some degree paved the way for his present premature and painful death."

Every State in the Union has now sent a block of Stone or marble, for the memory of Washington.

It is estimated that the losses by fire in California, during the last three years, have been $66,000 000

The Buffalo Express relates, that recently a glutton in that city, in the space of forty-five minutes, swallowed 153 clams, 70 oysters, and four glasses of gin.

Uncle Tom's Cabin in England.—An Episcopal clergyman of this diocese, writing from Cambridge, England, on the 31 November, thus speaks of the excitement caused by this work in all circles. We trust that his fellow clergy of home will not fail to read the volume which their reverend brother thus characterizes:

Uncle Tom's Cabin is still selling It is a marvellous book—a revolutionary book. It is really wonderful how it has influenced not only a tender with in our common nature, but also art, in its various departments. Cruikshank is illustrating it now in an admirable manner. The music shops are full of songs and melodies. The great run at the theatres is owing to the representation of Uncle Tom's Cabin. The windows are full of beautiful illustrations of the various scenes in it; and, by the way, the book is full of pictures. Passing through Cheapside the other day, all of a sudden I saw in a window a sable face, with bright eyes, shining teeth, and a most quizzical, comical expression, undersigned in large letters—"Topsy"

All the talk here in circles is about the book. I spent Sunday evening with one of the high men here; all the conversation was about it, and I see in the Daily News of to-day that a penny subscription is being raised to present Mrs. Stowe with a testimonial.

The English, Scotch, Irish and Welch clergymen are weeping over the imaginary pictures, by a diseased mind, of the horrors of American slavery, and groaning in agony for the suffering of the blacks in the Southern States—not one of whom ever felt the pangs of hunger, or the want of a comfortable home and a bed to sleep on—while they sit unmoved amid the wailings of starving thousands of their own race, their own kindred and their own blood. We can tell these English gentlemen and English clergymen, that the American slaves can spare enough from their own store to feed half the poor of London. We glout over the works of Sue and Dickens, sympathize with the poor of other lands, wonder how the princes and nobles can roll in such wealth, and indulge in so much splendor, amid the destitute and starving millions of their own countrymen. We sympathise with the oppressed of Hungary, of France, of Italy and of Cuba, and contribute freely to help Kossuth and Lopez in their mad schemes, because we believe that till they tell us of the sufferings and misery of their countrymen is true. Our Fifth Avenue ladies, good, charitable souls, think there never was before, and never can be again, such an "awful place" as the Old Brewery, and straightway they go to work and reform it. The people of England are now having their turn They have got what may justly be termed the "black fever," and it is raging with greater violence than ever the yellow fever did in Havana or Jamaica. It is well to let it run out.

Mrs. Stowe, besides the ten thousand dollars received in this country for her wild fancy sketch, will, according to accounts, pocket a cool twenty thousand from the contributions of the "starving poor" in England. [Day Book.

New Way of Catching Deer.—A friend has furnished us with the particulars of a rather novel performance in the capture of a deer. As the steamer Reindeer, on which boat our friend came a passenger, was descending the Ohio river, and just before she left the mouth, one of the persons on board discovered a large buck which had leaped in on the western and was attempting to swim to the eastern shore. The steamer ran in between the fleet forest animal and the point of his destination, thus compelling him either to retreat or make up stream and swim ashore in rear of the boat. The latter project was decided upon, but no sooner attempted than defeated, by the steamer backing up and coming again between him and the shore. He then tried to accomplish his undertaking by turning his course down stream, and thus effect a landing before his antagonist could advance, to intercept his passage; but the effort met the same fate as the first. The poor animal made several other attempts to gain his point, trying alternately the chances of passing in the rear or advance of the boat, but as often were his efforts thwarted by the dexterous management of his enemy. Finally his expedition was abandoned, and he commenced a retreat towards the shore from which he had embarked. Some three or four of the hands with a yall were despatched in pursuit of him. The vanquished rover of the wild wood being almost exhausted, from the fatigue occasioned by the contest in which he had just been engaged, was soon overtaken by his pursuers; one of whom seized him by his "dorsal appendage," and clenched the parts immediately thereunto attached, so as to immerse his head beneath the water, and in this position was held until he was drowned. The tall-hold was loudly protested against by the passengers on the boat; many of whom denounced such treatment towards the captured animal as unkind and unfair.

We have heard of many marvelous hunting excursions, some of which might astonish the Nimrod of the olden time; but they all fell into insignificance when compared with the novel and unprecedented feat of chasing down, and actually capturing a deer *with a steamboat*. [St. Louis paper.

The Webster Annuity.—The New York Journal of Commerce publishes the correspondence between the late Daniel Webster and David Sears, of Boston, on the subject of the annuity presented to Mr. Webster by his Boston friends. This annuity has been the occasion of much remark and of some censure on Mr. Webster during his lifetime, but Mr. W., says the Journal, was too proud a spirit to vindicate himself, and preferred to leave it to posterity to do him justice. This correspondence took place in 1848. Mr. Sears, in his letter, informs Mr. Webster that the sum of $37,000 had been deposited in the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company, on special contract, and added:

"Your friends, whose names are enclosed, have placed this sum there for your benefit, to constitute a fund, under the superrision of Messrs. William Amory, Ignatius Sergeant, and David Sears, Jr. The income will be subject to your order, semi-annually, and when not called for will be added to the principal, to increase the income appropriated to your use.

"This fund has been created freely and cheerfully by your friends, in evidence of their grateful sense of the valuable services you have rendered to your whole country. They have done it without your knowledge or sanction, and with some reason to imagine that their purpose might not be entirely acceptable to you."

Appended to this letter are the names of about forty of the leading merchants of Boston. Mr. Webster, in reply to the letter of Mr. Sears, after stating that he had been already fully compensated for his public services by the cordial greetings and warm friendship of his political and personal friends, says:

"The contribution which you now make known to me must be placed entirely to the account of the friendship and the generosity of yourself and the other gentlemen. Expressions of thanks, however warm and sincere, would in a case like this, be feeble. I must rest, however, in the persuasion that all who have borne a part in this transaction, will believe that it has deeply and profoundly impressed me with the sentiments and the emotions justly belonging to the occasion."

Men of Our Time.—O. W. Holmes, the gentleman that never dares to write as funny as he can," is forty-three years of age. Wm. Howitt is fifty-seven; he published Tyrol at the age of thirteen. Humboldt is eighty-three. Leigh Hunt in sixty-eight. Fitz-Green Halleck fifty-seven. Washington Irving, son of an eminent New York merchant, is sixty-nine years of age; in his nineteenth year he began to contribute to his brother's paper, the Morning Chronicle. Douglas Jerrold, forty-seven years of age, is the son of the manager of the Sheerness theatre; the sea was his first love, and for a short time he served as midshipman on board of a man-of-war. G. P. R. James is about fifty years old; it was Washington Irving who first recommended him to a career of authorship. Sheridan Knowles, sixty-eight years old, is the son of a famous Irish schoolmaster, who was cousin to Richard Brinsley Sheridan. Mr. Knowles wrote his first play in his twenty-first year; his plays are thirteen in number. He now enjoys a government pension of £200 a year.

Lamartine is sixty-two; his father was a Major in the French Cavalry under Louis XVI. Abbott Lawrence lie in his sixtieth year. Henry W. Longfellow, forty-five years of age, is the son of Hon. Stephen Longfellow, Portland, Maine. Is the birth-place of the poet; he was appointed Professor of Cambridge, in his twentieth year. Macaulay, the son of a wealthy Arleeu merchant, is fifty-two years of age; his essay on Milton was written in his twenty-sixth year, for the Edinburgh Review. Macready is fifty-nine; his father was a theatrical manager. Herman Melville is the son of an importing merchant of this city; he is thirty-three years of age; his grandfather was one of the Boston tea-party; he began his wanderings in his eighteenth year, as a sailor before the mast; he is author of seven popular works. Metternich is seventy-nine. Ik Marvel is thirty years of age, is a native of Norwich, Connecticut, a graduate of Yale, and resident of New York.

J. K. Paulding, whose collective works fill seventy-five volumes, is seventy-three years of age; he is a native of Dutchess county, in this State. Prentice is a Yankee, born at

New-Orleans Christian Advocate.

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For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

THE FAREWELL.

[The following ballad has been presented to me and its publication requested. Those who make the request are influenced in their desire to see it print not so much by any judgment upoe its intrinsic poetic merits, as the sweet and sacred frame of soul they have experienced in hearing it sung.]

Farewell, farewell, to all below!
My Saviour calls, and I must go;
I launch my boat upon the sea:
This land is not the land for me.

I found the winding path of sin
A ragged path to travel in;
Beyond the chilly waves I see
The land my Saviour bought for me.

Oh, sinners! why will you not go?
There's room enough for you I know;
Our boat is sound, the passage free,
And there's a better land for thee.

No night is there, but all is day;
There God will wipe all tears away;
There saints immortal I shall see:
Oh, that's the land, the land for me!

Farewell, dear friends, I may not stay:
The home I seek is far away;
Where Christ is not I can not be:
This land is not the land for me.

A pilgrim here on earth I roam,
But seeking for a happier home.
Where palms of victory I shall see;
Oh, that's the land, the land for me!

Praise be to God! our hope's on high,
The angels sing, and so will I;
Where seraphs bow and bend the knee,
Oh, that's the land, the land for me!

That land is on the other shore,
Where angels sing forevermore;
My Christian friends, oh, pray for me.
That I that happy land may see!

THE RELATION OF INTELLIGENCE TO THE PIETY AND EFFICIENCY OF THE CHURCH.

Jesus gave, not to the Twelve alone, as they went forth on their first commission, but to the Church in every age, that expressive warning: "Be ye therefore wise as serpents and harmless as doves." It foretold that, to the perfection of her character and the full success of her mission, the Church would require not only the purity of the one, but the wisdom of the other: that neither piety nor intelligence is separately sufficient, and only when combined in their highest excellence can they equal to the task. By intelligence we mean, not a proficiency in any one branch of science, but that general cultivation of intellect which results in wide knowledge and comprehensive views. We know that "the world by wisdom knew not God;" but it was a world without God, a reason without revelation, a demonstration without anxious spirituality discerned. When God imparts the element required, and the world becomes his Church, *her* wisdom is not foolishness. Sometimes, indeed, it has seemed as though piety alone was power, and wisdom was utter weakness; but we consider that intellectual excellence is often seen apart from moral sincerity, and piety is never alone, for the common experience of life gives every man a measure of mental training and practical wisdom. There is an analogy in the arrangement of the compound blow-pipe. The pure hydrogen of piety may draw, from an ordinary atmosphere, support for a flame of high intensity; but only when fully penetrated by the oxygen of a sound intelligence is its power perfected and irresistible.

The relation of intelligence to the spirituality of the Church, is a subject entirely distinct from its relation to her efficiency in aggressive movements. It is of itself a question which should not be undetermined in any mind, whether mental culture can affect religious experience, either for good or for evil. *A priori*, indeed, it would seem strange if, in the crowning work of creation, there was no observance of that law by which the perfection of each part requires the perfection of the whole, and if the cultivation of the mental and of the moral faculties should prove incompatible in the image of Him in whom the same attributes co-exist and co-operate in infinite perfection. If beyond the case we hope for the completeness of wisdom as of love, how natural that, even now, the faculties should strengthen in each other's strength. Every voice of prophecy, and all signs of the times, foretoken that in the millennial age, "knowledge shall be increased," and those favored generations be at once the most spiritual and the most intellectual the world has ever seen. And especially, the well-known quickening of the mental powers attendant on spiritual renovation seems like an electric summons from the awakened soul to the faculties whose activity is essential to its life. Yet against all this presumptive evidence we meet the wide impression that intelligence is either negative, or injurious in its influence on personal piety. This impression may have arisen in part upon the fact that formerly, even more than at present, the costliness of education confined the privileges of mental culture to the very class whose position and wealth involved all the seductions which make it hard to enter into the Kingdom of Heaven. That a larger proportion of the poor of this world than of the affluent have become rich in faith, we all may see; but that this has resulted not from intelligence, but from the position, appears in the more gross and absorbing worldliness of the uncultivated family of wealth, compared with those in which intelligence exerts its converting and moralizing power. In any given rank of society, a larger proportion of the intelligent will be found to have embraced the Gospel than of the uneducated, and their piety will prove, on the average, more uniform. It is this false alliance of wealth with intelligence which has brought upon the latter the suspicion which the Saviour attached to the former alone; yet, in the modified social life of our own country, and in proportion as the ancient folly and expense cease to be exclusive forms into which a life of affluence is compelled to flow, instances of deep piety in connection with wealth, as well as intelligence, are becoming more common.

It is important also to observe that the mass of the Church-membership, being of the poorer classes, have always been prone to judge the wealthy by a false standard. The danger of all outward indulgences is that they foster a pride of possession, and absorb and materialize the soul. Yet, it is difficult to form a general rule of judgment upon others which shall be secure. The toiling poor, in whom a very slight attempt towards the elegancies of life may betray a departure from sober frugality or a false ambition, and whose uncultivated minds feel no congeniality in the refinements which stand out barely as the insignia of wealth and rank, can not appreciate the feelings of those to whom the beauties of art have been as familiar from childhood as the wild-flower to the cottager, and with whom the elegancies of life are the unlabored expression of a natural refinement. The ruder classes deem all an evidence of sin which would betray it in themselves, and equipage, and forms and compliments are but the etiquette of pride. They either bluntly deny the existence of piety in such connection, or receive in confusion the occasional evidences of true spirituality which beam out irresistibly. Moreover, there is another ground of misconstruction in the difference of expression in the two extremes of society. The character of the masses is peculiarly emotional, and the expression strong and rough. The whole influence of culture and of polite life is to bring the sensibilities into check by the intellect, to condense emotion into principle, and either to repress its utterance, or to find in accuracy and copiousness of language a full conveyance for that gush of soul which, in the uncultivated, seeks expression in energy of tone and manner, and illustration. The collected thought, the guarded sentence, the delicate reserve, seem tame and heartless to a Christian struggling with unutterable emotion.

If, then, from precisely this class of society, a Church should take its rise, and if the majority of all evangelical Churches have thus arisen, how natural is it that this individual feeling should have become the collective sentiment of the Church at large, that a false criticism on the manifestations of piety should still seek to bring every thing down to its own standard, and that, even while the Church is becoming a personal refutation of the error, she should still confound form with substance, and wealth with intelligence.

If any argument were to be drawn from the numerical proportion of the Church to the world in the ranks of the learned, we should not fear the comparison. We should observe first, however, that the Church has of necessity withdrawn the largest proportion of her genius and erudition from direct secular learning, into the offices and studies of the ministry, and consequently the comparison must not be made from the list of the laity alone. For centuries, indeed, almost the entire learning of Christendom was concentrated in the regular or the secular clergy, and to them is due our gratitude for its preservation and transmission to modern times. If the force of this fact is to be neutralized by the superstition and formality of the middle ages, we may yet maintain that the Protestant Reformation, as being any thing more than a political and formal revolution, was due to the labors of "doctors incomparable" and innumerable on the Continent and in Britain, while the excuses and perversions which most disgraced it were the result of a fanatical ignorance. What beautiful examples of the power of allied learning and piety are the works of the long line of English bishops and non-conformist divines, the body of whose writings is, it is true, a vast and solid structure of theology, but from fact and illustration, and metaphor and allusion, as from battlement, and pinnacle, and spire of some massive cathedral, is reflected the light of every orb of science in antiquity or in their own times. Yet time would fail us to speak of all the illustrious sons of science who gloried most of all that they might "know Him and the power of His resurrection." He whose transcendent mind laid the deep foundations of international law, was no arrogant defier of the King of kings.* He who was the pioneer of modern mental philosophy,† was also the strong asserter of the reasonableness of Christianity against the oppositions of science, falsely so called. The soul of him who disclosed to all admiring ages the laws which bind all globes and systems,‡ was no wandering orb, reckless of a Sun of righteousness and the gravitation of Holy love. And he whose seraphic muse, seeking inspiration from the Eternal Spirit alone, could soar—

> "Above the Olympian hill,
> Above the flight of Pegasean wing—"

stands he not now on high, "*un*blinded by the excess of light?" If, in the rapid progress of physical science and archæology, scholars have questioned the truth of revelation, scholars have not been wanting to defend them. On the broad heavens, and upon tablets buried, strata upon strata, deep in the chambers of the earth, God has graven the history of the past and the destinies of the future. God's hand has traced the sacred record in his own hieroglyphics. The "royal priesthood" alone, with the key of an inspired volume, can lay bare the lines so long concealed, and decipher its annals for the Church; patient, if perchance a broken line or isolated sentence perplex, to wait, and read on until all is clear. The profane interpret and perish! Through every field of science and literature the student may now follow those who are no blind leaders of the blind. Even fiction, abused to mere amusement and sensual excitement, has been made to illustrate and enforce the truth of Him who "spake many things unto them in parables." The secret of the whole is simple. Knowledge is power; and God, who, when but little knowledge, survived the wreck of antiquity, took care to concentrate that little in the hands of his Church, has not now, when the spirit of intellectual inquiry is poured out upon all flesh, left her without a thorough and efficient literature for her defence and ally—a literature which, from its abode upon what has been deemed the cold and barren summit of learning, amid all the mysteries which gather there, threatening lightning and earthquake to human interests, comes down, like Moses, with glory beaming from its countenance, and the law of God graven on its heart.

To the conversion of a soul, we acknowledge with joy how little of mental power or theoretical knowledge is requisite; but that self-surrender and reliance on the atonement will suffice for daily pardon and continuous regeneration. We admit, too, that in some rare instances, an unreasoning devotion, like an instinct, fixes its eye on the main truths of the gospel, and goes rapidly forward, unterrified and unseduced from its path. We refer not to these conditions of justification, nor to these few instances, nor to that divine dispensation, which one must have remarked, giving, in accordance with no law apparent to us, a larger measure of grace, or a more powerful impulse heavenward, to some converts than to others equally justified. But we speak of the process and laws by which the spiritual character is matured in classes, and memberships, and communities. Would it be hazardous to say of a young convert, taken at random, that, with his given amount of piety, his progress will probably be *as his views?* How easily can we refer to some treasured author, whose calm pages gave definiteness and enlargement to our ideas of the Christian scheme, or to a conversation with a friend who saw the error of our thoughts, and whose quiet reasoning removed it, and a new spiritual life burst in upon us. Who would not judge that, with a given amount of piety, a preachers's power to build up the Church into holiness, would be in proportion to his comprehension of the gospel plan in all its relations, and his discrimination of every shade of duty or of sin which so perplexes? There is a power gained in the closet, and a power communicated to the fellow-worshipper as we wrestle in social prayer; but distinct from this increase of sensibility to heavenly things, is that enlargement of the spiritual horizon which gives more sky to shine in upon the soul. The fact is, that with a Christian of sincere heart, the battle is not so much with sin as with error—not so much with the affections as with the ignorance which clouds the mind. He is perpetually suffering from mistakes and devices of Satan, against which he might have been forewarned. To him, spiritual wisdom is spiritual strength.

> "The prayer of Ajax was for *light*,
> Through all that long and dangerous fight,
> The darkness of that noonday night.
> He asked but the return of sight,
> To see his foeman's face."

The experience of the individual Christian is like that of the collective Church in the past. He begins by Judaizing or Platonizing. He leans to works without faith, or faith without works. His exclusive thoughts banish from the Trinity the Father, or the Son, or the Holy Ghost, by concentration upon one alone. He becomes a Pelagian in his own strength, or too passive an Augustinian in dependence upon grace. He tends to rationalism, in his views of Scripture ordinances and precepts, or to traditionalism in superstitious reverence for human dictates and forms. The impeded progress, the successive re-actions, the one-sided development, so clearly marked in each stage of advancement by the Church, are re-produced in the individual member. But if the Church has thus marked out the true channel of faith and practice, albeit by continued rebounding from the rocks on either side, is it not for our learning? Our whole system of instruction assumes that these theoretical and practical errors may be avoided, and a Christian press forward in the right way, without bruising himself into it by contact with successive errors. Think of a sincere soul serving God amid the mummeries of Romanism, and imagining the light and power which a few words of exposition would pour in upon it. Think how, even among the evangelical denominations of our own land, you can mark the theory giving a peculiar tone to the equal piety of each section, and in proportion as their views are more or less comprehensive in regard to one class of truths or another, they are successful in gathering in true converts, or building them up into a living faith. Consider how far a few generations, mentally capable of apprehending clear instruction and favored with superior teachers, might prepare the way for that day, when, trained to a clear vision of heavenly truths, and with little in example to mislead, the child in Christ shall die a hundred years old in spiritual life. With such lessons from the past and the present, is it wrong to aver, that while the conditions of justification are simple, and while some anomalies in spiritual growth do occur, yet, as a prevailing rule, the maturity of a Christian Church under a pious ministry will be in proportion to the clear exhibition and comprehension of intellectual views? is it too much to say that we require that breadth and grasp of thought which proceeds only from mental culture!

Moreover, in personal experience every thing depends upon a true conception of our position at the moment of danger, and the prompt recurrence of the corresponding truths. It is easy for a bystander to remember such ideas and repeat such truths as are pertinent; but it is difficult to give caution, or administer rebuke, or bring solace to our selves, just when we need them most. Now the characteristic of the uncultivated is a natural want of this collectedness and self-inspection, and too often the thoughts which should have shielded against temptation come only in time for condemnation. A friend at such an hour is invaluable. But it is peculiarly the privilege of the cultivated mind to counsellor unto itself, to anticipate the shock, to lay hold upon the lever which "backs" the moral machinery of the soul, and stems the too hurried current by an internal force. So do we believe it will appear that, other things being equal, a sound intelligence is not only most capable of receiving comprehensive views, but is more competent to apply them opportunely in the exigencies of life. [Methodist Quarterly Review.

(To be concluded.)

*Grotius. †Locke. ‡Newton. §Milton.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Lines suggested on hearing of the death of Miss MATTY DUNCAN, daughter of Rev. D. Duncan, of the Alabama Conference.

Why, oh Death! hast thou bereft us?
Why, the lov'd one torn away?
Why, in weeds of sorrow left us,
To distress and grief a prey?
Earth's loveliest treasure thou hast taken,
Forced it from our bleeding hearts:
We now from sleep to grief awaken,

Pierced with sorrow's keenest darts.
Now her brilliant eye is sightless,
Now her voice is heard no more;
Earth has now to us no brightness;
Rest our hopes on Canaan's shore.
Cease, our hearts, cease thus complaining
Know that God's own will is best:
Matty's now in Heaven reigning,
Entered into glorious rest.

Now she lives in endless glory.
Free from sickness, care and pain:
Now she tells the pleasing story,
That to die in Christ is gain.
There we'll meet thee, dearest treasure,
In that land of endless rest;
There we'll range the fields of pleasure,
Through our gracious Saviour blest.

Marengo County, Ala. J. C. H.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

THE DYING CHRISTIAN MAKING HIS WILL.

Mr. Editor: Looking over my portfolio, I find the following article, which I translated some years ago from the "Christian Apologist," a German Methodist paper, published in Cincinnati. If you think it will interest any of your readers, it is at your service:

Henry Muller, Professor of Theology at Rostock, Mecklenburg, who died in 1675, was one of the most eminent champions of evangelical Christianity, of his day. His writings are even to this day read by many of the good Christians of Germany. What were his own prospects for the future, he shows us in the following delightful strain, taken from his "Hours of Repose:

"Set thy house in order, for thou shalt die."

Thank God, I am ready; my Will is made. My Father who art in heaven, and who hast created me, to Thee I bequeath my soul. Thou hast given it unto me; I give it back unto Thee. In thy hands alone it is safe. Nor can I dispose of what is not my own. With my Saviour do I pray: "Father, into Thy hands I commend my spirit." My Brother Jesus, who hast redeemed me, to Thee I bequeath my sins. O, take them upon thee! Thou Lamb of God, who taketh away the sins of the world. Cast them into the depth of thy wounds, that they may be remembered no more against me forever. Holy Spirit, consolation of my heart, who hast so often refreshed me with heavenly food, to Thee I bequeath my last sparks of life. When I can speak no more, be Thou my advocate before God with groanings, which cannot be uttered. When I can hear no longer, speak thou consolation to my heart; whom my eyes fail to see, lighten them with heavenly light. Ye angels, who have borne me on your hands, to you I give my *tears*, which I daily shed over my sins. Refresh yourselves therewith. I know well that you laugh when I weep, and that there is joy in heaven over one sinner who repenteth. *Devil*, wilt thou too have something? I will not pass you over. you may have all the good works, which were not done from a good heart; and much good may they do you.

Earth, thou art my mother, and hast been the instrument, in the hand of God, of providing for the wants of my body for many years—to thee do I bequeath that same body. Naked I came from my mother's womb: naked I shall return again. There shall be no pomp at my funeral. Wife, I will choose thee a husband: His name is Judge of Wisdom. If justice is not done thee on earth, remain but faithful to him, and he will do thee right. He will provide for thee in want, protect thee from oppression and comfort thee in distress. He despiseth not the orphan's prayer nor the widow's complaint. Dear children, I choose you a better father than you had in me: even Him who is the only Father of all. He who provideth for the young raven, will not exclude you from His providence. But hearken, my children, unto your father. Love the Lord in truth, and remain faithful unto Him. Fulfil His commandments, that you may fear God at all times, and trust in Him with all your heart—and it will be well with you on earth. You, my friends—to you I leave a gracious God. He is the best of all friends. Do not turn away from Him, and He will not forsake you.

My flock, you shall have my constant remembrance in heaven. Though you may forget me and mine, I shall not forget you. Ye poor—to you I leave a rich God. More I do not possess. But, you will say, where is your gold and silver? Know then, that gold and silver I have not, and it were a shame if I had. What a steward of the Lord lays up, belongs to the poor. I have, however, laid up treasures in heaven, which God will distribute in due time.

This is my last will; and now I am ready to close mine eyes whenever it shall please God to call me home.

Dear reader, would it not be well if we all could leave such a will? But in order to die righteously, one must have lived so. This simple truth is not believed by three-fourths of mankind.

H. B.

C., Dec. 20, 1852.

UNPUBLISHED LETTER FROM JOHN RANDOLPH OF ROANOKE.

We have much pleasure in laying before our readers the following letter from the celebrated orator and statesman, John Randolph, of Roanoke. The letter of the Rev. Mr. Tustin explains the circumstances under which Mr. Randolph's letter was written. [Washington Union.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 14, 1852.

To the Editor of the Union:

DEAR SIR: Not satisfied to partake alone of the mingled emotions of pleasure and sadness, which have been awakened in reading the following letter from the brilliant and eccentric orator of Roanoke, I send it to you for publication, that the readers of the Union and the public generally, may share in the sorrowful gratification which I have experienced in its perusal. It proves beyond question, that, whilst from disease and other causes, Mr. Randolph exhibited, on some occasions, an irascible and peevish disposition, his heart was, nevertheless, the depository of some of the finest and noblest feelings of which our fallen nature is capable. I do not accord fully with all the sentiments he has here expressed, but in its general tenor and spirit, the letter has my most hearty approbation. It is a beautiful specimen of fraternal sympathy and affection, expressed in terms of tenderness and propriety which I have never seen excelled. It was written to his half-brother, the Hon. Henry St. George Tucker, on the occasion of the demise of his eldest son, a youth of singular promise, possessing largely the personal and intellectual attractions of his accomplished father. It is proper to remark that the letter was found among the private papers of the distinguished gentleman to whom it was addressed, by his son, John Randolph Tucker, of Virginia. Having been long associated with the family of Judge Tucker in terms of intimate friendship, I have obtained permission from Mr. Beverly Tucker, of this city, to dispose of the communication as my judgment and sense of propriety might dictate. I, therefore, send it to you for publication, and bespeak for it especially the attention of those who, in the days of other years, were associated with its distinguished author in the relations of personal and political friendship.

Very respectfully,
Your friend and ob't serv't,
SEPTIMUS TUSTIN.

THE LETTER.

May He who has the power, and always the will, when earnestly, humbly, and devotedly entreated, support and comfort you, my brother. I shall not point to the treasures that remain to you in your surviving children, and their mother, dearer than all of these put together. No; I have felt too deeply how little power have words that play round the head to reach the heart, when it is sorely wounded. The commonplaces of consolation are at the tongues' ends of all the self-complacent and satisfied, from the pedant priest to the washer-woman. (They who don't feel can talk.) I abjure them all. The father of Lord Russell, when condoled with according to form, by the book, replied: "I would not give my dead son for any other man's living!" May this thought come home to your bosom, too; but not on the same occasion. May the spirit of God, which is not the chimera of heated brains, nor a device of artful men to frighten and cajole the credulous, but is as much an existence that can be felt and understood as the whisperings of your own heart or the love you bore to him that you have lost—may that Spirit, which is the comforter, shed His influence upon your soul, and incline your heart and understanding to the only right way, which is that of life eternal! Did you ever read Bishop Butler's Analogy! If not, I will send it to you. Have you read THE BOOK? What I say upon this subject, I not only believe, but I know to be true—that the Bible, studied with an humble and contrite heart, never yet failed to do its work, even with those who, from idiosyncracy or disordered minds, have conceived that they were cut off from its promises of a life to come.

"Ask, and ye shall receive; seek and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you." This was my only support and stay during years of misery and darkness; and just as I had almost begun to despair, after more than ten years of penitence and prayer, it pleased God to enable me to see the truth, to which, until then, my eyes had been sealed. To this vouchsafement I have made the most ungrateful returns. But I would not give up my slender portion of the price paid for our redemption—yes, brother, *our* redemption—the ransom of sinners—of all who do not hug their chains and refuse to come out from the house of bondage—I say that I would not exchange my little portion in the Son of David, for the power and glory of the Parthian or Roman empires, as described by Milton in the temptation of our Lord and Saviour—not for all with which the enemy tempted the Saviour of man.

This is the secret of the change of my spirits, which all who know me must have observed within a few years past. After years spent in humble and contrite entreaty that the tremendous sacrifice on Mount Calvary might not have been made in vain for me, the chiefest of sinners, it pleased God to speak his peace into my heart—that peace of God which passeth all understanding to them that know it not, and even to them that do. And although I have now, as then, to reproach myself with time misspent and faculties misemployed; although my condition has, on more than one occasion, resembled that of him who, having one evil spirit cast out, was taken possession of by seven other spirits more wicked than the first, and the first also; yet I trust that they, too, by the power and mercy of God, may be, if they are not, vanquished.

But where am I running to! On this subject, more hereafter. Meanwhile, assure yourself of what is of small value compared with that of those who are a piece of yourself—of the unchanged regard and sympathy of your mother's son. Ah! my God! I remember to have seen her die, to have followed her to the grave, to have wondered that the sun continued to rise and set, and the order of Nature to go on. Ignorant of *true* religion, but not yet an atheist, I remember with horror my impious expostulations with God upon this bereavement—"but not yet an atheist." The existence of atheism has been denied; but I was an honest one. Hume began and Hobbes finished me. I read Spinoza and all the tribe. Surely I fell by an ignoble hand. And the very man (——) who gave me Hume's "Essay upon Human Nature" to read, administered "Beattie upon Truth" as the antidote—Venice treacle against arsenic and the essential oil of bitter almonds—a bread and milk poultice for the bite of the cobra capello.

Had I remained a successful political leader, I might never have been a Christian. But it pleased God that my pride should be mortified; that by death and desertion I should lose my friends; that, except in the veins of a maniac, and he, too, possessed "of a child by a deaf and dumb spirit," there should not run one drop of my father's blood in any living creature besides myself. The death of Tudor finished my humiliation. I had tried all things but the refuge to Christ, and to that, with parental stripes, was I driven. Oft did I cry out with the father of that wretched boy, "Lord! I believe—help thou my unbelief;" and the gracious mercy of our Lord to this wavering faith, staggering under the force of the hard heart of unbelief, I humbly hoped would, in his good time, be extended to me also.—St. Mark, vii. 17-23.

Throw Revelation aside, and I can drive any man by irresistible induction to atheism. John Marshall could not resist me. When I say any man, I mean a man capable of logical and consequential reasoning. Deism is the refuge of those who startle at atheism, and can't believe Revelation; and my ——, (may God have forgiven us both,) and myself used, with Diderot & Co., to laugh at the deistical bigots who must have milk, not being able to digest meat. All theism is derived from Revelation—the laws confessedly. Our own is from the same source—so is the false revelation of Muhomet; and I can't much blame the Turks for considering the Franks and Greeks to be idolaters. Every other idea of one God that floats in the world is derived from the tradition of the sons of Noah handed down to their posterity.

But enough—and more than enough—I can scarcely guide my pen. I will, however, add that no luke-warm seeker ever became a real Christian; for, "from the days of John the Baptist until now, the kingdom of heaven suffereth violence, and the violent take it by force"—a text which I read five hundred times before I had the slightest conception of its true application.

Your brother, J. R., of Roanoke.

To H. St. G. Tucker, Esq.

HOLY LIFE.—The beauty of a holy life constitutes the most eloquent and effective persuasive to religion which one human being can address to another. We have many ways of doing good to our fellow creatures; but none so efficacious as leading a virtuous, upright and well-ordered life. There is an energy of moral suasion in a good man's life, passing the highest efforts of the orator's genius. The seen but silent beauty of holiness speaks more eloquently of God and duty than the tongues of men and angels. Let parents remember this. The best inheritance a parent can bequeath to a child is a virtuous example, a legacy of hallowed remembrances and associations. The beauty of holiness beaming through the life of a loved relative or friend is more effectual to strengthen such as do stand in virtue's ways, and raise up those that are bowed down, than precept, command, entreaty or warning. Christianity itself, I believe, owes by far the greater part of its moral power, not to the precepts or parables of Christ, but to his own character. The beauty of that holiness which is enshrined in the four brief biographies of the Man of Nazereth has done more, and will do more to regenerate the world and bring it to an everlasting righteousness, than all other agencies put together. It has done more to spread his religion in the world than all that has ever been preached or written on the evidences of Christianity. [Dr. Chalmers.

THOUGHTS OF HEAVEN.—If Heaven doth not enter into us by way of holiness, we shall never enter into Heaven by way of happiness. If you would lay up a treasure of glory in Heaven, lay up a treasure of grace in your hearts. If your souls are rich in grace, they will be rich in glory. The more you do for God in this world, the more God will do for you in the world to come. As Heaven is kept for the saints of Christ, so they are kept for Heaven by the Spirit. In Heaven all God's servants will be abundantly satisfied with His dealings and dispensations with them; and see how all conduced, like so many winds, to bring them to their haven; and how even the roughest blasts helped to bring them homeward. How can we expect to live with God in Heaven, if we love not to live with him on earth? If thou lovest to worship God here below, God will take thee up to worship him above. Thou shalt change thy place, but not thy employment. Heaven is a day without a cloud to darken it. We would be seated in the heavenly Canaan, but are loth to be scratched with the briars and thorns of the wilderness. In Heaven there is the presence of all good and the absence of all evil. Grace and glory differ but as the bud and blossom. What is grace but glory begun? What is glory but grace perfected? We may hope for a place in Heaven. If there will be any grief in Heaven, sure it will be for this, that we have done no more for God on earth. [Mason.

Temperance is a virtue that brings its own reward.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

MAMMON.

MR. EDITOR: I have been so much interested in the perusal of a prize essay upon the subject of "Mammon," by the Rev. John Harris, that I have thought I would recommend it through your paper to the patrons thereof.

Those who have not done so, will, doubtless, from its perusal feel amply compensated. Indeed, the subject matter treated of has so important a connection with Religion, that all persons desirous of knowing their Christian duty, growing out of the proper use of property and money, should, by all means, avail themselves of a perusal of a copy. It is a small book, costing only fifty cents; and of

I should be pleased to see our Book Agent take this, or some similar work, in hand, and let it go to all the country. Our preachers might to bring the subject more frequently before their congregations in their sermons, and our editors in their newspapers. I do not this curiously, but because I believe we need, as an age of Christian people, "line upon line, and precept upon precept," upon this subject. There is a growing tendency to extravagance, needless self-indulgence and luxury, which is to be deprecated by Christians and exceedingly detrimental to Religion.

I am aware that this is an unpopular subject, but that is not the question. What does the Bible say of the subject? Whether we advert to the losses and sufferings of Lot, the stoning of Achan, the leprosy of Gehazi, or the fate of Judas, the secret of their punishment is explained, when the Almighty declares: "For the iniquity of his covetousness was I wroth, and smote him." Indeed, the magnitude of ingratitude and sin, growing out of the improper use and appropriation of the things of this life, which God has been pleased to entrust to us as his stewards, is alarming, when we come to view it through out its bearings, as brought to view by the author referred to.

You have doubtless read the work mentioned. I incline, however, to the opinion that, should you review it, we should be very certain to have some practical and able editorials to appear upon the subject in your valuable paper.

PAIGE WILLIAMS.

Mobile, December 27, 1852.

THE GREAT NATIONAL SOLVENT AND ASSIMILATOR.—We need the Bible in this country for a *specific* purpose. There may be wheels within wheels, but there can not be nations within nations. We can not have a France and a Germany, and an Italy and an Ireland, in these United States. And yet, if the tide of emigration to this country continues to flow in upon us, how long will it be before we have French, German, Italian and Irish nations among us? How shall we denationalize them, and assimilate them together in sentiment, in taste, and in life? What agency can effect this most essential but difficult result? Can education do it? Can patriotism do it? Can our political institutions do it? No, verily. These agencies have no such potency. Yet we do not despair. There is a Divine solvent that can so dissolve them, that, like kindred drops, they will "mingle into one." That power is the Holy Bible. If we can bring all these hearts and minds under the transforming power of Divine Truth, we shall inspire them with a common sentiment, a common sympathy, and a common life. Then they will think, and speak, and live alike; then will they constitute a brotherhood, a Christian fraternity, united by ties as tender and indissoluble as the cementing love of Christ can make them; then shall our country be safe, then shall our liberty, our virtue, and our religion be preserved and perpetuated. [Bishop Janes.

HOSPITALITY.—Emerson, under cover of his affectations of style, says many good things. Here is one of them: "I pray you, oh excellent wife, number not your yourself and run to get a rich dinner for this man or woman who has alighted at our gates; nor a bed-chamber made at too great a cost; these things, if they are curious in them, they can get for a few shillings in any village; but rather let the stranger see, if he will, in your looks, accent, and behavior, your heart, and earnestness, your thought and will, which he can not buy at any price in any city, and which he may well travel twenty miles, and dine sparely, and sleep hardly, to behold. Let not the emphasis of hospitality lie in bed and board; but let truth, and love, and honor, and courtesy, flow in all thy deeds."

THE ROCKS OF CALVARY.—In Fleming's Christology it is stated, that an unbeliever visiting the sacred places of Palestine, was shown the clefts of Mount Calvary. Examining them narrowly and critically, he turned in amazement to his fellow-travelers and said, "I have long been a student of nature, and I am sure the clefts and rents in this rock were never done by nature, or any ordinary earthquake; for, by such a concussion, the rock must have split according to the veins, and where it was weakest in the adhesion of parts. For this," he said, "I have observed to have been done in other rocks when separated or broken after an earthquake, and reason tells me it must always be so. But it is quite otherwise here; for the rocks are split athwart and across the veins in a most strange and preternatural manner; and therefore," he said, "I thank God that I came hither to see the standing monument of the miraculous power, by which God gives evidence to this day of the divinity of Christ."

"Be slow to speak, but swift to hear" is good advice, and from the highest authority. "A fool uttereth all his mind," say Solomon. But if some persons know a circumstance that will bear against the reputation of the house of another, like a boy with a [illegible] in his pocket, it burns so that they can not rest till they have got rid of it to [illegible] person.

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NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, January 8.

CONFERENCE CORRESPONDENCE.

BATON ROUGE, Jan. 6, 1853.

The Louisiana Annual Conference met, in its seventh session, on yesterday. The Conference were nearly all present. Bishop Andrews, who arrived the night before, opened the session with the usual services. This Conference will soon despatch its business, for it is small.

We were pleased to greet the two transfers that have come to our aid and help in evangelizing this portion of the Valley of the Mississippi. Rev. Mr. Ivey is a young man from the Louisville Conference. Though young, he has already seen pretty good service. His looks speak well for him and also his works. He has just come on from Jackson, Miss., where a revival has been in progress since the sitting of the Mississippi Conference, and some fifty or sixty souls have professed religion, and nearly the same number joined the church. Rev. Mr. Finn, from the Arkansas Conference, is his place promptly, and comes highly recommended.

But, as an offset to these gains, we lose our excellent Bro. Thweatt, who goes into the South-western Bible Agency. The Bible Society has chosen its agent well. A good cause ought to have a good advocate. Bro. Thweatt is not lost to the Church, though he be to the Conference. Nay, not altogether lost to the Conference, for he will pass among us often, stirring up our minds to remember Bible duties.

With regret be it said that we have few, very few admissions on trial, into itinerancy; not more than two or three—if that many! Where is the wrong? Is it that the people of God restrain prayer, and therefore the Lord of the harvest does not send forth more laborers. Bishop Andrews made forcible and solemn remarks on this subject and we hope, with preachers and people, there will be amendment and consequently an increase here.

None of the preachers have died during the year, and so far I hear of but one location. They are reporting the year's work now. In many portion of the field it has been a year of prosperity. H. N. M.

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE LIFE, CHARACTER, AND ACTS OF JOHN THE BAPTIST, and the Relation of his Ministry to the Christian Dispensation. By Rev. W. A. Duncan, M. A., Professor of Greek and Latin Literature in Louisiana University. New York, Cornish, Lambert & Co.—1853.

This title and description of a book will strike every student of the New Testament, and he will say "*It is just the thing I want*" Whether all his wants will be met in perusing the clearly printed pages of the neat and well executed 12mo, pp. 261, will depend much upon the nature of them; but, he can not fail to be interested and instructed by it. It is the first book, devoted exclusively to the treatment of the life and ministry of John the Baptist, which has ever appeared in the English language. The treatise of Von Rhoden (*Johannes der Teufer*) is the basis of it. Prof. Duncan has translated and presented the whole of that highly commended treatise in the present volume. To this has been added much additional matter, original and carefully elaborated from various sources.

Prof. Duncan is a Baptist and a scholar. His sect interferes as little with his argument as any one could ask—perhaps not at all. He fills up many a *hiatus* in the Gospel history of John, and with much ingenuity and fairness of inference bridges over difficulties of time and place; thus connecting the slight and scattered hints of the Evangelists, and making out a biography of the Preacher in the Wilderness, much more complete and satisfactory than those who have not read this book might suppose possible.

The book fills its own place in English religious literature; a place heretofore unfilled. This fact considered, together with the literary merit of the work, its thorough criticism and research, and the excellent Christian spirit of its discussion, we are not surprised at the the very extensive sale it has already met with.

We present to the reader some of the leading topic discussed: Condition of the Jewish people at the time of John's birth; Prophecies concerning him; His development and preparation for his ministry; His ministry before Christ's public appearance; After; Relation of the Baptism of John to that of Christ's disciples and to Christian Baptism; John's imprisonment: His doubts in prison; His death; Importance of this man for the development of the kingdom of God.

The book can be had of H. D. McGinnis, or any of the city bookstores.

STRICTURES ON DR. HOWELL'S "EVILS OF INFANT BAPTISM." By T. O. Summers, D. D.—1853.

Dr. Early has issued this appendix to Dr. Summers' book on Baptism, in a separate form. Dr. Howell's "Evils" have gained considerable currency by the several editions of that work, set forth by the Baptist Publication Society, and we are glad to find our own Book Agent wide awake and after them with a—not sharp stick—but a complete knock-down argument.

For sale at the Methodist Book Concern.

THE CHRISTIAN'S CLOSET COMPANION, or Sacred Meditations for Every Day in the Year. By Rev. J. Pugh.—1852. Louisville, Ky.; 12mo., pp. 326.

The publication supposes that Christians will obey the Divine injustion—"Enter into thy closet." It is composed of judicious selections from many of the wisest and holiest men that have ever blest the Church, and may well be styled GATHERED TREASURES *for all who desire to be rich in faith and heirs of the Kingdom of God.*

Sold by E. Stevenson, at the Methodist Book Concern.

THE MISCELLANY AND REVIEW.—We owe an apology to Dr. Ebbert, editor, for having delayed a very favorable announcement of this new Monthly. The first number of fifty-six pages, dating January 1853, is well got up. We place it on our exchange list with pleasure. It is published at Memphis, Tenn., and St. Louis, Mo., simultaneously. Price, two dollars.

SOUTHERN METHODIST PULPIT.—The last number of the fifth volume—and last of the Pulpit! We write it with a pang. Prof. Deems makes a capital valedictory. It has made him and itself many friends, and exposed an editorial talent that the Church will not suffer to be idle long. The present number contains three sermons—the first by Dr. Mitchell, of Alabama; the second by Rev. J. Hinton, of Georgia; and the third by Rev. O. Fisher, of Texas. Having just received the Pulpit, we have not enjoyed the pleasure of reading them.

To those subscribers who are in advance, the editor sends the following notice:

"A number of our friends have paid in advance for the next volume, and some beyond. We have kept a strict account of these payments, and as soon as the mailing of the present number shall have been finished, they shall hear from us. They need not trouble themselves to write. We shall be punctiliously exact in these cases, as we have learned from our editorial experience to have profound reverence for the man who has the virtue of punctuality in regard to his periodicals, that virtue being much more scarce than common honesty."

METHODIST QUARTERLY REVIEW.—An excellent likeness of the late Bishop Hedding greets one upon openiug the January number, 1853. The first article is a biographical sketch of him by Dr. Clark, of Cincinnati. The editor's notices are, as usual, of great value and interest.

CORRECTION.—In printing, on last Saturday, the presence of several visiting ministers in the city, a comma fell in the wrong place. A comma is a small matter, but in this case it sent Drs. Parsons and Stevenson to California along with Rev. Mr. Bristow. We hope their friends in the old States, and especially their families, will not be alarmed on reading that hastily penned news item, lest they should see their faces no more. The last named left this port on Thursday evening on the steamer Pampero, by the way of Nicaragua, and is now sure enough *en route* for California. The other two preached most ably on last Sabbath to large congregations in the Methodist churches of this city, and are now in attendance at the Louisiana Conference.

Having made amends to the two Rev. Doctors for transferring them without their consent to a distant portion of the work, we now make the same to Rev. Mr. Bristow. He says we styled him "Mister" only, when in fact he was a Doctor before either of the other two. We stand corrected.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

ZEAL.

I penned and printed a few thoughts on zeal some two or three issues ago. In that article I confined myself mainly to a brief notice of the perversions and abuses of zeal. Let us now consider its more useful and commendable aspects. Zeal in religion holds the same relation that the heart does in the animal economy. No matter how perfect the organization in all other respects, without a living, beating heart, there is, there can be no life, no motion. Or, to change the figure slightly, it is the main-spring of the moral man; without the main-spring it is in vain that the watch is made of virgin gold and set with diamonds, it keeps no time, and is of no practical value. So, religiously, no matter how sound our theology, how correct our thinking, without the motive, propelling power of zeal, there can be no activity, no usefulness.

But, zeal implies more than a mere heat and partisan feeling in favor of any principle or enterprize; but a deep and abiding conviction of right and duty, that will bear us up, and urge us forward under the most discouraging circumstances. It is not, as some imagine, an explosive, eruptive principls that exhausts itself in a few fiery impulses, and then subsides, ceases to be active. Far from it; but rather like the sun pouring forth age after age a flood of life and genial life-giving warmth. As a river fed by a multitude of unfailing springs, through weary leagues and meandering ways, steadily rolls its waters to the far off ocean. So the zeal of principle, of conviction of duty, steadily urges us on to the consummation of our holy purpose.

Zeal is taught us in Holy writ: "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do with all thy might;" "Give diligence to make your calling and election sure;" "And let us *run* with with patience the race set before us;" "Earnestly contend for the faith which was once delivered to the saints." But zeal is not only thus positively enjoined upon us by these and similar texts; but the want of zeal is most severely condemned: "Wo to them that are at ease in Zion." By a remarkably expressive figure God declares his utter detestation, loathing, and disgust for those who are devoid of zeal: "So then because thou art lukewarm, and neither cold nor hot, I will *spue* thee out of my mouth."

But imperatively necessary as zeal is to living, active Christianity; positively as it is commanded, and severely as its non-existence and exercise is condemned; a want of steady, uniform zeal that is "not weary in well-doing," is one of greatest faults of professed Christians.

Many seem to have little or no zeal that results from principle and solemn conviction of duty, but are only zealous under extraordinary impulses. A great revival will make them sing, and pray, and talk, and work for God. A flaming missionary speech will warm their hearts and relax their purses. But, without these stirring appliances, you had as well expect flowers on an iceberg as works of faith and labors of love from them. In the great system of spiritual warfare in which the Church is marching to the conquest of the world, this impulsive class may be regarded rather as volunteers, who in the spirit of adventure have enlisted for a season, than regulars who have enlisted for the war, and who will only cease to be soldiers when they cease to live. The Church much needs that oneness, that singleness of purpose, which led the great Apostle to say: "This one thing I do, I count all things but loss, for the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus, my Lord;" and the ministry much needs that Heavenly unction which led him to say: "Neither count I my life dear unto myself." And, "Wo is me if I preach not the Gospel."

The want of this Apostolic sort of zeal much retards the triumph of the Gospel—the conquest of the world. And yet, if the coldest Christian who may read this brief article, the one who prays the fewest times, who reads least of God's word, and thinks most seldom of Heaven in a whole month, will call up the past; he will remember he was once zealous for God; he searched the Scriptures, and daily called on God in prayer; he was glad when it was said, let us go up to the house of the Lord, and said: "I am a companion of all them that fear thee." Ye did run well who did hinder!

How solemn, how urgent, how glorious are the considerations which should prompt us to zeal. For us angels have oft come flying from above; for us the sun stood still; for us the Son of God has come down and bled. A crown immortal, a house eternal in the Heavens, all conspire as with the breath of God to kindle our zeal to a glowing flame. The moral and immortal wants of perishing millions in every zone that belts the globe, and every green isle that dots the deep demands of us the most fervent zeal.

In literature, in commerce, and in every department of human effort, this is an age of searching inquiry and stirring activity. The Valley of Dry Bones is all in motion, and instinct with life, and the waters of all the world are stirred. Shall we, shall any of us, like Jonah, be asleep, while every man is crying unto God? No; let every soldier of the Cross awake and, like the bands of Israel, gird on our swords and cry as we rush to the glorious strife: "The sword of the Lord and of Gideon!" And we shall surely realize that the Lord is in our midst, and that His glory brings up the rear. J. B. WALKER.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

To the Members of the Clinton Circuit, Mississippt Conference.

MY BELOVED BRETHREN: There was always something most painful in taking my leave of brethren with whom I had labored, and to whom I had held the pastoral relation. Those feelings are doubly afflictive on taking my leave of *you*. Since 1826 I have been in the ministry. Most of that time have I sustained the pastoral relation, and been engaged in the active duties of the ministry. I very much regret that there ever was a parenthesis. Many and sore have been the trials consequent upon dissolving such relations; but this is, in several respects, the severest trial that I have been called to endure in all the history of my ministry.

When I entered upon the duties of pastor among you in 1849, in more respects than one it was an *experiment;* and therefore the engagement was undertaken with misgiving as to the result. I, however, entered the field of duty and labored with a firm reliance on God, and have—with the exception of 1850—been your pastor ever since. My work and labor with you is now finished; and the appointment of the Conference removes me from a people with whom I would willingly have labored the remainder of my life, and with whom I would be buried.

Rest assured, my beloved brethren, that however time may do its effacing work, your kindness, your forbearance, your tender brotherly love, will never be erased, or their greenness fade from my memory. Let my lot or circumstances be in the future what they may, until my right hand forgets its cunning, my heart knows no impulse of friendship, retains no sense of gratitude, can I cease to gratefully remember, cease to love, cease to pray for my dear, dear brethren on Clinton Circuit.

In taking my leave of you, I wish to invest the parting circumstances with considerations that will glorify God, and be of spiritual advantage to us.

TO THE OFFICIAL BRETHREN, I wish to say, in all sincerity, that I feel in taking my leave of you, that I am parting with my brothers in Christ, with fellow-laborers and fellow-soldiers in the struggle for the triumph of the cross. Shoulder to shoulder we have stood, and through the fearful struggle we have been as the heart of one man—and in the strength of Jesus we have conquered. Let me remind you, dear brethren, that the victory is not complete. "There remains much land to possess." I trust in God that you will view all the ground with the eye of a conquerer, and acquit yourselves like valiant men! Let God's name resolve on great things. Give no peace to the enemy. You will have one to lead you every way worthy of your confidence, your love, and your heartiest co-operation. Then study and do your duty. Strive for the fullest possession of *all the land;* nor think your work done while there remains a single post to be taken. May God keep you good and true men—men who will study and practice all the duties of a Christian—of a Methodist!

TO THE MEMBERSHIP, I would give as my last admonition, BE METHODIST. Yes, *in all respects, great and small, be Methodist!* It is no longer an unsolved problem—"What is the best manifestation of Christianity?" Nothing has blessed the world since the Apostolic age, so much, and so permanently, as our beloved Methodism. No system of doctrine or usage has so unfettered mind, so liberalized the heart and feelings, so told upon the destiny of the Church and the world, no "spread Scriptural holiness over" and through the world, as our Scriptural, Heaven-favored Methodism. Its praise is on earth and in Heaven. Millions sing the praise of the Highest on their journey to their home in the glory land. Millions more now strike their harps on the coast of the blessed and saved, that such a system of doctrine and usages were ever developed, as is the ever-working, all-enduring system that Dr. Chalmers called "Christianity in earnest." Then, my brethren, study that noble, soul-saving system. Be familiar with all its parts—understand it. Then you will love and admire it.

Many will say to you, Lo! here is Christ *in the succession*. Others will say, Lo! there is Christ in *our immmersion*. Doubtless many will try to seduce you from the *simplicity* of the gospel by mere *external ceremony*, and seek to make *merchandise* of you, by the same reasonings, and for the same motives, that the Jews sought to disturb the peace and spirituality of the Gentile church, in the Apostolic age. When you are thus assailed, proselyter to go with you to a spiritual class-meeting; or that he spend a season with you in solemn closet devotions; or go into a real close work of heart examination—and let the questions bring out all his heart feels; and mark it—he will never try you a second time. Ten chances to one, if under such propositions, he does not be as was the man at the marriage without a wedding garment—*speechless*. Never have I known a proselyter in my life, who delighted in any element of pure Christianity. To get numbers, by drawing away unstable souls, and "creeping into houses, and leading captive silly women, seems to be their special work. Contrary to St. Paul's avowed habit, proselyters delight "to enter into the labors of other men," and to draw away the weak, and beguile unstable souls after them. Let me beg you to look upon all such "as the enemies to the cross of Christ." Such seek not the peace but the disturbance of Zion. They encompass much to make all proselyte; but alas! such proselytes never after show the fruits of moral improvement—too often they present a sad commentary on our Saviour's words, Matt. 23:15, Beware of, and count him as an enemy, who would seek to draw you away by seducing words, from the simplicity of the Gospel.

TO THE JUNIOR MEMBERS OF THE CHURCH, those who are "babes in Christ," I would admonish you as a father. "If I am not an apostle to others, doubtless I am unto you; for as a seal of mine apostleship, are ye in the Lord." For you I have a regard as no other man on earth can have. You are bound up in my heart with the tenderest associations! God of all grace bless you! Let me beg you by the mercies of the Lord Jesus, that you glory in nothing save the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ. Let me beg you to make the Bible your chief book. Read every day—study it! Study it as the chart of life. You never can be a strong Christian, with a superficial knowledge of the Holy Scriptures. Never forget that "faith cometh by hearing," rather *knowing* "the word of God." That we must know truth to believe it. Then read, study, understand the Bible, and you will be "strong in faith giving glory to God.

Study and familiarize yourself with the doctrine and usages of the Church of your choice. Study and practice her usages. Let your mark of knowledge and Christian experience be high, and by grace struggle up to it. You will always find that in all these matters, "as your faith is so it will be done unto thee."

Finally, brethren, let me beg you to co-operate with the dear brother who succeeds me in the pastoral relation. I have known him from his childhood. Most cordially do I commend him to your confidence, your affection and your prayers. He will fully supply my lack of service. I doubt not that he will ever be with you "in the fullness of the gospel of grace. Sustain him. Be punctual in all things: to your class and prayer meetings—to every means of grace. In all things "be steadfast, immovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord," and you will assuredly realize that "your labor shall not be in vain in the Lord." O. L. NASH.

Clinton, Miss., December, 1852.

[From a speech before the N. Y. Bible Society.]

THE BIBLE THE DREAD OF POPERY.

Rev. Dr. Murray, of Elizabethtown, holding up the Bible, said: This is a wonderful book—*the* Book—the book of all books. When God first revealed himself to man, he was, in all respects, what God would have him to be. But after he sinned the knowledge of God gradually fell out of his mind, and he relapsed into idolatry. And when God revealed himself again, and his will was written upon pachment, after a while the parchment was lost, and the people turned again to idols. So, when God revealed himself in the Gospel, while that impuse continued, which accompanied the giving of the Word, mankind received it, and were converted, civilized and elevated by it. But gradually they declined, the Bible was lost sight of, concealed only in in the cellar of the monk; mankind fell back for ages to a state of barbarism and idolatry. But, after a while, the Bible was found in the cellar of the monk, and again it went forth to accomplish its work in reforming, civilizing and elevating mankind. It broke the darkness of centuries, and to that Book we are indebted for all the civilization and elevation we enjoy.

He believed the Pope of Rome would rather have a hundred guns of France turnd against the Vatican than to have a hundred Bibles sent to Rome. There was nothing so much hated in some quarters as the Bible. It was so in some parts of Ireland. When he was there recently he was told that the daughters of the sheriff of the county where he was visiting persuaded their futher to build a school-house inside the garden walls, and the young ladies went out and gathered in the children and taught them. The priests came round and found here and there a tract, and inquired "What does this mean?" They were told that the children got them at the sheriff's. The priest said, "I'll see to that;" and he went to the school-house, with whip in hand, and whipped the boys and girls all out of school!

On another occasion he preached to a great company of barefooted men and women, who had come many miles in the rain, all Roman Catholics. He saw a woman standing at a distance harefooted, and a lady told him that she had sent her son to school, and while attending he was taken sick. The priest came and persuaded her that the lady who taught the school had bewitched him, and offered to exorcise the witch if she would promise not to send him any more, which she did. The priest saw that the boy's disease was at the turning point. He got well, and the people believed that the priest had cast out the witch.

These are the men that come over here to Christianize and civilize us! Are they not a noble set of fellows?

He was in Naples last year. He got a servant whose name was John, who appeared to be an honest man; and after two or three days, he told John he wanted a Bible. "Well," said he, "I think you will not find it." They went to every store in the city and inquired for the Bible, and could find none. He asked the man why it was so? "Oh," said he, "de priests tink if we have de Bible, we all become Protestants." That is it; the Bible strikes at the very root of Popery, and they are afraid of it. The speaker went on to show in an amusing manner, how the Bible would undermine and overturn the leading doctrines of the church of Rome. It was easy to see why the priests oppose it. It destroys their trade. There is a warfare against the Bible. There is not a nobler man in Europe than Lord Shaftesbury. That man has gone down from his high position and collected the chimney sweeps of London into schools. That man, in his place as chairman of the Executive Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society, declared his conviction that there was a league among all the Papal Governments of Europe, to banish all copies of the Bible from their dominions.

We might be sure, the speaker said, that, wherever we find men unwilling to have the Bible circulated without note or comment, there is something wrong in their tenets.

He heard Dr. Duff say, that for three hundred years there had not been a Bible among the Portuguese Catholics or their converts in India. Francis Xavier was the ennouized Romish Apostle to India. While landing, he says that he lost his cross in the water, and that a crab caught it in his mouth and brought it on shore and laid it down before him! A distinguished native chief had become disgusted with idolatrous fables, and requested the people of all religions to bring him their sacred books. Xavier thought it would not do to put the plain New Testament into the hands of an untaught savage. So he made up a New Testament of his own and presented it to him as the Christian Scriptures! The man, after reading it, returned it, saying: "this is no better religion than our own. Like our own sacred books, it is but a collection of fables."

The Bible is the only remedy for Pagan superstition. He had seen in Rome crowds of people upon the top of each other, striving to get up to a picture of the Virgin, to kiss her toe; and the priests were looking on. If there was a system of idolatry to be found in the world, it was in Romanism. He made the declaration with solemnity, and he believed it. The only remedy was the Bible.

He would say again, that the Bible was the only thing that could give liberty to the people. When the explosion took place in Europe, in 1848, the feeling among us was, that there was to be a jubilee of liberty in Europe. And how long did it continue? And why was it so short-lived? They had no religion—no Bible. They brought on anarchy instead of liberty, and they were frightened and sought protection of their old oppressors. But, when we attempted our liberty, we had the Bible for a foundation—Bible principles for liberty to stand upon. If the Bible is taken away from our children, the sun of liberty will set, and its light will go out in darkness.

Now the world is coming to us. Let us be thankful that God has kept them back till we are strong enough to meet them. The moment they touch our shores they breathe the air of freedom. We need not fear. Here is the Mississippi, the Potomac, the Susquehanna, and the St. Lawrence, all great rivers, rolling their waters in different directions into the Atlantic. Do they change the character of its salt waters? No; it takes them all, and assimilates them and makes them its own.

We have here a great mill. The upper stone is the Bible, and the nether, the common school. Let them come. We will take them into the mill, and they will come out Protestants and Americans.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

LA GRANGE COLLEGE.

MR. EDITOR: I regret that necessity seems to be laid upon somebody to animadvert upon a portion of the "Report of the Committee on Education," as published in your paper of the 18th of December. In that report, I find to my astonishment, the following sentences, viz:

"No one among us can undervalue La Grange College and its claims, yet none can deny the unfortunateness of its location *for us*. It is needless longer for us to disguise the fact that natural obstacles separate us from it. These, combined with other circumstances, have made it impossible to concentrate the attention of our people on this institution, notwithstanding its able faculties, the munificent liberality of our preachers, and their tireless exertions in its behalf."

Now, if I am not vastly mistaken, I moved to strike out from the report this very paragraph, pending its passage before the Conference, and it was stricken out.

Am I right or wrong? If right, how comes it to be published? If wrong, all I have to say is, it ought to have been. It is in the recollection of all present on the occasion, that the report was horribly mutilated and disfigured before its adoption by the Conference, and that a member of the Committee opposed the striking out, on the ground that the report only set forth the facts. To which I replied, why not submit all the facts; for instance, the fact that the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, now building, would touch the Tennessee river some thirty miles below the College; that the Charleston and Memphis road, now building, would pass in four miles of the College; and that the Selma and Tennessee road would terminate on the same river some sixty miles above. Those were facts, of which the Committee might have availed themselves, "not in disparagement of our adopted child," but greatly to its advantage. But waiving all this for the present, is it not apparent to every casual reader that our worthy brethren of the Committee were dazzled with some magnificent scheme of College-building in South Alabama. If so, permit me to say to them, and all concerned, that in many things each one of them may be more learned and far seeing than myself, but in the matter of school and college enterprise, I claim to know more than all of them put together; and consequently, I will now write the cost and history of the new College:

Item 1. The ruin and abandonment of La Grange, which has cost the Church, first and last, one hundred thousand dollars! besides the labors, anxieties, fears, prayers and speeches of its friends, for a quarter of a century!

Item 2. A great loss of public confidence: for who is to assure our friends that our sons may not become as thoroughly convinced of "the unfortunateness of the location" and the "natural obstacles" in the way of the new College, as some of us seem to be about the old one?

Item 3. A bonus of one hundred thousand dollars with which to commence the new adventure; and then its location must be some where, and that some where will not please every body. If we place it east, it will be judged altogether inconvenient to many in the west, and they will choose to send to the University, or any where else, rather than to the new College; and if in the west, many in the east will send to Georgia, as they do now; and the new enterprise will not meet expectation, so in twenty-five years it may be found out that the whole affair was unfortunate "for us."

My dear brethren, let us stick to our old friends, or, as the Committee have it, the children of our adoption, and not be in haste to bring in new foundlings, if the old ones are to starve thereby. An old war horse, a or Methodist itinerant, may, by dint of hard labor and age, become useless; but not so a College. Its very age makes it venerable and valuable. If it needs recuperation, let us give it, for, after all, it will likely do as well, and cost less than a new one.

La Grange is the oldest Methodist College in the United States. It never was more prosperous and useful than now, and if by a little patience, labor and money, we can make it all we could desire, why dream of another adventure? While, then, we cherish this, which, by the laws of primogeniture, has the first and largest claim, let us not forget Centenary, Oak Bowery and Macon Institute. If others press for a place under the shadow of the fostering care of the Conference, let it always be understood that it must not be at the serious detriment of these older members of the family.

For the Committee—W. H. Milburn, C. C. Gillespie, C. S. Hart, W. J. Powers and L. O. Capers—I have nothing apart from sincere respect and warm brotherly regard; but I think they are mistaken in this matter; they may think so of me. I have no fears about the old College, if its pledged friends are faithful; but if the time coms in my duy to get up a new one, I shall be on hand with "guvel" and "square" to do my part.

Yours truly, F. G. FERGUSON.

Sumnierfield, Dec. 22, 1852.

P. S.—Let it be distinctly understood, if more has been published in this report than ought to have been, the Committee is not to be blamed for that; and what I have written was with the design to stay an injury which the College may sustain by its publication.

F. G. F.

ADA BYRON (LADY LOVELACE.)

Ada Byron never looked consciously into the face of her father. Whatever wholesome and ennobling joys his wayward "nature" might have found in watching the growth of his young daughter's mind, it was not reserved for the poet ever to know. How far the voice of the illustrious father did blend with the future visions of the orphan girl; how far the echoes of his harp and of his heart did "reach into her heart;" how far the token and the tone from her father's mould had part in her after-musings, the world, perhaps, has no right to inquire. Still, many will find it pleasant to learn that, by her own desire, the remains of Ada Byron were to be laid yesterday where they will mingle with her "father's mould," in Hucknall Church.

At her father's death, Ada was little more than eight years old. She had small resemblance to her father. No one, we are told, would have recognized the Byron features, the finely-chiselled chin or the expressive lips or eyes of the poet, in the daughter. Yet, at times, the Byron blood was visible in her look; and those who saw her in 1835 on her marriage with Lord Lovelace (then Lord King) fancied they saw more traces of the poet's countenance in the bride than they remembered there at any other time. But dissimilarity of look was not the only dissimilarity between Byron and his daughter. Lady Lovelace cared little about poetry. Like her father's Donna Inez, in "Don Juan,"

"Her favorite science was the mathematical."

Mr. Babbage is said to have conducted her studies at one time, and Lady Lovelace is known to have translated from Italian into English a very elaborate defence of the once celebrated Calculating Machine of her mathematical friend.

It is impossible to contemplate the early death of Byron's only child without reflecting sadly on the fates of other families of our greatest poets. Shakspeare and Milton each died without a son, but both left daughters, and both names are now extinct. Shakspeare's was soon so. Addison had an only child, a daughter, a girl of some five or six years at her father's death. She died unmarried, at the age of eighty or more. Furqulhar left two girls dependent on the friendship of his friend Wilks, the actor, who stood nobly by them while he lived. They had a small pension from the Government; and having long out-lived their father, and seen his reputation unalterably established, both died unmarried. The son and daughter of Coleridge both died childless. The two sons of Sir Walter Scott died without children, one of two daughters died unmarried, and the Scotts of Abbotsford and Waverly are now represented by the children of a daughter. How little could Scott foresee the sudden failure of male issue! The poet of the "Faerie Queene" lost a child, when very young, by fire, when the rebels burned his house in Ireland. Some of the poets had sons, and no daughters. Thus we read of Chaucer's son, of Drydon's sons, of the sons of Burns, of Allan Ramsay's sons, of Dr. Young's son, of Campbell's son, of Moore's son, and of Shelley's son. Ben Jonson survived all his children. Some, and those among the greatest, died unmarried: Butler, Cowley, Congreve, Otway, Prior, Pope, Gay, Thomson, Cowper, Akenside, Shenstone, Collins, Gray, Goldsmith. Mr. Rogers still lives, single. Some were unfortunate in their sons in a sadder way than death could make them.

Lady Lovelace has left three children, two sons and a daughter. Her mother is still alive, to see, perhaps with a softened spirit the shade of her father beside the early grave of his only child. Ada's looks in her late years—years of suffering, borne with gentle and womanly fortitude—have been happily caught by Mr. Henry Phillips, whose father's pencil has preserved to us the best likeness of Ada's father. [Athenæum.

LATEST NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA, OREGON, CHINA AND Sandwich Islands.

TWO WEEKS LATE FROM CALIFORNIA, IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL LINE.

The steamship Daniel Webster, Captain Grafton, arrived here last night from San Juan, which place she left on the 31st ult. She brings dates from San Francisco to the 16th ult. The steamer Northern Light was to sail from San Juan for New York on the 1st inst. with two hundred passengers. The brig Eolian was the only sailing vessel in port at San Juan when the Webster left.

On the third and 4th instants, the Webster experienced a severe norther, which detained her arrival about twenty hours. While coming up the river, being about thirty miles from the Pass, the foot valve gave way, rendering the ship helpless. She was towed up to the city by the tow-boat Anglo-Norman.

We make up the following summary of news from the San Francisco Times and Transcript, of the 15th ult.:

By the messenger of Adams & Co.'s Express, who arrived first at our office with papers from the interior last evening, we learn that Shasta city has been destroyed by fire! This news reached Sacramento yesterday in such a form as to be generally credited, although our informant did not obtain the particulars. The mail and express agent for Shasta has been drowned, and the mail bags lie entirely under water, and the river still rising rapidly.

We give this intelligence as it is received; it comes through a source entitled to credit, although from the want of particulars, we are in hopes the report on account of the fire at Shasta will turn out to be exaggeration. We can scarcely believe an entire town could be destroyed by fire during this stormy weather.

The river, at Sacramento, yesterday, according to the Journal, was slightly receding. The waters had reached a point beyond which they seldom go at this season of the year. Probably the river will rise but little till the melting of the snow on the mountains, in February or March.

A high wind prevailed at Sacramento on Thursday, which drove the falling rain through the air in a manner to give every thing a most cheerless aspect.

The principal thoroughfares of Sacramento are in a wretched condition. Teams become stalled in the mud at frequent intervals, while pedestrians are compelled to wade wherever they go. Business in all its branches is generally dull, and improvements stationary. By a statement in the Journal, however, it appears that since the late fire, sixty-three brick buildings, and 276 buildings of other materials, have been erected: in all, seven hundred and sixty-one.

Later from China.

The bark Caprice arrived at San Francisco on the 14th bringing the Hong Kong Register of the 6th of October.

Coolie emigration is taking place to a considerable extent from Amoy.

Speaking of the negligence of the administration with regard to the Japan Expedition, the Register says: "Since we last wrote on the subject there has not arrived a single additional ship to the American Squadron; and from what we can learn, it seems a matter of doubt whether or not any more will arrive. When information is to be got from Japan by means of this expedition (alluding to an English Society which has advertised for essays for the purpose of obtaining information on Japan that is likely to result from the expedition—the time for sending in such essays having been extended to March 1, 1853) the information, says the Register, is to be got from Japan by means of this expedition is not very apparent, but even if the expedition were to start at the present moment the information would hardly be in time for the 1st of March. Under these circumstances we would strongly recommend the spirited advertiser to take all the essays he can get up to the above day, without the information on Japan, and make the most of them. But should he persist we would recommend him to postpone the date of sending it until the Greek, instead of the March Kalends, which, as far as we can see, seems to be the date on which the American expedition is to come off.

A body on which an inquest had lately been held, prohibited the extraordinary phenomenon of floating immediately after death.

The H. & C. S. P. Co's steamer Hoog Kong gallantly captured a pirate, which was endeavoring to take a passage boat, and would have done so but for the opportune arrival of the steamer. This piratical vessel had committed many depredations on the coast.

The Charlotte, a teak built ship of 820 tons, from Madras, loaded with 4200 bales of cotton, had been swept by the current on to Pratas Shoal, in the China sea, and wrecked. Her cargo was saved.

Seu has been ordered, with his seals, as Commissioner to Hoonan, to take direction of the military affairs of the province. And one Ye, formerly Governor-general of Kwong Se, has taken Sue's place.

One Kung-seih in charge of the Imperial Tombs has been handed over to the Board of punishment, in consequence of a fire having broken out and destroyed some property, carpets, etc., in his Majesty's mansions near the Tombs.

Several subscriptions have been made towards carrying out the objects of the Highland Emigration Society. In Hong Kong $1088 were raised; at Canton $180; at Amoy $468. In all $7366. A considerable sum is expected from Shanghae.

Later from Orsgon.

The steamship Columbia arrived at San Francisco on the 14th ult., bringing dates to the 4th. The Transcript has the following:

On the upward trip the Columbia touched at Port Orford, and brought from thence to this port the crew of the lost transport bark Anita, which vessel went on shore at that place on the 20th October, and was totally lost.

The brig Maria from this port, bound to Shoal Water Bay, went ashore above Cape Disappointment, on the 24th ult., and was entirely lost with all on board, with the exception of two men, who had arrived at Astoria previous to the Columbia's leaving.

The schooner Williamtic, before reported ashore in Gray's Harbor, has gone to pieces.

We gather the following summary of news from the papers before us:

The Statesman says lumber is worth, at Oregon city, twenty dollars per thousand feet at the mills. Flour commands fifteen dollars per hundred pounds, and sales brisk. A considerable quantity has been bought since the arrival of the last steamer, for the California market. Wheat sells for four and five dollars per bushel, and is scarce.

The last Oregonian, after announcing the Atlantic States, by over land, in San Francisco, sixteen days before it started for the Territory.

HIGH WATER.—The rains for eight or ten days previous to the 8th ult., were uncommonly severe, and the water in the Willamette was unusually high for that season of the year.

General Gaines appointed the 9th of December to be observed as a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

A new steamer is soon to be put on the river between Portland and Astoria. The steamer Multnomah has resumed her trips between Portland and Oregon City, since the late rains.

The Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Oregon will commence its annual session at Salem, (the present seat of government) December 15.

The Times says the People of Portland have had and are now having (December 4) many experiments in the "rapping" line; and there are some professed believers. They have a very convenient way of avoiding tests, for if wrong, they attribute it to "evil spirits." We hope the good people will not run so far off the track that they cannot return again.

The flags upon the liberty poles, shipping, etc., were displayed at half-mast, and thirty-one minute guns were fired in Portland on the receipt of the news of the death of Mr. Webster.

Later from the Sandwich Islands.

The brig Zoe, fifteen days from the Sandwich Islands, brought dates to the 21st of November.

THANKSGIVING.—Thursday, the 18th of November, was observed as a day of Thanksgiving throughout the Sandwich Islands.

In the two places of worship in the English language, appropriate discourses were delivered, and the Polynesians regrets that more who understand that language, did not attend those services.

The brig Wallace, Capt. Crowell, returned to Honolulu on the 17th November, from San Francisco, having been absent but 14 days.

We hear by this arrival of several disasters. The ship Branda, of Newliedford, was lost in the Arctic ocean, in the gale of Sept. 23. Her cargo consisted of 1200 bbls. polar oil, none of which was saved. The officers and crew were all saved by the ship Adelaide, which vessel has arrived at the port of Honolulu. The ships Tuscany and Adelaide were both saved in the same gale, only by the most untiring efforts of the officers and crew; and the former vessel, in fact, was some time in the midst of the breakers, on a rocky lee shore. The ship Illbrania, Sol. Coffin, Jr., in lat. 42 N., long 170, came in contact, during the night, with the Gen. Pike, and swept away all her boats and davits, and also lost her jib-boom, flying jib-boom, and sprung the bowsprit, besides receiving further damages. The Gen. Pike arrived at Honolulu on the 20th November, in a very crippled condition, without any lower spirit, and having lost her boats and boat gear, and sprung her foremast in the collision with the Illbrania. The ship Hesperine, which had arrived at Honolulu, Tegarden, master, experienced a severe gale in N. lat 45, E. long 177, during which a sea swept the deck, carrying off every thing, including mizen-mast, bulwarks, boats, davits and drowned six men, including second officer and one boat-steerer. The George Washington, Captain Gibbs, in the gale of September 23, in the Arctic ocean, lost 100 bbls. oil with boats and larboard anchor, and sprung her rudder.

THEOLOGY OF THE MORMONS.—The Mormons believe in the authenticity of the Old Testament, and in the divine character, mission and revelation of Jesus Christ. But they further believe that similar revelations of the Divine will were made to Joseph Smith, and are now being made as circumstances require, to Brigham Young and the other patriarchs of the church. The Mormons believe in polygamy. The one creates and proves the necessity of the other. According to the original ideas of their theology they are themselves all gods and the progenitors of gods, varying in power, intelligence and dignity, who have peopled and are assuming a human form. One of their great duties in this, their humiliated character, is to propagate their species and people, if not only this, but also worlds numberless and unrevealed, with their descendants—gods like themselves. Hence the great necessity of wives for the reception of the system of, the plurality of wives for the more speedy accomplishment of this, the great object of their being. After death they will ascend to heaven, resume their original godship, and there live in a state of perpetual bestial enjoyment, surrounded by their numerous wives and property. In their belief there is no such place as a separate distinct hell. Hell consists simply in the deprivation of those who are unworthy, from the joys and pleasures of heaven.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Obituary.

The Rev. JOHN H. HINES was born Aug. 6, 1798, in Albemarle county, Virginia. In 1820 or '21 he became the subject of converting grace, and joined the M. E. Church. Some time after he was appointed class leader, in which office he served, the Church several years. In the year 1833, in Yallabusha county, Miss., he received from Rev. B. Week preacher in charge of that circuit, license to exhort, and in the year 1843, at the Conference in Woodville, Mississippi, was elected and ordained deacon. He continued to serve the Church as a local deacon, with the gifts and genius that God gave him, until Oct. 23, 1852, when, at Emmerville, La., he left the church militant and and the world in full and glowing hope of an immediate entrance into the church triumphant. He died of palsy. He died fearlessly, calmly and peacefully. He suffered much, but bore it with Christian patience. During his illness he had the songs: "Oh, sing me of Heaven," and the "Bower of Prayer," sung for him, and seemed full of the joys and consolations of religion. He called his youngest son to his bedside and exhorted him with a father's loving words to seek and obtain religion, and meet him in Heaven. He left behind him an aged widow and three sons, and many relatives and friends to mourn our loss. "We sorrow not as those who have no hope," but rejoice in the hope that when a few years more we shall rejoin him, "where friends shall meet again who have loved." "Let me die the death of the righteous and let my last end be like his." W. B. H.

Nashville and S. C. Advocate will please copy.

DIED—In Shreveport, La., on the 17th of October, 1852, JAMES K. BAYLISS, in the 40th year of his age.

The deceased was a native of Virginia, but resided some time in North Alabama, where he married Miss Frances Bayliss. Thence he removed to Caddo parish, where he resided at the time of his death. Mr. Bayliss was one of our very best merchants. His manner of doing business was so agreeable that he endeared himself to every one who had transactions with him, and he was universally esteemed an honest man. He was a religious man. He was a Methodist. His piety was unostentatious, but it was sincere. He sold goods with the fear of God before his eyes, and kept his books with the view of a final settlement at the great day of accounts. He lived right, and he died happy. For some time before his death he suffered a good deal of pain, but every interval of ease was spent in exhorting his irreligious acquaintances to seek Heaven. He kissed his children one by one and bade them good-bye, and, turning to his wife, said: "Frances, you will do all that you can; you have been too good to me: but Oh! Frances, raise our children to be religious!" Thy way, Oh! God, is in the mighty deep; the good, the virtuous and the useful are taken away from us, and the profligate, the vicious, the worthless and the wretched are left. C. G. YONGE.

Greenwood, La.

DIED—December 23, at the residence of her mother, in Plaquemines, La., Mrs. JOSEPHINE, wife of Sylvester McCluin.

She was born in Plaquemines, July 11, 1836, was married the 20th of last May, and joined the Church August 1. But she was permitted to enjoy the pleasures and happiness promised by these two eventful steps only for a short time. Soon death put a period to the fitful dream of life, blighting all the fond hopes of her youth and the bright anticipations of her friends.

How sad and affecting the thought, that she, who seven months ago stood before the altar of God, and with blushing checks and sparkling eyes, which spoke of life and love, and hope, took upon her the vows of holy wedlock, to-day lay before me, before the same altar, clothed in the apparel of the youthful bride, but cold in death! I endeavored to enforce the truth that "all flesh is as grass," also, how little may we calculate on earthly joys! And if ever there is a period in life when one can say and feel most sensibly that "all is vanity," it is when the consolation of his bosom is torn from him by death. The only solace in such a case is the assurance of a happy re-union in immortal bliss. Our deceased sister gave us an assurance that she was going to glory, whither may her disconsolate companion and weeping friends follow her. A. E. GOODWYN.

DIED—In Jackson, Clarke county, Ala., November 4, 1852, Mr. BANNARA CHAPMAN.

In 1825, under the ministerial labors of Rev. E. Hearn, now of the Alabama Conference, she was awakened, converted, and joined the M. E. Church, since which time she has been a consistent Christian. Serious, but not sad, always cheerful and dignified, neither levity nor austerity was seen about her. Having taken Christ for her portion, she sought and found in the service of her Master the peace and comfort which a ruin ed guilty world could not supply. In her kindly intercourse, she was cordial, and always found pleasure in making others happy. In the closing scene, she expressed confidence in the Redeemer, and seemed only to regret leaving her kind husband and two children, together with a large circle of friends and relations. Thus lived, and passed away, one of the sweet spirits of the world. As a wife, a mistress, or kind neighbor, she had but few equals. She will long live in the memory of her family and friends; and no doubt but many of the preachers of the Alabama Conference, when they see this, will recollect the kind hospitalities they have received from her and.

A. S. DICKINSON.

Notices.

SUNDAY SCHOOL VISITOR.—As there was so much delay in the renewal of subscriptions, so much trouble and confusion in consequence, and so great dissatisfaction given by striking off the names of those not punctual in renewing their orders, we have determined to send the Visitor for 1853 to all schools, or clubs, that take it, hoping that none of them will return the packages, unless they find it impossible to pay for them.

As the publication of the Visitor entails a loss on the Book Concern, which is struggling for an existence, we hope our friends will not increase the burden by withholding their payments—our terms require them to be in advance. Send us the cash, or at least a responsible name. By prepaying the postage it is reduced one-half. The Visitor is chargeable with three cents a year in the State where published, and six cents a year in every part of the Union. Be sure to prepay at the postoffice where the paper is received.

THOS. O. SUMMERS.

☞ All the Church papers will please copy.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS for 1853.
Mobile District, Alabama Conference.

Mobile, St. Francis street.....15th and 16th Jan.
Mount Pleasant Circuit, at Stockton...22d and 23d "
Mobile, Franklin street.....29th and 30th "
Suggsville Circuit, at Suggsville.....5th and 6th Feb.
West Ward, Mobile.....12th and 13th "
Porterville Mission, at Ward's.....19th and 20th "
New Wakefield Circuit.....26th and 27th "
Pascagoula Circuit, at Fort Bayou.....5th and 6th March.
Tolmanville.....12th and 13th "

N. B. The preacher on the New Wakefield Circuit will please let me know where the Quarterly Conference meets on his Circuit. Address Mobile.

dec25 3t G. GARRETT, P. E.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS for 1853.
Summerfield District, Ala. Conf.

Wetumpka Station.....8th and 9th January.
Prattville " .....15th and 16th "
Calahba " .....22d and 23d "
Perryville Circuit, at Perryville..29th and 30th "
Maplesville " at Walnut Creek..5th and 6th February.
Autauga " at Mount Zion....12th and 13th "
Pleasant Hill Circuit, at Ellwood..19th and 20th "
Centreville " at Cox's Chapel..26th and 27th "
Summerfield Circuit, at Summerfield.....5th and 6th March.
Selma Station.....12th and 13th "

It is desirable that the official members attend these meetings. F. G. FITZGERALD, P. E.

Summerfield, Dec. 15, 1852 3t

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS for 1853.
Blountsville District, Alabama Conference.

Harpersville Circuit, at Columbiana....12th and 13th Feb.
Ashville Circuit, at Harkle's Chapel....19th and 20th "
Sand Mountain Miss., at Matheney's....26th and 27th "
Cahaba Circuit, at Nicholson's....5th and 6th March
Warrior Mission, at Poplar Springs....19th and 20th "
Pikeville Mission, at Mastgrove's....26th and 27th "
Walker Mission, at Jasper....2d and 3d April.
Blountsville Circuit, at Pleasant Grove, 9th and 10th April.

L. B. MCDONALD, P. E.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS for 1853.
Eufaula District, Alabama Conference.

Glennville, at Yillula, Chattahoochee Col. Miss....January 8th and 9th.
Enon and Chennuggee Sta., Col. Miss....Jan 22d and 23d
Clayton Circuit, at Rocky Mountain....Feb. 5th and 6th.
Harbour Circuit, at Spring Hill Enon-Col. Miss....12th and 13th February.
Abbeville Cir., at Mount Pleasant,...10th and 20th Feb.
Marion Station.....26th and 27th "
Apalachicola Station.....5th and 6th March
Jackson Cir., at Rabb's Valley, Ochesee Miss....12th and 13th March.
Woodville Circuit, at Zoah.....19th and 20th March

S. F. FIELEY, P. E.

General Intelligence.

We regret to learn that our Governor elect, Col. Hébert, is so seriously ill as to render the possibility of his surviving a serious question of interest and concern.

LARGE EXPORTS OF COTTON.—Our table of receipts and exports in the commercial review of this morning shows the exports yesterday to have reached the large amount of 28,505 bales, the largest quantity ever cleared from this port in one day. The exports of the entire week embrace 71,195 bales, reducing the stock, notwithstanding receipts of 42,365 bales, to the extent of 29,000 bales. The amount remaining on hand, and on shipboard not cleared, last evening, was 209,759 bales, against 126,849 at the same date last year. The total exports since September 1 are 616,841 bales, against last year, for the same period, 456,569 bales.

LARGE BUSINESS IN FLOUR.—A reference to our commercial columns will show that a very large business was done in our Flour market. The excitement was produced in a great measure by a report of an advance in New York of $1@$1 50 ₱ bbl. Under the influence of the active demand in this market, prices went up some 25@25c. ₱ bbl. and closed with firmness at the advance.

POINTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.—The following gentlemen are the Directors for this road for the ensuing year:

Messrs. J. Egerton, V. Allain, L. DeSaulles, G. Milteuberger, J. W. Carroll, M. Heine and W. Hogart.

Mr. Egerton was unanimously elected President of the Board of Directors.

The road is doing an excellent business, as is shown by the monthly statement for December, 1852, and December, 1851, which exhibits an increase of receipts in the former over the latter of 102 per cent.

REAL ESTATE IN AND NEAR NEW YORK.—Dr. Brandreth, who recently purchased the property on Broadway, between Lispenard and Canal streets, N. Y., with fronts on all three of the streets, for $120,000, has been offered $160,000 for his bargain. The old Masonic Hall property, Broadway and Pearl Street, now pays a rental of six per cent. on $100,000. The owners have just been offered six per cent. on a valuation of $150,000, from the expiration of the present lease, two years hence.

A correspondent of the Tribune notes the fact that $1,000 per acre has been paid for unimproved property on Staten Island, and in the neighborhood of Newark, and $300 to $400 in Westchester county, and on Long Island, above Williamsburg. Seventy acres on Staten Island, a full mile from the water, and which the small farmer, who owned and lived on it, valued at $15,000 or $20,000 a few years ago, has been sold to a company of German speculators for $70,000, and contracts have already been made by the purchasers to erect two hundred houses for gardners and other villagers.

TERMINUS ON RAILROADS.—We see, by a letter from Geo. Stark, superintendant of the Hudson River Railroad, addressed to the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, that hereafter torpedoes are to be placed on the track whenever drawbridges are hoisted in thick weather. Mr. Stark says:

"The explosion caused by running over one of these is loud enough to be heard throughout the entire train, communicating the alarm with absolute certainty to all on board. I have this day directed that no drawbridge on this road shall hereafter be opened, either by day or by night, without torpedoes being first placed upon the rails, five hundred yards distant on each side, in addition to the usual signals."

A new reaping machine has just been invented by a citizen of Brooklyn, N. Y., which can be worked by one horse, and it is said will cut twenty-five acres of grain in a day. Four scythes, with three cradle frames, are fastened to the rim of a drum, or cylinder, having a vertical or rotary motion. The drum for a medium size machine is to be six feet in diameter. The scythes are so arranged that every revolution of the cylinder, simultaneously with the stroke, cuts and lodges the grain in a standing gavil inside the cylinder or drum, whence those who hold the machine can conveniently bend and dispose of the bundles of grain. This mode of gathering the grain wholly dispenses with raking. The grain is cut by the same kind of a stroke as is made with a hand sickle. It is in fact the old mode of hand-cradling, worked by machinery and w'' power.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—A scientific correspondent of the New York Courier has made an important discovery in voltaic electricity, which may be practically applied to the cure of weak nerves. It is this: If a cylindrical piece of zinc be placed near the top of a broom-handle, and one of copper, about fifteen inches below, connection being made between the two by means of a wire, a person taking hold of the top-piece with the right hand, while the left is placed on the copper or lower piece, forms a voltaic circle which becomes powerful the more the broom is used. The hair is must be without gloves so that the metals are in contact, and windows at the room should be open when the broom is used, so as to admit the air freely. The discovery is invaluable to females in a weak state for want of active life, and for males it can be applied to axe-handles.

LETTER FROM RIO JANEIRO.—By the arrival of the Sophia Walker, Capt. Wisnell, at New York, we are in receipt of Rio dates to the 14th November. The news is without importance. The organization of the steamship company to connect Rio directly with Lisbon, was the leading topic of interest. The charter and basis of organization appear in the *Jornal* and *Correo*, and offer the most promising indications of success. A contract had also been completed by Government, with Jose Rodrighes Ferreira, for the construction of steam vessels connecting Rio with Santa Catharina and Caravillas, touching at the several coast ports. The steamer Marajoz, for the navigation of the Amazon, was launched early in November. The Imperial Government is certainly waking up to the importance of a steam mercantile navy.

STEAMBOATS STARGED.—The Mobile Advertiser of Tuesday, says: The fine new steamer Mary Bess, Captain J. J. Montgomery, when just above Pickensville, on the 30th ult., struck a stump and sunk almost immediately, in twelve to fourteen feet water. She had on board at the time 1060 bales of cotton, of which about six hundred were saved without material injury. After the first shock she swung round, from which fact it is feared her bottom will prove to be so badly injured as to render her a total wreck; her cabin may, however, it is thought, be saved. The Mary Bess was quite new, and was jointly owned by her captain, clerk and barkeeper. It is understood she was insured to about two thirds of her value.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, December 29.

SENATE.—The Chair laid before the Senate a report from the Interior Department, concerning the Mexican Boundary Commission.

Mr. Davis reported a joint resolution, extending the time in which masters of vessels are required to provide their steamers, according to the requirements of the act known as the "Steamboat Bill," passed at the last session; and the same was considered and passed.

Mr. Hamlin reported a bill granting a new register to the ship Penobscot in the name of "Leon;" and the same was considered and passed.

The joint resolution from the House, providing for the employment of two clerks and one messenger in the office of the Superintendent of Public Printing, was taken up, Mr. Francis H. Hay, the delegate from Massachusetts in place of the late Mr. Rantoul, was then sworn in.

Mr. Stanly, of North Carolina, submitted a resolution to the effect that the reporters of the House should be instructed not to report, in the Daily Globe, speeches not delivered in the House, when publishing its proceedings; and called attention to a speech published in the Globe of yesterday, attacking the administration, professing to have been delivered by Mr. Smart, of Maine, but which was not delivered, and consequently no reply could be made.

Mr. Smart stated in reply that not having an opportunity of delivering the remarks alluded to, he therefore gave notice of his intending to publish them; and went on to charge the Government with neglecting the interests of its constituents, in a case where a high handed outrage had been committed by the Spanish authorities of Havana, in the seizure of vessels belonging to citizens of the State of Maine and the imprisonment and condemnation of the captains and crews.

The case as stated, he said, was briefly this—two vessels cleared for New Orleans in May, 1850, for Chagres, and were seized on their way by two Spanish vessels of war, the crews being put in irons, afterwards taken to Cuba, tried and condemned, and subsequently sent to Spain; although it had been declared by General Taylor that no offence had been committed, the parties having been arrested beyond the Spanish jurisdiction, and consequently not amenable to Spanish law. He contended that the vessels should have been recaptured, and had he the power, would authorize reprisals unless satisfaction were given.

Mr. Stanley replied in support of the resolution, reviewed the speech of the gentleman from Maine, and defended the course of the administration in conducting the foreign affairs of the country. He hoped the resolution would be adopted, and that the reporters would, in future, be restricted to the publication of speeches actually made; and that party speeches should no longer, in this manner, find their way before the public, thus affording no opportunity for explanation or defence.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, spoke in relation to the impracticability of restricting the reporters in the way proposed.

Mr. Eyeman, of Mississippi, submitted an amendment, restricting debate to matters legitimately under discussion, which at present is enjoined by the rules, but from which it has become the practice to depart, as exemplified in the political speeches of last session, and the offensive allusions of Mr. Giddings.

After some further discussion as to the rules, the resolution was adopted, with a proviso that nothing therein should be construed to prevent a member from correcting and revising his speech—a motion to lay the resolution on the table having previously failed; yeas 44, nays 12.

The resolution of Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, relative to receiving reports of committees, upon which no quorum could be found to vote yesterday and Monday, again came up in the regular course of business.

A motion was made to lay the resolution on the table; and tellers having been appointed, there was only 65 voting in the affirmative, and 80 in the negative—no quorum.

The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, December 30.

SENATE.—The Chair laid before the Senate an Invitation from the Executive Committee of the Jackson Equestrian Statue Company, to be present at the inauguration of that statute on the 8th of January next. Also, a report from the Secretary of the Interior, communicating a statement of the steps taken with regard to the selection of a Site for the Lunatic Asylum of the District.

Mr. Cass' resolution calling for information respecting the establishment of a new colony in Central America by Great Britain, was taken up and passed.

Mr. Davis submitted a resolution, which was adopted, calling for a statement of the amount of Hospital Money derived by the United States from the tax of twenty cents a month on seamen's wages, and he presented petitions praying the repeal of that tax.

A bill for the relief of C. S. Matthews, Charles Wood and James Hall, of New York, was debated and then postponed.

House bill making further appropriations for the construction of roads in Minnesota, and the bill allowing exchanges of School lands in Oregon, were considered and passed.

An adjournment till Monday was ordered.

On motion of Mr. Pratt, the bill compensating the heirs of Dr. William Somerville, of Talbot county, Md., for property destroyed by the British in 1814 was taken up and passed.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, offered a resolution calling for the report of the Board of Officers appointed to examine the Blue Lick Springs—adopted.

Two other private bills were considered and passed.

After a short Executive session, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.—The Speaker stated that there were only ninety-seven members present, who did not constitute a quorum.

A call of the House was then moved, upon which the yeas and nays were taken; which was rejected—yeas 79, nays 55.

Hon. Edward P. Little, a delegate from Massachusetts, presented his credentials and was sworn in, having been elected to fill the vacancy which was caused by the death of Mr. Fowler.

The motion for a call of the House was then withdrawn, there being a quorum present, and the journals of yesterday were then read.

Mr. Seymour, of New York, moved that the rules be suspended, in order to take up a resolution just sent down from the Senate, relative to the Steamboat Law, which goes into operation in some parts of the country on the first of January next, to meet a deficiency that has arisen from inability in some cases to procure the necessary machinery, and the engineers having been unable to provide the required tests; which was objected to.

It was then resolved that when the House adjourns, it stands adjourned to meet on Monday next.

The resolution introduced by Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, on Monday, to authorize the receiving reports of committees, upon which there should be no debate, was again taken up; and the yeas and nays were ordered upon a motion to lay the resolution upon the table; which was negatived—yeas 67, nays 72.

The yeas and nays were then taken upon the passage of the resolution, which was negatived—yeas 67, nays 72.

Mr. Doty, of Wisconsin, moved to suspend the rules to enable him to introduce a resolution for an inquiry into the banking system of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Ficklin said he was prepared to report a bill on the subject, and the suspension of the rules being objected to, the subject was dropped.

The House then adjourned till Monday next.

Homestead Exemption.

The following extracts exhibit the various qualifications of the Homestead Exemption Bills now in the several States named:

MAINE.—A lot of land, a dwelling house, and out buildings thereon, or so much thereof as shall not exceed $5,000 in value.

VERMONT.—The homestead of every householder, or head of a family, to the value of $500 and the yearly products thereof.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The lot and buildings thereon occupied as a residence to the value of $5,000.

NEW YORK.—The lot and buildings thereon occupied as a residence to the value of $5,000.

Maryland.—All real estate acquired by marriage during the life of a wife, from execution for debt of husband.

ILLINOIS.—Twenty acres of land, including dwelling and improvements, not to exceed $200—and the additional amount of five acres for each child under fifteen years of age.

FLORIDA.—Forty acres of land, when not in any town or city, and provided such does not exceed in value $400.

ALABAMA.—Forty acres of land to every farmer; and to every householder, residing in a town or city, a house and lot not to exceed $3,000.

TEXAS.—Two hundred acres of land, when not in town lots, not to exceed $2000 in value.

OHIO.—Every family a homestead not to exceed $500 in value.

MICHIGAN.—Forty acres, with dwelling-house and appurtenances, when not in town or city. If in town or city, a lot or dwelling house not to exceed in value $1500.

ILLINOIS.—Lot of ground and buildings occupied as a residence, not exceeding in value $1000.

IOWA.—Forty acres of land, not in town or city, or a town or city lot not exceeding in amount one-fourth of an acre.

CALIFORNIA.—The homestead, consisting of a quantity of land, together with the dwelling-house thereon and its appurtenances, and not exceeding in value the sum of $500.

NEW JERSEY.—A homestead to each head of a family being the family residence, to the value of $500; not to be assets in the hands of an administrator, but to remain for the benefit of the widow and until the maturity of the minor child.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—A homestead of fifty acres of land, including the dwelling-house and appurtenances, not to exceed $500 in value, and to extend to any property situated within the limits of any city or town corporate.

THE FIRE IN BATON ROUGE.—The Baton Rouge Comet gives the following particulars of the fire which occurred in that city on the morning of Tuesday last:

About three o'clock this morning a fire broke out in a building on Levee street, belonging to Mr. H. Real—quickly spread to the frame bake-shop of M. Lafon and the New Orleans coffee-house, and in less than twenty minutes some thirty buildings were in flames. The brick fire-proof warehouse of S. M. Hart & Co., on the south, prevented the flames from extending in that direction, but the wind, which blew in eddies, took the flames up Laurel street to the residence of our venerable fellow-citizen Mr. John F. Michel; here, for a few moments, it threatened the destruction of the whole city. The brick building on the corner of Lafayette and Laurel streets, occupied by Mr. G. Picard, was on fire several times, and made a very narrow escape, as did also the store of C. A. Bon; had either of these buildings caught, nothing could have saved the town from ruins. It was only now that the engine could be made available. The amount of loss cannot be less than $50,000.

BE CAREFUL WITH GAS LIGHTS.—The New York Commercial, in alluding to the explosion of gas in the house of Alderman Clayton, says:

"This disaster reminds us of an escape from such an explosion at the house of a practically scientific gentleman in Eighth street. A female relative from the country was on a visit, and was about to accompany the family to a concert, but was prevented by slight indisposition or fatigue, and preferred to retire early. It was briefly suggested to her to be careful to put out the gas in her dormitory. When the family returned home they readily perceived that the gas was escaping somewhere, and the gentleman took the precaution to proceed up stairs without a light. On approaching the room of his visitor, it became plain that it was heavily charged with gas, and one of the female members of the family having been called up, the door was opened, the windows immediately drawn down, and the gas turned off. The lady was all but insensible when discovered, but rallied on the application of restoratives. On enquiry it was ascertained from her that before lying down she had carefully blown out the gas light. It was fortunate for all parties that the gentleman's familiarity with practical science had rendered him habitually cautious."

STEAMBOAT CUT THROUGH BY ICE.—The steamboat America was cut through by ice near Hyde Park, New York, on the 23d ult., and sunk immediately, her passengers being saved with difficulty. She had a heavy freight including hay, several thousand sides of leather, eight hundred and thirty head of cattle. The sheep and [illegible] drowned. The boat has since been raised

Telegraphic Items.

Four Days Later from Europe—Arrival of the Pacific—Cotton Improved—Breadstuffs Declined—Interesting General News.

NEW YORK, Saturday, Jan 1, 1853

The Collins steamer Pacific arrived at her wharf today at 12 o'clock, after a passage of 17 days from Liverpool, during which she encountered a series of terrific gales. She brings Liverpool dates to the 15th December, four days later than the accounts brought by the Canada. The following is a summary of her news.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 15

The demand for cotton has been rather moderate since the departure of the Canada, on the 11th inst., and the sales of the three business days have not exceeded 15,000 bales. Of these, only three thousand bales were taken on Saturday, but the demand improved on Monday, on which day the Asia arrived with accounts from the United States to the 1st inst. The sales of the day were 6000 bales. On Tuesday there was little change, the sales embracing 6000 bales at firm prices. The sales for speculation during the three days have been 3500 bales.

Brown, Shipley & Co. quote the market steadier, with an advance for middling of 1-8d. ₱ lb., other qualities remaining without change in prices. The quotations at the close are as follows: Fair Orleans, 6¼; Fair Mobile and Uplands, 5¼, and Middling 5¾d. [The quotations by the Canada as stated by our correspondent, were: for Fair Orleans, 6¼; Middling Orleans, 5 7-16; Fair Mobile and Uplands, 6¾, and Middling Uplands 5 5-16d. ₱ lb. *Eds.*]

The market for breadstuffs has been depressed since the departure of the Canada, the demand for speculation having subsided on Saturday. Flour has declined one shilling per barrell during the three days, and wheat 2d. per 70 lbs., though the markets closed last evening with more firmness. Corn has sold, to arrive, at 34@35s. per quarter. [The quotations for flour by the Canada were: Western Canal 29s. 3d., and Ohio 29s. 6d. For corn, 34s 6d. per quarter for Mixed, and 36s. for White. *Eds.*]

Pork and beef are scarce, and in request. Bacon has been hevy, and Irish descriptions have declined 1@2s. per cwt.

Business in the Manchester markets is better.

British Ministry.

The opposition to the Ministry is gaining strength in the British Parliament, and a severe contest is anticipated. The debate upon the Budget has been postponed until the evening of Thursday, the 16th.

France—Louis Napoleon's Civil List.

France is quiet. The Civil List of Louis Napoleon is fixed at 25,000,000 francs. The political accounts from Europe generally are peaceful and satisfactory.

Franklin and Asia.

NEW YORK, Sunday Evening, 8 o. m. Jan. 2.

The Havre steamer Franklin arrived here this morning, from Southampton, via Halifax.

There are no tidings of the Asia up to this hour.

Arrival of the Glasgow—A Little Later from Liverpool—Cotton Firm.

NEW YORK, January 3.

The New York and Glasgow steam packet Glasgow has arrived here from Glasgow, bringing telegraphic advices from Liverpool up to the evening of Wednesday, the 15th of December—some hours later than the accounts brought by the Pacific.

The sales of cotton on Wednesday are stated at 4,000 bales, of which 1,500 were taken on speculation. The market closed with firm prices.

Overland Mails—Fire in Canton.

The Glasgow brings information that the overland mail from India had arrived at London, with accounts of a destructive fire in Canton on the 27th of October. Property of the value of 150,000 pounds was destroyed, consisting mostly of silk goods.

Congressional—Cuban Relations.

WASHINGTON, January 3.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Mason's resolution was passed calling upon the President of the United States for information relative to the proposition made by France and England touching the Island of Cuba.

Mr. Cass presented a petition from members of the Baptist Church, praying that measures may be taken to secure religious liberty to American citizens in Europe.

Three Days Later from Europe—Arrival of the Asia—Cotton Steady—Resignation of the British Ministry.

NEW YORK, January 5.

The Cunard steamer Asia has arrived here, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 18th December, three days later than the accounts brought by the Pacific.

The Asia was delayed by having broken a shaft, and put into Halifax, short of fuel, on Saturday. She left Halifax Sunday, and arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning. The following is a summary of her news:

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, December 18.

There has been a better demand for Cotton since the departure of the Canada on the 11th inst., and the sales of the week embrace 37,000 bales, of which 8000 have been taken for speculation and 1300 for export. Prices have been firmer during the week with a small advance for most descriptions, and the quotations closed last evening as follows: Fair Orleans 6¼d., Middling Orleans 5 9-16d. Fair Uplands 5¾@5¾d., and Middling Uplands 5 1-16d. ₱ lb—the market closing quietly.

The Grain markets are healthy and breadstuffs have recovered the decline noticed early in the week. Denuiston & Co. report the market as closing firmly at last Friday's prices. Provisions have been in good request during the week; except Bacon, in which nothing has been done. Beef is steady at previous rates. Pork scarce and in demand at an advance. Lard has advanced 6s. to 12s. per cwt.

Defeat of the Ministry—Resignation of Lord Derby.

On Thursday night the Ministry were defeated in Parliament, on the Household Income Tax, by a majority of 19 votes. Lord Derby proceeded to lay his resignation before the Queen. The new Ministry will probably be formed by the Marquis of Lansdown as Premier, with Lord Aberdeen at the head of Foreign Affairs, and Lord John Russell as leader in the House. Gladstone will probably be Chancellor of the Exchequer.

France—Algiers—The Pope.

Napoleon Bonaparte, son of the ex-King of Westphalia, has been appointed to the Government of Algeria.

It is stated positively that the Pope will visit Paris to crown Louis Napoleon.

Further by the Asia. Spain—Revolution Expected.

Affairs in Madrid grow worse. New troubles have arisen, and the country is on the verge of a revolution.

Austria.

An outrage has been committed in Vienna, on the correspondent of the London Chronicle, and the matter has been laid before the English Government.

Arrival of the Washington.

BOSTON, Monday, January 3, 10 P. M.

The New York and Bremen steamer Washington put into this port to-day, with the loss of her topsail yards and short of coal. She has suffered under a series of terrific storms during her passage. Nothing is heard of the Asia up to this hour—ten at night.

Resignation of Mr. King.

WASHINGTON, January 3.

Vice President King has resigned his seat in the Senate, the resignation to take effect immediately. Gov. Collier will appoint Benjamin F. Fitzpatrick as Senator from Alabama in Mr. King's place.

Ericsson Steamer.

NEW YORK, January 4.

The trial trip of the Ericsson caloric ship came off today in this harbor. She passed down the East river and bay at the rate of twelve miles per hour, the wind and tide being in her favor.

Shipwreck of the Amulet.

BOSTON, January 4.

The ship Swan has arrived here from New Orleans. Her officers report having picked up the captain and three mates of the ship Amulet, which sprang a leak and immediately sunk, on the 20th December, carrying down fifteen persons. The survivors took a boat, and passed thirty-six hours in great distress. The Amulet was bound from Cette for Boston, with a cargo of 900 tons salt, which was insured.

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, January 4.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Underwood called for the report of the Commissioners appointed to survey, and procure plans for, a canal around the Falls of Ohio, and his motion was adopted.

Mr. Cass presented a resolution declaring against the establishment of any colony on the American Continent by foreign powers, and while disclaiming, on the part of the United States, any designs against the Island of Cuba, we will regard any attempt, by other powers, to obtain Cuba, by treaty or otherwise, as an unfriendly act, to be resisted by the United States. The resolutions were ordered to be printed.

The bill passed granting pensions to the widows of Revolutionary soldiers.

The President submitted the correspondence on affairs in Central America and respecting British movements in that country.

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, January 5.

In the Senate, to-day, a message was received from the President, in answer to Mr. Mason's resolutions, relative to the tripartite treaty with regard to Cuba. It was ordered to be printed.

The bill extending the time for the steamboat law to go into operation, was amended, by fixing the extension of time at ninety days, in which form it passed.

Mr. Gwin [illegible], called up the resolution of last session, for relief of Railroads, by extending the time to receive railroad iron free of duty for four years. The motion to reconsider the vote, laying the resolution on the table passed by 24 yeas against 23 nays.

Accident to Gen. Pierce—Death of his Son.

BOSTON, Thursday, January 6

The train of cars on the Boston and Maine railroad was to-day thrown off the track near Andover, and several persons were injured, some fatally. Among the passengers were Gen. Franklin Pierce, his lady and a son aged ten years. The latter was instantly killed, and Mrs. Pierce was severely but not fatally injured. The General escaped with only slight injury to his person.

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, January 6.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Cass and others explained that they would never have voted in favor of the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty respecting Central America, if they had known the construction that would be placed upon the provision excluding England from Central America. Clayton was severely denounced for his conduct in making this treaty. The correspondence relative to the Tripartite Treaty was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Steamboat Explosion.

LOUISVILLE, January 7.

The steamboat John Simonds, while rounding out from Portland landing to-day, collapsed a flue, scalding more than twenty persons and killing twelve.

Later Accounts.

LOUISVILLE, January 7.

The John Simonds collapsed the flues of four boilers, blowing out the after heads of the boilers. It is said now that no one was scalded. Six firemen are missing. The boat was towed to New Albany by the steamer Falcon.

A NEW ROAD TO CALIFORNIA.—The steamship Albatross Captain McNeil, is to leave New York on the 8th inst., for Vera Cruz direct. She intends to take freight, passengers and letters for California, to be sent forward by a special agent, via Acapulco.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.—Norton's Literary Register informs us that the largest library in the United States is that of Harvard University, numbering in all about 92,000 volumes. Next to it ranks the Philadelphia Library, founded by Benjamin Franklin, and numbering 60,000 volumes.

LIBERTY COIN.—A few days since a gold eagle was taken at the post-office, Hartford, Conn., which was discovered to be deficient in weight. It had gone through the sweating process, and had lost fifty-six cents of its value. Coin treated in this way generally shows the mark of the wires on which it has rested during the operation, and by these it may be detected.

A HEALTHY TOWN.—In the town of Middlebury, Conn., with a population of seven hundred and sixty, not a single death had occurred for the last seven months. The records of mortality for a number of years prove it to be one of the healthiest localities in the Union. In 1845, there were but two deaths; in 1849, there were but six deaths, all of adults, whose average age was seventy-nine years.

SUPPOSED LOSS OF THE BARK HOLLANDER.—The bark Amanda, just arrived at Boston from Palermo, passed, on the 24th November, in latitude 41 05, longitude 25 10, portions of the wreck of a large vessel, comprising spars, timbers, planks, part of the bel ween decks, and bulwarks painted white. One portion of the bulwark had the word "Hollander" in large gilt letters upon it. The bark Hollander, Captain Barstow, sailed from Boston about the 8th of October, for the East Indies, and it is feared that she may be the vessel lost.

IMPORTANCE OF DATES.—The importance of being careful in regard to dates, is illustrated by the fact that no election for Congressmen was held at Bolton, (Mass.) on account, as the Clinton Courant says, of an informality in the warrant, in which the meeting was called for the "second Monday in December next," while the instrument itself was dated in December, thus making the election illegal until December, 1853.

NIAGARA FALLS AND LAKE ERIE.—Professor Silliman, the eminent geologist, discredits the opinion advanced by some, that the gradual wearing away of the rocks of Niagara Falls, may possibly result in draining Lake Erie. In a recent letter, he remarked:

"They will not halt at their present station, but retreat slowly and surely about two miles farther, where they will stop again for an unknown period, and probably forever, since at this place the hard limestone will form both base and top of the falls, and thus stop the rapid destruction of the rock. Some have thought that they would finally reach Lake Erie and that then the lake would be completely drained. Such an event is impossible. At the point already mentioned, the torrent will gradually wear away the surface of the limestone, forming a rapid, and henceforth, Niagara will be one of the lost wonders of the world."

SHIP BUILDING IN NEW YORK.—Mr. Jacob A. Westervelt & Sons have now on the stocks, in course of construction, at their yard, foot of Seventh street, East River, a steamship named the Jamestown. This vessel is being built for the New York and Virginia Steamship Company, to run in connection with the Roanoke, and will be fitted up for the conveyance of passengers and freight. She is 240 feet on deck, 38 feet beam, 16 feet hold and about 1300 tons burden. Two engines are now being built at the Morgan Iron Works. The cylinders are to be 40 inch, with 10 feet strike. The Jamestown will be ready for sea early in the Spring, and is to be commanded by Capt. Parrish, of the Roanoke.

At the same yard is a vessel nearly completed named the Resolute, which is being built for Mr. Miller, of London. This vessel is 150 feet on deck, 32 feet beam, 20½ feet deep, and registers about 900 tons. She is to be launched on the 5th or 6th of January. After the first trip (which will be to China), she will be placed on the line between London and Australia. The Resolute is the first American-built vessel ever constructed to sail under English colors. She will be commanded by Captain Perry formerly commander of the steamship Franklin.

Messrs. Westervelt & Sons commenced laying the keel last week of a new packet ship for Messrs. Spofford & Tileston, of this city, which, when finished, is to be placed in the New York and Liverpool line. This packet ship, it is said, will be the largest running from this port. Her dimensions are as follows: 206 feet length of deck, 42 feet beam, and 20 feet deep. She will be ready to launch the last of next May, and is to be commanded by Capt. Truman, late commander of the clipper ship Golden Gate.

OYSTERSHOUSES IN WINTER.—Very few persons appear to know the value of the sponge in a greenhouse—I mean for the purpose of washing the leaves of all those plants whose leaves are broad enough to admit of it. I took the hint some five years ago from a neighbor, the most successful plant-grower I have ever had the good fortune to know. His plants were always so especially fresh and healthy that I was for a long time puzzled to understand the secret; and he always declared he had no secret. But early one morning I caught him with a pail of clear water, slightly warm, by his side, sponging the leaves of all his choice plants. I said to myself, "I have it." I did more; I went home and practiced it. My plants soon showed, by their aspect, that I was not wrong in believing it to be the real secret of my neighbor's success. [Horticulturist.

VERY DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—About eleven o'clock on Sunday morning, the 26th ult., the Louisville paper mill was discovered to be on fire in the rag-room. The fire spread with extraordinary rapidity, and, though the firemen were promptly on the spot, in less than two hours nearly all the buildings were in ashes. A small portion of the main building, in which was the most valuable machinery, and the engine-house, were saved. The machinery saved is, however, considerably damaged. The mill was owned by Mr. Isaac Cromlie. He estimates his loss at $38,000, upon which he had an insurance of $

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

A VISION OF YOUTH.... By J. G. Miles.

An old man sat by his cottage door
In the light of the setting sun.
When the reapers homeward bent their way,
Their harvest labor done.
The last light gleamed on the distant hills,
And the valley was in shade—
To a paleness, cradle calm.

Upon the cot, on the soft green sward,
Three grand-children played—
Fair rosy boys, and their sister fair.
A bright-eyed little maid.
The urchins played with their sunny curls
As they laughed, and sported there,
And the old man smiled as his glad sight caught
The gleam of their golden hair.

He sighed, for he thought of the halcyon days
Of his own happy childhood then,
And his pulses bounded, and he felt the fire
Of youth, in his heart again.
The cot of his father rose once more
To bless his wavering sight,
And the view lit up in his failing eye
The long-departed light.

He roamed once more n'er the wood-crowned hills,
And the flowery vales among—
He joined his mates in the village green—
He laughed, and shouted, and sung.
He stood once more in the old hearthstone,
Beside the blazing fire,
And a mother's form above him clung,
And beside him was his sire.

His brothers and sisters stood around—
He heard the loved ones speak,
But his mother's joy was too big for words—
Her tears fell on his cheek!

"He went to-day, dear mother, I pray,"
With choking voice he cried;
"For never again shall my form be missed
From the group at the old fireside."

He strayed with Mary at eventide,
Along the flowery brink
Of a sparkling brook whose limpid wave
The water-lilies drink.
The maid was kind, and the lover asked
No other boon beside
But to clasp her fondly to his heart,
His own affectionate bride!

In youth the Future's a fairy land—
Old age looks on the Past,
But their waking dreams are alike in this,
They are all too bright to last!
With a bounding step, and a ringing laugh,
Few witnessed his path pass;
And the vision fled, as the sunlight fades
When the skies are overcast!

The vision fled, the sun was set,
And the moon was bright above,
But the old man rose with a thankful heart,
For he had something yet to love!

LORE CARLISLE, Ohio.

Great Flood in the Ohio and Tributaries.

IMMENSE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY

An unprecedented and rapid rise has taken place in the Ohio and its tributaries, and an immense amount of property has been destroyed at different points from Pittsburgh down.

The Louisville Courier of the 20th ult. says:

A vast amount of damage has been done in all directions. The Steam-r Dike, from New Orleans, discharged its load of sugar on the upper wharf last Monday night, but before daylight the river had risen to the sugar and before it could be removed it was greatly damaged. The cargo of the R. M. Patton, consisting of cotton and peanuts, was with the greatest difficulty saved from floating off. The crew of the Eclipse was kept at work all night in rolling her freight back from the encroaching waters.

A coal boat belonging to Eli Leisure, with 12 000 bushels of coal, was sunk in the bend at Jeffersonville, and another boat was torn from its moorings and swept down the falls.

Laborers were greatly in demand yesterday and last night, and fifty cents per hour was freely paid by the steamboat and merchants who had goods contiguous to the river.

The same paper, of the 20th, has the following:

The river continues to rise at a fearful rate, with every appearance of a flood equal to the disastrous overflow of 1847. During the twenty-four hours ending with last evening at five o'clock, the river had risen five feet seven inches in front of the city, and all the houses along the bank of the wharf were submerged, and the river extending a considerable distance the way up the cross streets. From daylight yesterday morning up to four o'clock in the afternoon, the river was rising at the rate of two inches per hour, and from four to eight o'clock it was rising at the rate of one and a half inches per hour.

Last evening the water was in on the first floors of the offices of Wolf Bro., and J. H. Shroeder, on opposite sides of Wall street, and the second floors of many of the houses on Water street were inundated. The entertainment of hundreds of poor families who resided along the river is very great. From the upper wharf, all the way along the creek, and the saw-mills, the whole country is submerged, without a vestige of dry ground to be seen in any direction. Some six or eight acres of lumber are in great danger of being swept off by the flood.

The planing-mill, Flouring-mills, and the Louisiana Hanging manufactory, are inundated, and operations of course suspended. In the lower part of the city, the engine, including the Boiler-makers and Smithers, are all overflowed, and much of their material under water.

The steamers Howard, ship-builders, at Jeffersonville, have just about completed a fine steamer, which was swept off by the flood.

The upper part of all overflowed, and Portland possesses but one spot of dry land, all else, as far as the eye can reach, is a desert waste of waters, all the houses along the shore having the river flowing over their first floors.

At New Albany the park houses are endangered by the bank water, and the hogs on the hooks, and the pork in the cellars, had to be removed. Two of the snag boats on the shore are entirely under water. Capt. I. C. Revell, and the contractors are using every exertion to prevent loss, and have chained the boats down.

The water rises almost as fast as our merchants can remove their goods from their warehouses. C. Duffield & Co., had a force of 90 men at an expense of twenty-five dollars per hour employed twenty-three hours in removing goods from their wholesale warehouse on the river. They removed 40,000 barrels and sustained no loss. At the Farmers' Exchange warehouse 800 hogsheads of sugar, and 1000 barrels of molasses have been stored, by persons who were threatened by the water.

We learn by our telegraphic despatches from Madison last night, that at 9 o'clock, that the river had risen to within eight feet of the flood of 1847, and was then rising at the rate of one and a half inches per hour. The river has risen to within eight feet of the high water mark of 1847, and if the despatch from Madison is correct, the present flood will equal that.

We learn that the pork house of Jarvis & Co., at the upper part of Jeffersonville is likely to be damaged by the back water from Silver creek.

At Madison was quantities of pork have accumulated which are likely to be lost by the flood. Four good steamers were purchased here yesterday to be towed to Louisville by the Jas. Jackson, for the purpose of saving the pork.

We learn from Capt. Bunce, of the Clipper, that immense loss will be sustained below this by the overflow. The corn-cribs are generally kept on the banks of the river and there they were nearly all full. A good deal of the corn was rotted. It will be nearly all lost.

The river has risen sufficiently high to make a passage back at Jeffersonville. It crosses the plank road at Prentice's mill.

THE WHARF.—We consider this a very appropriate time to call the attention of the city fathers to the wharf. If the wharf was a place as a steamboat landing, we should like to see it here. It will be remembered that the wharf suggested in his inaugural the purchase of the property on Water street, between Sixth and Eighth, for a wharf. The matter has not been mentioned since. There is no public landing for steamboats now at all. Some have called Fourth-and, and there their wants are lying upon the ground.

The Cincinnati Atlas of the 20th says: At 7 o'clock last evening, the passenger train of the L. M. Railway left the depot, Mr. Clement, the Superintendent, however, informed the passengers that the probability was, from the rain of yesterday and the snow he had received of the train in the Miami, that the tract at Fresport would be overflowed, and possibly the train could not get through. A few, assured of their haste, but the greater portion of the passengers went on with the train as far as they could go, to learn by telegraph that the down train could not get through to-day, and is by this time in the city. We understand that the Columbus train went safely up.

We visited down this morning, to see how the rise affected our ship-building neighbors. The town of Pendleton, above the upper railway depot, below Columbus, is pretty well submerged. The town of Brooklyn, in Kentucky, is also flooded. The water running through some of the streets. Large rafts of lumber and saw logs above Fulton have come down and have washed away. We learn that Temple had a raft worth $1000, and a raft of Ashcraft's. A raft of plank, worth $1000, was well nigh carried off.

There are now on the stocks, steamboats at the following yards; Tweat Temple's, two at Litherbury's, one at Smith's, one low pressure steamer Jacob Strader, at Johnson's.

The water is now around a portion of each of these, and every effort being made for their safety.

At seven o'clock this morning, one of the sections of the old dry dock, an unimportant part, floated off and went down the river; my question it to show that the popular impression that the Cincinnati dry docks had been swept away is unfounded. They are safely secured.

Most of the manufactories and mills in the bottoms and near the river have been compelled to suspend operations. All the houses on the Levee, from Ludlow to Broadway, and from Main to Western streets, are submerged.

The Times of the 20th adds:

Much valuable lumber has floated away from the yards about Fulton, and if the rise continues, of which there is every evidence, the loss will be inconceivable. At eight o'clock this morning the water had reached the south entrance of the corner of Butler and Front and Pike and Franklin, and was then rising at the rate of two inches per hour. It is up to the cap of the Deer creek bridge, and one foot more will bring it over the top. The scene at the levee is surprising but gratifying. The boats are lying two and three deep, and the prospects for loading and unloading decidedly slow.

The Wheeling river has been higher than it was ever known, to be before. The town of Harrison was submerged, and the canal damaged more than by any previous flood. Several mill dams along the river were carried away and a vast amount of property destroyed.

MR. WEBSTER AND FARMER.—Some years since Mr. Webster stopped at farm Marshfield on a trouting expedition to Scituate, a neighboring town on Cape Cod. On approaching a fine stream, he alighted from his wagon, and just then he met the owner of the farm whose stream he was fishing. "Good morning," says Webster; "fine day, I think." "Good morning," says the farmer, "some one up here, but I don't know what they do get." "Oh, yes," says Webster, "I have got in." says Webster, "and see what success I have had." Webster emptied the basket of the trout he had caught, and the old farmer followed him. Soon Webster was approached. "You have some beg on your farm," says the farmer, "that ain't the worst of it." "Some old further along, Webster says. "You seem to have plenty of mosquitoes here." "Yes," he replied. "Don't like the creek of it." Webster still kept throwing his line into the deep pools, and then said "You have plenty of bites here." "Yes," says the farmer, "and that ain't the worst of it." Mr. Webster, getting somewhat discouraged, in a hot August day, bitten by mosquitoes, scratched by briars, and not raising a single fish dropped his rod, and said "he did'nt believe there was any trout there." "And that ain't the worst of it," says the farmer. "Well," says Webster, "I would like to know what the worst of it is!" "There never was any here!" says the farmer. Mr. Webster enjoyed the joke, and often told it amongst friends. (New York Times.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, December 27

SENATE.—The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the War Department, with a statement of the unexpected balances of appropriations for the Department.

Also, a communication from the Interior Department with an account of Navy Pension Fund.

On motion of Mr. Weller, the Select Committee on the charges against Mr. Bartlett, the Mexican Boundary Commissioner, were authorized to employ a clerk.

Mr. Case submitted a resolution directing an inquiry into the expediency of granting land in Michigan and Wisconsin, to aid in the construction of certain railroads in those States. Adopted.

The Senate took up the bill for the relief of Brown, Russell & Co., and after debate it was passed.

Mr. Owen introduced a joint resolution, directing that the census of California, taken by the State authorities, be printed with the returns of the United States census, and after a long debate it was passed.

A bill for the relief of Thomas H Parsons, who, in 1806, on the coast of Louisiana, was injured in a successful endeavor to save the lives of seven American seamen, among whom was the present Commodore Jones, was taken up and passed.

A motion to adjourn till Thursday was rejected.

The private calendar was taken up, and on a motion to postpone the first bill on it, no quorum voted.

And after a variety of motions, on which no quorum voted, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—A resolution was introduced by Mr. Francis H. Smith, Clerk of the Judiciary Committee, during an investigation of charges against J. C. Watson, District Judge of the District of Texas; which was adopted—yeas 110, nays 24.

On motion of Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, a resolution was adopted, calling for information from the President, relative to claims that have been paid or are still pending, made by Custom-house officers, under a new construction of the law.

Mr. Meacham, of Vermont, moved that 100 000 copies of the report of the Superintendent of the Census, be printed for the use of members, which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Stephens, of Ga., moved that the joint resolutions of the Senate for conferring the brevet rank of Lieutenant General upon Major General Scott be taken up, upon which a call of the House was ordered.

There being only 147 members present, Mr. Stanley of N. Carolina suggested that the member from Georgia should not press the motion in so thin a House.

Mr. Stephens declined acceding, as he thought, whether the House were full or not, members would arrive at a correct conclusion.

The yeas and nays were then taken as to suspending the rules, which was negatived—yeas 74, nays 70—there not being a vote of two-thirds.

A motion having been made to reconsider the vote against the resolution to authorize the superintendent of public printing to employ two clerks and a messenger.

Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, spoke in favor of the motion, and reexplained at length the duties to be performed by the Superintendent, which he said it is impossible for that officer to perform without the proposed assistance.

Mr. Houston, of Ala., moved an amendment, that the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House each discharge a clerk, whose duties would be superseded if the resolution prevailed, which was negatived.

The previous question having been ordered, the yeas and nays were taken upon the passage of the resolution, which was agreed to—yeas 95, nays 42

Considerable time was spent with reference to a resolution authorizing the receiving of reports of committees, against which there should be no objection, provided that no bill be put upon its passage without the unanimous consent of the House; but there being no quorum voting on the passage of the resolution, the House adjourned at half past two o'clock.

WASHINGTON, December 28.

SENATE.—After petitions, Mr. Dodge, of Iowa, introduced a bill for the relief of the workingmen on the wings of the Capitol.

Mr. Case submitted the following resolution, which was laid over:

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to the Senate, as far as may be compatible with the public interest, any information in the Department of State respecting the establishment of a new British colony in Central America, together with the copy of a proclamation, if received at the said Department, issued by the British authorities at the Ballac, July 17, 1852, announcing that "her most gracious Majesty, our Queen, has been pleased to constitute and make the Islands of Roatan, Bonacco, Utilla, Barbarat, Helena and Morat, to be a colony, to be known and designated as the colony of the Bay of Islands," and signed

By command of Her Majesty's Superintendent,
AUGUSTUS FRED. GORE, Col. Secretary.

And also what measures, if any, have been taken by the Executive to prevent the violation of that article of the treaty of Washington of July 4, 1850, between the United States and Great Britain, which provides that neither party shall "occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or hold dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America."

A bill was taken up granting a pension to Avery Downer, and, after debate, it was passed.

Two or three other private bills were considered and passed, the votes on which had to be repeatedly taken owing to the want of a quorum—the highest number in attendance during the day being thirty-six.

After a short executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—On motion the roll was called, when it appeared that there were 147 members present.

After some time had been spent with reference to a motion to withdraw a claim for losses by fire in New York from the Committee of the Whole, for the purpose of referring it to the Committee on Commerce, which was laid on the table, the resolution as to receiving the reports of committees came up, which was pending yesterday when the House adjourned.

Mr McMullen, of Virginia, moved to lay the resolution on the table; and tellers having been appointed, 97 voted in the affirmative, and 48 in the negative—no quorum.

A motion was then made to adjourn; and the yeas and nays having been taken, it was negatived—yeas 10, nays 110.

Tellers were again appointed, but again there was no quorum voting.

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, moved that the House adjourn; but the yeas and nays having been called, he withdrew the motion.

The yeas and nays being demanded, the Speaker decided that they could not be called when there was no quorum present, except on a motion which involved the transaction of business.

This decision having been appealed against, and a motion being made to lay the appeal on the table,

Mr. Florence, of Pa., moved that the House adjourn, upon which the yeas and nays were taken, and it was carried—yeas 72, nays 66. The House therefore adjourned at a quarter before 2 o'clock.

MORE OF THE ARRESTS AT CINCINNATI.—The Cincinnati Gazette has some further particulars of the arrest of three or four merchants of that city, growing out of the burning of the steamer Martha Washington. After stating that the parties are in confinement at Columbus, awaiting an examination, the Gazette says:

The developments of this strange affair show that some time in the month of December of last year, certain parties bought the steamer Martha Washington, of James McGregor of this city. J. N. Cummings became captain, J. G. Nicholson clerk, and W. H. Holland, mate. The boat was loaded by different parties of this city, and left our wharf in January, and on the 14th of that month, in the neighborhood of Island No. 65, on the Mississippi river, the boat was burned—boat and cargo a total loss.

The charge against the parties arrested is, that they, by collusion with the officers of the boat, with fraudulent bills of lading, and false oaths thereto, obtained insurance in the following offices, when in reality there were few or no goods shipped.

James Chandler had secured $1900 insurance on pistols in the "National" of this city, when the supposition is that none were shipped. The office refused to pay—Chandler sued.

Capt. Cummings secured $4500 insurance on the freight list of the boat in the Fireman's and Mechanics' of Madison. W. B. Cassilly, agent in this city, promptly paid it.

Lyman Cole secured $8000 insurance in the Fireman's Insurance Company of this city, on boots, shoes, and Kossuth hats, said also to have been shipped. This sum was paid by Joseph Lawrence, Esq., before he died.

G. P. Stevens insured $3369 on an invoice of boots and shoes, bought of Lyman Cole, in the Protection Agency of this city. He also insured in the Etna Agency $4874 on goods purported to have been bought of John Edwards. Lyman Cole insured $5500 on boots and shoes in the Cincinnati Agency of the Detroit Insurance Company. Cole sued the company, and this had had a long examination in the Courts of Detroit.

Capt. Cummings effected an insurance through an innocent person, of $4500, in A. S. Chew's, agency of the Phœnix, of St. Louis; also a large amount in the Charleston Company, which is insane.

The Union Mutual, of New York, had $16.000—$4800 on 1500 dozen sheep skins, and $200 on 20,000 white sole leather, said to have been shipped.

Charles Lane & Co., of Boston, innocent parties, advanced Kissane $4800 on the 9th of January, on a policy in the Equitable Insurance Company, of Boston, of $5934, on 300 packages, said to have been shipped on the Martha Washington.

James Lee, of Boston, innocent party, is insured to protect drafts for $5900, on 167 barrels of pork, said to be shipped by Cole, and 83 barrels of pork and 100 tierces of lard, by Kissane.

Adam Chapin effected, as the boat passed Louisville, insurance with the Louisville agency of the Madison Insurance Company for $4200, on 200 cases of boots and shoes said to have been shipped by said Chapin in Cincinnati. This claim was sued for by Kissane.

A thousand rumors are current in reference to every point of this case. The draryman who hauled the goods has acknowledged the perjury. The Mr. Cheney makes his revelations. Mr. Filley, porter of the Chapin, is reported to have been opposed to the scheme, and, to avoid the threats of parties to leave the city, to have secreted himself in Illinois to escape violence; that, on his dying bed, on the 24th of last October, he charged these parties with the conspiracy.

There were other insurances besides those noted, swelling the pretended amount of shipment to an aggregate beyond the reasonableness of ordinary shipments.

IMPERTINENT DECISION.—A Philadelphia dispatch of the 27th ult. says: The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania this morning rendered its decision in the case of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. the Canal Commissioners.

The decision is elaborate, and fully recognizes the right of the canal commissioners, acting for the canal company, to lease the carrying of passengers over the State road. It further denies the right of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to attach cars designed for the accommodation and travel of passengers. The decision, in all respects, fully sustains the claims of the canal commissioners. This case has been pending a considerable time, and the result looked for with much interest.

CLOSE OF NAVIGATION.—The North river steamboats have nearly all been laid up for the winter, and it is stated that there are no boats running above Kingston, N. Y., in consequence of the river having frozen over and the ice being too strong for the boats to make any progress.

JAPAN.—It is estimated by an article in BeBow's Review that the trade of Japan with this country, if she opens her ports, will be worth more than $200 000 000 annually. This is more than the entire value of the annual exports of the United States to Great Britain. The population is put at 50,000,000. The empire consists of three thousand eight hundred and fifty islands lying off the coast of China, having an area of about equal to that of Germany, including Prussia and Austria, or about six times that of the State of New York.

Affairs on the Rio Grande.

The American Flag, (published at Brownsville,) of the 20th ult. has the following:

The last few days have been replete with interest to the citizens of our neighbors, Los Indianos Mexicanos, under the old flag, at least, published an extra, in which he announces as particularly gratifying, that Col. Cruz had driven Carvajal's forces to this side of the river. We have reliable information to the contrary. The facts is, that the prospects of Carvajal are at this moment more promising than they ever were. Instead of a repulse, the whole movement was a ruse de guerre, by which the troops have been, by Trevino, withdrawn from Camargo, in order to admit Carvajal, with the main force, into the latter place. Trevino, it is said, did retire from the town of Reynosa, on the approach of Col Cruz, to a small place called Jocalitos, where he was reinforced by a company under Capt. Villareal, and with this united force they hold the force of Col Cruz in check. We have been furnished with the exact pronunciamento, of the people of Reynosa, and will furnish it to our readers as soon as it can be put in type.

In regard to affairs at Victoria, the *Bandera* is again in error. We are credibly informed that they are far from being settled—insomuch that we learn expresses have arrived at Matamoras, stating that a severe battle had been fought, terminating on the 3rd inst. in which the revolutionists had been entirely victorious, routing the regular forces with great slaughter, besides capturing all their munitions of war. It is further stated that with the cannon taken in this battle, the insurgents contemplate an immediate march upon Matamoras.

This news is reported to us as having been received by express to-day. We shall soon learn the particulars more in detail.

WEBSTER AND THE HIGHWAYMAN.—A correspondent of the Detroit Free Press gives the following correction of an anecdote about Mr. Webster when riding at night between Washington and Baltimore:

"The anecdote is entirely incorrect, and as it appears to reflect on the courage of Mr. Webster, it is but fair that his memory should have the benefit of the true facts. The following you may depend on as the true version. I have heard it more than once from an intimate friend and great admirer of Mr. Webster, and who was in Congress with him.

"Mr. Webster was one of the passengers in a stage coach, which broke down between Baltimore and Washington. The passengers went to the nearest tavern and there found that there was no other vehicle to be procured for some hours. This was at night, and Mr. Webster being very anxious to proceed on his journey, applied to the landlord for some conveyance; his answer was that he had none, but that a person was about to proceed towards Washington in a gig, and might be induced to give him a seat; but, said the landlord, drawing Mr. Webster aside, 'you may not like your companion, he is the notorious M——, the murderer.' 'Never mind,' said Mr. Webster, 'so will not hurt me.' 'I ask him if he will take me.' M—— was a man who had been tried for a most atrocious and savage murder, and who, although he had been acquitted, was believed by all to be guilty, and went by the name of M——, the murderer. The owner of the gig consented to take Mr. Webster with him, and they started, chatting on various subjects, until suddenly, at a very lonely part of the road, his companion turned abruptly towards Mr. Webster, and said: 'Do you know whom you are riding with?' Without a moment's hesitation, Mr. Webster answered, 'Yes—with M——, the murderer;' and, in his turn, asked: 'And do you know with whom you are riding?' M——, at once answered: 'Yes—with Daniel Webster;' and I believe, too, the only man in the United States who would dare say to me what you have just said." The boldness of the answer sailed the savage spirit of M——, and he often afterwards related the anecdote.

A. S. T."

THE FRESHETS AND RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—We have already mentioned the occurrence of an accident on the railroad near Madison, Indiana. We have some additional particulars from the Louisville Journal and the account of another fatal accident:

The freight train leaving Indianapolis, on the 24th, for Madison, in crossing a bridge seven miles out, got a part of the way across when the bridge gave way, engulphing the locomotive, tender, and six of the ten cars of barrel pork, flour, and wheat, with three men on the train, in the boisterous waters beneath. The engineer and firemen were drowned; their bodies were obtained. The superintendent of the carpenter shop at Indianapolis was lost. Three bridges on this road were destroyed—the bridge where this accident occurred, Doyou bridge, and the one over Hawe creek. Unparalled destruction of corn in all the river bottoms has occurred.

We hear of a similar accident to a freight train going out on the 24th from Indianapolis towards Lafayette, the whole train running into Sand creek, after the bridge had been washed away, and all on board, five in number, drowned.

MARINE DISASTERS AND LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY ON THE LAKES IN 1852.—The Buffalo papers publish a statement of Marine disasters during the past year, together with the loss of life and property caused by them.

The loss of property is large, being $992 659, which is $50,000 greater than any previous year. The loss of life is also large. The Express puts it at 200, which is probably considerably under the actual number. Many persons, who were competent to judge, put the number lost on the Atlantic as high as 300. Of 229 disasters during the year, seven occurred in the month of April, nineteen in May, twenty-four in June, fifteen in July, eighteen in August, twenty-one in September, twenty-seven in October, eighteen in November, (fifty-five in one gale on the 11th and 12th,) and fifteen in December. Six steamers, seven propellers, and thirty-five sail vessels, have gone out of existence entirely.

RECOGNITION BY FOREIGN POWERS OF THE EMPIRE OF FRANCE.—A Paris letter, of the 9th ult., to the NewYork Commercial Advertiser says:

The Envoy of the King of the Two Sicilies was the first to present his credentials to the Emperor. This he did two days before the proclamation, and before he could have applied for them to his sovereign and received a reply. These credentials were forwarded to him in blank six weeks ago, with directions to fill them up and present them whenever the occasion should require it. Lord Cowley, the British Embassador, followed in two days, and M. Firmin Rogier, the Belgian Envoy, the next morning. As I mentioned in my last, none of the representatives of foreign powers have seen or spoken to the Emperor without the renewal of their credentials. A heavy fall took place at the Bourse, day before yesterday, upon a rumor that Austria, Prussia and Russia would not acknowledge the Emperor, or rather his title of Napoleon III.

The Charge d'Affaires of Switzerland has presented his new credentials to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. He will not be presented to the Emperor, of course, in his capacity as charge. The credentials of the Spanish Minister, of the Dutch Envoy, and of the Minister Plenipotentiary of Sardinia, are on their way.

VERY PRETTY.—There are *friends* for the old maid—the universal aunt! Children love her, and kittens come and lie in the fire-shrine at her feet, and purr. There are pleasant homes where her presence is welcome, and by and by, some poor soul whom she has comforted will put a flower on her grave. But for the old bachelor—heavan help him, for man cares not for him.

THE TELEGRAPHIC FIRE ALARM IN BOSTON.—The Fire Alarm Telegraph of Boston has, since the commencement of cold weather in that city, begun to play some queer pranks, as we understand that in consequence of electricity in the atmosphere, or something else, it has undertaken to manage its own matters, and sound alarms upon its own account. From this source several false alarms have been given. The matter is under consideration, and all that can be done to keep *lightning* from playing mischief and creating false alarms will be done.

These facts fully demonstrate the superiority of the system of which Mr. T. S. Titcomb, of this city, is the inventor, and which has for some time past been under the consideration of Mr. J. O. Nixon and the other members of the Fire Committee in the Board of Assistant Aldermen. The principle of Mr. Titcomb's invention is the reverse of the Boston system, and as when not in operation the circuit is always open, the electricity in the atmosphere has no effect upon it whatever. We have, from examination, and from witnessing experiments of the most satisfactory character, become very much interested in this invention, and we feel assured that its adoption will prove a great benefit to the city.

FLORIDA GULF AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.—The Floridian and Journal, of the 25th ult., says that the bill to charter the Central, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, (from the St. Mary's or St. John's, on the Atlantic, to Pensacola Bay, on the Gulf,) has passed the House, and is now awaiting the action of the Senate of the Legislature now in session in Florida.

It provides (says the Floridian) for a subscription on the part of the State, of two-thirds of the amount of the internal improvement fund, when one hundred miles of the road shall have been completed. The money so subscribed to be expended in the continuation of the road. It is thought the bill will pass the Senate and become a law. But one vote was cast against it on its passage in the House. An important amendment, offered by Mr. Speaker Allison, tended largely to secure this extraordinary unanimity in that body.

IMPORTANT VERDICT IN AN ADVERTISING CASE.—The proprietor of the New York Courier and Enquirer has recovered a verdict of $300 in the Supreme Court of that State, against Henry J. Ibbotson, for advertising. It appears the advertisement, not being marked for any particular number of insertions, was permitted to remain in the paper 150 days, at $2 a day. The defence set up was chiefly that Mr. Ibbotson's orders in respect to the advertisement were not carried out. However, he took the Courier and Enquirer daily, and, as was presumed by the court, saw the advertisement in question, and should have notified the editor to alter or discontinue it. The court ruled that he should have given this notice, and not have expected to enjoy the benefit of the advertisement without paying for it.

A yellow fever panic broke out at Southampton, England, on the arrival there, on the 9th inst., of the West India mail steamer Medway. It having been ascertained that there had been five deaths from that disease on board during the passage from St. Thomas. The total number of cases on board had been seventeen. The Medway was at quarantine at last accounts.

Reports were rife that the fever had broken out in town, but the newspapers discredit them. The British West India steamer La Plata had also had fever on board. A good deal of excitement prevailed at Southampton in consequence of this unpleasant visitation.

THE PARDONING POWER.—The Governor of South Carolina has published a notice stating that he has made it an absolute rule that, hereafter, all petitions for the pardon of a criminal, must be accompanied by the report of the Judge who tried the case.

A RAG SELL.—Among the signs of "civilization" among our red brethren, the Minnesota Democrat says that in a council the other day with Gov. Ramsey, one of the Winnebago chiefs complained that the Chippewa Indians stole seventeen horses from his people some time ago, and what was worse, killed the horses, dried the meat and sold it to them for *jerked elk!*

Later from Texas

By the arrival, yesterday, of the steamship Mexico Cape Place, we have received Galveston papers to the 20th ult.

The Brazos and Trinity rivers are reported to be very low, and it was reported that several boats were aground.

The U. S. transport steamer Fashion landed eighty dragoon horses at Indianola, on the 19th ult. They were purchased in this city.

The San Antonio Ledger says that last year a therman farmer, in the vicinity of New Braunfels, cleared, from one acre, $500 worth of cigars. A merchant of Bremen, Germany, has pronounced the tobacco of Western Texas second to none but the Cuban for fumigating purposes, and adds his willingness and desire to secure the investment of $100 000 in the product. Several planters on the Medina will apply themselves to its cultivation the coming season.

The Odd Fellows and Masons have completed fine new Halls at Indianola.

The Houston Telegraph says that the engineer engaged in surveying the Houston and Austin Railroad, has completed his estimate for the grading of the first section of the road from that city to the Cypress, and he finds that the average cost of the earthwork will not exceed $800 a mile. The banks of the Cypress are found to be eighty feet above the surface at Houston. The distance is twenty-three miles, consequently the grade will not exceed four feet to the mile.

The San Antonio Western Texan has received later news from Eagle Pass. It says:

By a letter from Eagle Pass, received by a gentleman in this city, we learn that a short time since a party of Mexicans run off a lot of horses belonging on the other side of the Rio Grande. Ed. Stevens getting wind of the fact, went with a party of his friends and captured the horses. He then sent word to the Mexican commander that if he would send him his pistol and other articles taken from him at the time of his arrest, and $50, the horses would be delivered up. It is hardly necessary to say that the requisition was speedily complied with.

Judge Billings Doyle died at Liberty, Liberty county, on the 10th ult. Judge Gayle emigrated from Mobile to Texas in 1841, and was at the time of his death Acting Chief Justice of Liberty county.

One hundred and twenty German emigrants recently arrived at Indianola, and one hundred and twenty-five at Matagorda Bay. They are all direct from Bremen.

A Mexican tells the San Antonio Ledger, that Santa Anna is now in the city of Mexico, and that much ado is made over him. The Ledger does not vouch for the truth of the story, but is inclined to give some credence to it.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION—*Loss of Life.*—The steam packet A. Fuselier, Captain A. D. Denslow, which left New Orleans on Sunday, the 2d instant, bound for Attakapas, burst her boilers on Monday morning last, at 5 o'clock, when off Ship Island, killing outright Mr. Joseph Soler, first mate; J. McCullough, the second engineer, and five of the hands.

The clerk of the steamship Texas has furnished us with the following particulars:

Captain Benslow is badly wounded, having received a compound fracture in the left thigh, his shoulder dislocated, and otherwise injured.

The forword part and upper works of the steamer are a complete wreck.

At 2 e. m the steamship Texas, Capt. Jas. Lawless, on her way from Galveston to this port, discovering the critical condition of the Fuselier, immediately went to her assistance, and succeeded in taking off and bringing to this city all on board, with the exception of three who remained with the wreck.

J. R. Hawley, first clerk, Mr. Adams, second mate, and five hands, had gone ashore for assistance, previous to the arrival of the Texas at the scene of the disaster, and had not returned when she left.

The following is a list of those brought to New Orleans by the Texas:

Captain A. D. Denslow, badly injured; Thos. Lyon, first engineer, slightly injured; Luke Benslow, carpenter, slightly injured; Joseph Silver, watchman, badly scalded; William Turner, third engineer, badly scalded; one fireman, one deck hand, badly scalded and burnt; Mr. Pierre Labarre, passenger, not injured; Mr. Sam'l Megnen, second clerk, slightly injured.

The deck hand mentioned in this last died after arriving in the city.

ACRES OF PORK.—A correspondent of the Louisville Courier says that in East Louisville the five extensive pork houses have five or six acres of barreled pork, piled up three tiers high, in open lots. There are not less than six acres, which would make eighteen acres of barrels, if laid side by side, exclusive of land in barrels, and pork bulked down in the five pork houses, sheds, &c. Besides the above slaughtered hogs, there are five or six acres of live hogs in pens.

Dr. Kane has addressed a note to a Baltimore paper, correcting a statement made by many of the public presses, that he had been appointed a Lieutenant in the Navy, and, as such, would command the "Advance" in the new expedition to the Arctic or Polar seas, in search of Sir John Franklin. Dr. Kane has not received or solicited the commission stated, although the Government has conferred upon him the direction or command of the vessel named; part of the crew of which he will lead in a land exploration when the expedition shall have reached the point at which the ice becomes a barrier to the prosecution of the enterprise by sea. [Philadelphia Ledger.

MR. WEBSTER AND THE FRYEBURG ACADEMY.—A proposal has been made to enlarge this time-honored institution, at Fryeburg, Me., by an addition, to be called the "Webster School," and to erect an edifice bearing this name, with an endowment sufficient to make it a teacher's or a scientific and agricultural institute. This is the academy at which Mr. Webster taught school, from January, 1802, until August of the same year, at the rate of $350 per annum. On leaving it the trustees voted him a present of $5, as an acknowledgment of their sense of his services as a teacher.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—The Washington correspondent of the Charleston Evening News says: "The Washington Monument is now at about a fourth of its contemplated height. There is not that general response from the people which was anticipated, and the work, as a consequence, does not progress with the facility desired. After all, Congress will, by and by, be appealed to for an appropriation to complete the Monument."

TELEGRAPHIC EXPEDITION TO AUSTRALIA.—Among those who intend to leave this country for Australia, in a few days, is Mr. Samuel W. McGowan, late chief operator in the Morse-Buffalo Telegraph Line. He goes to the new El Dorado of the Pacific to introduce the magnetic telegraph in that distant region. It is the intention to build a line from Sydney to Melbourne, and afterwards to Adelaide, which will take the wires around the northern coast of that golden island, a distance of about one thousand miles.

The California trade of Boston, for the prosesent year, is over one hundred ships sent to San Francisco. Most of the ships have been new and magnificent clippers of great toonage, and the finest specimens of naval architecture in the world. Seventeen ships are now up for San Francisco. The vessels from Boston are mostly freighted, and very few are loading on the owners' account. Their cargoes consist of an infinite variety of articles—provisions, lumber, clothing, domestic manufactures of all kinds, and foreign goods.

AMERICAN STUDENTS IN A GERMAN UNIVERSITY.—A letter from a gentleman now studying in Gottingen, says that there are at present twelve Americans pursuing their studies at the "University of Gottlegen," eight of whom are engaged in chamistry. "One-third of the students in the Laboratory," he writes, "are Americans, and they are the most prouising of the lot. All who are here this winter are hard workers."

AN EXTRAORDINARY LAMP.—Among the list of late English patents, is one taken out by Mr. E. Whele, for a candle lamp of very novel character. The lamp has a dial or clock face, and as the candle burns, the hands mark the hours and minutes correctly, and a hammer strikes the time. As a chamber-light for a sick room, it marks the time, and can be set to strike at any given periods, when the patient requires attention.

FROM JAMAICA.—Dates from Kingston, Jamaica, to the 22d ult. have been received in NewYork by the steamer Uncle Sam. The British war steamer Dauntless had arrived at Carlisle Bay, from Port Royal, with 33 cases of yellow fever. Thirteen deaths had taken place on board, and thirteen on shore, among whom were nine officers. The fever had also broken out at St. Lucia, in the garrison. At St. Pierre, Martinique, the French dramatic company which had recently arrived lost sixteen of their number by the fever.

KINGSTON MARKETS—December 21.—Flour is quiet; holders of Philadelphia and Baltimore brands are firm at 32s. 6d @33s.; Baltimore cornmeal at 10s.; mess pork 102s.; beef was very difficult of sale; the supply was large and best brands sold at 40@50s. per half barrel; nothing done in bread; cornmeal was declining under the large supply.

ONE MONTH LATER FROM SANTA FE.—The St. Louis Republican of the 28th ult. contains a telegraphic dispatch from Independence, dated the 27th ult., which says: The Santa Fe mail, as heretofore, reached us in good time, on Thursday last. The news brought by it is unimportant. Business still dull. The spring trade may, however, open up more briskly.

Aubrey had started with his train to California, and five thousand sheep.

News from El Paso and the South is no later than you have received.

The Salt Lake mail for November has been much delayed, doubtless by snow, although some reports have reached us about the loss of the man in charge. We place little reliance in such reports, and hope they may prove untrue.

Our citizens have received intelligence of the transfer of lands to the Southwest route, and the loan of the State credit to the Pacific. It is not exactly in accordance with our anticipations, but satisfactory enough, and hope the directory may see their way clear to an immediate location.

VERITABLE PHENOMENA.—The *Jardin des Plantes*, Paris, lays present the object of great attraction in a very remarkable phenomenon of vegetation in the conservatory. On the 14th of October, a bamboo put forth a stem, which has already reached the enormous height of nineteen feet, having grown seven or eight inches each day during a month. What is also equally admired, by the numerous visitors who frequent the garden, is a superb carica-papaya, laden with fruit, of which some has arrived at maturity; and a plumeria, covered with blossoms, which will flower toward the end of winter.

PARIS CONCERTS.—The Marshal of Louisville has published a notice that he will prosecute any person giving a prize concert, as they are contrary to law.

New-Orleans Christian Advocate.

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From the Louisville Journal.

DEATH OF THE OLD YEAR.

BY FRANK GRAHAM.

Upon his couch of state the Old Year lies,
A stricken conqueror never more to rise;
The purple of the melancholy past
Is flowing round him while he ebbeth fast:
Beside him rest his sceptre and his crown—
Oh royalty the Old Year goeth down.

All calm we stand beside his dying bed,
No tears—no tears above his death we shed;
Beneath his iron footstep he hath crushed
The living ranks that to his rescue rushed;
And like a tyrant he hath trodden down
The noblest vassals of his regal crown.

His burried march hath rendered sere and bare
The lives that once like magic gardens were—
Like flowers that fall the hoary frost before,
The hopes and dreams he touched return no more:
His step hath been upon our bleeding hearts,
We should be false to weep as he departs.

Fold back the heavy curtain from the pane—
The mild-eight moon looks brightly down again.
But ere her splendors light another sky
The Old Year in his solemn grave will lie—
The Old Year, pause! that mighty name hath power
To strike us pale in life's most brilliant hour.

The pulses of his heart are almost past—
The cold sepulchral-stone will seal him fast,
Yet in the soul's best chamber darkly lies,
The portrait of the year with haunting eyes:
The monarchs of the earth lose power with breath,
But Time, old Time is strong long after death

There lieth gloom upon his stormy brow,
Through coming years to make our spirits bow:
And strength within those stern and solemn eyes—
The strength to waken slumbering agonies;
Upon his image he hath wreaked a spell—
A spell of memory dark as hope's farewell.

The stars roll on; their cold eyes never weep,
For though the year lies wrapt in his last sleep—
The royal year that from the spirit land,
Came down to wear the purple of command;
All crowned with mirth he came—with song and wine—
His reign on all hath marked a weary sign.

The heavens are still, as by death's cloudy shore
The angels stood to bear the Old Year o'er;
But earth rings loud and clear her joyous shout—
The reign of the Old Year is almost out;
Another of the princely years of time
Will don the mantle stained with grief and crime.

The sun may now a brighter promise wear—
Be still, oh earth! the Old Year was as fair;
The angels stand to guard us from his frown—
They cannot take away his kingly crown;
Why then mourn our grinding cares to see;
They speak—"redemption's in eternity."

ON THE RELATION OF INTELLIGENCE TO THE PIETY AND EFFICIENCY OF THE CHURCH.

[Concluded.]

II. The relation of intelligence to the efficiency of the Church in her co-operation with the world.

The papal dogma that the Church is supreme over all temporal States and legislation, however false and rejected, in reference to any organic Church, is both true and admitted of the spiritual body of Christ. The form has fallen off, but the principle survives in new and recognized authority. Secular councils appeal to the conscience of the Church with a care and deference never yielded to Rome, and it is nothing that the appeal is often unwilling or hypocritical. The leaven is penetrating the institutions and sentiments of the world, preparatory to that last process of spiritual chemistry in which the whole is to be leavened. Every recognition of a true principle in legislation, and every real amelioration in social life, is removing obstacles from the path of the gospel. There is evidently a certain mould of life and sentiment, which the spiritual activity of a renewed world would create, and into which it would grow up and develop, as the tree within its bark. If a false form is applied from without, like an iron bark, it will feel the compression, and yield an imperfect and unsymmetrical development. But in proportion as this outward form is perfect, corresponding to the natural form, or yielding to the swelling growth, will the advance be natural and easy. Just in proportion as the political and social organization of the world, and practical views and moral sentiments take the same form which they would have if religion was the sole power moulding thought and action, or in proportion as they yield unresistingly to her plastic power, she will find a rapid and beautiful expansion. No man can have a perfect Christian character, not only while he neglects known duty, but so long as false education, or confused ideas, permit the presence of spiritual or temporal evil, without his consciousness of its incongruity, his expression of his sensibility, or his energetic action. The Church will never have a perfect character so long as hereditary wrongs against God and man, traditional errors in morals and sentiments, bonumb her sensibilities, or form a check to her speaking out and acting out the fulness of the gospel. How gradually have the true principles of civil liberty and the evil of slavery, the spirit of the temperance cause, and of all social ameliorations, been eliminated in the notion and reception of the Church and the State! How much more healthy do we deem the spiritual tone of the American Church, that the corrupting and repressing influences of other national laws and habits are removed! Those who control the legislation and social reforms of this day should let the moral result, as well as the moral principle, of legislation, be not only an unconscious attainment, but the far-seen and calculated issue of prayerful wisdom. Yet what a wide range of information, what power and habit of comprehensive thought, is thus made requisite. Surely the Church needs the wisdom of the serpent.

Inspired by the example of the Church in the person of some of her noblest sons and daughters, irreligious men are devoting themselves with enthusiasm to the work of moral and social reform. But the awakened spirit, confining itself to mere temporal amelioration, shows rather an aversion to be identified with the Church, either in principles or enterprise. It may be philanthropy, but it will not be godliness. It goes forth through the Church as through the world, like an iconoclast of old, and is not over-anxious if it break an arch in smiting an idol. The Church may meet it either by blank denunciations, or, by showing a more excellent way, may retard the too-hurried movement by simple inertia, as a mere "brake" upon the car of progress; or she may lay down a new track, which leads more securely to the goal. The world is listening, though the Church be deaf and dumb. There is no form of infidelity so seductive as this philanthropic materialism. Its benefits are tangible and inspiring to men who have no conception of a spiritual need, and there is a grandeur in its comprehensive plans and perfect promises which fills the soul with chivalrous enthusiasm. Forgetful that the whole lifetime of Jesus was a preparation for the promise of the Father, and a parable of spiritual things, it exults in entire assimilation to him who made the dumb to speak and the lame to walk, and healed all of whatsoever plagues they had. Even if the Church were uninvaded, yet she must lose her controlling influence, and amid such masses of practical scepticism lie like a sunny isle chilled by surrounding icebergs, which blight though they can not penetrate. But within the Church there are hundred smitten with a deep sense of evils long endured, yet shrinking from the leaders most conspicuous in reform, and waiting for better guidance. They must have it, or they will turn from the reiteration of pure principles unapplied to those who show their faith by works. They must not only see what is wrong, but what is right. They must be able to meet sceptical philanthropists on their own ground. They must not only be told that without the pervading, vitalizing influences of religion, this "new creation" would be a world without an atmosphere; but they must see how their labors may avail beneath the hand of the Creator, and so in patience seem to hear it said: "The evening and the morning are [but] the fifth day," and wait until, in his own time, God shall pronounce it very good. Again, we conclude, how wide the knowledge, how clear the intelligence the Church demands!

III. The relation of intelligence to the efficiency of the Church in aggressive operations.

Both in co-operation with the world and in distinct enterprises, the Protestant Church of this country finds weakness as well as security in her democratic organization—democratic so far as regards practical interests. However the system may guard against small evils, yet it seriously impairs for the time being the power of energetic and far-seeing action. Like the republic, the Church has thrown off the supremacy of both despotism and aristocracy, and resolved all power and responsibility into the hands of the individual; but, unlike the State, has retained no checks against the results of popular ignorance or indifference. The mass of citizens may know very little about political economy and national expediences; but they must choose delegates, and may choose wise men, to deliberate for them, and their counsels are laws and their estimates are taxes. But the counsels of the Church on practical operations are purely advisory, and her estimates are referred to each member for ratification. The power of the keys may extort gold from the Romish communion, and the religious establishments of Europe may enforce exactions by civil law, and disburse their funds by government authority; but our Churches have neither the power of superstition nor of law. We have no hierarchy to marshal us to the polls when religious interest are involved in legislation, or to assess with authority, and plan and execute with secrecy and energy. We do not even yield to the law of majorities, or admit the argument of general consent. How obvious that the wisdom and knowledge formerly requisite in a leader of the Church militant is now essential to insure the co-operation of every soldier of the host. Only as each man sees, and feels, and wills aright, can Church operations be sustained and far-seeing and systematic.

A similar difficulty attends the efforts of the Church against the heresies and infidelity of the age. The assertion of the right of private judgment three centuries ago, involved a revolution which has scarcely passed its crisis. For a while, the spirit which spurned the papal anathema yet rested on the decisions of universities and the balance of great names. names. The Church militant set her champions against champions, as Israel against the Philistines. The result was for the time decisive. The host fled or pursued accordingly. And though the change has been rapid, not yet have men lost their reverence for authority and traditional opinions. It has been a blessed arrangement of God's wisdom that it is thus; for while no danger can attend the exercise of private judgment on all points, provided that, in the same proportion, each man is qualified to sift evidence and balance argument, yet, should they awake to full assertion of the right before thus trained, men would plunge into inextricable confusion and error. But awe of antiquity and official assertions is rapidly departing, and we fear especially that those who rely most upon the power of the pulpit do not realize the change in the position of the clergy. Personal esteem for their characters, and an intelligent respect for their office, are, perhaps, increasing; but the authority of their teaching rests only on their clearness and force of argument. It were less perplexing if the controversy thus confided to popular hands were only about Scripture doctrines, to be determined by proof-texts and popular metaphysics; but, in addition to these, we are involved in a contest with the arrogance of headlong physical science and a plausible mental philosophy. There is an exhilaration in the idea of detection and renunciation of old superstitions, and a perverseness of depraved nature, which render these assaults against the foundations of the Christian religion most congenial. If, among the thousands now harping upon some fragment of an infidel theory, some disjointed fact or asserted contradiction, there were a society who could understand the whole theory or relations of things when briefly explained they might soon be met. The accomplished engineer strikes his flag as soon as you take his outpost and command his citadel; but these controversial militiamen will crouch into some corner of a dilapidated fortress, and fancy themselves secure. Clearly as we see the truth that, when evidences are conflicting, men are bound to balance probabilities and search out the truth, yet they persuade themselves that they are excused from any action by their momentary confusion, and therefore perpetuate it. The Church membership must have information and true views upon these topics, or their confidence will tremble, and their moral force be lost. The world must feel that the Church knows its strength of position, and can prove it, not only on stated days and occasions, but in the familiar discussions of the field and the workshop. Those only who have been thrown into personal collision with the arguments of every class of society, can estimate the fatal influence of the cloud of half-truths and "little learning" which hangs over our land, and hovers round the Church.

It is an axiom in mental philosophy, that the sensibilities are invariably aroused by the presence of appropriate objects; and in proportion to their healthful susceptibility, will be the promptitude and energy of the response. It might seem, therefore, that the Church needs only an increase of religious sensibility to the claims upon her benevolence; but it is also true, that our sensibilities are excited only in proportion to the distinctness and vividness with which the object is presented. There is need, therefore, of a clear conception of the moral and spiritual destitution of the world in all its appealing reality. God has not designed that our labors in his cause should be merely in obedience to his command, but that they should be the spontaneous expression of feeling hearts; and men are never moved to action by vague generalizations and ghosts of ideas, but by facts, and statistics, and portrayals of the misery which awaits their sympathies. One day on board a shiver, or in a drunkard's home, would be worth months of general reflection on the sufferings of a wife forsaken, or the horrors of the middle-passage. The returned missionary and traveler thrill with emotion at the mention of distant misery, which are beside unimpassioned. Next to the power of witnessed destitution, or the remembrance in after years, is the force of minute portrayals of locality and circumstances, and the whole scene of wretchedness. Without this abiding conception, the appeals of the press or of the platform may awake a momentary sensibility, but can leave no permanent impression. We require, therefore, that the accurate and full information which sustains the zeal and animates the hopes of the leaders in these enterprises, social or spiritual, shall be imparted to the entire membership of the Church.

Yet even a realizing sense of temporal or spiritual destination, is not all the Church requires. To inevitable calamity we bow in silence, and have no heart to attempt benevolent impossibilities. Evils which the race is indignant to have borne so long, were, nevertheless, felt and uttered ages since, but sternly endured, as resulting from the very constitution of things and the will of the Creator. Even when prophecy foretells that the triumph shall be, not by human skill alone, but by the Spirit of God, the Church, seeing no divine march of things, into which it may throw its forces, waits in anguish and groans, "How long, O Lord, how long?" The thought of the seven hundred millions who have been swept into the grave, while the last thirty years of missionary labor were hardly securing a few thousands, and yet another generation hurrying from us, paralyzes the rising energy. We leave action for prayer. But let the Church once feel that she is laboring in the order of that Providence which delights to prepare, in secrecy and slowness, the sudden wonders of his power; which, when the set time is come, can concentrate all political interests and all commercial enterprises, all of earthly as well as of spiritual influence, to the downfall of all empire and all superstition that would oppose his gospel, and her heart will grow strong in expectation of Him that will come and will not tarry. Let her study that wisdom in which the Jewish Church, scattered, and peeled, and half-heathenized among the nations for weary years, was suddenly made the medium of transition to the heart of heathenism itself. Mark how gradually over the Church, in those dark ages, the cloud of falsehood and superstition gathered, until, in the stifled air, all life seemed sinking, when at once the thunder burst over Germany, and, pealing over Switzerland and France, broke against the Pyrenees and Apennines; rolling northward, it swept over Denmark and Sweden; and reverberating through England, lingered longest among the Grampian hills, and gave sunshine and the pure breath of life. Show how, as along the borders of a western prairie, one may kindle fires at early dawn which in the dampness seem to smoulder, and with slow progress spread but a gradual warmth through the wide-spread verdure; so God is kindling, along the shores of continents and around the isles, a line of fires which may smoulder and spread slowly, until there comes—"the wind that bloweth where it listeth," and the quickened flame sweep like a tide of glory over the heathen world. If the faith of the Church be weak, let her sight be clear. She will not withhold her treasures nor her noblest blood, when she feels that "redemption draweth nigh." With all the piety of the Church, we must have comprehensive views, to reason upon all events of the past, and all changes of the present, and all prospects of the future. How can such breadth of view, such extent of information, be gained, but by careful and diligent study?

INDIAN EDUCATION.—In the late council between the Winnebago chiefs and Gov. Ramsey, Big Bear said that he did not want to see any more schools among his people, because, said he afterwards, education makes the young women bad, and the young men too lazy to hunt, and too much like some of the pale faces to speak the truth, keep sober, or behave themselves like honest. Winnebagoes. Big Bear is considered one of the best men in [Minnesota Dem.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

[Special correspondence of Advocate.]

LONDON, December 10, 1842.

On the 18th of last month, our DUKE was interred with solemn pomp and "circumstance" unparalleled. Not many days before, your WEBSTER, a great man, and famous also, though not elevated on so high and unapproached a pinnacle of glory as our warrior and statesman, was laid in his retired grave, amid mourning scarcely less deep, and equally national, though not so world-universal in the echo of its voice and the shadow of its cloud, and incomparably less ostentatious in its ceremonial. But a little before, and HENRY CLAY descended to his grave, and was joined to the generation of his fathers. With Wellington, has disappeared the last, as the wisest and greatest, of the old regime of statesmen and great officials identified with the career of Britain during the last war, and with the long-subsisting dynasty of Tory rule in the Cabinet. With Clay and Webster, again, we are told, that the old and able and famous school of Whig Federalists has disappeared in your country. So times change, as generations pass away. Things, indeed, it is said, run in cycles, and so they do. Yet amid the ever-recurring cycles, there is still a constant progress; even as the forest tree, while it yearly sheds its leaves and renews its bloom, yet every year takes deeper root, and shows a larger growth.

Yes, the world moves on. And hence it is, that in this country, Protection, at length, is both dead and buried. It was publicly interred at St. Stephens, Westminster, not many days ago; and while Peelites, Whigs and Radicals exulted over its corpse, its cowardly retainers and friends had not even the decency to act as pall-bearers or to mourn in its train, but submitted, with culprit air, after witnessing the cool and contemptuous dissection of the dead, to grace the triumph of their foes in its ignominious interment. Never was humiliation greater or more bitter than that of Mr. D'Israeli in the recent debate. The persevering malignity with which, for his adoption of the Free Trade principle, he had pursued the late Sir Robert Peel, gave peculiar poignancy to the disgrace of his recent surrender. However, the up-shot of the whole is, that in Britain, Protection is forever numbered with the things that were, and as impossible to be resuscitated as the Feudal System or old-fashioned Toryism.

And in America, too, we British are told that Free Trade, as well as Democracy, has triumphed, in the person of your present President. The coincidence is worth noting, whatever be our opinions as to the principles involved, or the worth and general policy of the persons who represent them.

You remember the Russell and Palmerston split last New Year, which, in fact, led to the breaking up of the last Government. It has since been said that Russell and Palmerston have again coalesced. But the late debate on Free Trade shows that at present, at least, these two great chiefs are by no means at unison. And on this occasion, as in the case of the Militia Bill, Palmerston has so acted as to rescue the present Ministry from immediate and unconditional overthrow, without any committal of himself to them or any sacrifice to his own consistency—to cause the defeat of Lord John and his immediate followers, and to secure a brilliant success to himself. The Derby-D'Israeli party, at present, are, of course, the inheritors and representatives of that embittered animosity against Sir Robert Peel, which has characterized the "country-party" ever since the session of 1846, when Peel passed his great Free Trade measure, and put an end to the monopoly in corn. Sir Robert they have been accustomed to call a traitor. Lord Derby, indeed, never spoke in any personal or bitter way of the deceased statesman. But D'Israeli was his most truculent and unscrupulous satirist and enemy, and the party in general spoke and felt as I have stated. And the Free Trade measure they have been accustomed to denounce as impolitic, grossly unjust, and most disastrous to the interests of the country. Yet, on entering into office, this same party has made no attempt to restore Protection. Nay, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, (D'Israeli,) in making his financial statement last spring, really stood metamorphosed at once into a Free Trader, and delivered a speech, plagiarized both in argument and style, from the man whom he had reviled. Sir Robert's conversion to Free Trade took place when he was at the head of a great and able array of followers, and commanded a majority in both houses, and when, if he had been a slave to party feeling or personal ambition, or had valued the reputation of consistency more than the good of his country, he would, as he could, have upheld himself, his credit, (for the moment at least,) his personal and party attachments, and his power, by suppressing his convictions and maintaining Protection. But he sacrificed his reputation with very many, his friendship with some, the devoted partizanship of his followers, his own long-professed opinions, and (in the end) his office, and his chieftainship in the Senate, to do what he believed to be due to the industry, and needful to the prosperity, of his country. Whereas D'Israeli, and such as he, have changed their political and commercial creed in a trice from a consciousness of impotence to carry out their principles in the free of the country, and—to keep their place. The contrast certainly is great, and, in the recent debate on Villiers' motion, Villiers and his friends, (Lord John Russell and Cobden being the leaders of that side,) were resolved to point the contrast in the most emphatic, and, of course, to the Government, the most palaful way, by calling upon the House to pronounce Peel's measure of 1846 a "wise, just and beneficent" measure. To do this with a good grace was too much even for Benjamin D'Israeli's versatility and power of face, and the Government accordingly determined directly to oppose this motion, and to stake their existence as a Cabinet upon the issue of this debate. It was time for "their credit to do this, perhaps prudent also, as there are many who, though not with the present ministry, are far from wishing to see Russell again in office. D'Israeli's counter-motion merely admitted that Free Trade had, in connection with other causes, contributed, through cheapness of provisions, to promote the comfort of the masses of the population, and declared that, having been now affirmed by the decisive vote of the country, it must be accepted by Parliament as a principle of commercial economy not to be reversed. This was the neatest way of extricating his party from the difficulties of their position. This contains an ambiguous resolution, pronounced nothing as to the abstract principle of Free Trade, and said nothing about the Bill of '46. Still, if the contest had eventually turned merely on these two motions, no doubt the Ministers would have been defeated and Villiers' motion carried. But Palmerston came forward with an intermediate proposition, which, while it affirmed, in distinct language, that the present comfort and prosperity of the country are "mainly the result of recent (Free Trade) legislation," said nothing specific about the odious Peel Measure of 1846, and left untouched the question of "compensation" to any classes which might have incidentally injured by that legislation. The difference between this motion and that of Villiers' is not very important. The latter was an emetic, the former a purgative and alterative. To take either must have been not only nauseous to the taste, but very unpleasant in the effect produced upon the system, of those condemned to take it. Finding, however, that there was no alternative between swallowing one of these draughts, and leaving office, D'Israeli and his followers decided to gulp the purgative, and decline to take, on the floor of the House, the emetic. Lord Palmerston's gentlemanly consideration in offering to gentlemen a draught which, though sufficiently powerful and unpleasant, was yet as mildly prepared by the aristocratic physician as the case would admit, seems to have been well taken by the party; for the enormous majority by which the Free Traders consented, and they themselves humbly submitted to Lord Palmerston's proposal, they even count, it would seem, as a triumph for themselves! Yet surely, even in its mitigated form, the humiliation was most complete, and the mortification of the defeated party must have been most intense. Mr. Villiers' motion lost in a fuller house than has almost ever been known, by a majority of thirty-three. The final minority in favor of pure and proper protection was reduced to the poor total of fifty-three. So has Peel been avenged, and the bitter personality of D'Israeli been punished. So has Russell been distanced, and Palmerston triumphed.

This great debate, however, was but a prelude to the real business of this brief week's session. On Friday last the Budget came out. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a speech of five hours' length, but sustained in interest throughout with his accustomed ability, made his "financial statement." And, although his statement and proposals contain nothing original, yet so well has the Minister availed himself of appropriate ideas and suggestions, thrown out, at different times, by various statesmen and senators, so skilfully has he pieced the whole together, and so aptly has he provided for the tastes and claims of conflicting parties, that it is impossible to deny to his statement the praise of great ability, not merely as a speech, but as a statesmanlike proposal. It is, indeed, for this kind of thing that the versatile genius of D'Israeli, and his power of mental assimilation eminently fit him. He is not a profound man, but he is emphatically a *clever man*. He has to a good extent, and far as possible, met the views of the party which brought him into power (Protection in any shape being now out of the question) by proposing to do away with many vexatious and unreasonable imposts which shamefully interfered with the prosperity of the shipping interest, especially the coasting trade; and to reduce one half the duty on malt and hops. This is practically something like compensation for Free Trade. By the latter of these proposals, also, he gratifies the "licensed victuallers" and publicans, and the masses of the population in general, and does some little to atone for the proposed doubling and extension of the house-tax, which will, of course, chiefly fall upon the towns. He further recommends a gradual reduction of the duty on tea to only 1s. per lb. which will please every body. The income tax is to be extended to incomes of £100 a year and upward, and in part to Ireland, which has hitherto exempt from this burden. This will please nobody. A distinction is to be made between income derived from property and that derived from industry. Some concessions and provisions and provisions are to be made advantages to the Colonial Interest. From the surplus revenues of the present year means will accrue for strengthening the navy and the national defences.

This rough sketch will give you some idea of the comprehensive and able scheme of our present Ministry. It was of course prepared in anticipation of the decision in favor of Free Trade which took place a few days earlier. The scheme has a national, a patriotic look, which will help it much. It will please the landed interest, and the shipping interest, and the manufacturing masses. It can hardly much displease the manufacturers themselves. But the middling and lower class of tradesmen and salaried clerks will be the most likely to object to it strongly. Though even these will find some counterbalance in the greater cheapness of tea and table-beer.

The debate on the Budget comes on to-night, and after a general decision on the principle of the measure has been given by House, Parliament will be adjourned until after Christmas.

Emigration is still going on faster than ever. Wages here are rising, and at the same time gold from Australia is rapidly flowing into the country. Every interest is doing well, most are greatly prospering.

The Rev. R. Young has arrived (ten days ago) in London from Lisbon. All the mission party follow him, and will be here in a few days. The Packet Company give them a fresh start, and another passage in a more likely vessel, paying all expenses.

The Deputation to Florence in behalf of the Madial has returned, and their report to the Protestant Alliance as to the issue of their mission has been published. Eminent as they were for rank and character, and representative though they were of the Protestantism not only of Britain, but of France, Germany, Holland, Switzerland and Prussia, his "Imperial and Royal Highness," in a communication as stiff and formal as was at all consistent with courtesy, and as haughty and sky-high as though this petty prince had been the arbiter of kingdoms, has, through his minister, refused to admit the Deputation to an interview, or even to receive the address which the Deputation requested leave to present to him. The Earl of Ilsden had, however, permission (and none but he) to visit the prisoners in their cells. He proceeded to Lucca first, where he saw and conversed with Rosa Madiai, and in a day or two after, to Volterra, a lofty fortress overhanging the sea, fifty miles from Lucca, where he had an interview with her husband, Francesco Madiai. The latter he found ill, and the former very delicate. Both have suffered much from their fifteen month's confinement, and it is to be feared that, if Francesco's condition is not altered before long, his constitution must give way. The prisoners fare poorly, but have air and light, and are not unkindly treated. This affair has made a great sensation on the Continent. The King of Prussia, to his infinite honor, sent a special ambassador, with an autograph letter, to the Duke to represent his views and feelings on this subject. Other crowned heads have not been wanting in the conveyance, though less directly, of their sentiments. The deputation of Christian gentlemen, of so many nations, headed by two English Earls, and including several continental nobles, on purpose to intercede in the case of persons so humble—a traveling courier and his wife—imprisoned for the private exercise of their Bible-reading and Protestant religion, has produced a profound sensation in Italy, and has not a little astonished and confounded the small sovereign who, by an intolerable outrage on the plainest rights of his fellow-men, has raised himself, in a moment, from a position of insignificance, to one of most unenviable notoriety. And the effect of these circumstances on the struggling Protestantism which exists in the very heart of Italy, is likely to be very important. Every where Lord Roden and his companions found themselves in possession of the lively sympathy and almost the veneration of those with whom they had intercourse, or among whom they moved. These feelings were unmistakably manifest in the streets of Florence, and though, for the present, the priest-ridden prince not only refuses to recede, but rather authorizes fresh imprisonments for similar causes, he will be compelled to yield at last. He thought to strike a deadly terror into the heart of young Protestant Italy, but he will rather evoke into action all its hidden life. The Princes of Florence and of Naples, for bigotry and despotism, have now no rivals.

Of the floods that have devastated the Continent and our own island I need not tell you. Such a season is scarcely remembered. We are now paying far dry spring and hot summer. In Methodism here there is nothing new. Across the Channel an ordinance, the effect of which is directly to prohibit the colportage of Bibles and religious tracts, is said to have been promulgated by order of "His Imperial Majesty." But I must not transgress my province. These news reach you another way.

X. Y.

"ONE SIN MAY DESTROY THE SOUL."—It was during a precious season of reviving mercy in N——, that a whole family, consisting of a father and mother and two children, who sat under my ministry, were awakened simultaneously by the Spirit of the Lord. It was a highly respectable as well as amiable family, and soon the mother, with the son and daughter, were rejoicing in hope.

Subbath after Subbath the father would stop to walk with me after church and converse freely and with tears about his soul, and I wondered why he, too, did not find the Saviour precious, as did the others of his household. At last I was informed by some friends, that he was in the habit of using intoxicating drinks. [illegible] receiving this intelligence, I went immediately to see him. Soon he came in, and I saw at once by his glassy eyes and his indistinct and incoherent conversation, that he was intoxicated.

Taking him by the arm I led him into his garden, and said to him, with deep emotion, "Sir, you have been drinking; and I now tell you, that if you do not abandon it, you will lose your soul." He replied, "I do not drink any thing stronger than beer, cider, and wine; and Dr. ——— says this is not wrong." "I care not," said I, "what Dr. ——— says, or any one else; it is clear to me, that unless you abandon them you will lose your soul."

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[illegible]

Christian Advocate.

[illegible] per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

[illegible]y Morning, January 15

WEARY WORSHIPPERS.

A word of reproof to these, and a crumb of comfort, too, if they will receive it. Saving time and doing things quick has got into the sanctuary. In performing its solemn ceremonies, a "quick" is the word with many of this age. They are "fast men" even in religion. The [illegible] drawn out into the amplitude of seven days, is too long for them; the hymns [illegible] long; the Bible readings too [illegible] become too long. We have even heard complaints that the minister went rather tediously through the administration of the Lord's Supper!

These worshippers are too soon weary—in well doing. They are restless, and look at their watches. If they have any, or turn a glance to the Church clock, if there be one. All [illegible] wish is to say, "It is time to have done with it; this is a dull business; when shall we be through with it?"

We would [illegible] whether this haste is [illegible] and whether this impatience of divine with an appreciation and a proper engaged Moses in a hurry to went where God talked and his companion the Mount on which manifested himself! Nay, good to be there. They [illegible] tabernacles, and thought in those heavenly places in Christ Do these weary worshippers ever sing and they sing!

[illegible] would say to [illegible] stand here all day," etc.

It was not [illegible]ly: Our ancestors had very [illegible] Baillie, in describing an assembly of divines in [illegible] from nine to five gra- Dr. Twisse had begun with a Mr. Marshall prayed *large two* divinely confessing the sins of the a wonderful, prudent, and After, Mr. Arrowsmith hour—then a psalm; thereafter, prayed *near two hours*, and Mr. Seaman an hour, and Mr. Seaman *two hours*—then a psalm; after, brought them to a sweet con- confessed in the assembly, faults to be remedied, and the preach against all sects, espe- Baptists and Antinomians. closed with a short prayer and

SCHOOL FOR MUTES.

[illegible] the Bishop and the Lon- [illegible] we enjoyed the pleasure, a [illegible] age or visited, the Louisiana State Rouge. This in- [illegible]ness, is in [illegible]ing, [illegible] been established only last year. It [illegible] the old Baton Rouge College. Mr. Bivins, of Attakapas, had the honor of [illegible] Rouge. A grant of twenty- [illegible] dollars was made by the Legis- [illegible] to begin with. Larger appropriations [illegible] as the institution develops. The [illegible] of Commissioners is composed of intel- [illegible] and energetic gentlemen, and they [illegible] well in calling to the principal- [illegible] Rev. Mr. Brown, who has had expe- [illegible] in this business. Mr. B. talks so well [illegible] sounds, and uses his fingers so con- [illegible], we were surprised to find him using [illegible] as well as he did in a brief address [illegible].

[illegible]ly eleven pupils have entered. The [illegible] opened on the 2nd of December last. [illegible] was satisfactory to the auditors [illegible] mental knowledge in deaf children also have some [illegible] is going on in the political

A bright looking boy, from Assump- [illegible], about twelve or fourteen years [illegible] Ashes, being asked "What is the [illegible] wrote on the slate, in a Gen. M. Fillmore."

[illegible] of Mr. Hanson [illegible] They brought down the [illegible] We no longer won- [illegible] contend- with [illegible] with [illegible] this, and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

General Intelligence.

NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR.—It is well known that the universal "go ahead" Yankee nation has determined not to be outdone by John Bull, and has, therefore, concluded to get up a World's Fair on its own account. Thus far, the auguries of its success are favorable. Foreign Governments have responded warmly to the information of the design, and our own Government has offered every facility and encouragement in its power. The Fair is to be opened at New York, on the second day of May next. The preparations are upon a scale in proportion to the magnitude of the idea. The American Crystal Palace will cover four acres of ground.

In another column the auxiliary committee for the Southwestern States publishes a brief, practical, business-like circular of directions. The gentlemen comprising the committee are residents of New Orleans, and are well known as possessing every qualification of zeal, intelligence and industry. The Chairman of the Committee on Address has the advantage of careful study of the World's Fair at London.

LOW PRESSURE BOATS.—Copl. Shute, of New Orleans, has contracted in New York for a new boat for the Vicksburg trade. She is to have low pressure engines at a cost of $60 000, and the hull to cost $35.000.

A planter near Franklin, La., has gathered this season, eleven hundred and seventy-seven bushels of sweet potatoes, from three acres of land—and left behind, he says, enough to fatten about forty hogs.

AN OFFICE WORTH HAVING.—The fees of ex-Governor of New York, who has just retired from public life, amounted to nearly $14.000 for the past year, and it is said the ex-official gave a sumptuous entertainment on New Year's eve, to a few persons connected with the daily press of the city.

THE MARTHA WASHINGTON AFFAIR.—The steamer Martha Washington conspiracy case is progressing at Columbus, Ohio. The testimony is very strong against the defendants. The statement of Tilley, the partner of Chaplin, (at the time of the transaction,) made upon his death bed, has been admitted as evidence. It gives the particulars of the transaction, and apparently makes all the parties under arrest guilty of the charges preferred against them. The greatest excitement exists in regard to the affair.

A FUND FOR THE ERECTION OF CHURCHES.—An extensive organization has been effected among the various congregational churches throughout the country, for the purpose of raising funds to be applied in the erection of churches in the West, or the assistance of those already established. The money is to be distributed equally among all the churches, $300 being the largest amount which will be given to any one church. The sum to be raised must not be less than $60,000, but it is said that twice that amount has been collected already.

In New York city alone, a large amount was contributed for the purpose on Sunday last. In Dr. Cheever's church the collection amounted to about $1500, and in the Tabernacle to more than $1000. In Brooklyn, the Rev. Mr. Beecher's congregation subscribed $2500, and nearly $1800 were collected in the church of which the Rev. Mr. Storrs is pastor. The well known New York merchants have, it is said, offered to subscribe $10,000, should $50.000 be realized.

WOOL IN THE UNITED STATES.—The Economist says: "By recent scientific researches on the part of Peter A. Brown, Esq., of Pennsylvania, it has been established that the United States can outrival the world in wool as in cotton. Thus Spanish sheep, yielding naturally wool 2000 to the inch, carried to England, degenerated to 900 to the inch, and brought to the United States recovered to 2100, or finer than the original. The fact being once established that our climate and soil produce finer wool than other countries, will give to our manufactures inevitably the superiority in cloths, if the manufacturer is allied in his interest to the grower."

Commodore Charles W. Morgan, who died at Washington a few days since, where he had lately assumed command of the Navy Yard, succeeding Commodore Ballard was the tenth Captain on the Navy list. His age could not have been far from sixty years. Captain Morgan is represented as having been the very soul of uprightness and honor, and was an ornament to the Navy. His services since the war with England have been on the peace establishment, in the command of naval stations at home or of single vessels at sea. He had for some years past been in command of the Mediterranean squadron. To all of these positions he had formed many strong friendships by the courtly and cordiality of his character, and the accomplishments and graces which ever signalized him as a gentleman and officer. Captain Morgan was twice married. His first wife was Miss Read, of South Carolina. The second he married abroad, we believe, and she survives him. He died on the day following that on which the resolution was offered by Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, in the Senate of the United States, to enquire into his conduct, in certain particulars, as Commodore of the Mediterranean squadron.

THE CALORIC SHIP ERICSSON.—It is now one-fifth of a century since Captain Ericsson first brought his caloric engine before the scientific world in London, and it had already been a favorite subject of speculation and reflection with him for many years. The invention excited very general interest, but his main principle was condemned as unsound and untenable by nearly all the scientific men of the day, with the exception of the celebrated Dr. Andrew Ure and Professor Farday. Nothing is at the same moment invented and perfected, and the practical success of the new engine was retarded in consequence of the destruction of its pistons, valves and other working parts, by the oxidation consequent upon the high temperature which it was necessary to keep up in its circulating medium. For twenty years Captain Ericsson has devoted himself, with the enthusiasm of genius and the patient application of science, to the removal of these difficulties and the perfection of his oil-important invention. It has been with him the amusement as well as the work of a lifetime.

DEATHS OF AMERICANS ABROAD.—Information has been received at the Department of State, of the death at London, November 30, of Abraham P. Gibson, for many years Consul of the United States at St. Petersburgh. The U. S. Consul at Elsinenr reports the death of Captain S. B. Reed, and of Charles Claxton.

FEMALE TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.—We see it stated in the papers that the following ladies are telegraph operators—Miss Susan R. Sutherland, in Newark, N. Y.; Miss Electa M. Sheldon, in Jackson, Michigan; Miss Farnsworth, in Concaut, Ohio; Mrs. Fleming, in Newark, Ohio; Miss Wood, in Athlon, Ohio, and a young lady in Dover, N. H.

COMMON SCHOOLS IN PENNSYLVANIA.—We learn from the school report just made to the Pennsylvania Legislature, that there are in that State 9099 common schools, with 7860 male, and 3853 female teachers, and 267,659 male, and 213.719 female scholars. The average cost of teaching each scholar is 42 cents per month, and the total cost of instruction $743.546. The whole amount of school tax levied last year was $982.196, besides the sum of $158,958 appropriated by the Legislature.

THE LATE AMOS LAWRENCE.—It is stated that Mr. Lawrence has, for several years past, given away in charity more than his income. He was busily engaged for several days before his death in packing up clothing and other necessaries for poor and deserving objects. Within a few weeks, he enclosed $100 to a young clergyman of limited means, who had lost his wife, and whom he supposed to be in straitened circumstances.

MEDICINE AND THE RECLAIMED LANDS IN ARKANSAS.—The reclaimed lands in Arkansas, from laying the Mississippi, are enough for a small State or principality. The work done opposite Memphis presents a new and fertile country of large extent, to give future growth to that already flourishing city. More than four millions of acres have been reclaimed, and the work done this season, and yet to be done, will give entire security, says the Memphis Enquirer, to the whole cost, from the Missouri line to St. Helena.

LOUIS NAPOLEON.—"Louis Napoleon," says Victor Hugo, "is a man of middle height, cold, pale, slow in his movements, having the air of a person not quite awake. He has published, as we mentioned before, a tolerable treatise on artillery, and is thought to be acquainted with the manoeuvering of cannon. He is a good horseman. He speaks drawlingly, with a slight German accent. His histrionic abilities were displayed at the Eglington tournament. He has a thick moustache, covering his smile, like that of the Duke d'Artois, and a dull eye, like that of Charles IX."

EVILS OF SMOKING.—A leading medical practitioner at Brighton, England, has lately given a list of sixteen cases of paralysis, produced by smoking, which came under his own knowledge, within the last six months.

Large quantities of lard are being put up this season at Madison and Cincinnati, in tin cans, which are sealed like cans of oysters. They hold as much as lard kegs, cost less, and it is believed are better adapted for the purposes in every particular. They pack closer, and the lard will keep better, so the papers say.

HUMBOLDT.—German papers announce that Herr Humboldt has completed a fourth volume of his "Cosmos;" and the manuscript being in the printer's hand, it is expected that it will shortly make its appearance.

Last Will and Testament of Daniel Webster.

The Boston Courier publishes Mr. Webster's Will entire, as follows:

IN THE NAME OF ALMIGHTY GOD:

I, DANIEL WEBSTER, of Marshfield, in the County of Plymouth, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Esquire, being now confined in my house with a serious illness—which considering my time of life, is undoubtedly critical—but, being nevertheless in the full possession of all my mental faculties, do make and publish this my last Will and Testament.

I commit my soul into the hands of my Heavenly Father, trusting in his infinite goodness and mercy.

I direct that my mortal remains be buried in the family vault at Marshfield, where monuments are already erected to my deceased children and their mother. Two pieces are marked for other monuments, of exactly the same size and form. One of these, to cost $1 per cubic foot, is to be for me, and perhaps I may leave an epitaph. The other is for Mrs. Webster. Her ancestors, and all her kindred lie in a far distant city. My hope is that after many years she may come to my side and join me and others whom God hath given me.

I wish to be buried without the least show or ostentation, but in a manner respectful to my neighbors, whose kindness has contributed so much to the happiness of me and mine, and for whose prosperity I offer sincere prayers to God.

Concerning my worldly estate, my Will must be anomalous and out of the common form, on account of the state of my affairs. I have two large real estates. By marriage settlement, Mrs. Webster is entitled to a life estate in each, and after her death they belong to my heirs. On the Franklin estate, so far as I know, there is no incumbrance except Mrs. Webster's life estate. On Marshfield, Mr. Samuel Frothingham has an unpaid balance of a mortgage, now amounting to twenty-five hundred dollars. My great and leading wish is to preserve Marshfield, if I can, in the blood and name of my family. To this end, it must go in the first place to my son, Fletcher Webster, who is hereafter to be the humediate prop of my house, and the general representative of my name and character. I have the fullest confidence in his affection and good sense, and that he will heartily concur in any thing that appears to be for the best.

I do not see, under present circumstances of him and his family, how I can now make a definite provision for the future beyond his life. I propose, therefore, to put the property into the hands of Trustees, to be disposed of by them as exigencies may require.

My affectionate wife, who has been to me a source of so much happiness, must be tenderly provided for. Care must be taken that she has some reasonable income. I make this Will upon the faith of what has been said to me by my friends, at means which will be found to carry out my reasonable wishes. It is best that Mrs. Webster's life interest in the two estates be purchased out. It must be seen what can be done with friends at Boston, and especially with the contributors to my life annuity. My son-in-law, Mr. Appleton, has most generously requested me to pay little regard to his interests or to those of his children; but I must do something and enough to manifest my warm love and attachment to him and them. The property here to be spared for the purpose of buying out Mrs. Webster's life interest under the marriage settlement in Franklin, which is very valuable, properly, and which may be sold under prudent management, or mortgaged for a considerable sum.

I have also a quantity of valuable land in Illinois, at Peru, which ought to be immediately seen after. Mr. Edward Curtis and Mr. Blatchford and Mr Franklin Haven know all about my large debts, and they have undertaken to see to once whether those can be provided for, so that these purposes may probably be carried into effect.

With these explanations, I now make the following provisions, namely:

ITEM. I appoint my wife, Caroline LeRoy Webster, my son, Fletcher Webster, and H. M. Blatchford, Esq., of New York, to be the Executors of this Will. I wish my said Executors and also the Trustees hereinafter named, in all things relating to finance and pecuniary matters, to consult with my valued friend Franklin Haven; and in all things respecting Marshfield, with Charles Henry Thomas, always an intimate friend, and one whom I love for his own sake and that of his family; and in all things respecting Franklin, with that true man, John Taylor; and I wish them to consult, in all matters of law, with my brethren and highly esteemed friends Charles P. Curtis and George T. Curtis.

ITEM. I give and devise to James W. Paige and Franklin Haven, of Boston, and Edward Curtis, of New York, all my real estate in the towns of Marshfield, in the State of Massachusetts, and Franklin, in the State of New Hampshire, being the two estates above mentioned, to have and to hold the same to them and their heirs and assigns, for ever, upon the following Trusts, namely:

First. To mortgage, sell or lease so much thereof as may be necessary to pay to my wife, Caroline LeRoy Webster, the estimated value of her life interest, heretofore secured to her thereon by marriage settlement, as is above recited, if she shall elect to receive the valuation in piece of the security with which these estates now stand charged.

Secondly. To pay to my said wife from the rents and profits and income of the said two estates, the further sum of five hundred dollars per annum during her natural life.

Thirdly. To hold, manage and carry on the said two estates, or so much thereof as may not be sold for the purpose aforesaid, for the use of my son, Fletcher Webster, during his natural life, and after his decease to convey the same in fee to such of his descendants as the majority of the said Trustees may elect, they acting therein with my son's concurrence, if circumstances admit of his expressing his wishes, otherwise acting upon their own discretion; it being my desire that the son, Ashburton Webster take one, and his son, Daniel Webster, Jr., the other of the said estates.

ITEM. I direct that my wife, Caroline LeRoy Webster, bure, and I hereby give to her, the right, during her life, to reside in my mansion house at Marshfield when she wishes to do so, with my son, to ease he may reside there, or in his absence; and this I do, not doubting my son's affection for her or for me, but because it is due to her that she should reside at the right of both her husband

ITEM. I give and bequeath to the said James W. Paige, Franklin Haven and Edward Curtis all the books, plate, pictures, statuary and furniture, and other personal property in my mansion house at Marshfield, except such articles as are hereinafter otherwise disposed of, in trust to preserve the same in the mansion house for the use of my son Fletcher Webster during his life, and after his decease to take over and deliver the same to the person who will then be owner of the estate of Marshfield; it being my desire and intention that they remain attached to the house while it is occupied by any of my name and blood.

ITEM. I give and bequeath to my said wife all my furniture which she brought with her on her marriage, and the silver plate purchased of Mr. Rush, for her own use.

ITEM. I give, devise and bequeath to my said Executors all my other real and personal estate, except such as is hereinafter described and otherwise disposed of; to be applied to the execution of the general purposes of this Will, and to be sold and disposed of, or left and used at Marshfield, as they and the said Trustees may find to be expedient.

ITEM. I give and bequeath to my son Fletcher Webster all my law books, wherever situated, for his own use.

ITEM. I give and bequeath to my son-in-law Samuel A Appleton my California watch and chain for his own use.

ITEM. I give and bequeath to my grand-daughter Caroline LeRoy Appleton the portrait of myself by Healey which now hongs in the south-east parlor at Marshfield, for her own use.

ITEM. I give and bequeath to my grand-son Samuel A Appleton my gold snuff-box with the head of General Washington, all my fishing-tackle, and my Seldon and Wilmot guns, for his own use.

ITEM. I give and bequeath to my grand-son Daniel Webster Appleton my Washington medals for his own use.

ITEM. I give and bequeath to my grand-daughter Julia Webster Appleton the clock presented to her grand-mother by the late Hon. George Blake.

ITEM. I appoint Edward Everett, George Ticknor, Cornelius Conway Felton and George Ticknor Curtis to be my Literary Executors; and I direct my son Fletcher Webster to seal up all my letters, manuscripts and papers, and at a proper time to select those relating to my personal history, and my professional and public life, which in his judgement should be placed at their disposal, and to transfer the same to them, to be used by them in such manner as they may think fit. They may receive valuable aid from my friend George J. Abbott, Esq., now of the State Department.

ITEM. My servant, William Johnson, is a free man. I bought his freedom not long ago for six hundred dollars. No demand is to be made upon him for any portion of this sum, but so long as is agreeable I hope he will remain with the family.

ITEM. Morricha McCarty, Sarah Smith and Ann Bean, colored persons, now also, and for a long time in my service, are all free. They are very well-deserving, and whoever comes after me must be kind to them.

ITEM. I request that my said Executors and Trustees be not required to give bonds for the performance of their respective duties under this Will.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal at Marshfield, and have published and declared this to be my last Will and Testament, on the twenty-first day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-two. [Signed]

DANIEL WEBSTER. [Seal.]

Signed, sealed, published and declared, by the said Testator, as and for his last Will and Testament, in the presence of us, who, at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have set our names hereto as subscribing witnesses, the word "our" being erased in the third line from the bottom of the fifth page before signing. [Signed] JEROME J. ANGER,
CHARLES H. THOMAS.

IMMIGRATION FOR THE YEAR 1852.—The total number of arrivals at the port of New York from foreign countries during the year 1852, adds up 363,566. Of these 39,632 are ascertained to have been American citizens, returning home from travel abroad. We annex a table giving a comparative view of the immigration at that port during the four years past:

Nations.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.
Ireland	112 587	114 542	163 256	117 537
Germany	55 705	45 407	69 883	118,126
England	28.321	26 125	28.551	31,275
Scotland	8 340	6 771	7,302	7,040
Wales	1 782	1 520	2,189	2 031
France	2 683	3,368	6,064	8,788
Spain	214	257	278	290
Switzerland	1 400	2,361	4,402	6 455
Holland	2 447	1 174	1,798	1,523
Norway	3,300	3,150	2,112	1 869
Swedan	1,007	1,119	872	2,094
Denmark	159	90	220	156
Italy	602	475	618	358
Portugal	287	55	26	22
Belgium	318	230	475	52
West Indies	419	564	575	25
Nova Scotia	151	161	81	73
Sardinia	172	165	98	69
South America	38	103	121	126
Canada	59	91	59	48
China	9	11	9	14
Sicily	21	58	11	42
Mexico	22	41	42	22
Russia	38	18	23	33
East Indies	34	92	10	13
Turkey	6	5	4	4
Greece	6	3	1	1
Poland	133	163	142	180
Arabia	8	—	—	—
Total	230.608	212,866	336,601	305,504

THE FLOUR REMEDY FOR SCALDS.—It will be recollected that some of the papers have had a paragraph recommending the use of wheat flour in the case of scalds or burns. A gentleman at Dayton, Ohio, saw it, and the other day, as he writes the Empire, tested it to his satisfaction. He says:

"While at the supper table, a little child, which was seated in its mother's lap, suddenly grasped hold of a cupful of hot tea, severely scalding its left hand and arm. I immediately brought a pan of flour and plunged the arm in it, covering entirely the parts scalded with the flour. The effect was truly remarkable; the pain was gone instantly. I then bandaged the arm loosely, applying plenty of flour next to the skin, and on the following morning there was not the least sign that the arm had been scalded did the child suffer the least pain after the application of the flour."

Telegraphic Items.

Further by the America

France.

The News from France brought by the America relates solely to the movements and policy of the Emperor. It appears that he has made conciliatory overtures to Carvignac and his friends; but they have not been accepted

Abdel Kader.

Abdel Kader sailed for Turkey in a steamer of war on the 21st of December.

Proclamation of the Emperor.

The Empire was proclaimed on board the French ships of war in the Tagus on the 17th December, when the flag was saluted by the English and American ships lying in the river.

Marriage of Princess Vasa.

The marriage of the Princess Vasa to the Prince of Saxony has been officially announced.

Spain.

The Bravo Murillo Ministry has resigned, and a new Ministry was in course of formation by General Honcell

Turkey.

The question raised with the Turkish Government by France, with regard to the Holy places, has been settled by the concession on the part of Turkey, of all the demands made by the French Embassador.

The Bank of Constantinople has been suppressed!!

Australian Gold.

The receipts of gold from Australia for the year amount to fifteen millions.

Opening of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad

BALTIMORE, January 11.

The Governor and members of the Legislature of Virginia, and the Governor and Legislature of Maryland have arrived here to participate in the celebration, to-morrow, of the opening of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad

Florida Indians.

BALTIMORE, January 11.

Further advices state that the Indians in Florida have deserted nearly all their villages at the instance of Billy Bowlegs, and are entrenched in the swamps.

Four Days Later from Europe — Cotton Quiet—New Ministry.

The Collins steamer Baltic has arrived, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 20th December. She says later than the accounts brought by the America The following is a summary of her commercial news:

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, December 20.

There has been only a moderate demand in the cotton market since the departure of the America, and the sales of the four days are limited to 12 000 bales, of which less than 1000 have been taken for speculation and export Prices has been rather in favor of buyers, but without material change, and the quotations remain as follows: Fair Orleans 6¾d., Middling Orleans 5¾d., Fair Uplands 5¾d., Middling Uplands 5¾d ₱ lb. Breadstuffs have been without any change of moment. Flour is quoted at 28s for Western Canal, and 28s. 6d. for Ohio, and Yellow Corn at 34s. 6d. per quarter. Lard 60s. per cwt.

General News.

The new Ministry is composed of the following: Lord Aberdeen, Peelite; Craworth, Chancellor; Gladstone, Exchequer; Lord Palmerston, Home Secretary; Sir Jas. Graham, Admiralty; Granville, President. Parliament has adjourned to the 10th of February.

The Europa arrived at Liverpool on Sunday night. Ther was a terrible gale on Sunday, attended with an immense destruction of property.

Havre Market.

The cotton market at Havre has been dull, and prices have declined. *Tres ordinaire* is quoted at 87 francs.

FURTHER BY THE BALTIC.

Liverpool Markets.

NEW YORK, January 11.

Brown, Shipley & Co.'s Circular, received by the Baltic, quote the cotton market quiet, with prices without quotable change, though easier for buyers. The sales for the three days preceding the departure of the Baltic had been 7000 bales, of which 500 had been taken for export, but none for speculation. Pork was quoted at 85s. per barrel, and Irish bacon had advanced to 56s. per cwt

France.

The new Emperor has issued a decree, in which he nominates ex-King Jerome Bonaparte and sons, lineal heirs to the throne, as the adopted issue of Napoleon. A decree also orders pensions to be granted to Senators of the Empire.

India and Africa.

Advices from India state that the people on the northern frontier have revolted.

The war in Africa is stated to be nearly at an end.

Gen. Pierce's Son.

BOSTON, January 11.

The funeral of Gen. Pierce's son took place to-day at Andover.

Mail Robbers.

BOSTON, January 11.

Wm. D. Newton and John Rogers were arrested to-day in Maine, and sent to New York for trial for robbing the mail.

The Caloric Ship.

NEW YORK, January 11.

Another trip of Ericsson's caloric ship came off to-day in this harbor. The ship made eight knots against a head wind and through a flood tide.

The Gale in Liverpool.

NEW YORK, January 11.

The gale in Liverpool on the 20th December, did a great deal of damage to the shipping. Among the ships injured were the Manilla, the Conway and the Clyde Harold, all for New Orleans, and the Emma Drake, for Mobile.

Indiana Senator.

BALTIMORE, January 11.

The Indiana Legislature have elected John Pettit as Senator in Congress, in place of Mr. Whitcomb.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, January 12.

The Legislature to-day filled twenty-two vacancies in the representation, giving the whigs a majority of forty-three votes on joint ballot. They then proceeded to the election of Governor, when John H. Clifford was chosen for that office.

Delaware Senator.

BALTIMORE, January 12

The Legislature of Delaware have to-day elected John M Clayton United States Senator for six years, in place of Presley Spruance, whose term expires with the present Congress.

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, January 12.

Hon. Casse to-day offered a resolution calling for the correspondence, etc., relative to Squier's treaty with the State of Nicaragua. Mr. Soulé resumed a speech, commenced yesterday, on the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty. Mr. Houston presented a memorial preferring charges against Mr. Strong, superintendant of the extension of the capitol.

Three Days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

Cotton tending Downward.

NEW YORK, Thursday, January 13.

The Cunard steamer Arabia has arrived at Halifax, having put into that port short of coal. She brings dates from Liverpool to the 1st instant—three days later than the accounts brought by the Baltic.

Her advices represent the Cotton market at Liverpool as rather depressed, and prices as having given way about 1-16d. ₱ lb. The demand, however, had improved slightly and the sales of the week ending on the 31st of December embraced 35.0000 bales.

The particulars of this news are not received from Halifax. They will be forwarded as soon as it is received, order all the available troops to the scene of difficulty.

Detention of the Asia—Snow Storm.

NEW YORK, January 13.

A violent snow storm has prevailed here since yesterday. The Cunard steamer Asia, which was to have sailed yesterday, has been detained, and will leave at noon to-day.

California Arrival.

NEW YORK, January 13.

The steamer Illinois has arrived here from Aspinwall, but brings no later news from California.

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 13.

The Senate to-day adopted Mr. Cass' resolution calling on the President for information relative to the Squier Treaty with Nicaragua. Mr. Gwinn's bill providing for the construction of a Railroad from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean was taken up and debated. The bill was supported by Messrs. Gwin, Cass, Seward and Rusk, and opposed by Hutter. It was postponed to Monday next.

Arabia's News.

Particulars of the Liverpool Market.

LIVERPOOL, January, 1.

The Cotton market here has presented a heavy appearance during all the week, and the business has been more limited on account of the holidays. The sales of the week embrace 35 000 bales, of which 700 bales have been taken on speculation and 1400 bales for export.

Prices have generally been in favor of buyers and a partial decline is quoted, amounting to 1-16d. on American descriptions. The quotations at the close are for Fair Orleans 6, Fair Mobile, 6¾, and Fair Uplands 5¾d. The stock on hand, exclusive of the surcons on board ship, exceeds 18,000 bales. Flour is without material change, and Philadelphia and Baltimore brands are quoted at 28s.

General News.

Death of Kossuth's Mother.

The mother of Kossuth died at Brussells on the 28th December. Kossuth desired to visit her but was not allowed by the Belgian Government to do so, and his application was rejected.

Count Villanueva, Ex-Governor of Cuba, is dead.

Heidt, the husband of Lola Montez, was drowned at Isldorn by the upsetting of a yacht.

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, January 11

In the Senate to-day John M Clayton appeared and took his seat, after being sworn in.

The Senate went into Executive session on Mr Badger's nomination to the Supreme Bench, during which the death of Senator Upham, of Vermont, was announced, and the Senate adjourned as a mark of respect to his memory.

In the House, the bill to prevent frauds on the Treasury, and prohibiting Members of Congress and officers of the Government from prosecuting claims against the Government passed by a vote of 134 yeas and 23 nays.

Maine Legislature.

BOSTON, January 11

Dispatches from Augusta, Me., state that the Senate have elected Hon. G. Crosby, whig, Governor of Maine.

Governor of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, January 14

The Hon. John H. Clifford was to-day inaugurated Governor, and delivered his first message.

Steamer Asia.

NEW YORK, January 14

The Cunard steamer Asia sailed at noon to-day, she having been detained by the prevalence of violent storms since Wednesday noon.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Mr Soulé will, on Tuesday next, speak in the United States Senate on the Tripartite Treaty question.

MASSACHUSETTS SENATOR.—*New York*, Jan. 12.—Mr Everett, Secretary of State, will probably be elected United States Senator by the Massachusetts Legislature.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The United States Supreme Court has decided, in the case of Morse vs. O'Reilly, touching the telegraph patent, that an art can not be patented (Eve Pic.)

New York World's Fair.

To the Citizens of Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi Texas Arkansas and Tennessee:

The Board of Directors of the New York Crystal Palace having appointed a committee for the Southwestern States, resident at New Orleans, consisting of Jas. Robb Louchs Bonneau, E. LaSere, W. E. Hosmer, W. N. Mercer, H. H. Wood, A. F. Axson, Manuel White, J. D. H. De Bow, A. Holbrook, A. Walker, C. J. Leeds, Newton Richards, the undersigned, upon the part of said committee, would present the following address:

2. The Fair will be opened on the 24 day of May, 1853 for the exhibition of the industry of all nations, in the splendid structure on Reservoir Square, New York, covering an area of 173,000 square feet, or four acres. The building has been made of bounded warehouse by the removal, and already assurances are given of an excensive representation of foreign industry.

3. The object of the exhibition cannot be subserved without an equal representation of all the great industrial interests of our own confederation, whether in raw materials, manufactured products or in the fine arts. The Fair will be opened to the cereal products of the Northern and Western States, the cotton, sugar and rice of the South; the hemp, tobacco and other miscellaneous products of the West; the mineral resources of all these regions. It is extremely desirable that these great interests should be represented as well as the manufacturing. In order that the New and Old World should be contrasted together, and the two regions mutually instruct and be instructed.

4. Applications for admission of objects of exhibition must represent their nature and purpose, with the number of square feet required, whether of wall, floor or counter. Those objects will be exhibited in motion, the motive power to be furnished by the Association, and applicants must state also the amount of power required. Paintings in frames will be received. Where cities are exhibited, they should be accompanied by the rocks on which they are found, and also, if possible, by plans and sections of the measures in which they lie, and models and drawings of processes or manufactures.

5. Prizes for excellence in the different departments will be awarded under the direction of capable and eminent persons.

6. Applications from any of the States named in this address may be made at any time before the first of March, 1853, and must be directed to the Chairman of the Committee, at New Orleans, complying with all the requisitions in section four above. The applicant must describe with precision—state the time the product will be ready for shipment, the port from which he desires to ship, and must also provide for the expenses incurred upon it in the way of freight, drayage, etc., until delivered into the custody of the New York Board.

7. The committee of New Orleans will decide upon all such applications, and upon receipt of their favorable judgment, the party will be supplied with a certificate to be forwarded to New York at the time of shipment. They desire to be informed by the first of March of the quantity of space which will be required from their division, in order to report to the Central Committee.

8. Citizens of the Southwest, you are invited and earnestly solicited to be represented in this first great American Fair. We have products in all abundance in every department of industry and ingenuity, it we will but send them, sufficient to delight and instruct every observer. We witness comparatively unrepresented at the London Fair, but every consideration of patriotism should induce us to co-operate in this one upon our own soil. We are a part of the nation that must obtain the glory of success or the shame of discomfiture and defeat. Let us unite with our fellow-citizens of the North in this great enterprise, and rely upon their co-operation in any movements we may make hereafter, for similar exhibitions in our immediate neighborhood.

This shall we obliterate local feelings, prejudices and antipathies—strengthen the bonds of amity and nonecord—realize, indeed, that we are one people, with one hope and one inheritance, one faith and one destiny.

LUCIUS C. DUNCAN, Ch'n,
J. D. B. DEBOW,
N. LASERE,
A. F. AXSON,
Committee.

New Orleans, Jan. 13, 1853.

Later from Mexico.

We have received papers from the City of Mexico to the 21st ult., from which we translate the following items:

FLOOD AT TOBASCO.—Accounts from Tobasco state that that place had suffered from a great inundation caused by the overflow of the river Grijalva. In the city of San Juan the water was three feet deep in the streets. The Cocoa plantations have suffered greatly.

AMNESTY.—The *El Monitor* of the 10th December says: A project of a law has been prescaled in the Senate and adopted, granting an amnesty to persons mixed up in the movement of Rebolledo. We do not know the terms in which this project has been conceived. As soon as we learn them we have some reflections to make on the subject.

BRITISH CONSUL.—Charles Whitlow has been appointed British Consul at Anapulco, and received his exequatur from the President of Mexico.

The Chamber of Deputies on the 10th ult. was occupied with the Tehuantepec question.

A proposition was made on the 16th to close the present session of the Congress on the 20th December, but lost by an immense majority in the Chamber of Deputies.

The annual examination of the students of the National College at Jalapa, took place about the middle of December, but the usual premiums were not distributed for want of funds.

On the 15th of December a proposition was introduced in the Chamber of Deputies imposing a tax of five per cent. on incomes and employment, and every thing except manual labor, which, after much debate, was referred to a committee by a vote of 50 to 36.

BILLY BOWLEGS IN FLORIDA.—The Telegraph has already announced that Billy Bowlegs had, with his bands, retired into the swamps, with the intention of resisting all hazards, the effect of emigration. We have the following additional particulars:

It is said that private letters received in Washington, from Florida, state that Billy Bowlegs, and the rest of the Seminole chiefs, had refused to ratify the treaty made with Gen. Blake, and that Billy and his followers, after gathering all the arms they could, had fled. Gen. Blake had proceeded to the Florida Legislature, and asked for the immediate raising of a large number of volunteers to compel the Seminoles to leave. It appears that when Billy got back and informed his people that he had signed a treaty, agreeing to leave Florida, they at once refused to ratify it, and as a means of reducing Billy to obedience, took his wives away from him, and threatened to place another man at the head of their affairs. Billy went to his ward for about four weeks, when he grew in, and told Gen. Blake that he could not help it. Red. The War Department has not yet received official notice of the matter, but will, it is supposed, as soon as it is received, order all the available troops to the scene of difficulty.

FIRE.—The Natchitoches Chronicle of the 4th instant says:

About 12 o'clock on Wednesday night a fire broke out in the house of Mr. J. Poisson, on the southwest corner of Second and St. Denis streets. The origin of the fire is not known, but is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

The fire communicated to the adjoining house on St. Denis and second streets, and threatened to consume the building on the opposite side of both streets, so intense was the heat. It was first discovered in a room used as a pantry, and so rapidly did the flames spread, that the members of the family had barely time to escape with their lives. Mr. Poisson, in endeavoring to save some of his guns, had his hands severely burned. His house and contents, together with the adjoining buildings, were burned to the ground. Its total loss is estimated at $3000. We understand he had no insurance whatever on his property. Mrs. Poisson's loss, in dresses, etc., is about $400.

Louis Napoleon, it seems, has been playing a successful game for wealth as well as for power. According to a paragraph in the Boston Post:

Since the coup d'etat the French railway shares have advanced almost fifty per cent, while the Paris Bourse has been animated with unwonted speculation. There was something unnatural in all this, and people are beginning to find it out. Louis Napoleon, it is said, did it all—and for his own benefit, politically and pecuniarily. It gave a certain eclat to the Administration, and it filled his purse. When shares, etc., were low, he purchased largely, and then patronized the lines they appertained to. His agents filled London and Paris, and his gains are set down by shrewd and able speculators at $16 000 000. With $16.000.000 in his own chest, what may he not dare? But former defeats have taught him caution; he is not ready, and he can wait. The despots of Europe wait upon him, compliment him, court him, and dread him.

JAKING WITH PARIS.—A cotemporary, in speaking of the "awful waste" of twenty-five casks of liquor poured upon the ground in Maine, remarks that "such an amount of liquor 'properly distributed,'" would have carried the primary elections in two or three wards in New York.

TRUE POETRY.—We find the following beautiful and pathetic lines in a recent number of the New York Tribune. They will be of interest to the lovers of true poetry and to all those who bear an undying remembrance (as the writer of this notice ever must) of the incidents of the mournful tragedy which called them forth:

THE DEATH OF MARGARET FULLER OSSOLI.

BY MARY L. AMES.

O Italy! amid thy scenes of blood,
She acted long a Woman's noble part!
Soothing the dying of thy sons, proud Rome!
Till thou wert bowed to deity of her heart!
When thou hadst fallen, joy no longer flowed
In the rich sunlight of thy heaven;
And from thy glorious domes and shrines of art,
No quick'ning impulse to her life was given.

From the deep shadow of thy cypress hills;
From the swift beauty of thy classic plains;
The Noble-Hearted, with her Treasures, turned
To the far land where Freedom proudly reigns.
After the rocking of long years of storms,
Her weary spirit took'd and longed for rest;
Pictures of home, of loved and kindred forms,
Rose warm and life-like in her aching breast.

But the wild ocean roll'd before her home;
And, blending long and wild its fearful notes,
She thought of mythals who had found their rest
Down in its caverns, silent, deep and lone.
Then rose the prayer within her heart of hearts,
With the dark phantasms of a coming grief,
That "None Should, an I, shall go be brief!"
Together—that the anguish may be brief!"

The bark spread out her pennons proud and free,
The sunbeam frolicked with the wanton waves;
Smiled through the long, long days of the summer sea,
And sung sweet requiems o'er her sunken graves.
Even then the shadow of the fearful King
Hung deep and dark'ning o'er the fated bark;
Suffering and death, and anguish reigned, era sunset
Hope's weary dove back to the longing ark.

This was the morning to the night of woe;
When the grim Doom in its fiercest wrath,
Held fearful contest with the god of storms,
Who lash'd the waves with death upon his path.
O, night of agony! O, awful morn!
That oped on such a scene thy sullen eyes;
The shattered ship; those wretched and broken hearts,
Who only prayed, "*Together let us die.*"

Was this thy greeting longed for, Margaret,
In the high mansions of thy lofty pride?
The welcome sight for, in those hours of grief,
When Pride had fled and Hope in these had died?
Twelve hours' communion with the Terror-King!
No wandering hops to give the heart relief;
And yet thy prayer was heard; the cold waves wrapt
Those forms "*together*"—and the *one word* brief!

Thus closed thy day in darkness and in fears;
Thus waned a life, alas! too full of pain;
But O, thou noble woman! thy brief life,
Though full of sorrows, was not lived in vain.
No more a pilgrim o'er a weary waste;
With light ineffable thy mind is crowned;
Heaven's richest lore is thine now in heritage,
All light is gained, thy "kingdom" now is found.

Rochester, N. Y., 1852.

We extract the following from the money article of the Philadelphia Inquirer:

The past year closed with an unusually quiet money market. In former seasons we have witnessed in November and December great stringency in money matters, and very high rates of interest attained on the best securities. On the last day of the past year, although there was an active demand for money, the rate of interest for prime commercial paper ranged from 6 to 7½ per cent. Lo

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

From the Southern Literary Gazette.

... IN THE CEMETERY.

... the region of the dead!
... the palace of our hopes.
... our joys, great hearts and
... which relief gathered
... and there Night gives
... sad, as sunny years
... harp-strings play
... form of life and joyance
... approach a sad like tree,
... and blossoms.
... in the air
... is an angered ravendeist
... and the warm south-wind
... flower and leaf. Yet here they sleep,
... the child and manhood strong,
... th the sculptured tombs:
... hold and formidable arm,
... ered Arabian's who called forth
... sty to re-breathing life,
... these cold tenements form—
... grave the vassals of his realm
... hean spark returns, would they,
... their way, go to retread
... visions of the world;
... of hope and fear, and all
... passions broke into busy mortal play,
... soon sank to this flower-decked home,
... together, cradling them

Surely some loveliness
... place where earth's fond children
... her all-embracing arms,
... arrives at last, with faltering steps,
... close—and manhood rests,
... lover of the heart.
... waves; where youth is lured
... rude conflicts of the noisy world,
... ing mother comes to find a pillow
... head. Oh! how deep the sleep
... them all. But is this rush deep rest,
... hearts are hushed—these mortal forms
... again to dust; but in what scene—

... strange scene, remote, beyond the reach
... old mortal ken—dwells now
... spirit? Often revisits it
... familiar to its days of nature?
... it pass from orb to orb afar,
... the empyreal way harmoniously,
... sights of radiant angels, hand in hand?
... can, ye dead! ye who but yesterday
... the green earth with me—with whom, per-
... chance,
... I shall sleep to-morrow—speak, answer me:
... Behold the mysteries of your charnel-house,
... And tell me why doom is that strange home.
... Voiceless! Silent! A thousand lips are here,
... Yet not one sentiencing voice in my deep call.
... soul. What still, small voice is this,
... ... with whisper sweet
... Cease, mortal heart,
... search to pierce the clouds
... vale of gloom.
... to the eye, who formed
... this world most fair.
... of thy years adorn
... grasses and when night
... close, lie down in peace
... bosom of the earth,
... perfect trust to wait,
... the earth shall stand.
... cold and viewless forms
... dust put on
... Wordsworth, so with
... hail the spirit's call with joy,
... to the blessed Home
... the heavy laden rest.

LAWRENCE.

... a Chinese House.

... is monthly published by Mrs. Bridgman, ... G. Bridgman, sent to China as a missionary, we have the ... of a visit to Mrs. Pwan, the lady of Pwan Ting-... ... be a "salt merchant of wraith, and ... ... ju the service of the gov... ... Hetherington. "He has two ... ... and wife. She had ... ... had visited. ... ... and the others gave place, ... and refused to take her ... ... dress she retired. She was a ... ... not over twenty-one years of ... ... in their usual tasteful man... ... pearls and other ornaments. ... of grass cloth, light about ... exposing a beautiful hand, ... Underneath her grass cloth ... ... vest, that nearly cov... ... and ... ... remarks of the ladies; (her visitors) ... ... never allowing herself to sit while ... ... after she was ... ... into An... ... Mrs. Pwan, our lady ... ... look Mrs. ... ... and many, whose several other ... ... attended to the rest of us ... ... of relatives, nurses, ser... ... all eager to satisfy their ... was pampered, coo... ... nuts, etc., which in the east is ... Chinese eat it a bit for the heart. ... ... the lady who moved ... ... provided, the others standing, ... while pa partook of the deli... ... to Chinese etiquette, Mrs. Pwan passed ... the dark for her shop-stick to ... ... returned the compliment, shortening ... ... considering it; they even go so far as to ...

... required 66 her private bed... ... a mirror, bureau, bedstead ... ... tidily laid in folds, and ... of the bed. We followed Mrs. ... ... through the ... building till we ... ... The rooms were ... ... mirrored and chandeliers ... ... painted with birds ... ... appropriated to the sleeping-room ... ... we passed the room ... (the gentleman who ac... ... themselves with refresh... ... their heads to each ... At length the time ... ... of the house, each ... and the gentlemen ... ... On ... ... we saf... ... and grass not a few ... ... at the ... tulips (foreign ... ... Tingkwa's house ... ... to her own language, and as to ... time is spent at the toilet, ... a part, and then the amuse... ... other equally frivolous fill up ... after this visit, I heard of ... and also learned that her hus... ... Remember one of our ... ... has passed away, and is amused ...

... it not unfrequently happens ... ... acquaintances are occasioned by the ... ... of visits, and it occurred to us ... ... a service to some of our read... ... the following compendious list ... ... and the remedies for thems ...

... ...

New-Orleans Christian Advocate

Publishing Committee of Louisiana Conference, { J. C. KEENER, W. E. DOTY, H. H. RIVERS, D. D.

H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR

J. HAMILTON, D. D., T. W. DOWMAN, W. MURRAH, } *Publishing Committee of Alabama Conference*

VOLUME II. NUMBER 51. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1853. WHOLE NUMBER 103

THE BIBLE'S COMPLAINT.

Am I the book of God! then why,
Oh, man, so seldom is thine eye
Upon my pages cast?
In me behold the only guide
To which thy steps thou canst confide,
And yet be safe at last.

Am I the record God has given
Of Him who left the Court of Heaven,
Thy pardon to procure?
And canst thou taste one moment's bliss
Apart from such a hope as this?
Or feel one hour secure?

Am I the Spirit's voice, that tells
Of all His grace and love who dwells
Between the cherubim?
And will thou slight my warning still?
And strive thy cup of guilt to fill,
Till it shall reach the brim?

Oh, turn, at length, from danger's path,
And kiss the Son, lest in His wrath
The Father rise and swear,
That since, in mercy oft addressed,
Thou still has scorned His promised rest,
Thou shalt not enter there!

Know, that in yonder realms above,
Where fondest sympathy and love
For erring mortals reign,
Ten thousand glorious spirits burn
To celebrate thy first return,
In loud, ecstatic strain.

And hark! from that abyss of woe,
Where tears of grief and anguish flow,
Amidst devouring fire,
What sounds of hopeless wail proclaim
The terrors of Jehovah's name,
The fierceness of His ire!

Oh, sinner! hear that doleful cry;
And learn from sin and self to fly,
Ere justice lifts her rod!
List while thou may'st to mercy's call,
For 'tis a fearful thing to fall
Into the hands of God!

Now, now is the accepted day,
And, shadow-like, it fleets away
On wings of awful speed!
Take up the cross and thou art strong,
Come life, come death! Reject it long,
And thou art lost indeed!

6TH REPORT OF THE LOUISIANA CONF. MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The Report from the Colored Missions of the Louisiana Conference for the past year is as follows:

Pearlsa Mission was served by Rev. T. J. Lang. It includes three plantations, with 94 members, and 65 children under catechetical instruction. Amount collected, $300.

Lafourche Colored Mission was served by Rev. Lewis A. Reed. It is situated on Bayou Lafourche, and embraces eleven plantations. 265 members, and 316 children under catechetical instruction. Total amount received up to date, $283. This mission is in a prosperous condition.

Bayou Black Mission was supplied by Rev. W. J. Ferguson. It includes six plantations, 250 members, and 60 children under catechetical training. Amount collected $260.

Baton Rouge Colored Mission includes three plantations, with 103 members, and 120 children under instruction. It was served during the year by Rev. W. Crenshaw. He reports that this mission could be extended.

Madison Colored Mission was served by Rev. John Pipes. It embraces six plantations with 185 members, and 130 children under instruction. The missionary reports that the negroes gladly receive the Word, and appreciate the labors of the missionary. The amount received was $326.

Bastrop Colored Mission was served in connection with Bastrop Circuit by Rev. Reynolds Trippett. It includes four plantations. The missionary reports that the mission can be extended indefinitely, and that during the year the slaves of the neighboring plantations have attended at the regular appointments of the Circuit in large numbers.

Monroe Colored Mission includes two plantations, 36 members, 30 children under catechetical instruction, and was served by Rev. W. H. Rogers. He reports the spiritual condition of the members to be good.

Caddo Colored Mission includes 272 members and 125 children under catechetical instruction upon twenty-four plantations. It was served during the year by Rev. D. S. Watkins. It contributed to the support of the mission $371 75.

GERMAN MISSIONS IN NEW ORLEANS.

The First German Mission is located in the First District. It has been served during the year by Rev. J. M. Hofer. It numbers 75 members. There are 100 children in the Sabbath School. During the year $631 35 were collected and expended in building a mission chapel and other mission purposes.

The Second German Mission in the Third District. It numbers 55 members, with 40 children in the Sabbath School. It was served during the year by Rev. J. A. Paulo. There was raised in the work during the year $241, which were expended in the support of the mission.

The Third German Mission is in Carrollton, Jefferson Parish. It includes 12 members and 15 children under instruction, and was served by Rev. Mathias Maass. Eighty-four dollars were collected and expended upon the mission during the year.

A fine lot, 66 by 120 feet, has been purchased, upon Dryades street, in the First District, and a new chapel built upon the rear part of the size of 50 by 30 feet.

Rev. J. M. Hofer has collected during the year about $1200 in the bounds of the Alabama Conference, and, some $800 have been contributed in the city of New Orleans, for the purpose of building a brick church for the mission.

These missions are gaining in numbers and influence with the German population every year. They are worthy of all the care and support that have been or may be expended upon them.

THE NEGRO MISSION-FIELD OF LOUISIANA.

What say you, brethren, are not "the Greeks" at the door?" Here are immense numbers of slaves without the Gospel upon plantations from which they do not stir from one year's end to another, or during their lives. They are usually in large bodies; a single plantation can furnish a congregation sufficient to inflame the zeal of the preacher. The Missionary Society might employ three times the present number of missionaries in this field, and then their would not be over one plantation supplied out of every ten.

Few American planters are willing to shoulder the responsibility of *denying* the Gospel to one human being, much less to one hundred. It is a stupendous oversight and blunder of Christian zeal to raise funds to support missionaries at the rising or the setting sun, and at the same time neglect these fields of ignorance and destitution simply because they are in our own latitude and longitude. We do not place slave missions against foreign missions; let no one, on the other hand, put forth the foreign to the exclusion of the slave.

The present system of support throws the whole risk, and burden, and starvation upon the missionary. He goes to the field, does the work of an Apostle, is called a missionary, but gets his support the best way he can. Men engaged in this arduous, self-denying work ought to be supported if any in our connection ought to be. A gentleman of New Orleans, well-known for his liberality, has this year subscribed "for colored missions" five thousand dollars; yet the present policy does not send a missionary to his own plantation within fifteen miles of the city. In the sugar district money comes in only at the close of the year, and in many cases is not paid the missionary until the March following; so that he must have money enough of his own at the beginning of the year to support himself or family until the year's close.

This has been the system. The Board are glad to report the adoption of another and a better one for the ensuing year.

Hereafter the missionaries are to be supported directly by the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, South, by the payment of the allowance quarterly. And the missionary thus provided for, is expected and required to make collections from every plantation, and part of his work for the support of the missions to the colored people of the M. E. Church, South, and to pay at once all such amounts collected by him, accompanied with the name of each contributor, to the treasurer of the Conference Missionary Society, or to the Treasurer of the General Missionary Society, to be incorporated in the minutes of the Conference.

The Board congratulates the Conference upon this new feature which the negro mission-field of this Conference assumes from this arrangement.

The Board would also present a notice of such matters and events of the past year as affect Protestant Christianity.

On our side of the Atlantic there have been collected and disbursed: by the American Bible Society $308,744 81; by the American Board for Foreign Missions $257,727 95; by the M. E. Church, South, $120,000. Of this last amount $25,831 61 was raised by a single Conference.

The M. E. Church, North, has received a new impulse in their missionary operations from the zeal and ability of Dr. Durbin, the Missionary Secretary. Their appropriations for the year amount to $210,000, and include items for the setting on foot new missions in Turkey, India, Sweden, Norway and France. Their mission to Germany has been very successful.

The Missionary Society of our own Church employs 120 missionaries to the slaves in the South and in the Colored Missions, and includes 33,378 members. In her Indian Missions there are 3711 members, with 1241 Indian children under religious training. In the China Mission there are three missionaries. Her California Mission is fixed fact, and has become a Conference nearly if not quite as large as our own. The number of the Chinese which is pouring into that State present to the Church a new, practicable, and speedy means of sending the Gospel to China. The Chinese will learn our language, and doubtless many of them will become Christians. It is to be hoped that our Church will have an eye especially to the employment of such means.

A late number of the Chinese Repository gives a list of 150 persons who have been or are engaged in the Chinese missionary field. Of these 73 are now in China, and five are absent on account of health or other reasons. Twenty-five died in the field of labor, or on their passage home.

Of the whole number, forty-seven were Englishmen, eighty-eight were Americans, and fifteen were from the Continent; of these now in China, including the five absent, forty-four are Americans, twenty-three are Englishmen, and five are from the Continent.

The discovery of gold in California and Australia has reversed the poles of society. The most enterprising part of the Anglo-Saxon race is to be found traversing the Pacific, or residing on its shores. Islands and barbarous tribes, remote and almost unknown, are become neighbors to the most enlightened nations of the earth. Australia answers to England and California to our Atlantic States. Between these two points lie the great Archipelago, containing 12,000 islands the fairest portions of the globe, blessed with the finest climate, and teeming with the richest productions of organic and inorganic life. These islands are inhabited by savages, who burn their living captives, eat their parents,* and ornament themselves and their dwellings with human skulls and bones. Their population has been estimated to be forty millions.

The present age is an age of extraordinary emigration and colonization. Every body seems to be going every where. Formerly, barbarism threw itself upon Christianity; but now Christianity is throwing itself upon barbarism, and it will thus regenerate the world. By these rapid means the darkest parts of the world are invaded and civilized. We can not over value our position in California in its relation to present operations in China and our prospective and probable missions to other fields in the Pacific.

In Great Britain the three great societies for irrigating the world have collected and disbursed during the year as follows:

Church Missionary society	$593,372 04
Wesleyan Missionary Society	558,654 94
British and Foreign Bible Society	532,245 20

The Wesleyan Missionary Society has endured the past year a fierce and most unrelenting persecution, and that its collection should have come up nearly to the high mark of the last year shows that the cause of missions has formed a hold in the hearts of Wesleyans as strong as the doctrines of Methodism.

The great event in the history of this Society during the past year is the setting off to themselves the missions in Australia and France. It illustrates the great principle that "wherever the Gospel exists in its vital power, it produces every thing necessary to its own conservation and diffusion." The Rev. Samuel Leigh went out first as missionary to Australia, from England, on Feb. 28, 1815. Now the number of chapels and other preaching places occupied by the Society's agents in Australia and Van Diemon's is 280.

The mission in France has proved far less fruitful, as no form of paganism in any island of the Pacific is such sterile ground for the Word as that of a Roman Catholic community.

The contest between Catholicism and Protestantism in England has waged incessantly during the past year, and many who held place and ate bread in the service of the established church, while they held doctrines not separable from Roman Catholicism, have been compelled by the agitation and the force of public opinion to seek a more honest livelihood by an open filial adherence to Rome. There is probably, in fact, no more Anglicanism in Great Britain than there was five years ago, only it is more distinct now than then; and elements which moved so freely upon each other that those who held the Church before the Bible could not be told from those who held the Bible before every thing, are made to declare their real affinity and are every where ranging about the two opposite poles of the battery. Truth has every thing to hope and nothing to fear from the result. Would that the same process were going on in all Churches that "hold truth in unrighteousness."

The evangelical part of the Established Church and Protestants generally of Great Britian were never more active and spiritual. Great efforts have been made by them to recover Ireland from the despotic sway of the Catholic priesthood, and with great success. In a district in West Galway, where there were not 500 Protestants, there are 6000 converts, and 5000 children attending Scriptural schools.

The Rev. William Marrable, Secretary of the Irish Church Mission, states, on the most reliable authority, that previous to the year 1846 the Roman Catholic population of Ireland, amounting to nearly 7,250,000, was for the most part sunk in the grossest ignorance, idolatry and superstition. The effects of the famine, with its consequent diseases, together with the emigration and conversions, have since so considerably decreased the number of Romanists in the country, that, with the exception of the inmates of the workhouses, (about 500,000) the Protestant population now nearly equals the Catholic population.

This is the *great Protestant fact* of the year—the wonderful change coming over Ireland. It is likely that in ten years this dun of St. Patrick will have been changed into an abode of peace, of a pure ministry, and a pure Gospel.

In turning to the Continent we find the Romish Church occupying a position in advance of that which she held a year since; indeed, she has not held before such authority and power for evil since the revival of the Order of the Jesuits. The political revolutions which occurred in Europe a few years since have resulted in a strong combination of the various crowned heads for mutual safety. In the States of Rome the weakness of the Pope has forced him to complete dependence upon the bayonets of Austria and France. On the other hand, the inherent weakness of the Governments of France, Austria, Prussia and Spain has forced them to call in the aid of the Catholic Church to keep in check their people by the chains and pains of purgatory.

The Pope has let loose upon them the Jesuits, who are busy as an army of fiends sapping every form of truth. The sway of Jesuitism over the councils of the King of Prussia is notorious, and so strong is the impression that his Majesty had become a Papist, in form, that he has thought it expedient to give a formal denial to a report which his conduct, as a sovereign, ought to have contradicted.

Throughout Germany Romanism makes rapid progress, and is aided by a movement precisely resembling the Tractarianism of England. A Romanizing sect in the Lutheran Church openly teaches Image-worship, and the ritual has nearly displaced the preaching of the Gospel.

The expulsion of Messrs. Wingate and Smith, the missionaries of the Free Church of Scotland, when remembered that they began their mission as far back as 1841, with the consent of the Viceroy, clearly enough indicates the future policy of Austria. Tuscany is in her hands. Thence she has banished Count Guicciardini for the crime of disseminating the Scriptures, and without even pretext of political offence has arrested, tried and condemned to the galleys a man and his wife, for the alone cause, charged and proved, of absenting themselves from the ceremonies of the Roman Catholic Church, and of reading in company with others the "pure Gospel"—"*il puro Vangelo.*" This undisguised act of Inquisitorial authority shows the fact that the Church of Rome has power in the the dominions of Austria to do by the hands of soldiers, magistrates, and courts of the State, what heretofore she has done only by the officers of the Inquisition.

A letter has been written to Lord Shaftesbury by the Evangelical Alliance of Geneva, dated Sept. 17, 1852, which shows the alarm that this act of Church and State tyranny has caused the Protestants of Europe. It states: "This sentence on the Madiais, if nothing is done to check it, will have a widely extended result. Solemnly pronounced in the face of Europe, confirmed by the sovereign (who might have used the right of pardon, and refused to do so) this sentence must be considered not as an isolated fact. It is the signal of a fearful transition; a return to the spirit of secular princes, to the errors of the past, a fresh encroachment of the canon law on the legislation of their States, and the first symptom of submission of their conscience to the conscience of the priests, however bloody may be its requirements."

In Hungary there are said to be 1,006,000 Lutherans and 1,847,000 Reformed Lutherans. To this body of Protestants General Haynau has recently marked down an ecclesiastical constitution. He is himself alone—consistory, presbytery, synod and council.

In France, as the Cardinal Archbishop of Bordeaux expressed it, "the Clergy *are now enthroned again.*" Between the spiritual and temporal powers, as the President is pleased to boast, there is now concord and perfect harmony. Herod and Pilate join hands. The soldier and the priest are become all-powerful, and France is half barracks and half convent. The people bear a double yoke.

At Estissac, in the Department of Aube, 5 or 600 persons had abjured Popery, and received the communion at Protestant hands. For more than six months they had held their meetings without molestation, and had begun to build a church. In July last *soldiers* entered the place of worship and ordered their pastor, M. Recordon, instantly to leave off preaching under the penalty of being led to prison.

Mr. Roussel, a distinguished writer and minister, announces that his work in the Department of Charante is stopt. In fact, all those flocks scattered over the country, but chiefly in the Southern Departments, are now proscribed under the sweeping designation of clubs, or illegal societies, including Wesleyan congregations and class meetings.

The Prince President has suppressed the whole system of Public Instruction. The Church Schools, as we should call them, are to be entirely free from secular control, and placed under the inspection of the Bishops.

This is the *great Catholic fact* of this year—the Roman dominancy of France.

The alliance between the Kings of Europe and the Pope was never stronger, because never before so mutually for self-preservation. Protestantism is set down to be equally the enemy of monarchy and Popery. Religion has not, at any time since the Reformation, been so identified with politics. In this view of the state of things in Europe, we wish to distinguish between the *position* of Catholicism and the *spread* of Catholicism. Contradictory as it may seem, we believe that while the Catholic Church has this year greatly advanced in position, Protestantism, and Protestantism alone, has made real progress.

The extension of Popery is rather seeming than real. The very effort to bring the Romish organization to bear for despotism, and against public opinion, in itself proves the extension and strength of those principles of liberty which are, and always have been, the result of the reading of the Bible. Mr. Macaulay has said, and Bishop Hughes has so quoted him: "That during the last two hundred and fifty years the human mind has been in the highest degree active. * * * Yet we see that during these two hundred and fifty years, Protestantism has made no conquests worth speaking of. Nay, we believe that, as far as there has been a change, that change has been in favor of the Church of Rome." But these distinguished gentlemen forget that in the days of Luther the spread of the doctrine of freedom—civil and religious, independence upon the Pope—was reckoned as the spread of the Reformation, and every community that received this doctrine was reckoned to have been converted to the Protestant faith. By this rule we may ask has Protestantism at any time ever ceased her progress, as Mr. Macaulay has intimated? The recent revolutions in nearly all the states of Europe speak to the point, and tell how far these doctrines have leavened the mass. The fact that every one of these Governments has called to its aid the Order of the Jesuits is proof of the hard pressure which it feels from Protestantism.

The military establishments of Prussia, Austria, and France, and the clerical establishments of the Church of Rome are the greatest exhibitions in the world of the power of mere organization. A few minds wield this power as they will, and they have used it to the utmost to put down by main force the sentiments of Protestantism, principles which oppose the tyranny of Rome over the conscience, and the tyranny of kings over life and property.

In the days of Luther the Protestant cause struggled for existence and bare toleration; now the tables are turned. Pope, and cardinals and kings unite to resist Protestantism, that, if possible, they may maintain their being and power. The rising of the tide can not be seen in the waves which roll in and fall back in undiminished volume; but, as the tide-marks on the shore disappear one after another, we can no longer doubt that the sea is coming in. So, the advance of Protestantism can not be seen in the particular events of the past 200 years; but in the present advanced state of public opinion throughout the world the people of Europe will be forced to fight the battle of conscience before that of republicanism. This is the true order; until they are ready and able to do the former they can neither obtain or maintain the latter.

Meanwhile there is to the Christian of the United States final success in the use of the same means which have so far spread light or freedom—the preaching and sending forth the Gospel, the sending forth the Bible, the cultivation of Godliness at home, and the maintaining peace with all the world. Nothing is so much to be deprecated by him as the attempt to propagate our republicanism by the sword, because liberty implies a Bible, conscience and sound principles, which are not to be promulgated by physical force. They that use the sword shall perish by the sword. And whatsoever would array national prejudice against us would equally hinder our mission to the world as Republicans and Christians.

Rome is organized, Sin is organized, Hell is organized: "The kings of the earth set themselves and the rulers take counsel together against the Lord and against his anointed."

Let there be with us organization, order, glory and achievement, yet not according to the flesh: "Though we walk in the flesh, we do not war after the flesh; for the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strongholds."

Here, in this missionary enterprise, is summed up the mission of the American people to the whole world. Here is room for emulation, for self-sacrifice, for adventure, for expenditure of talent, life and wealth, for a loud, and bold, and true advocacy of the pure doctrines of liberty—the liberty of the Puritans, the liberty of Americans, the liberty of the Bible.

Here, too, in the very heart of this enterprise is the true element of combination, of strong effective union—the love of Christ, which constrains all men and every man to publish the Gospel, to exemplify the Gospel. To hold out to the heathen quickly before our own day closes the offer of pardon, the knowledge of life, and their inheritance in Christ. Congregationalism must yield here to a wider law of union. *This* work of God is not to be done single-handed. All the energies of multitudes of members and societies must be gathered and merged. Small distinctions, and local tendencies, and short reaching policies must be forgotten. Tongues, people and nations are to be evangelized, and let it be attempted adequately with large gathered love, and prayer, and zeal, and gold.

"The state of the Heathen requires it;
The love of the Church desires it;
The Word of the Lord inspires it.

The M. E. Church, South, has a large membership of souls that have been anointed of God by the Spirit, whose eyes, and love, and language are turned toward Parthians, and Medes, and Elamites, "and the dwellers in Mesopotamia, and in Judea, and Cappadocia, in Pontus, and Asia, Phrygia, and Pamphylia, in Egypt, and in the parts of Lybia about Cyrene, and strangers of Rome, Jews, and Proselytes, Cretes and Arabians;"

She has as much wealth as any other branch of the Protestant Church;

She has the facilities of a commerce that trades on every coast, and the access of Americans to the nations of the world;

She is well fitted by her form of government for wielding wisely, effectively and unitedly all her resources;

She has a ministry of itinerant habits and willing to go forth to the toil of the missionary;

What more need be said of the capacity of any Church for missionary labor?

Alas! one thing she lacketh; that which he lacked who "went away sorrowful; for he had great possessions."

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

OLIO.

Perhaps you would like, Mr. Editor, a few items of news from this quarter; if so, please take them as they come, without respect to arrangement. Our city is, as you know, a thrifty city. Houses are multiplying in numbers and improving in size and appearance. I am sometimes myself astonished to find neat edifices nearly completed on lots which, a few days before, were bare and vacant. But this is a go-ahead age we have fallen upon, the creations of Alladin's lamp hardly surpassing it.

Our city has recently been visited with a variety of fun-makers and dime-catchers. The floating circus has been lying at our wharf for the accommodation of all pleasure-lovers, and you know they are, for number, like the indwellers of the Gadarian swine. A thing just like that mentioned can develop them in any community. Every palace and hut sends them forth, of every dimension and color. Why, people who, I imagine, have not been at a circus since their bare-foot days, were found among the visitors. Oh, the novelty of the thing! Why, just think of a floating circus—no, a floating palace! We have heard of the Crystal Palace, but who ever heard of the like of this? Doing on the water just like they were on the land! Oh, listen at the bells, the bells, bells, bells!

"What a world of happiness their harmony foretells,
Through the balmy air of night,
How they ring out their delight," etc.*

"Husband, I must go; it will never do to let the wonder of the age pass without seeing it." "Yes, wife, you can go, and I will go with you; get ready the children; let them all go." So they post off to gaze at indecencies and to feast upon vulgarities; and on Sunday, Pa and Ma go to Church and kneel around the communion table. A strange appetite, this, which some people have, which allures them to feast with equal gusto upon evil as upon good.

The last show we had was a circus and menagerie combined. This was just the thing for religious latitudinarians. They would, perhaps, have passed their heads into the circus any way, but the animals being along, made the way smooth and broad. "Oh, there is no harm to look at animals; why, wild animals are God's works; we ought to study these; they were made to look at and admire." (Sister Peggy, aside:) "I don't care a cent for the old animals; I have seen them fifty times; I go in for something lively; I desire to view some of these lords of creation in their stockcuts, and hear master clown dispense his anecdotes and fun." Thus her C——, and brother L——, and neighbor G—— go to see the wild animals, because there is a circus with them. Well may the Scriptures declare that "the children of this world are, in their generation, wiser than the children of light." The former have learned their superiority, and are embracing every opportunity of showing it. They laugh over the gullability of many a weak disciple.

The world has found exactly how to get such to balls and dances. Why, just give it out that a particular room will be set apart for Church members and others who may not desire to participate in the ovening entertainment—Ah, this stratagem brings them; but when they arrive there are so many of the Terpsichorean squad that it is found impossible to get on without appropriating the room set apart for the godly. The proprietors of the house make apologies, but they are excused, for nobody feels grieved. Thus the dance passes off, and all go home gratified; the members of the Church go to their beds too full of the world to be serious, and it is too late to pray.

These shows, dances, and the like, keep many of our city Churches almost all the time spiritually dead. One excitement is hardly over before another is kindling. How few professors of religion exemplify in their lives the principles of Christianity. Many, perhaps I might say more than half of these, are "lovers of pleasure more than lovers of God." They do not for a moment consider the mighty import of that remark of the Saviour, when he says, "If any man will come after me, let him deny himself and take up his cross and follow me."

How many are "living to the flesh" without considering the nature of that harvest they are finally to reap. It is withering to the heart of the pious to contemplate the spiritual adultery of the Church—its unholy alliance with the uncircumcised. Would to God that we might have a speedy and an effectual riddance of this awful evil.

I think it would be a good plan to pray publicly for the annihilation of all these establishments, calling them by name, which so much damage the religious prosperity of the Church. This plan might call the attention of Christians more to the evil, and lead them to make it more a matter of prayer in private. Without adding more, I remain yours. OBSERVER.

Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 14, 1853.

*The Floating Circus made music with chiming of bells.

APPOINTMENTS OF THE EASTERN TEXAS CONFERENCE.

SAN AUGUSTINE DIST.—F. T. P. Irwin, P. E.
San Augustine Circuit.—To be supplied.
San Augustine Station.—S. A. Williams.
Shelbyville Circuit.—Aaron Young.
Jasper Circuit.—F. C. Woolam.
Panola Circuit.—E. F. Thwing, G. W. Lentsup.
Nacogdoches Circuit.—Nell Brown.
Henderson Station.—Alexander Hinkle.
Henderson Circuit.—Wm. Craig.
Salem Circuit.—To be supplied.

MARSHALL DISTRICT—N. W. Burke, P. E.
Marshall station.—J. B. Tullie.
Marshall Circuit.—J. R. Bellamy, one to be supplied.
Marion African Mission.—P. W. Hobbs.
Jefferson Station.—Job M. Baker.
Jefferson Circuit.—N. S. Johnson.
Gilmer Circuit.—J. Shook.
Mount Pleasant.—James Johnson.

CLARKSVILLE DISTRICT—A. N. Ross, P. E.
Clarksville Circuit.—Wm. Jamieson.
Paris Circuit.—Samuel Lynch.
Boston Circuit.—Henry Fallengin.
Bonham Circuit.—J. P. Simpson.
Greenville Circuit.—W. McCarty.
Dallas Circuit.—A. L. Kavanaugh, one to be supplied.
Grayson Circuit.—D. M. Stovall.

PALESTINE DISTRICT—O. Fisher, P. E.
Palestine Circuit.—J. W. Fields.
Jacksonville Circuit.—W. E. George.
Tyler Circuit.—H. B. Hamilton.
Van Zandt Circuit.—F. A. Maderae.
Kaufman Circuit.—S. D. Sansom.
Athens Mission.—John McMillan.
Cherokee Circuit.—H. W. Cummings.

WOONVILLE MISS. DIST.—W. K. Wilson, P. E.
Woodville Circuit.—A. Cummings.
Marion Circuit.—To be supplied.
Livingston Circuit.—W. P. Sansom.
Liberty Circuit.—Travis L. Angel.
Beaumont Circuit.—To be supplied.
Crockett Circuit.—S. C. Box.
Madison Circuit.—To be supplied.
Sumpter Mission.—To be supplied.

J. N. Hamil transferred to the Louisiana Conference.

Next Conference to be held at Marshall, Harrison county.

CULTIVATION OF TEMPER.—If happily we are born of a good nature; if a liberal education has formed in us a generous temper and disposition, well regulated appetites, and worthy inclinations, 'tis well for us, and so indeed we esteem it. But who is there endeavors to give these to himself, or to advance his portion of happiness in this kind? Who thinks of improving, or so much as preserving his share, in a world where it must of necessity run so great a hazard, and where we know an honest nature is so easily corrupted? All other things relating to us are preserved with care, and have some art or economy belonging to 'em; this, which is nearest related to us, and on which our happiness depends, is alone committed to chance. And *temper* is the only thing ungoverned, whilst it governs all the rest."—Shaftsbury's Characteristics.

He gives twice who quickly gives, and a frank favor to a kind heart must surely make more impression than a greater boon wrung from us by long solicitation.

BIBLE MUSIC.

"*A time to dance.*"—

"There is a time to d[ance]" Christians and their child[ren] may balls and dancing parties," do y[ou] us see. In the previous verse we read, "A time to kill;" therefore we may butcher our fellow-men. Equally good logic.

There was "time" when dancing did very well. Our Indian predecessors did very well to dance. It chimed in precisely with their painted faces, their war-whoop, and the sensuality of their whole character and habits. Just train our dancers in the war-whoop, and give them necklaces of enemies' scalps, and we will agree the whole will be, at least, in good keeping.

The "time" of knight-errantry was a better "time to dance" than this. Physical excellence and grace were then the height of ambition. The great man was he who could ride a horse, or throw a lance, the best. Then the toasted woman might be [one] who could manage her feet the best, though she knew nothing of such vulgar acquirements as reading and writing. Dancing is as much a remnant of barbarism as dueling.

When will it be a time to [dance] for Christians and those who have the [fear] for our youth at heart? It will be [a time] ing spends no time or money [in] better employed—when it will [not] vanity or pride, or envy or strife, or impurity; when it will not encourage to [excess] tion to personal appearance and [display] it is divorced from drinking and [carousing] when it leads into good [company] does not encourage keeping late [hours] it never injures the health; when [it] unfit the mind for devotional [exercises] dancing par[ties] can be opened [and] with prayer; when [the] mind increases in love [to] world thinks that Christ[ians] when social feelings [are] not otherwise [cul]tivated: when all [the] "the time to dance."

WESLEY ON STUDY.—Wesley [in a] portance of study on the part of his [preachers] To an indolent one he gave the following admonition, not inappropriate to [these] days: "Your talent in preaching [does not] crease; it is about the same as [two] years ago; it is lively, but [has] little variety; there is no [depth]. Reading only can supply [this]. meditation and daily prayer. [Improve] yourself greatly by quitting [visiting]. never be a deep preacher [without] more than a thorough [knowledge] Fix some [hour] [for] have not; what [is] ward be pleasant. [Whatever] not, read and pray [against] there is no other [way] for all your days. [Be] preacher. Do justice to [your] own soul; give it time and means to [grow]. Starve yourself any longer.

THE DEW OF HEAVEN.—"From [the] of the morning thou hast the [dew] youth." Psalm cx. 3. "Thou [art] the morning is the dew of thy youth." [Ad]ams renders it "thine [offspring] of thy youth." The [psalmist] dently, that the [children] poured out on his Church are [compared] the dew which proceeds from [God] the morning; that is, more [abundant] more reviving, causing the desert [to] as the rose; and, we may say, [keeping] grace fresh and green. The [promise] promises fruitfulness, pleasantness [and] titude.

DOOM OF FALSE TEA[CHERS]. [Wan]derers, to whom is reserved [the] darkness forever. [Some] astronomical critic would [have] false teachers are represented [as] or wandering stars, that is, [those] tice run out into an eternal [night] sun of righteousness; [that] which he warms, illuminates, [and] and so are constantly receding from the [foun]tain of light, love and bliss. Therefore [they] they wander through the blackness of [darkness] ness forever; a darkness unpierced [by] ray from the great sun and centre of [the] moral world—"blackness of darkness" abstract predicated of an abstract, strong and gloomy the expression!

SELF-RIGHTEOUS SOULS.—A [blind]ness, says Rev. Samuel Mat[thew] by such characters better [than] for that of Christ, [to] heard of, read of [in] perhaps, times [when] they [have] of this [re]ligion [is] a man [does] at every [turn] like hand [in] ning by [the] Here [one] a poor [sinner] catch some twig of his [garment] how afraid he is to [see] himself stripped naked; [and] good come to him, and the [Lord] for him.

THE TRUSTING HEART.—"A strong man will [remove] mountains," were [the] dying boy in the city of [Lon]don. "About [a] died he saw [a] could not very well [see] much delighted with [the] rents assured him [that] glimpse of it even [though] the vision [was] ture him. [At] they were [all] was all [right] and soon [he]

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

B. N.	D[illegible]	Sunday.
	[illegible]th	[illegible] of
	wit[illegible]	
	[illegible]r	Dr.
	of R. R. W. Hill, Esqs	$307 50
	Louisville, Ky.,	
	Colored Missions, val	
		5,000 00
	[illegible]m, pub. col. A[illegible]	257 00
	[illegible] School & Miss. Society	45 00
	[illegible]ton	63 00
	New Orleans Circuit	87 70
	New Orleans Mission	87 20
	[illegible]n Mission	36 55
	Third German Mission	24 00
	[illegible]	30 30
	[illegible]	18 00
	[illegible]	5 00
		$5,904 25

[illegible] DISTRICT.

[illegible]	$20 00
[illegible]	50 00

contributed by—

[illegible]. Anderson	100 00
[illegible]	100 00
Hon. J. [illegible]	100 00
Jos. F. Goodrich	100 00
[illegible]. Bowman	100 00
Hon. C. A. S. Miller	100 00
S. L. Wailes	100 00
Joseph Gorton	25 00
C. W. Mills	25 00
	$820 00

OPELOUSAS DISTRICT.

Franklin and Pattersonville	$38 25
New Iberria Circuit, pub. col.	161 80
Juvenile Missionary Societies	11 30
Chicot	56 00
Alexandria	21 45
	$288 80

[illegible] DISTRICT.

[illegible]sop	140 00
Harperville	29 05
[illegible]	28 50
[illegible]	14 25
[illegible]	11 55
[illegible]	150 00
[illegible] year, by Rev.	
[illegible]	13 00
	$387 25

[illegible]NT DISTRICT.

[illegible]	$25 00
[illegible] pub. collection	231 10
[illegible] J. Brantly	70 00
[illegible]	50 65
[illegible]	25 00
[illegible]	30 00

[illegible] Circuit, contributed by [illegible] constituting self

[illegible] L.	100 00
[illegible]	17 75
	$549 50

[illegible] and Miss. $7,949 80

[illegible] SUPPORTING MISSIONS.

[illegible] Colored	$255 00
[illegible]	300 00
[illegible]ission	283 00
[illegible] and Madison Colored	
[illegible]	326 00
[illegible] Mission	371 75
[illegible] Mission	631 35
[illegible]	341 00
[illegible]	85 00
[illegible] these	$2,593 10

FROM OTHER SOURCES.

[illegible]ker's monthly do- fifty cents	$6 00
[illegible] Meeting	269 50
[illegible] sale of minutes	10 75
[illegible]	10 00
Gen[illegible]	10 00
[illegible] of members	36 00
[illegible]	$342 25
	$10,885 15
[illegible] report	1,142 02
	$12,027 17

[illegible] contributed specially for Mission Church in [illegible]

[illegible] of Bishop Paine,	Cr.
[illegible] M. Goodwyn	
[illegible]	100 00
Paid [illegible] of Bishop Capers, in [illegible]	
[illegible]	131 25
[illegible] Paine, in [illegible] P. E.	275 00
[illegible] of [illegible]	
[illegible], in vote A. N. [illegible]	76 25
[illegible] of Bishop Paine, in [illegible] C. Keener, P. E.	275 00
Salary for Gal. Miss.	15 00
[illegible]	95 00
[illegible] amount ($187 50)	
[illegible] year for build- [illegible] Cauche	137 60
[illegible] of real estate in [illegible]	
[illegible]	5,000 00
Paid [illegible] services as	300 00
[illegible] services as	283 00
Paid [illegible] services as Mis- [illegible]	326 00
Paid D. [illegible] for services	371 75
[illegible] Ferguson, for services	255 00
[illegible] on [illegible] Missions	1,057 35
[illegible] of Bishop Andrew, in [illegible] of J. Sanders, P. E.	150 00
[illegible] of Bishop Andrew, [illegible] of P. M. Goodwin, P. E.	125 00
[illegible] draft of Bishop Andrew, [illegible] of J. O. Keener, P. E.	825 00
[illegible] J. C. Keener, P. E., and [illegible] for German Mission	
[illegible]	605 00
[illegible] of pledges at last An- [illegible]	30 00
[illegible] of counterfeit money	1 15
[illegible] to R. T. Card	02 30
Total [illegible]	$10,297 02
[illegible]	1,730 12
	$12,027 17

[illegible] German Church in New [illegible]

[illegible] the receipts of cash for the [illegible]	
[illegible]	$ 48 80
[illegible]	13 05
[illegible] Ala.	25 00
[illegible] Camp-meeting Ala.	98 00
[illegible] meeting, Ala.	23 00
[illegible] Ala.	24 45
[illegible]	100 00
[illegible]	5 00
[illegible]	1016
[illegible]	1016
[illegible] of O. K. Rice, treasurer of	
[illegible]	1016
[illegible]	$1,238 78

J. M. Horris.

CONFERENCE—PLYMOUTH COLORED MISSION.

[illegible]: In noticing the reports of [illegible] Missions in the bounds of the [illegible] Conference, I find the Plymouth [illegible] was served by myself, credit- [illegible] dollars. This is all right. My [illegible]derscald do more, as that was all the money collected when he left for Conference, and notwithstanding he informed the Conference that more would be collected, yet the Committee could not report what they said he informed.

In consequence of the report, an unfavorable impression has been made on the minds of those who don't understand the matter, and, by the-by, does not place me in a very enviable position, and is rather mortifying to the patrons.

You will recollect that Conference before last I reported two hundred dollars, but had only collected about forty; yet as the money was coming to me in virtue of the plan then in operation, I reported it in prospect, and collected it before May. The last Conference convened more than a month sooner, and I sent up sixty dollars. The plan of apportioning being different, and that being all I had in hand, I could do no more. I would say, for the information of all concerned, that Plymouth Mission will pay two hundred dollars by the first of May, and I will be responsible for it. I know the patrons.

I wish you to insert this notice, or so much of it as will cover the ground, and set the matter in its proper light. The money, when collected, will be paid over to Bro. Shaffner, my Presiding Elder, to be disposed of.

I hope this communication will satisfy all concerned, and no blame will be attached to me, or any impression made which may de[illegible] the character or condition of the [illegible] Mission.

I have commenced, and am prosecuting my labors with all the ability I have. I have been hailed by the negroes with expressions of joy and delight, sufficient to move the heart of the most careless. I pray God that I may have strength and ability to prosecute the great work with success.

Jan. 13, 1863. L. J. Schoolar.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $1 50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, January 22.

THE BISHOPS.

Bishop Andrew and Mrs. A. arrived in the city last week, and are enjoying good health. The Bishop preached on Sunday last, in Carondelet street Church, to as good a congregation as the inclemency of the day permitted. Yesterday, he started, in company with Mr. Richardson, for Attakapas, intending to see for himself that beautiful and interesting portion of Louisiana. He will return in a week or ten days, and then proceed to Georgia. Would that all our Bishops could have leisure and opportunity to turn off from the track of Conferences and see the country for themselves, take needful rest, and refresh the Church with their presence.

Bishop Paine passed through the city early last week, homeward, after accomplishing, in good health, his very long and severe tour of Western Conferences.

Sermon.—The sermon of Dr. Summers preached before the Alabama Conference at its last session, in Marion, and requested by the Conference for publication in the Advocate, will appear next week. Subject: The Apostolic Commission.

Dean Fly.—In an article re-published lately in this journal, from the Methodist Quarterly, (not South,) on the relation of intelligence to the efficiency of the Church, our readers of keen olfactories may have detected the savor of a "dead fly." In some haste in selecting copy, upon the eve of departure for Conference, we overlooked it, and this is our apology to-inch. Like the plague-frogs that crept into the Egyptian beds and ovens and knead-troughs, so abolitionism, in some shape, insinuates itself into Northern Methodist literature. Take out this, and the pot of ointment is good. The writer, perhaps, claims full enough for intelligence. Some suggestions are very worthy of consideration. True it is, that "with all the piety of the Church, we must have comprehensive views, to reason upon all events of the past, and all changes of the present, and all prospects of the future. How can such breadth of view, such extent of information, be gained, but by careful and diligent study?"

Oak Bowery College.—The President, in his communication in another column, brings this Institution fairly and strongly before the readers of East Alabama. We have no idea of its dying out. President Samford has rallied an excellent faculty and able patrons. His energy and capacity for the enterprise will make itself be felt. No such word as fail! We cheer him on heartily in his good work. That there should be any unpleasant rivalry in that wealthy and intelligent section of the Conference between Methodist institutions, would be unfortunate and without cause. There is room enough for all, and a work to do.

QUARTERLY REVIEW, SOUTH.

This number opens the seventh volume of the Quarterly fairly and neatly. Dr. Doggett has a pastoral charge in Norfolk, Va., but gives all the needful attention to the Quarterly—at least, enough to make it worthy of that increased patronage the Conference have decided to give.

Art. 1. Reason and Revelation.
" 2. Church Government, by L. Pierce, D. D., Ga.
" 3. Philosophical Necessities.
" 4. Ecclesiastical Forms, W. S. Grayson, Miss.
" 5. Roman Literature, J. B. Cobb, Miss.
" 6. Methodism, by Inskip.
" 7. Zecharish, Rev. T. V. Moore, Va.

PROGRESS OF REFORM.

News comes that the license or no license bill before the legislature of Florida, having passed the senate by a decided majority, has been lost in the house. So, then, those republican legislators are not willing to give to the people of each justice's district the power to declare by vote, whether or not spirituous liquors shall be retailed within their limits! What less could their constituents ask than this power? Perhaps our Florida savans wish to let the license system run long enough to kill off the redoubtable Billy Bowlegs, and his men women, and children. Billy is a hard character, and hard to whip out. May be, the case justifies extreme measures and desperate expedients. But the white warriors had better look out—they may suffer some.

The thrifty town of Aberdeen, Miss., has lately taken "no license" ground and elected officers agreeably thereto.

In our own city it seems that having carried the "no license" with the voters, in the First District and some "wards" beyond, the battle must be fought over with the "officials." Some of them feel scruples in giving the law application in those portions which voted "no license" because other portions and the aggregate vote of the city voted "license." To its friends and framers we believe there is no ambiguity in the phrase of the law. The wards as well as whole cities which vote for it are entitled to its advantages and protection. We hope the "scruples" of these official gentlemen are not such as are made up of *three drams*. Alas, for the liquor influence! It is felt in high as well as low places.

We copy from a correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin a picture of the increase of drunkenness in that city, and the *legal* measures by which the evil is sanctioned and perpetuated. Who among our readers is responsible for these license laws: upholds them by his vote and influence!

"The most careless observer of things can hardly have failed to mark the rapid progress which intemperance has made in Philadelphia within the past year. Scarcely a day passes in which the foot-passenger is not compelled to turn aside in the public streets to avoid the rude assault, the contaminating touch, or the profane language of some miserable man, freshly cast forth from the dens of debauch, which now crowd the thoroughfares of our once quiet and orderly city. The most disgusting exhibitions of public drunkenness disgrace alike the broad sunlight of noon and the repose of night. The most degrading of vices, emboldened, as it would seem, by the encouragement afforded to it by the law, has thrown off its mask, and no longer finds it necessary to slink into corners, or to hide itself in secret places; but walks daily unabashed before the public eye, rioting in unrestrained license, and displaying its deformity without a blush. No female can now traverse, even for a short distance, the public highway in the early evening; nay, if she is alone, she will not do it without some peril even by day.

"The parti-colored lights, which, like baleful fires, indicate the sources from which this polluting stream is discharged, glare in close proximity along the extended line of travel. Neighborhoods which were once quiet and respectable have become noisy and disreputable. Places of public amusement are demoralized, and the most retired walks of the citizens disturbed by scenes which disgrace a city that once boasted of its order, sobriety, and refinement. In many localities property is seriously depreciated by the contiguity of nuisances which cannot be abated, because the law fosters them, and the State coins from their vices a miserable bounty. Our youth are corrupted, our public manners depraved, our security invaded, our peace destroyed, our public character sullied, our taxes increased, our property diminished, to sustain an evil, which, if it shall increase for any considerable period at the same ratio in which it has grown within the past year, will entail upon us results which years of exertion will fail to remove.

ANOTHER GONE.

Bishop Ives, of North Carolina, has gone to Rome in person, but his heart went before him. When this report was first published his brother-in-law, Mr. Hobart, endeavored to create a doubt whether the Bishop had actually gone over to Popery. Under that doubt we have not published before the following paragraph, that has gone the rounds of the press:

The Philadelphia Catholic Herald states that the change in Bishop Ives's views occurred before his leaving this country for Europe. "For some weeks past," says the Herald, "this interesting fact has been known privately in this city, although the first announcement of it has been made in the Dublin Tablet. Dr. Ives was received in the city of New York by, we believe, Rev. Dr. Forbes, with whom, we understand, he left a written document certifying the fact, and authorizing it to be made public at any time. Shortly after his reception he sailed for Europe, intending to visit Rome."

It is now said to be a clear case—gone *ro(n)ming*. It is further understood that he has addressed a letter to his diocese, explaining his course.

What light can our friends about Vicksburg throw on the matter? It seems their Church is in motion, but not in the right direction. They are not going to join us. They elect to go further—and fare worse.

The Artesian Well at Charleston, S. C., has reached the extraordinary depth of 620 feet, without coming to water. A tube has been inserted of six inches diameter, connected by screw joints, the entire distance.

Advantages of Printing.—Mr. H——, a well known metropolitan printer, once told us that on one occasion an old woman from the country came into his printing office with an old Bible in her hand. "I want," said she, "that you should print it over again. It's gettin' a leetle blurred, sort of, and my eyes hain't sot they was. How much do you ax?" "Fifty cents." "Can you have it done in half an hour? Wish you would: want to be get the home: live good ways out o' town." "Certainly." When the old lady went out, he sent round to the office of the American Bible Society and purchased a copy for fifty cents. "Let 'em take a shavin'!" exclaimed the old lady, when she came to look at it. "how good you've done it! It's even-a-most as good as new." "I never see nothin' of our'n as what printin' is!"

METHODIST PRESS.

The Mission Conference.—The last date of the Observer received at our office is the 15th ult. It gives pretty extensive and satisfactory news from the Church in California. The missionaries are scattered abroad through the golden land, at work, and reporting very roadably through their excellent organ. We find in this number an editorial defining the relation of Pacific Conference to the Missionary Society, the substance of which may be of interest to our readers. It is in answer to a correspondent who supposed that the Pacific Conference had ceased to sustain the character of a Mission since April last:

We are certainly held and recognized as a Mission Conference.

It was stipulated and understood both here and in the Atlantic Conferences, that upon the condition that a sufficient number of regular missionaries from those Conferences, each collecting one thousand dollars before starting for California, should be sent out by the middle of April, 1852, to make up, in all, twenty preachers, and their respective missionary funds, we should then cease to be a Mission Conference. But the condition was not met—instead of fourteen, (which number was necessary to make us twenty regular missionaries,) we received nine up to the time of our organization, and subsequently three more.

In view of this failure, the condition which it involved being the only one on which it was stipulated that we should cease to be a Mission Conference, it was our distinct understanding that we remained as heretofore, except that we had organized an Annual Conference.

That this view of the subject is correct, will further appear by the following considerations, viz:

The Secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Rev. L. W. Schon, D. D., in his Annual Missionary Report, which was made up after receiving the account of our organization as a Conference, and which quotes largely from the same, speaks of the "Pacific Annual Conference" as a "Missionary Annual Conference," (see Seventh Annual Missionary Report, page 116,) and, in his recapitulation, gives our statistics as a mission, and concludes by saying, "We give these statistics here in full, and in our next report of course will return them in the list of our Annual Conferences," (page 137.) And on page 138, he gives, as the last item of recapitulation, the Church, "twenty-one missions, nineteen missionaries, and three hundred members," in California.

Now we have supposed all the while that in view of the fact that our plan was not met, the worthy Secretary and Board of Managers did not feel themselves authorized to strike us from the list of missions, and hence the report above quoted. But the condition before alluded to is now being met, and will be more than met by the meeting of our next Conference: and hence we said in our issue of week before last, that we should "take our position amongst the Annual Conferences," etc.; and we were partly led to this thought by the remark of the Secretary, that he would in his next report return us in the list of Conferences.

In looking over the columns of the Observer, lo! our old acquaintance of Alabama, C. H. E. Newton, turns up again. We were afraid he was dead, or something. Rev. Blythe, writing from Nevada City, says:

On Sabbath evening last, we had quite an enthusiastic temperance meeting in our new church. The meeting was organized by the calling of the Rev. C. H. E. Newton to the chair, who, in a few appropiate remarks, stated the object of the meeting. The throne of grace was then addressed in behalf of the temperance cause. After which, addresses were delivered by the following gentlemen, viz: Rev. A. Bland, Rev. J. Phelps, A. A. Sargent, of the Nevada Journal, and J. R. McConnell, Esq. The addresses were appropriate, and told with a happy effect upon the audience. At the close a pledge was presented, and volunteers called for, when thirty persons came forward and enlisted under the "cold water banner." In addition to this, we have a regularly organized Division of the Sons, which has been in existence for some three months, and is increasing weekly.

Rev. A. Graham, writing from Valecitta, gives an account of depravity that must have horrified even Californians:

Here we had religious service thrice that Sabbath, and some three or four joined the church. We have now a small church building, and a flourishing little society in this place. I learn that there has been here a gang of scoffing infidels, and among them two apostate preachers—one a Baptist and the other a Methodist, who have been in the habit of holding religious meetings *for sport*, exhorting, praying, inviting mourners to the altar, and administering the sacraments in mockery. The patience and long-suffering of God towards them ceased, not long since, and the small-pox carried five of them into eternity—leaving the other repentant sinners, hard by the gates of death, and under the most solemn promises to reform their lives if spared.

A New Law Called For.—A "Wesleyan" thus interrogates the editor of St. Louis Advocate:

Do you know whether Bishop Paine has decided the question submitted to him at the late Missouri Conference by the Chairman of the Committee on Temperance? It is very desirable to know whether the discipline prohibits our members from engaging in the traffic of spirituous liquors, and if there be such law to *enforce* it: and if not, to go about securing one that *will*.

Dr. McAnally replies that he has heard nothing from Bishop P. on the subject. But why put to Bishops such a question, and talk about *members* trafficking! Put it before the people—talk of *citizens*, and forbid the traffic by a civil law.

Good Old Psalm Tunes.—The Buffalo Advocate gives the following direction for reviving and using them:

They are sung faster than we usually sing them, and, what is better, by a far greater number of voices. It is a great mistake, to suppose that old tunes should be sung in a heavy, drawling style. Our forefathers, in the Church, were cheerful Christians. A psalm of a dozen verses was but short to them. Hence, as well as from other circumstances, it is clear that they sung in a quicker and livelier manner than is commonly conjectured. The Old Hundred tune is made a dirge in our days, but in theirs it was a joyous and an animating canticle. "All people that on earth do dwell, sing to the Lord with cheerful voice!" In like manner, York tune, which is shelved among the dull and obsolete, was, a little more than a century ago, the liveliest and most popular tune in the entire kingdom. But to hear old tunes to advantage, they must be sung in old style. Not only must they be sung with decent gravity and cheerful sanctity, but by masses of people, by a multitude of voices, "by all the people together," as the original directions state. Six thousand voices together went to be heard at St. Paul's cross; "three or four thousand singing at a time in a church in this city, is but a trifle," said the excellent Roger Ascham.

American Bishop vs. English Poet.—The editor of the Philadelphia Christian Advocate concludes a severe review of Bishop McCoskry's sermon on baptismal regeneration:

Baptism is holy enough and efficacious enough to answer the gracious intentions of its divine author, without human additions or conjurations. It is an ordinance unquestionably of our holy religion, instituted by the Son of God, a short time before he ascended; and by it we are introduced, whether adult or children, into the visible, universal church, and consecrated to the service of God; but alas! there are many baptized infidels, as a poet and priest of the church of England said, "the worse for mending, washed to foulor stains," who never gave any evidence of the regenerating influence of the Holy Ghost; and yet the bishop says: "to guard against failures, the spirit of God is given to every child in baptism, *without any exception*, not only to begin, but to carry on and complete the great work of their salvation." Who is right, Bishop McCoskry or Dr. Young: or are they both right, and "baptized infidels" really the regenerated children of God?

Appropriations.—Dr. Sehon has just finished a long and toilsome trip of observation and assistance among the Missions west. We congratulate the Secretary on the profitable result of these official and arduous labors and his safe return home. We have his official statement of the missionary appropriations:

1. To the Atlantic Division, embracing Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Florida and Holston	$34,000
2. Middle Division, embracing Western Virginia, Kentucky, Louisville, Tennessee, Memphis, Mississippi and Louisiann	16,000
3. Western, Division, Missouri, St. Louis, Indian Mission, Arkansas, East Texas and Texas	26,000
4. California	12,000
5. China	10,000
	$98,000
Contingent expenses	2,000
	$100,000

Mr. Cunningham and wife had arrived at Hong Kong, China, on the 25th of September. On the Louisville side of the Nashville and Louisville Advocate, (from which is the above extract,) notice is given of a revival of deep and genuine character, at the Brook street Church.

THE CONFERENCES.

By the favor of Rev. A. M. Box, we were able to publish the appointments of the Texas Conference last week. Brother B. has, so we learn by the Banner, sustained his reputation in Texas as a zealous preacher and agent for the Gospel and good causes. He reports this year from Austin and Bastrop Circuit $405 missionary collection, thus making his Circuit in Texas, as he had made it in West Alabama, the banner one, and showing how largely such things depend upon the preacher as well as the place. Among the life-members made by this sum is one old "Aunt Celia," a colored woman, in good report for faith and good works.

The Banner gives a good account of the Conference, held at Bastrop. It was resolved to publish minutes of the Conference. A sermon on holiness by Rev. R. Alexander, delivered during the session, has been requested for publication with them. The following communicable action was taken in a good cause and right direction:

"*Resolved*, That the members of this Conference take up collections in their respective charges, at such time as may be most convenient, for the purchase of German books and tracts, to aid in the extension of Methodism, and the spread of a pure Christianity among our rapidly increasing German population.

"*Resolved*, That a public collection shall be taken up on all the Circuits and Stations of the Conference, in aid of our German Missionaries.

"*Resolved*, That Brother H. S. Thrall is appointed agent to receive collections and procure the books."

Our correspondent from East Texas having failed us, we are left without items, and can not glean any statistics. Will Philo or N. W. B., or some one, write?

The S. C. Advocate reports the Georgia Conference doing well. The editor thinks the Conference as well supplied as any in the connection with preachers. Nine were admitted on trial at the late session in Athens, on the 15th ult. After all the talk about secession within the bounds of this Conference, the Secretaries reported an increase of white members, 925; colored, 567. The Conference Missionary Anniversary was spirited; about 950 dollars were raised.

In Sunday Schools, there was room for improvement. The Conference showed its appreciation of this cause by appointing Dr. L. Pierce a special agent for Sunday Schools, and an onward movement is anticipated the coming year.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

OAK BOWERY (ALABAMA) FEMALE COLLEGE.

Yesterday I received a letter from a member of the Alabama Conference, in which he says, "I have circulated your circulars where I have been, and said what I could for your school, but the impression has gone abroad that Oak Bowery has gone down. This has grown out of the fact, or circumstance, of Brother Russell's leaving there. There is a project on foot now to build a Female College in Tuskeegee—an agent appointed to collect funds for that purpose by soliciting donations, etc. In an address, or speech, delivered in Enon not long since by a friend of this projected Tuskeegee College, it was said, as an argument why a College should be built at Tuskeegee, that Oak Bowery had gone by the board; that the united efforts of its friends, with the learned and talented President Russell at its head, had failed to sustain it. I privately contradicted this statement, but there is still an unfavorable impression against you." A gentleman, a member of the Baptist church, met me in the streets of Oak Bowery yesterday, in whose presence I made a statement of this ungenerous representation. He replied that "the same argument had been used in his hearing but a few days ago in behalf of the Female College (a Baptist institution) in Lafayette," the county town of Chambers county.

A gentleman in charge of a Female School in Georgia has been in our neighborhood soliciting patronage, and representing that different families had promised him their girls as pupils. These families disclaim the promise.

In the midst of this ungenerous warfare, I feel called upon to say a word to the public. Oak Bowery is not dead, and does not intend to be buried alive. She is peaceably disposed to all her neighbors, and offers them the "olive branch" in good faith. She expects to live without a resort to the arts of misrepresentation or slander, which she heartily despises and intends to expose.

The Oak Bowery Female College will resume its exercises on the first Wednesday in February, with as encouraging prospects of success and usefulness as ever cheered its friends. There are ample accommodations for boarders, and a fine prospect of full classes. God is blessing its President with improving health. Miss Emily Bailey, Miss Sarah Starr and Miss Mary Jane Toomer are on the ground, and Miss Sallie F. Toomer is daily expected. We "still live." The spring session will commence on the first Wednesday in February, and, consisting of twenty weeks, will close on Wednesday, the 22d day of June, without any alteration in the published terms.

Respectfully,

January 11, 1853. Wm. F. Samford.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

SHREVEPORT CORRESPONDENCE.

The holydays are at hand and I send a few new subscribers for a "Christmas," along with "a happy New Year" to yourself and readers. Probably a great many elegies are already prepared in anticipation of the old year's demise, and as many welcomes to the new, crowd your table. Reckless youngsters are uneasy at the delay, and the grown world, true to the instincts of nature, anxiously waits to the end of "fifty-two." Like an old coat, this date has become threadbare, and all are impatient to shuffle it off for a later style. This is strange when we know how many who shall live to put it on, will be burried in it before it has half worn away.

"Oh blindness to the future! kindly given.
That each may fill the circle marked by Heaven."

So says the moralizing poet, and we heartily agree with him. Were the new year opened to the gaze of all who are about to enter upon its experience, its coming would throw a premature blight upon many hopes, and dispel the wholesome buoyancy of all hearts. It is better to hope and to rejoice while we may.

How far the above strain of moralizing would have been carried it is now useless to guess. It met with its present abrupt termination, and came to this evidently untimely end, by the force of circumstances, and the uncertainty of steamboats. For no sooner had my reeking quill paused upon the last period in order that it might see its way clearly to the next, than the Caddo rang her last bell, and your correspondent hastily pocketed ink and foolscap, and registered—"Woodsman;" destination—the capital. Happily the place and date, those usual epistolary appendages, had been forgotten, and that neglected margin became my license for this continuation.

Once fairly afloat, and rapidly leaving the town behind, a reminiscence was recalled. Nearly two years ago I stood upon the top of a bluff point, within the corporate limits of Shreveport, from which a single view embraced a large portion of the town, and so much of the river as washed its front, and stretched no inconsiderable distance above and below. Above, just where the water seemed to lose itself in the intersecting bends of its wooded banks, was a doughty little steamer, a stern-wheel boat, her jackstaff and bow were apparently buried and tangled in the trees, whose branches seemed to come together there, whilst her labored escapements, and the motion of her wheel, which from its earnest but partially ineffectual revolutions, reminded one of something between a scramble and a kick, made her look, for all the world, like a hunted bear seeking to enter an impenetrable cane-brake. Very soon she was out of sight, but not out of mind. That brave little boat, penetrating hundreds of miles farther the wild Western forests, and carrying news and freight to the remotest settlements, and acting as the representative of civilization amongst the wild and roaming tribes of Indians, struck me as the very embodiment of enterprise and adventure. Many times, at considerable intervals, she returned, laden with hides and game from the prairies; and each time that her shrill whistle announced her coming, I delighted to welcome her to port. At length she ceased to come. For weeks and months I listened for her familiar whistle. Other boats came and went; but no tidings of her.

That she was lost there could be little doubt; but how she met her fate, and by what means, was wrapped in mystery. Visions of rafts, snags, sawyers, brush, tomahawks, and explosions, made up the staple of my dreams for a time. In these wild, imaginative flights I sometimes saw the heroic steamer, environed with drift, vainly struggling for deliverance. At other times, whilst under full headway, I heard a crash; the shock stilled her engine. For a moment she trembled in the current, and then went down. Thus my mind, whether working or sleeping, brooded over the probable fate of the unfortunate boat, and my feelings were nearly as much enlisted for her as were the sympathies of the world in behalf of the lamented knight who, for these many years, has been buried in the polar seas. With the departure of hope came resignation, and with resignation came that kind of forgetfulness which time kindly distils upon the back of human troubles.

If this were a romance I would now begin with another chapter, but facts must wear their own garb. One bright spring morning, not more than a twelve-month ago, whilst walking your levee, I observed near the water's edge a single plank, which had evidently been afloat, and was in danger of soon floating again. There were marks of the jack-plane and paint-brush about it, and prompted by one of those impulses which nobody can describe or understand, I turned it over, partly to remove it from the encroaching tide, and partly to see what was on the other side. You can imagine my surprise when I beheld "Woodsman" written upon it! That plank was an old acquaintance, which I had made several hundred miles from the place of present meeting. It was indeed a part of the lost steamboat—not a fragment else, but the name.

But to return from this digression. Now we are on board, let us look about. The water is high—enough so to be in fine boating condition, and we make good headway. The channel is narrow and crooked in places, and our craft, like young preachers, often gets in the brush. Here and there those hoary politicians, known at pleasure by the names of snags, sawyers and polk-stalks, lift their ugly heads, and whilst the pilot keeps at a respectful distance, he curses Congress, and soliloquizes upon internal improvements.

Red river is rightly named. Red it is—very red at this season of the year—as it crimsoned by the rod which once streched over Egypt, and turned its rivers to blood. A red deposit fills the bottoms and makes the banks. Even the trees, in places, are belted with *rouge*, a fathom upwards, where the mammoth floods have embraced them. Monotonous and lonely is the trip from the point of departure to the mouth. Wild fowl and alligators relieve it in some degree. Ducks and geese rise before the approaching boat, utter their wild and dismal screams, and not unfrequently the traveling sportsman, from the hurricane-deck, wantons in their destruction.

Less cruel is alligator shooting. These "slow bellies" may be seen, on sunny days, lying in state upon convenient logs, or projecting points near the water's edge, where they regale themselves in the sunshine, and seem to repose in the conscious protection of their own hideousness. By common consent they are outlaws, in alliance with nothing human or animate. There is a zest in drawing a bead upon such monsters, and when the long, heavy rifle bears upon one of them every spectator pauses, even the boat seems to hold its vapory breath; in an instant a report is heard, the alligator slips noiselessly, and apparently by accident, from his basking place and disappears. Then handkerchiefs are waved, and the shout and hurrah are raised over the fallen enemy.

You have heard of that part of the river called *Bon Dieu*. It is a natural cut-off which begins at Grand Ecore and terminates several miles below. The whole volume of the river now flows through it, and the old channel upon which the town of Natchitoches stands is nearly dry. Unwritten history relates that the naiads and gods of the stream turned its course partly to gratify a grudge which they justly entertained against the ancient but impious town of Natchitoches, and partly to wash out and bring into notice a section of swamp before unexplored. Whether this expedient was suggested on the one hand by a similar one adopted by the great Mede, who turned the Euphrates from the walls of Babylon, and on the other hand by that ingenious device of Hercules, who cleansed the Augean stables by pouring the waves of Peneus through its stalls, or whether it was original with themselves, is no where chronicled.

The same authority which I have, for these particulars, gives the origin of the name. Just where the water was turned into its new course is a high and abrupt mound or bluff, forming an angular projection in the shape of a V, between the bed of the old river and its present channel. A Frenchman, by chance, happened to be on this very spot when the truant and distracted river left the old landmarks, and recklessly ventured upon a new and untried path. The opening and receding billows of the Red Sea did not astonish the Israelites more than this astonished our Gallic hero. Under the circumstances what else could he say, but raise his hands to Heaven and exclaim "*Bon Dieu!*"

Leaving these tradionary classics, let us pass on. Alexandria is the only town between Grand Ecore and the mouth of the river. This is situated about one hundred miles from the Mississippi. It was probably named after the celebrated emporium of Egypt. There is nothing of interest associated with it besides the name. This happily for the voyager, takes him, in imagination, from the wilds of the West to the sunny Orient, and introduces him to libraries of rare old parchment, to learned men, conquerors and ecclesiastics.

The appearance of the Father of Waters to one who, for a time, has been sojourning upon a tributary, is sublime beyond description. A liege and monarch in its own dominions, the tributary becomes a vassal here, and loses all its distant distinction in the majesty of this unrivalled river. Such an idea of largeness and power is scarcely suggested by the ocean itself. This impression is over the same, though you may have felt it a hundred times before. I have never entered the Mississippi from the mouth of Red river without being reimpressed with the feelings which I experienced when, after a long, fatiguing journey through the prairies of Illinois, I stood upon an Indian mound, in the stillness of a summer's night, and beheld, for the first time, its mighty waves, bathed in moonlight rolling at my feet. The circumstances then were all romantic and peculiar. They cannot be replaced, but the river is the same grand, glorious, overwhelming object.

But of the capital. Your letter has already gone before, and what can I more say? To speak of its State-house, the Penitentiary, its Asylum, its schools, and withal of its hospitality, would require a newly mended pen, and another sheet. And then of the Conference, and the preachers, and the Bishop, and of all their doings, a volume might be written. But I forbear.

Woodsman.

January, 1853.

The Cincinnati steam fire engine was publicly tried again in that city a few days since, and the best fire engine in the city was brought out, strongly manned, to compete with it. In ten minutes the steam was up and the engine in operation. The firemen went to work with the ordinary engine, confident of beating the new-fangled affair. The signal was given—puff! puff! went the steam engine, and away spirted the water. The firemen bore down and up in quick succession, and strained every nerve, but gave up exhausted. The steam engine continued unceasingly for half an hour to throw a vast body in a solid stream of *two hundred and twenty-four feet*. If then threw two streams of water for half an hour longer, to show its power to keep up steam; and finally to prove that fire may be extinguished in confined places by steam alone, without deluging a building with water, a section of India rubber hose was attached to the boiler, and steam passed off through it. It sent forth a vast volume of steam, sufficient to saturate the air, and penetrate into every crevice where the could possibly lodge, completely extinguishing fire. The machine can up hill, and down hill, and was perfectly manageable in every respect.

Spot on the Sun.—An unusually large spot on the sun is said to be visible. By rough measurement its diameter has been found to be about 33,000 miles, occupying an area on the sun's surface of eight hundred millions of square miles, equal to four times the superficial contents of our globe earth. It serves to give some idea of the stupendous bulk of our solar orb, when such a vast destruction may be made from its luminous surface, and yet any diminution of emitted light be imperceptible.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Hymeneal.

MARRIED—In Marshall, Texas, by Rev. J. B. Tullis, on 23d Dec., 1852, W. W. ADAMS to Miss MARY J. JOHNSON.

MARRIED—By the same, in the Methodist church, on 23d Dec., W. T. CURLIS to Miss MONICA A. CURLIS, both of Marshall, Texas.

MARRIED—By Rev. L. M. Wilson, on 11th January, EDWARD DUDLEY, JR., to Miss PARTHENIA A. BILBRAY, all of Dallas county, Ala.

Obituary.

DIED—In Marion, Alabama, December 4 1852 JOHN HARVILLE, son of Rev. Jno. K. and L. S. Armstrong, aged two years and four months.

MRS. SARAH ANN GREEN, wife of Thomas F. Green, and daughter of Edward Stoudenmire, was born September 2, 1830, and departed this life November 29, 1852, being in her twenty-second year.

At an early age she was converted to God, and in her thirteenth year, as might be expected from the prayers, the precepts and example of her godly parents. Her conversion was clear and satisfactory to herself, and readily manifest to all who knew her. Naturally amiable in her temper, lovely in her person, it is not strange that this imbued to her youthful and exemplary piety, should make her a general favorite. For several years she lived as most young Christians live, only rather more devoted and conscientious. Sometimes on the mountain top, and anon in the vale, hoping, fearing, doubting, ardently desiring something beyond, and yet hardly knowing what or how to obtain it.

In this condition she came to Summerfield school, and mingling with Christians here, many of whom are traveling the high road to life, she sought and obtained the great blessing of perfect love; and though young in years, and modest beyond her age or sex, fearlessly professed it on all proper occasions. She was under my charge as a pupil for three years, I think, and most of that time an inmate of my house, and during all my intercourse with her I know not that I ever had occasion to administer the slightest reproof or even to wish her different from what I always found her.

While other girls were gay and frivolous, she was always mild and sedate; while others were studying to decorate their persons she was careful to adorn herself with a meek and quiet spirit; while others of her age and sex were eager to drink at the stream of worldly pleasure, she sought happiness in the closet in communion with the Father of spirits. In all the relations of life she was an ornament to the Church and an honor to her sex, and even in all her afflictions (for she was a long and sorely tried,) I am informed by those who had a right to know,) she never murmured nor complained, but would repeat with emphasis and delight, "These light afflictions, which are but for a moment, work for me a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory."

This lived Sarah Green, and now let us see how she died, if, indeed, it may be safe to ask what kind of death has been ordered by such a life; but as it was peculiarly hers to die right, as well as to live right, let us hear: She was perfectly conscious of her approaching end, and frequently spoke of it with composure, and even delight, and expressed that they should send for me to preach her funeral, and selected the text herself and how appropriate! "I have glorified thee on the earth, I have finished the work thou gavest me to do." When conscious that death was rapidly approaching, she called all around her, and then exclaimed, "If this is death it is sweet to die. Long," said she, "have I hoped to get to heaven. I had faith believe that I should get there, but now I know it." Having addressed a few appropriate remarks to each of her brothers and sisters she turned to her parents, thanked them for a religious training, and exhorted them to raise the rest of their children in the same way. And lastly, she turned to her husband, and in the tenderly of his lonely and disconsolate condition, assured him God would be his friend, and devoutly commended him to his keeping. Then, said she, "I am going through the cold waters of death, but I shall be over." She lingered on for several hours, and when past utterance, those around her could see from the motion of her lips that she still whispered, heaven! heaven! heaven!"

Who would not wade through afflictions, never deep, or even crawl to the brink of death, upon the condition of such a triumphant crossing as this? I don't wonder that the wicked prophet, in view of an end like this was made to exclaim: "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his."

Those who have been in the habit of attending the commencement exercises at Summerfield, will not have forgotten that, in 1851, there was a happy group of twelve, on that occasion, received the honors of the institution, and will, perhaps, recognize among the fairest and happiest of the band, Stoudenmire and Laura Lucas, both of whom not only professed religion, but travel the upper route to the Mount Zion above, and died, as I trust all the class may, and as I would die myself, in sight of heaven.

A. H. MITCHELL.

Summerfield, Jan. 7, 1853.

Notice

I have made an arrangement with the house of R. M. Ellis & Co., 92 Camp street, New Orleans, for the transaction of all our shipping and forwarding business. It is therefore recommended to all who may order goods through New Orleans to give the preference to consign to the house above named. We are fully assured that in so doing their business will be promptly and faithfully attended to. E. STEVENSON,

Jan 15 4t Asst Book Ag't, Louisville, Ky.

SEA ISLAND COTTON.—The first seed of the Sea Island variety of cotton was sent from the Bahamas to Georgia in 1786, and the first experiments were made with it on the islands near the mouth of the Savannah river. The seed did not bear the first year, but, the winter following the cattoons bore fruit the year following in the quantities mentioned. The original seed came from Malta. The successful growth of this world-wide staple of cotton is confined to a string of Islands reaching from Georgetown, in South Carolina, to St. Mary's, in Georgia, a distance of nearly two hundred miles, including a belt of sand not over fifteen miles wide. The cotton is now being introduced into Florida.

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The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

THE OLD CHURCH ROAD.

[illegible] through the [illegible]
[illegible] school-boy [illegible] from [illegible]
[illegible] window where the [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] at every [illegible]
[illegible] flowers bloom
[illegible] perfume—
[illegible] cottage home
[illegible] like no more—
[illegible] house of God,
[illegible] Old, Church Road

[illegible] in a bevy of green
[illegible] chair,
[illegible] on high
[illegible] the sun and shade,
[illegible] church where first I trod
[illegible] that leads to God—
[illegible] Lane like a weary land
[illegible] along the Old Church Road.

I have come to see once more
The dear haunts I loved of yore;
Come to lay early years,
Where are now your smiles and tears—
Pastimes, visions, tears of joy,
Recollections like the long lost boy
[illegible] calls my listening ear,
[illegible] dear sound is here.
On the grave-stone gray and cold
The sad tale is briefly told;
They have spent their latest breath
In the holiday of death—
Tired with life, they fell asleep
Leaving me alone to weep,
Who would fain lay down life's load
With them, near the Old Church Road.

Grant them'ry, let me deem
This is but an idle dream!
There was one—oh, heart, be still!
Went to wander near the rill
Murmuring yet along the glade
Where our plighted vows were made—
There was one, the maiden queen,
Reigning o'er this sylvan scene,
Who had strayed from Paradise
With the splendor of its skies
Sleeping in her dewy eyes.
Never more must I rejoice
In the music of her voice!
Must the [illegible] lonely tread
Wake but echoes o'er the dead,
In the mute, silent abode
Of the blessed Old Church Road!

Where the sweetest Violets bloom
In the shadow of her tomb
Shall the wayworn wanderer rest,
Finding death a welcome guest!
There, last sleep were passing sweet
Where his dust with thine shall meet—
There, beneath the leaf-mute sod,
Lay him, near the Old Church Road.

Orleans, Dec. 1852.

EVENING BEFORE MARRIAGE.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN BY ANONYMOUS.

"[illegible] shall certainly be very happy together," [illegible] Louise to her aunt on the evening before [illegible] and [illegible] cheek glowed with a deeper [illegible] her eyes shone with delight. When a [illegible] it may easily be guessed whom [illegible] world [illegible] means thereby.

"[illegible] it, dear Louise," replied her aunt, "that you continue to be happy [illegible] but that we shall continue [illegible] I have faults, indeed, but [illegible] correct them. And so [illegible] each other, we cannot be un[illegible] will never grow old."

Sighed her aunt, "I thou dost speak [illegible] of nineteen, on the day before her [illegible] is the intoxication of wishes fulfilled, [illegible] and happy omens. Dear child, re[illegible] [illegible] the heart in time grows [illegible] will come when the magic of the [illegible] fade. And when this enchantment [illegible] first becomes evident whether [illegible] worthy of love. When custom has [illegible] the charms that are most attrac[illegible] youthful freshness has died away, [illegible] with the brightness of domestic life, more [illegible] have mingled them, Louise, [illegible] and not till then can the wife say of the husband, 'He is worthy of love,' then first the husband say of the wife, 'She blooms in imperishable beauty.' But truly, on the day [illegible] marriage, such assertions sound laughable [illegible]

[illegible] understand you, dear aunt. You would [illegible] our mutual virtues alone can in earlier years give us worth for each other. But is not [illegible] I am to belong—for of myself I [illegible] but the best intentions—is he [illegible] worthiest of all the young men [illegible]? Blooms not in his soul, every vice [illegible] tends to make life happy"

Smiled her aunt, "I grant it. [illegible] as well as in him; I can [illegible] without flattery. But, dear [illegible] they bloom only, and are not yet ripened. [illegible] sun's rays and the shower. No [illegible] deceive the expectation more than [illegible] never tell in what soil they have [illegible] root! Who knows the concealed depths [illegible] heart?"

"Ah, dear aunt, you really frighten me."

"It better, Louise. Such fear is [illegible] it should be on the eve [illegible] marriage! I love thee tenderly, [illegible] therefore, declare all my thoughts on the [illegible] without disguise. I am not as yet [illegible] At seven and twenty years, one [illegible] into life with pleasure, the world [illegible] a bright side to [illegible] I have an [illegible] husband. I am happy. Therefore I [illegible] right to speak thus to thee to call thy [illegible] to a secret which is not often spoken [illegible] young and pretty maiden, one, indeed, [illegible] not greatly occupy the thoughts of a [illegible] and still is of the utmost importance [illegible] how[illegible]; a secret from which [illegible] springs love and unalterable happiness [illegible]

[illegible] the hand of her aunt in both of [illegible] "Dear aunt! you know I believe you in [illegible] You mean, that enduring happiness [illegible] is not insured to us by accidental qualities, by fleeting charms, but only those virtues [illegible] the mind which we bring to each other. [illegible] are the best dowry which we can possess; [illegible] never become old."

"As it happens, Louise. The virtues also, [illegible] the beauties of the body, can grow old, and [illegible] repulsive and hateful with age."

"How, dearest aunt! what is it you say? [illegible] to me a virtue which can become hateful [illegible]

"When they have become so, we no longer call them virtues, as a beautiful maiden can no longer be called beautiful, when time has changed her to an old and wrinkled woman."

"But, aunt, the virtues are nothing earthly."

"Perhaps."

"How can gentleness and mildness ever become hateful?"

"So soon as they degenerate into insipid indolence and listlessness."

"And manly courage?"

"Become impetuous rudeness."

"And prudent diffidence?"

"Turns to cowering humility."

"And noble pride?"

"To haughtiness."

"And to oblige?"

"To a habit of too ready friendship [illegible]

"Dear aunt, you make me almost angry. My future husband can never degenerate thus. His virtues which will preserve him as he is [illegible] A deep shame—an indestructible [illegible] [illegible] that is great and good and [illegible] in me also, I hope, as in him. [illegible] pledge and security for our [illegible]

[illegible] grow old with you—if it [illegible] to hateful excitability; and [illegible] the worst enemy of matrimony, [illegible] sensibility. That I do not [illegible]; but beware, lest this grace should degenerate into irritable and quarrelsome mortal."

"Ah, dearest, if I might never become old!"

"Were thou always as fresh and beautiful as to-day, still thy husband's eye would by custom of years become indifferent to these advantages: [illegible] is the greatest enchantress in the world, [illegible] the house one of the most benevolent [illegible] She renders that which is the most [illegible], as well as the ugliest, familiar. The [illegible] is young and becomes old; it is custom [illegible] hinders the husband from perceiving the

On the contrary, did she remain [illegible] young, while he grew old, it might bring consolation and render the man in years jealous. [illegible] is better as kind Providence has ordered it; [illegible] that thou hast grown to be an old [illegible], and thy husband were a blooming youth, how wouldst thou then feel?"

Louise rubbed her chin, and said, "I cannot tell."

Her aunt continued: "But I will call thy attention to a secret which—"

"That is it," interrupted Louise hastily, "what is it which I long so much to hear."

Her aunt said: "Listen to me attentively. What I now tell thee I have proved. It consists of two parts. The first part of the means to render a marriage happy, of itself prevents every possibility of dissension, and would even at last make the spider and the fly the best of friends with each other. The second part is the best and surest method of preserving feminine attractions."

"Ah," exclaimed Louise!

"The former half of the means then, in thy first solitary hour after the ceremony, take the bridegroom and demand a solemn vow of him, and give him a vow in return. Promise one another sacredly, *never, not even in jest, to wrangle with each other*; never to handy words or indulge in the least ill humor. Never! I say, never! wrangling in jest, and putting on an air of ill-humor, merely to tease, becomes earnest by practice. Mark that! Next promise each other, sincerely and solemnly, *never to keep a secret from each other* under whatever pretext, with whatever excuse it might be. You must continually, and every moment, see clearly into each other's bosom. Even when one of you has committed a fault, wait not an instant, but confess it freely—let it cost tears, but confess it. And as you keep nothing secret from each other, so, on the contrary, preserve the privacies of your house, marriage state and heart, from father, mother, sister, brother, aunt, and all the world. You, too, with God's help, build your own quiet world; every third or fourth one whom you draw into it with you will form a party, and stand between you two! That should never be. Promise this to each other. Renew the vow at each temptation. You will find your account in it. Your souls will grow as it were together, and at last will become as one. Ah, if many a young pair had on their wedding day known this secret, how many marriages were happier than, alas, they are!"

Louise kissed her aunt's hand with ardor. "I feel that it must be so. Where this confidence is absent, the married, even after wedlock, are two strangers who do not know each other. It should be so; without this there can be no happiness. And now, aunt, the best preservative of female beauty."

Her aunt smiled and said: "We may not conceal from ourselves that a handsome man pleases us a hundred times more than an ill-looking one, and the men are pleased with us when we are pretty. But what we call beautiful—what in the women pleases the men, is not skin and hair, the shape and color, as in a picture or statue, but it is the character—it is the soul that is within these, which enchants us by looks and words, earnestness, and joy, and sorrow. The men admire us the more they suppose those virtues of the mind to exist in us which the outside promises, and we think a malicious man disagreeable, however graceful and handsome he may be. Let a young maiden, then, who would preserve but that purity of soul, those sweet qualities of the mind, those virtues, in short, by which she first drew her over to her feet. And the best preservative of virtue to render it unchanging, and keep it ever young, is religion, that inward union with the Deity and eternity and faith—is piety, that walking with God, so pure, so peaceful, so beneficent with mortals.

"See, dear heart," continued the aunt, "there are virtues which arise out of mere experience. These grow old with time, and alter, because, by change of circumstances and inclination, prudence alters her rules of action, and because her growth does not always keep pace with that of our years and passions. But religious virtues never change; these remain eternally the same, because our God is always the same, and that eternity the same which we and those who love us are hastening to enter. Preserve, then, a mind important and pure, looking for everything from God; then will that beauty of soul remain, for which thy bridegroom to-day adores thee. I am no bigot, no fanatic, I am thy aunt of seven and twenty. I love all innocent and rational amusements. But for this very reason I say to thee—be a good dear Christian, and then will as mother, yes, as a grandmother, be still beautiful."

Louise threw her arms about her neck and wept in silence, and whispered, "I thank thee, angel!"

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I congratulate you, as the representatives of the people, upon the present peaceful, prosperous and happy condition of our State. Since the last session of the General Assembly, by the dispensation of a merciful Providence, we have been saved not only from the pestilence which walketh in darkness, but from that destruction that wasteth at noonday; our harvests have been abundant; prices highly remunerative; labor has received its reward. Capital been employed to advantage, and the country improvements commenced under favorable auspices, and our whole people are blessed with the unmistakable signs of present and prospective prosperity.

While this is our fortunate position as a State, it is a source of heartfelt and thankful congratulation to every patriotic heart, that our common country is in a like happy condition. Never at any former period has the United States exhibited such cheering indications of internal prosperity and progress. Internal improvements are extending their benign influences to every part of the land, uncultivated regions are being subdued to the uses of agriculture, American energy and industry are fast overcoming all obstacles, and pandering the Western Continent to the hardier of the World. The calamities of public lately observed our national horizon and filled all hearts with mourning; but the recuperative energies and patriotism of the republic, forbid us to fear that any serious evils will be the result. The nation has been called to mourn some of her most distinguished sons. Calhoun, Clay, Webster and Woodbury have been gathered from their earthly labors to the rewards of their virtues and patriotism in heaven. These illustrious patriots, for the last quarter of a century, have been the honor, the hope and the leading minds of the country. Pursuing different courses, often advocating dissimilar views, forming the rallying points of their fellow-citizens in various political conventions, these great lights have shone, sacrificing personal ends for the general good, and by their patriotic labors entitling themselves to the gratitude of their country and the admiration of the world. Their memories have been deservedly honored in all the States of the confederacy, and in none with more sincere feelings and gratitude than in our own. These honors are right and just—the rewards to which, without reserve and labors, are useful incitements to surviving patriotism. Though their places are vacant and their voices are no longer heard in our councils, yet "they still live" in their examples, their virtues and their labors, the Government still moves on, and its great objects and destiny are not retarded. This should afford consolation, and lead us to the inspiring hope that though men die, the Government *may* be immortal.

Another event, viewed by those unacquainted with our institutions and the spirit of our people, as a still more fearful crisis, has just transpired, without disturbing the peaceful relations of the country. American patriotism forbids the successful party to domineer over the defeated, and cordial good will succeeds the fiercest conflicts. Without, therefore, intending to indulge in reflections calculated to arouse unpleasant remiuiscences and party rancor, I would congratulate you in the hope that the marked result of the late Presidential contest will do much to overthrow dangerous, sectional agitation throughout the land. The bold and unequivocal position assumed by the successful candidate on this point, leads us to hope for the best results under his administration, and the overwhelming victory gained over his competitor would tend to the belief that his position had been sanctioned by the people, in an unwonted degree, and the heart of the nation is against fraternal strife and in favor of the Union.

Louisiana is jealous of her rights as a State and would be found in the foremost rank, to defend those of her sisters as well as her own. If unconstitutionally invaded, still her policy, her feelings, her patriotism, her love of the Union, lead her to deprecate sectionalism and cultivate harmony. She would prefer that the constitutional rights of the State should remain intact to making an exhibition of her disapprobation, if they should be unfortunately invaded.

The law passed at the last session of the Legislature, requiring the sense of the people to be taken on the question of revising and amending the then existing constitution, has been duly executed. The voice of the State was in favor of revision.

The Convention for that purpose was held in July last, and the result of their labors approved at the late general election. Though I frankly confess that I was one of the minority who believed that all the changes needed in the Constitution, to make it the full reflection of the unbiassed public will, could have been effected by the mode of revision and amendment provided in the instrument itself, without the expense and risk of an entirely new Constitution, and of this the larger minority who disapproved, of many of the leading provisions of our present organic law; still I am ready and willing to submit my will and my preferences to the will of the majority. But while this is the case, I cannot refrain from expressing the wish and the ardent hope that some of the anti-republican provisions of the present Constitution may be removed from as soon as they can be legally obliterated. Equality of representation—equality of taxation, and freedom from the danger of oppressive burdens, are inestimable privileges, and should always be secured to every citizen by the organic law of the land.

That these invaluable blessings and privileges have not been secured by the present Constitution, is my sincere conviction, and I believe it to be your duty as guardians of the people's rights, to take initiatory steps, as soon as possible, to relieve them from present, and to guard them from future evils—delay in this case may be dangerous. Evils become sanctioned by time, oppression strengthens by age, and burthens sadly imposed are hard to remove. When sanctioned by habit, and sustained by the interest of selfish majorities. One of the most sad and most humiliating of these grievances must be removed at once, if ever it can be done. After the next apportionment of representatives, based on this provision, it may be well nigh impossible to effect what can now be done with comparative ease. The voice of the State, if fairly expressed, is still on the side of the people.

Assembled as you are, for the first time under the new Constitution, many arduous duties will devolve upon you, requiring all your patience, firmness and wisdom, not only to guard against its evils, but to put into operation its improvements and really good and lonely ends by the public will.

The organization of the Judiciary will demand your early attention. I would respectfully suggest for your consideration, whether it would not be advisable, in reorganizing this important department of the government, to create some system of inferior courts, having jurisdiction chiefly in probate matters. I have long entertained the opinion that these matters could be attended to with more safety and dispatch, and less expense in matters of succession, by such courts, than can be done under our Judiciary system, as at present constituted. In addition to this, in our District Courts were relieved from this class of duties, the number of districts and judges might be diminished, and the compensation of these officers increased, without adding to the current expenses of the State. This would enable us to secure on the bench the best order of talents and the highest grade of character and would secure more permanency. The uniform and able administration of justice would seem to require that changes should be less frequent in this department of the public service than any other. Though by no means an advocate for long tenure of public office, without the power of making changes by the people, still when this power can always be freely exercised if necessary, changes in the Judiciary should only be made for good and sufficient cause, and all reasonable arrangements to secure the highest and best order of talents in this department be made.

The authority granted to the Legislature by the new Constitution, to pledge the faith of the State and contract debts for other purposes than to prosecute war and suppress insurrections, is a power that should be guarded with the most jealous vigilance, and exercised with extreme caution. The experience of a long life, no small portion of which has been spent in the public service, has convinced me that the best policy, both for individuals and governments, is to avoid debt as far as practicable. The enterprise of this community is generally adequate to the construction of internal improvements actually required, but it seldom, if ever, happens that the State, in matters of this kind, is not made to suffer. It is doubtless the duty of our State to open and improve our navigable streams, to construct highways, and to provide against inundations; but when she goes beyond this, and lends her faith and aid to companies for other kinds of improvements, she should exercise the greatest circumspection, and look to the "ways and means" of meeting her engagements, lest she leave unpleasant burthens, and hard to be borne, by those who shall come after us.

Another power granted by the Constitution, and which should be watched with even more jealousy and circumspection, is that to create banking institutions. There never was probably a time when it was less necessary to extend this class of facilities than the present. A long period of comparative economy and successful industry has relieved the great mass of the community from harrassing debts; money is abundant and cheap, the community is solvent, enterprise is active without wild speculation, and the precious metals are constantly and abundantly increasing. Why should we, then, flood the country with bank issues? Why afford the means of hasty speculation? Why run the risk of former painful evils? The influx of precious metals from California, Australia and other sources, is unparalleled in the history of the world, and bids fair to derange, even of itself, without artificial aids, the healthy relations of capital and labor. The old arguments in favor of banking, drawn from the scarcity of the precious metals, have all become obsolete, and we now have an opportunity, too which should not be lightly considered, lost, of retaining the precious metals among us, and doing so without circumscribing and limiting our currency as to embarrass commerce and fetter industry. It, however, it should be deemed necessary to increase banking facilities, I would commend to you the propriety of doing so by general laws, based on the free banking principle. This system seems to me better calculated than any other that has been proposed, to guard against excessive issues and protect the bill holders. At all events, whatever system may be adopted, sufficient legal and stringent requirements be imposed as will prevent even the possibility of the banks, whether private or public, from promptly redeeming their issues, to the last cent, in specie. With all our experience, and with the present and prospective abundance of the precious metals, any legislation which would allow of a system of banking, by which the honest husbandman and laborer should be subjected to imposition and loss, would receive and justly merit the severest reprobation. On this point I would only add, that it would be doubtless a great protection to the community, and tend to retain the specie in the country, if some law were passed to prevent the issue of small bills, say under the denomination of five dollars.

But to turn from these thoughts, which refer rather to the future than the past and present, the first and most important subject of your attention is the condition of our State Finances. It is to be regretted, while we are surrounded with so many evidences of prosperity, our State Treasury is not in a like favorable condition. During the past year the Treasurer has been unable to meet promptly many of the most common and pressing demands on his department. Many citizens have visited the seat of Government with demands against the State, and after incurring considerable expense, have been compelled to return to their homes without having their claims adjusted and liquidated. Even the salaries of the public officers, upon which many of them are dependent for the support of their families, have not been paid till many months after they were due.

This state of things has resulted from two causes. The Legislature has made appropriations without providing fully the means to meet them, and the collectors of the public money are, in many instances, slow in making their returns to the Treasury. The first evil can be easily guarded against for the future by greater care on the part of the Legislature, but with the latter, although much dividing the means to pay them, is really a species of bad faith—an attempt to gratify particular interest without assuming the responsibility of the act, which should not be countenanced by your honorable body, and it often leads to disappointment and embarrassment to those who are designed to be the recipients. If the representatives of the people are not willing to tax their constituents to meet an appropriation, it is clear the appropriation should not be made. Appropriation and taxation must always go hand in hand.

To remedy the second difficulty I would suggest for your consideration whether it would not be advisable to require the collectors of public money to make semi-annual instead of annual returns. There seems to be little the propriety in the usual course of allowing the funds due the State so flexibly in the hands of the collectors while it is unable to meet its demands, or is paying interest on borrowed money. This course, too, would have a tendency to prevent applications from public officers for relief, on account of accidents to the public funds while lying in their hands. The public funds are a sacred deposit, and it is due to the people to secure their safe arrival at their proper destination, and to withhold unless under very peculiar circumstances, all clemency from those who may have unfortunately been negligent in their transfer.

Under acts of the last Legislature, I was authorized to borrow certain amounts of money, which I obtained at the usual rate of interest from the Union Bank, at one time $75,000, and at another time $25,000, making $100,000. These amounts could only be borrowed, according to the usages of the Bank, for ninety days. The time of payment has long since passed, only the interest having been paid. It is necessary to provide for the payment of this money at as early a day as practicable.

The report of the Auditor of Public Accounts and Treasurer, which will in due time be submitted to the Legislature, will afford detailed statements of the present condition of the Treasury and suggestions for relieving us from existing embarrassments.

The various public works ordered in different parts of the State, have been prosecuted with as much success as could reasonably be expected from the limited means and force of the Engineer's department. The cases of public improvements, confided to the care of this department, are of such a character as justly to make them objects of State care, and it is to be hoped whether the existing system continues, or the Board of Public Works, ordered to be created by the new Constitution, be put into operation, that sufficient means will be afforded to make this department of the public service as efficient as the wants of the State imperatively demand. It should no longer be left with means inadequate to the ends to be accomplished, causing it too often to be an unjust and undeserved reproach to those who have been entrusted with its management, and a source of vexation and disappointment to the public creditors, under the circumstances, have been improperly created.

In this connection I would again urge upon your attention the necessity of as prompt action as possible, in reference to the important subject of devising and putting in progress some plan for preventing the fearful and destructive overflows of the Mississippi river and other important streams. This last service is a difficult task, a thorough labor, a work of which the future can only form correct views, still it is a difficulty which, sooner or later, must be encountered and overcome for the most serious and alarming evils will be the inevitable result. Let us not lose sight of this subject till the painful and ruinous scenes of 1850 and 1851 shall again awaken us to its importance.

The internal improvement fund, as will be seen from the Treasurer's report, will in a short time be entirely exhausted, and it will be necessary for the present Legislature to make provision for the future support of the internal improvement service.

The faithful and intelligent officer who, until recently, had charge of this branch of the public service, will render an account of his stewardship up to the time of the transfer of the responsible and arduous duties of the Engineer's department to his worthy and capable successor.

Our system of common school education has been again commended to your care by the new Constitution. Although there are, unquestionably, great difficulties to be encountered by this system in our State, owing to the sparseness of the population and the large size of the plantations, in a large portion of the State, still the will of the people on this subject cannot be mistaken, as it has been twice expressed in the organic law of the land. In this matter I fully concur with the people. Our intercourse is based upon the virtue and intelligence of the people, and it is our indispensable duty, if we wish permanence, at all hazards, to educate the masses. If our government fails in its patriotic purposes, it can only be from a want of morality and intelligence in the great controlling masses of the people.

Mexico, a neighboring Republic, possesses a constitution and form of government almost identically the same as ours, and yet she is subject to an almost constant reign of anarchy and despotism, while we enjoy all the blessings of peace and good government. Why is this? Why this difference? It is mainly, without doubt, to be attributed in the superior education and intelligence of our people. The best form of government is of but little avail to a people unless right views and right feelings prevail among its great masses, and this can never be the case unless the youth are blessed with a good education.

Our system of common schools needs a thorough revision and many improvements to adapt it more fully to the peculiar wants of the State. The experience and difficulties of the last few years will afford lights to guide you in perfecting this system. The laws on the subject should be simplified the manner of paying the teachers rendered less complicated and expensive, and the whole system so reorganized as to render it more suitable to our present wants.

The Superintendent of Public Education should have a more ample salary, than that fixed by the last session of the Legislature. The salary should be such as to command the best talents of the country, and the whole time and attention of the incumbent. If it be proper to expend a quarter of a million of the public funds annually in any enterprise, it is surely bad economy to weaken its efficacy by failing to pay its head and representative, who should infuse into it regularity and energy, a salary to be salary to command all his thoughts, and all his energies.

All the details and necessary information with regard to this department will be furnished by its present worthy head in his report.

At the last session of the Legislature, a law was passed appropriating $25,000 for the erection of a Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum at the seat of government. The Board of Directors, as required by the law, has been appointed, and a suitable site and temporary buildings for the institution obtained. Several of the unfortunate class of persons for whom this institution was designed, and who had been supported at the public expense in the State of Kentucky, have been transferred to this place, and the institution is already in partial organization. The Board have fortunately obtained the services of Mr. James S. Brown in the organization and management of the asylum, who comes to us from the West, with the highest recommendations both as to character and qualification. He has had much experience in managing a similar institution in the State of Indiana, and his character inspires confidence that he will be eminently useful in the management of this benevolent enterprise. I commend this charitable institution to your fostering care, as well as the kindred institutions for orphans in Baton Rouge and New Orleans.

The lessees of the Penitentiary have accepted the provisions of the law of last session, which requires them to pay annually $4000 into the State Treasury; the financial relation, therefore, between this institution and the State is clearly and definitely settled. Great inconvenience has been experienced for some time past for want of room for the unwonted and unfortunately increasing number of inmates, but the difficulty will in a short time be remedied, as an additional wing to the present buildings will soon be completed. From the best information I have been able to obtain I feel confident that the institution is well managed, and every thing done that ought to be expected for the comfort of its inmates. For full and detailed information on this subject, I refer you to the report of its Board of Directors.

Selections of the swamp and overflowed lands granted to the State, by act of Congress approved September 28, 1850, continue to be made by the United States Surveyor General. No fault can be found in this matter with this gentleman. He has done every thing consistent with his duty as a Government officer to facilitate the business, but as the selections are made merely in connection with his various and multiplied duties, and without reference to the grant made by act of Congress, approved March 2 1849, I would suggest that the selections might probably be expedited and increased if the State had an authorized agent of her own, specially charged with the business. Such an agent could also be required to attend to other duties, referred to in my last message to the Legislature. The land interests of the State have become very important, and demand the special attention of some authorized agent.

The quantity of land patented to the State is acres. Considerable selections have also been made which have not been examined and finally acted upon by the Land Office at Washington.

The amount of money received for swamp and overflowed lands, sold by the State Register under the act of the last Legislature, is $112,872 05. As sales of swamp and overflowed lands were made by the United States land officers, after the grant of these lands was made to the State, but chiefly before the selections were made as the laws of Congress making the donations have been interpreted by the Secretary of the Interior as taking effect from the date of their passage, considerable embarrassments have resulted to those purchasers. A portion of the lands thus taken were located by soldiers' warrants, and the Leisure were paid for at $1 25 in money per here. The purchasers in all cases have been informed by the United States Government that their patents will be cancelled, and informed that their titles to the lands to be valid, must be derived from the State.

I would suggest whether it would not be advisable and just to the purchasers, who have paid their money for their swamp lands, under these circumstances, to confirm their titles upon their transferring to the State their claims for the money to be refunded by the United States, provided it can be done without passing an *ex post facto* law.

The case of those who have located their lands with soldiers' warrants seems to be more complicated; and I am unable to see any way in which the State can come to their relief.

As a considerable quantity of the swamp and overflowed lands granted to the State have never been surveyed, and as the General Government is not likely to have this done soon, as we have cause to believe that they will fail to the State, some provision should be made to meet the exigencies of the case. It would probably be advisable to have a proper organization of our State Surveyor General's Office, so as to enable that officer to attend to this and other similar duties which might be imposed on him.

In the present embarrassed condition of the State Treasury, would it not be advisable to use, temporarily, the money received for swamp lands to meet our most pressing engagements? If this should be done, however good faith towards the General Government by whom the swamp lands were granted for a special purpose, and obedience to our Constitution, which requires that the proceeds arising from the sales of these lands shall never be diverted from the use for which they were designed, would require some provision for returning the amount to the swamp land fund.

For more full information in reference to the whole subject of the swamp lands, I respectfully refer you to the accompanying letter and statement of the honorable John Wilson, Commissioner of the General Land Office, and to the report of the Register of our State Land Office, at Baton Rouge See document marked A in the Appendix.

No formal report has been received from the Directors of the Insane Asylum at Jackson. The Board are required by law to make biennial reports, and till otherwise directed, will follow that plan. I have, however, received a letter from the Treasurer of that Institution, which is herewith transmitted. See document marked B. in the Appendix. Great inconvenience has been experienced by the Board, during the past year, for the inability of the State Treasurer to pay the appropriations made for the support and extension of the establishment. They had contracted for an additional building, much needed for the accommodation of the increasing number of inmates, but are compelled to suspend the work from want of funds, resulting from the above mentioned cause.

If the appropriations can be paid which have been made for the year 1852 and 1853, the Institution can be successfully carried on, without further aid, but if this be not done, the most serious and embarrassing difficulties will be experienced. I recommend this subject to your immediate and special attention.

The Commissioners appointed, in obedience to an act of the last Legislature, to select a site for the location of a State Seminary of learning in the Parishes of Lafayette, performed their duty in the premises, and submitted a report, which is herewith transmitted, showing the character and advantages of the site by them selected. See document marked C. As the State has no institution of the character designed to be created by the act of the last Legislature, and as a portion of the funds for its erection and endowment have long since been donated by the General Government, I would advise that an appropriation be made to purchase the site, erect suitable buildings, and to put the Institution into active operation as soon as possible. I would also suggest that by connecting with this institution a Normal school, for the education of teachers, provision might be made to meet a great educational want of the State, and one that would tend greatly to benefit and improve our common school system.

Centenary College at Jackson continues to be in a flourishing condition, and promises to be a source of pride, and improvement to the State.

The amount due by that institution for its buildings, library and apparatus, which was purchased from the State, was remitted by an Act of the Legislature, passed at the session of 1847, on the condition that it should educate gratuitously ten indigent young men, to be designated from time to time by the Governor of the State, so as to keep at all times that number at the Institution; the law has been heretofore so construed, as to impose on the College the bounden duty of remitting tuition fees, without providing for the boarding of these State pupils. Some difficulties having arisen on this point from the supposition that it was the design of the Legislature that the pupils designated by the Governor should be maintained as well as taught. I have thought it desirable to call the matter to your attention.

It also is supposed that the law, as heretofore acted upon, is of but little advantage to the indigent youths of the State. As a general thing those in these circumstances make it desirable to have their tuition fees remitted, are too poor to pay their other expenses; while those who can pay their other charges, care but little for the additional expenses of tuition. If this matter could be so changed that even a smaller number could be entirely supported by the Institution it would be far better for the class intended to be benefitted.

Nothing of consequence has been done with regard to the Jackson Monument, designed to be erected in the city of New Orleans. The commissioners having the matter in charge have had several meetings, and examined various plans which have been submitted to them, but nothing final has been agreed upon. The great difficulty is that the amount of means in their hands is inadequate to the end to be accomplished, and I would recommend that such additional appropriation be made by the Legislature as will enable the commissioners to erect a monument worthy the man and the occasion it is intended to commemorate.

The stone for the Washington Monument ordered by the State has been provided; I feel much indebted to Senator Downs for his friendly aid in its preparation.

During the past year, a letter was received from the American sculptor, Hiram Powers, who has been employed to produce a statue of Washington for the use of the State, giving information of the progress of the work, and also a draft on the State for a portion of the money appropriated for this work to be executed by him. As the last Legislature had omitted to renew the appropriation for this work, and that previously made had expired by constitutional limitation, it became necessary in my judgment to borrow the money to meet the draft, and thus save the credit of the State, and prevent embarrassment in a foreign land, to one of our most worthy and distinguished countrymen. In connection with Hon. Charles Gayarre, Secretary of State, I borrowed the sum of $2500 from the Louisiana State Bank, to be paid on the first day of February of this year, our joint note being given for this sum, and I have to ask that provision be made immediately to meet the same, and that the balance of the former appropriation be renewed. We were informed by Mr. Powers that the statue was in progress, and would be completed during the present year.

The quarterly reports of the Board of Currency show that our Banks are in a most sound and safe condition, fraught the great abundance of money in the country, is evinced by the fact that the Banks have a much larger amount of specie in their vaults, than the whole circulation. No Banks in the Union are in a more safe and reliable condition, than those of Louisiana. According to the Statement of the Board, made on the 20th December, 1852 the amount of circulation of the Banks was $5,400,-000 while the specie in their vaults was $8,207,042

Judge Gayarre, the Secretary of State, will present a report showing the condition of the State Library, with suitable recommendations and suggestions in reference thereto. I agree with him, especially in his recommendation that the French and Spanish historical documents belonging to the State should be published. These documents now existing in manuscript should be published not only for their preservation, but as a source of interest and information to the public. The industry and enterprise of the secretary of State has enabled him already to use them in producing his able and reliable history of Louisiana, a work not only highly creditable to the State, but which has placed his name in the front rank of our most distinguished historical writers. I take pleasure in quoting from the following quotation, from Bancro.t's History of the United States, the estimation in which this work on our State is held by so distinguished a writer. He says in the fifth volume of his history, page 112, "The work of the army is one of great merit and authority, built firmly on trustworthy documents."

In this connection I would acknowledge on the part of the state, the reception of an interesting addition to the library from L. C. Duncan, Esq., one of the Commissioners of the State to the World's Fair, consisting of a set of beautiful colored engravings or tableaux, representing the Crystal Palace and Fair, and also a handsome volume, containing the award by the jurors selected to preside over the same.

Owing to the change introduced by the new Constitution, of holding annual instead of biennial sessions of the Legislature, the usual reports from public institutions have not been so promptly presented as they will doubtless hereafter be. You may expect in time for any necessary action of the Legislature, reports from the University of Louisiana, and the Charity Hospital. The first of these institutions continues in successful operation. The wants of our great city demand such an institution, and it should, doubtless, continue to receive the fostering care of the State.

The latter is one of the noblest charities of our country, and although it is a source of considerable expense to the State, still I advise that the usual appropriations for its support be made; the commercial interests of our State and city require this at our hands and I judge few would be disposed to withhold it.

I regret to say that the militia is in no better state of organization than it has been for many years past; it seems doubtful whether any yeomanry additional efficacy can be infused into the present body, without a loss of time and restraints that would be too distasteful to be long cheerfully borne. Occupying as we do, one of the most exposed and important points of the United States, it seems to me that we should not be altogether unprepared for emergencies, and that owing to the great difficulty of organizing an efficient militia all proper encouragement should be given to the formation of volunteer companies.

No appropriation having been made by the last Legislature, to defray the necessary expenses of the Arsenal for the public arms, in New Orleans, some inconvenience has been experienced; it is to be expected that you will make an appropriation to meet the case for the future, and to indemnify the city of New Orleans for the advances made for its support at the instance of the Adjutant General, whose memorial on the subject, copied into his report, will be submitted to you; I refer you especially to the report of that officer for greater detail in relation to the present organization and condition of the militia of our State. I commend that feature of it which relates to volunteer companies in rural parishes, and the supplying of them with more suitable arms than those to be found in the State Arsenal. I refer you further to his observations upon the subject of postage expenses connected with that office: it is scarcely just that general officers of the militia, whose duties are already sufficiently onerous, should be subjected to the necessary expenses of their correspondence with that department.

Few days after the transmission of this message to your honorable body, my official connection with the affairs of the State will terminate. I rejoice that in retiring from public life I leave the State in so flourishing a condition and cheering prospects, and that I am surrendering the Chief Magistracy of the State into hands so worthy to receive it and so capable of sustaining its dignity, its cares and its responsibilities. Our State possesses the elements of incalculable wealth and permanent prosperity, and I implicitly resign to my successor in office and to you, the representatives of the people, the important work of devising and executing those plans of policy which will develop her resources, moral and physical, and make her all that can be desired by her patriotic children.

In the discharge of my public functions, I have doubtless sometimes erred—to err, indeed, is human, and I am not one to claim exemption from the frailties of humanity; still I trust you will believe me when I assure you, and through you all my fellow-citizens who have honored me with their confidence, that my errors have been those of the head and not of the heart. My design and aims have been good, however much I may have failed in execution, and in that retirement from the cares of public life, which is so desirable to me, and into which I enter with so much cheerfulness, I shall ever watch with the liveliest interest and solicitude the progressive development and prosperity of my native State.

Baton Rouge, January 17, 1853. JOSEPH WALKER.

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Jan—3t G.

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THE APOSTOLIC COMMISSION.

A SERMON

Preached by Rev. T. O. SUMMERS, D. D., before the Alabama Conference, Dec. 9, 1852, at its Session in Marion, Alabama, and published by request of the Conference.

"Then the eleven disciples went away into Galilee, into a mountain where Jesus had appointed them. And when they saw him, they worshipped him; but some doubted. And Jesus came and spake unto them, saying, All power is given unto me in heaven and in earth. Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost: teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you: and, lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world. Amen." Matt. xxviii. 16-20

Thus Matthew closes his Gospel: we leave it to the harmonists to show that there is no real contradiction between him, the other evangelists, and St. Paul, in their several accounts of the Saviour's manifestations after his resurrection. The difficulties connected with this subject subside on a candid and careful investigation; indeed, they strengthen rather than weaken the testimony of the sacred historians. The appearance of Christ, spoken of in the text, was one of great importance; it was one previously appointed by him; a special interview with the college of Apostles, having reference to an object of great interest. He had told them before his crucifixion "After I am risen again, I will go before you into Galilee." Matt. xxvi. 32. And after his resurrection the angel despatched the women with the message to his disciples: "He is risen from the dead, and behold he goeth before you into Galilee; there shall ye see him." And, as the women were on their way, Jesus himself met them, and repeated the order. "Go tell my brethren that they go into Galilee, and there shall they see me." It is very obvious that he designed this to be a special and solemn meeting: and so it proved to be. His manifestation on this occasion was no furtive apparition. It was clear, full, and satisfactory: so that those among them who feared that the news of his resurrection was too good to be true, were favored with such "meridian evidence" of the fact as left no room for doubt. Galilee was chosen for this interview, it would seem, because there the Saviour had lived before he entered upon his public career: there he had done most of his mighty works; there he had made the greatest number of disciples; there, in the early part of his ministry, he had chosen and commissioned his Apostles. Now, that it became necessary to recollect and re-commission the disbanded college, Galilee, with peculiar propriety, was selected as the scene of the solemn transaction.

This meeting was appointed by Christ for the instauration of the ordination of "the eleven disciples" to the work of the ministry. Under any circumstances, perhaps, this might have been expedient: but it was rendered absolutely necessary by their recent abandonment of him and his cause. They were to be restored to his favor, and to the honorable position which he had assigned them. He had trained them to the apostleship, and did not intend to forego their services, and it was indispensable that they should receive the strongest assurances of the fact. Having, therefore, satisfied them of his personal identity, he proceeds to announce his authority in the premises. "All power, or rather, *authority*, is given unto me in heaven and in earth." This is not the voice of a mere man: nor is it the voice of a God. In his higher nature he is, indeed, "God of God:" but it was not in this character—this divine personal relation to the Father—that he used this language. Nor can we conceive it possible for any mere man to be invested with such functions as these terms denote. He spake rather as the Messiah, in whose person and offices Deity and humanity are harmoniously blended. Possessing the latter, the authority is *given unto him*, in view of his meritorious acts and sufferings; possessing the former, he has the dignity and the power requisite for the weighty responsibility of governing the universe. This construction of the language is not only in itself easy and natural, but also agrees with the general tenor of Matthew's Gospel, which is considered peculiarly Messianic in its genius and scope.

Christ had accomplished all that part of his mediatorial work which was to be performed on the earth; he had proclaimed the principles of the New Dispensation: he had illustrated their excellence in his own example: he had fulfilled the types and prophecies of the old economy by his obedience unto death: the success of his undertaking had been demonstrated by his resurrection from the dead: and he was now about to close up his earthly history by his ascension into Heaven. Having made arrangement for the establishment of his kingdom upon the earth, it was necessary, before he vacated the *visible* superintendency of that kingdom, that he should make provision for its extension and perpetuation: that provision he made by appointing men to attend exclusively to this work—first, the eleven disciples, whose apostleship was not only restored, but also magnified, and their successors, in the ordinary functions of their ministry, to the end of time. For so reads the commission: "Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost; teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you; and, lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world."

The text exhibits the Authority, the Work and the Encouragement of the Apostles and their successors in the Gospel ministry to the end of time.

LET US NOTICE, FIRST, THEIR AUTHORITY.

The text evidently considers them ministers of Christ. They are appointed by him; they are his ambassadors. They are not, therefore, self-commissioned; nor are they merely commissioned by the Church. If they are his ministers, they are so by his authority. This is obvious when we consider

1. That Christ is invested with supreme governmental authority in the Church, involving the right of appointing his own ministers, which right he has never delegated to others.

As he possesses all power in heaven and in earth: as he is Head over all things to the Church: as he is King in Zion: no one can have any power at all, any authority to meddle with the affairs of his kingdom, except by his investiture. He has made no transfer of his original authority to any visible monarchical head, or to any spiritual aristocracy, or to the Church at large. No Scripture affirms this—no Scripture implies it.

When Christ said to Simon: "Thou art Peter, and upon this rock will I build my Church," and, "Feed my sheep," he did not intimate that Peter and his successors should call men to the ministry without first ascertaining that the Lord himself had previously called them. Indeed, those much abused passages do not refer to this subject at all.

Nor does that passage in John. xx. 21-23. "As the Father hath sent me, even so send I you. And having said this, he breathed on them, and saith unto them, Receive ye the Holy Ghost. Whose soever sins ye remit, they are remitted unto them: and whose soever sins ye retain, they are retained." He did not mean to tell them that he invested them with the same plenary authority with which the Father had invested him. He merely states that, as he was the Apostle of the Father, so they were his Apostles. He does not say that he invested them with the independent prerogative of appointing other Apostles. He sends them, duly qualified, to perform a specific work, namely: to declare authoritatively the terms of pardoning mercy, and to open and shut the door of the Church. That is all.

Nor is the affirmative of the point in question countenanced by the case of Timothy, who was taken by St. Paul and adopted as his son in the Gospel: or that of Apollos, who was taken by Aquila and Priscilla and prepared for the ministry, in which, by the way, he had been engaged before his introduction to them; or by the instructions given by Paul to Timothy and Titus, having respect to the ordination of men to the ministry. as 2 Tim. ii. 2: "The things that thou hast heard of me among many witnesses, the same commit thou to faithful men, who shall be able to teach others also:" and Titus i, 5: "For this cause left I thee in Crete, that thou shouldest set in order the things that are wanting, and ordain elders in every city, as I had appointed thee." These passages do not state, nor can it be inferred from them, that those who were appointed by the Apostles and others to official stations in the Church, received no other appointment—no higher commision. Do they state, or can it be inferred from them, that the parties in question were not previously called by God to the work of the ministry? Or that the Apostles and evangelists had not respect to this divine call when they laid hands on them for this work? This much, and this only, may be gathered from these cases, that every man who engages in the work of the ministry ought to have the sanction of those who are already invested with ministerial functions. But it does not follow from this that any man may take this honor upon himself, or suffer it to be conferred upon him by others, unless he be called of God, as were the first Apostles of our Lord Jesus Christ: he having never surrendered his prerogative in the premises.

2. Christ has always exercised the right of appointing his own ministers.

During the time of his ministry on earth he acted according to his own sovereign will and pleasure in this matter. "He goeth up into a mountain, and calleth unto him whom he would, and they came unto him. And he ordained twelve, that they should be with him, and that he might send them forth to preach:" Mark iii, 13, 14. And when he said that the harvest was great, but the laborers few, he did not transfer the prerogative of increasing the number to those whom he first called to the work, or to the seventy whom he afterwards summoned to their assistance: but, on the contrary, instructed them: "Pray ye, therefore, the Lord of the harvest, that he would send forth laborers into his harvest:" Luke x, 2.

His ministers are not properly furnished him by his Church, but rather given to the Church by him, as its exalted Head. For after he had finished his earthly ministry, when he ascended up on high, he led captivity captive, and gave gifts unto men. And he gave some, apostles: and some, prophets: and some, evangelists: and some, pastors and teachers, for the perfecting of the saints, for the work of the ministry, for the edifying of the body of Christ."

Accordingly, being duly instructed in the "things pertaining to the kindgdom of God," when the disciples would supply a vacancy in the college of Apostles, they did not fail to recognize the Saviour's prerogative. "And they prayed, and said, Thou, Lord, which knowest the hearts of all men, show whether of these two thou hast chosen, that he may take part of this ministry and apostleship, from which Judas by transgression fell." And as "the lot is cast into the lap, but the whole disposing thereof is of the Lord," they, according to the ancient and, obsolete usage, "gave forth their lots, and the lot fell upon Matthias, and he was numbered with the eleven Apostles." Acts i. 21-26. We shall not now inquire whether or not this entire proceeding received the Divine sanction; that question does not concern the present argument; one thing is obvious, that the disciples considered it the province of Christ to select and appoint his own ministers: and that they were not mistaken in this matter is evident from the case of St. Paul. After the Head of the Church had appointed Peter to the apostleship of the circumcision, and when he wanted one to act in the special character of the Apostle of the Gentiles, what course did he pursue? Did he look to the college of Apostles to make the selection? Or did he leave it to the discretion of the prince of the Apostles? Neither; but he makes the selection himself. Saul of Tarsus, after his conversion, would not have dared to preach the faith which he once destroyed, had not Christ himself invested him with ministerial functions. This is evident from his frequent references to the authority under which he acted. Take, for example, that passage in his eloquent speech before King Agrippa, in which he cites the very terms of his commission; "I have appeared unto thee for this purpose, to make thee a minister and a witness both of these things which thou hast seen, and of those things in the which I will appear unto thee: delivering thee from the people, and from the Gentiles, unto whom now I send thee, to open their eyes, and to turn them from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God, that they may receive forgiveness of sin, and inheritance among them which are sanctified, by faith that is in me;" Acts xxvi, 16-18. Hence, writing to the Corinthians, he says: "Though I preach the Gospel, I have nothing to glory of, for necessity is laid upon me: yea, wo is unto me, if I preach not the Gospel:" 1 Cor. ix. 16. In his Epistle to the Galatians, also, he lays special emphasis upon the Divine origin of his commission; Gal. i.

But, lest any should suppose that as there were peculiarities in the case of St. Paul, it might have been necessary that he should receive his commission directly from Christ himself: but, that because of these peculiarities, we can not argue from this case that all ordinary ministers are to have a direct Divine appointment to their work, we cite the case of the elders of the Church at Ephesus. So far as we can judge, there was nothing peculiar, nothing miraculous, in their case. The duties which devolved upon them were the ordinary duties of the ministry: the same which the "pastors and teachers" of our time are called to discharge. How, then, were they appointed to the sacred office? Was it enough that they should receive merely the sanction of those who were appointed to ordain elders in every city? Not so. They had *their* sanction, but they had also a *higher* sanction than theirs: Hear the charge of St. Paul: "Take heed, therefore, unto yourselves and to all the flock, over the which *the Holy Ghost* hath made you overseers:" Acts xx. This shows us the source of their authority. The Spirit of Christ had called them to this work; he had invested them with this sacred character. And this is the case with every genuine overseer of the Church of God. This is the door of entrance into the sheep-fold; and he that climbeth up some other way, even though he may not be in every instance "a thief and a robber," is not a divinely recognized "shepherd of the sheep."

The Church, therefore, is fully justified in refusing to receive into the ranks of her ministers any who desire the office of a bishop, or pastor, until they shall have made the solemn profession that they believe themselves "inwardly moved by the Holy Ghost, to take upon them the office of the ministry in the Church of Christ;" and shall have given satisfactory evidence that they neither wish to deceive others, nor are deceived themselves.

As Christ has never surrendered the right of appointing the ministers of his Church: but has always exercised that right himself, so it can be made to appear:

3. That as Head of the Church he can not divest himself of the prerogative of supplying it with pastors and teachers to the end of time.

It requires the wisdom of Christ to make the selection; it requires the authority of Christ to confirm the appointment. Such is the character of the men who are required for the service of the Church and the conversion of the world; and such is the nature of the work to which they are called, that the most unhappy and disastrous mistakes will be made by the appointing power, if any act in that capacity, save him "in whom are hid all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge," and who possesses "all power both in heaven and in earth." Unworthy candidates would be clothed with the ministerial office, because of their high-sounding pretensions and meretricious accomplishments; and holy men of God, because of their retiring and unassuming character and, perhaps, their deficiency in those endowments, which some consider necessary for the sacred vocation, would be unceremoniously rejected. The wisdom of man would scarcely select the prophets of the Lord from among the ploughmen of Abel-meholah, the herdmen of Tekoa, the publicans and fishermen of Galilee. This, however, was done by Him who seeth not as man seeth; for man looketh at the outward appearance, but God looketh at the heart. However well disposed, therefore, the authorities of the Church may be to select proper men for the work of the ministry, they are not competent to make the selection.

But if the rulers of the Church had sufficient discernment, so great is the depravity of human nature, that it would be perilous to invest them with the prerogative in question. If the spirit of favoritism, ambition, and cupidity, were never enfolded in sheerdotal habiliments, the danger might not be so great; the unholy aspirants to the sacred office would be checked by the blasting rebuff, "Thy money perish with thee, because thou thoughtest that the gift of God might be purchased with money." But, alas! while a Peter might take that noble stand, a Judas is found ready enough to sell, not the Church merely, but her divine Lord, for thirty pieces of silver! Ecclesiastical history furnishes illustrations of this subject, melancholy and multitudinous. Acting as though the Lord Jesus had vacated his right and invested them with it, the rulers of the Church have presumed to make her ministers, and the recorded consequences corroborate the assertions which we have made, and sustain the position we have assumed.

Let the Church exercise her piety and prudence in ascertaining whom the Lord hath called to the work, and then however unseemly to human view may be the candidate, let her acquiesce in the Divine appointment. The man after God's own heart is the very man for God's own work. Upon such he will not fail to send down the healthful Spirit of his grace, and to pour upon him the continual dew of his blessing.

LET US NOW NOTICE THE WORK OF THE MINISTRY.

There were certain ministerial services which were of an extraordinary kind, and as such were confined to the Apostolic age, and for the most part to the Apostles themselves. Such were the working of miracles—the writing of Scripture—authoritatively and infallibly determining the faith and practice of the Church. Performances of this sort were necessary to authenticate the New Dispensation: but this being accomplished, and the Church thereby duly accredited as a divine institution, they were no longer needed, and therefore they were not perpetuated beyond the Apostolic age. They are not specified in the text, though, of course, so far as the Apostles themselves were concerned, they are involved in the commission.

The Work of the Ministry here brought to view is common to the Apostles and their successors in every age. It is stated in both general and special terms,

In general terms, it is to "go and *mathēteusate*" disciple all nations"—that is to say, to make all the people of the world disciples of Christ. Discipleship implies espousal of the Saviour's cause and obedience to his commandments. Hence, in accomplishing their mission, they are instructed, in special terms, to baptize the nations and to teach them to observe all the commandments of Christ.

1. They are first, by the initiatory ordinance of Baptism to bring them into the Christian Church; that is, to lead them to an espousal of the cause of Christ.

This, of course, implies in the case of adults, a previous process of religious instruction. But baptism is named before teaching, because there are many things which proselytes to Christianity have to be taught after baptism—it being absurd to debar them from Church-membership until they shall have gone on to perfection in Christian knowledge. Besides, in the case of infants, no teaching precedes baptism.

This, then, is the first part of the ministerial work specified in the commission: to bring "all nations" over to the embracement of Christianity—to a public profession of the Christian faith and consecration to the service of the one living and true God, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

2. They are, secondly, to teach them to observe all things whatsoever Christ has commanded them.

Their teaching, you see, is prescribed. They are to teach what they themselves have been taught by Christ. Their commission extends no further than this. And the Apostles never went beyond their commission. Thus St. Paul tells the Corinthians that he delivered unto them first of all that which he also received; 1 Cor. xv. 3; and in writing to the Galatians he pronounces an anathema on any, man or angel, who should presume to preach any other gospel than that which he had preached to them, and which he had received "by the revelation of Jesus Christ." Gal. i.

St. Peter agrees perfectly with his "beloved brother Paul:" thus he says: "This second epistle, beloved, I now write unto you; in both which *I stir up your pure minds by way of remembrance*; that ye may be mindful of the words which were spoken before by the holy prophets, and of the commandments of us the Apostles of the Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ." 2 Pet. iii, 1, 2. And if you examine his epistles you will find that these words of the prophets, and commandments of the Apostles, which he stirs them up to remember, are all comprehended in those doctrinal and ethical principles which had been communicated to him and his colleagues in the sacred office by their great Employer.

St. John, indeed, says: "A new commandment I write unto you;" but as he has just written: "Brethren, I write no new commandment unto you, but an old commandment which ye had from the beginning: the old commandment is the word which ye have heard from the beginning"—as he has just expressed himself in this style, it cannot be supposed that this new commandment is one which for the first time is now published to the world; nor does the phraseology which he employs, obviously borrowed from our Lord, nor the succeeding context, support such a conclusion, but rather one directly the reverse. Compare John xiii: 34, with 1 John ii. 7-11 iii. 11-23. The Apostle's paradox is easily explained. The new commandment which he wrote to them was the very same which Christ had given to his Apostles—a commandment, by the way, as old as Moses, or indeed as old as Adam, in substance, but a new commandment in regard to the new light cast upon its requirements and the new strength imparted to its sanctions, by the teaching and example of our blessed Lord.

St. Jude is very explicit. He says: "Beloved, when I gave all diligence to write unto you of the common salvation, it was needful for me to write unto you, and exhort you, that ye should earnestly contend for the faith which was once delivered unto the saints;" v. 3.

These limits the Apostles never transcended. And if they had, it would have been the duty of all men to reject their assumptions. And if the inspired Apostles had no such prerogatives—if they never broached a new principle, referring to faith or practice—what shall we say of their boasted successors, who prate about new theories of development, and "teach for doctrines the commandments of men?" And what shall we do with their new-fangled doctrines! Spurn them with a holy, jealous regard for the sovereignty of Christ. They bear not the image and superscription of the only King of Zion, and no matter whose they bear beside Cæsar's or Pope's—they must be nailed to the counter as base and spurious coin. To give them currency would be a capital crime.

But while the ministers of Christ must teach the world nothing they have not received from him, they must take care not to suppress any of his communications. Not a doctrine, not a precept may be concealed. Their instructions must be not only authentic but complete.

There are no esoteric principles in Christianity: all are exoteric. The entire system, doctrinal and ethical, is as much designed for the laity as the clergy. It will not do for ministers to consider themselves the exclusive depositories or trustees of the gospel. They are, indeed, in a special sense, set for its preservation, propagation, and defence. But to do this effectually, they must make it known to the world. Not a jot or tittle must be concealed, as not a jot or tittle is without profit: and therefore the example of Paul must be imitated by all who are clothed with the sacred functions: he kept back nothing that was profitable, and shunned not to declare all the counsel of God. He knew that Christ had commissioned his Apostles to teach the whole world *to observe* all his commandments. Not merely to practise all his precepts, but "*teerein*"—*to have and to hold, keep and preserve*, the Christian system intact and complete. The whole world of mankind is the depository of Christianity; and to the whole world must it be committed in all its integrity.

It were blasphemous to suppose there is anything injurious or dangerous in Christianity, so that its ministers might exercise their discretion in regard to its publication or concealment, or in respect to the parties to whom certain parts may be communicated or withheld. Every thing in Christianity may be profitable to every man; and if there be those who are unlearned and unstable who wrest any part to their own destruction, the responsibility rests on them, not on the gospel or its faithful dispensers. If men perversely change the truth of God into a lie, and transmute the bread of life into deadly poison, they must abide the result. They may not father their infatuation and impiety upon Christ or his ministers; for their salutary in its tendency and design. No one ever yet experienced any evil result from imitating the psalmist, who said, "I esteem all thy precepts concerning all things to be right; and I hate every false way." Ps. cxix. 128.

This, then, is the Work of the Ministry: to make all nations obedient to the faith of Christ, and to educate them thoroughly in that great system of religion which He first imparted to the Apostles, and which they have embodied in the permanent records of inspiration. What an undertaking! The gospel, in all its vastness, variety, and importance, is to be proclaimed, expounded, and propagated among all nations, and kindred, and people, and tongues, age after age, until the end of time; and all this by a feeble band, bearing, in the world's estimation, a ridiculous proportion to the multiplied millions upon whom they are to operate, to say nothing of philosophic indifference, imperial interdicts, popular rage, savage violence—the universal opposition to be encountered in executing their high commission. In view of these considerations, who will say that the ministers of Christ do no need special encouragement in their great emprise?

LET US NOTICE BRIEFLY THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE MINISTRY.

It is thus stated in the text: "Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world." Christ did not mean the end of the Jewish Dispensation—that was already finished: nor did he mean the end of the Jewish state, which took place less than forty years after; for this event had but a remote connection with the evangelization of the world; some of the Apostles survived this period, and did not experience the presence of Christ less after it than they did before it, as they certainly did not need it less. Let the language of the Saviour, "*eos tes sun teleias tou aiōnos*," be rendered "to the end of the world," or "to the consummation of the age"—"of the cycle"—"of this state"—it matters not, the meaning can only be *to the end of time*; that is, as long as there are ministers to be employed in the service of Christ. The ministry is a unit; an immortal corporation; immortal, until its work is done, and until then it can challenge the promise of the Saviour's perpetual presence. This is an exceeding great and precious promise. See what it implies:

1. Christ is present with his ministers to qualify them for the work to which he has called them.

Without this they are altogether inadequate to the duties of their commission. Accordingly, the Apostles, notwithstanding their long course of training by the Saviour, were not allowed to enter upon their work until the promise of the text went into effect. They were instructed to tarry at the city of Jerusalem until they were endued with power from on high. And although this divine preparation comprehended those miraculous endowments which the Apostles needed for the initiation of the Church, yet it also embraced those ordinary gifts and graces without which no man, however eloquent, learned, or wise, is qualified to minister in holy things. These bestowments, we scarcely need remark, are not designed to supersede the acquisition of moral and intellectual endowments by industrious and patient application; but rather to concur with such application and to secure the greatest practical result.

Happy are those servants who realize, day by day, the cheering and sustaining presence of their Divine Employer! They need never despond, however restricted may be their natural talents or educational attainments. They know that they can apply to their Master, who is ever present with them, and obtain from Him all necessary aid. Even in the culture and development of their intellectual powers, they can thus secure such assistance as will make their profiting known unto all men; so that, they shall reflect as much light upon the world as the wisdom of God sees adequate to the objects and aims of their ministry. But especially in their efforts to acquire greater moral power and higher spiritual endowments—so vitally connected with the successful exercise of their holy functions—do they feel the advantage of the Saviour's presence, receiving day by day those copious baptisms with the spirit of love, and of power, and of a sound mind, which so eminently qualify them for the duties of their high vocation.

2. Christ is present with his ministers to open their way to usefulness, and to crown their efforts with success.

On a certain occasion when Paul was at Troas, in the night season there stood a man of Macedonia, and prayed him, saying: Come over into Macedonia, and help us. And when he had seen the vision, he instantly concluded that the Lord had called him to preach the gospel in that place. He promptly obeyed the summons; and though it was in a cloudy and dark day, yet he succeeded in forming a European Church, which became one of the most flourishing of all the Apostolic Churches. And how often, during the course of his ministry, by providential indications and gracious interpositions, was there a great and effectual door opened unto him, even when there were many adversaries. The other Apostles too were favored in a similar manner, and so have been their successors in every age. For this purpose, as well as others, Christ is with his ministers always, even unto the end of the world. His intervention is not now marked by miraculous circumstances as in the Apostolic age, but it is not therefore the less certain and serviceable. By virtue of his presence with his ministers, personal considerations apparently of the most trivial character, political events in themselves very remotely allied to the things pertaining to the kingdom of God, injudicious movements of mistaken friends, persecuting onsets of diabolical foes, all alike have been controled and overruled, and have fallen out to the furtherance of the gospel: as in the Reformation of the sixteenth century, the Revival of the eighteenth, and the Missionary enterprises of the present age.

By His presence He gives them occasions to preach, and inclines the minds of their hearers, and opens their hearts to attend to the things which are spoken to them: He applies the word so that sinners are awakened and convinced of sin, penitent believers are sealed with pardoning grace, and the Church is increased, sanctified, and built up in the faith. These are the signs which follow a faithful dispensation of the Gospel; and as they are above the skill and power of man to accomplish, they unequivocally demonstrate the presence of Christ with His chosen servants. He is in his word as spoken by them; and therefore it is quick and powerful, sharper than any two-edged sword. The gospel comes not in word only, but also in power, and in the Holy Ghost, and in much assurance. Not unfrequently are such scenes witnessed as that described by St. Paul, in his Epistle to the Corinthians, (1 Cor. xiv, 24, 25,) when one that believeth not, or is ignorant of the things of God, being in the Christian assembly, is so portrayed by the minister of Christ, that the very secrets of his heart are made manifest; and so falling down on his face, as the Apostle expresses it, he worships God, and reports that God is with you of a truth. Sometimes even scores and hundreds have been simultaneously cut to the heart by the sword of the Spirit, the power of the Lord has been present to heal them, and they have been made to rejoice in his salvation.

3. Christ is present with his ministers to sustain them under discouraging circumstances.

It is then that his presence is peculiarly needed and gratefully appreciated. This promise, therefore, is of singular value in this regard, as there are a thousand discouragements in the way of a faithful minister of Christ. Some originate in the world; some in the Church; some in his own fearful heart and ill-boding spirit; and all are identified with the machinations of the great adversary, who is stung to madness by the successful assaults made upon his kingdom by the sacramental host of God's elect; hence his malice, spite, and revenge towards the leaders in the holy war. And as they are men of like passions with others, they would yield to these discouragements and abandon their sacred calling, did not the presence of their Master secure to them all needful sympathy and support. He goes before them and drives back their enemies with the sovereign word, "Touch not mine anointed, and do my prophets no harm." His sympathizing voice, responding to their cries, comes over the stormy sea of temptation and trial, and speaks in cheering tones to their troubled hearts, giving to every one of his afflicted and faithful servants the consolatory assurance, "My grace is sufficient for thee; for my strength is made perfect in weakness." Such a manifestation of the Saviour's presence might well induce the Apostle to exclaim, "Most gladly, therefore, will I rather glory in my infirmities, that the power of Christ may rest upon me. Therefore, I take pleasures in infirmities, in reproaches, in necessities, in persecutions, in distresses, for Christ's sake: for when I am weak, then am I strong," 2 Cor. xii. 7, 10. Hear the same Apostle on another occasion—it was when he had made his first answer before Nero, and no man stood with him, but all men forsook him—an occasion when he needed the presence of his Master, and accordingly we hear him exclaim, "Notwithstanding the Lord stood with me, and strengthened me, that by me the preaching might be fully known, and that all the Gentiles might hear; and I was delivered out of the mouth of the lion." Feeling his confidence rising with the grateful reminiscence, he continues, "And the Lord shall deliver me from every evil work, and will preserve me unto his heavenly kingdom." 2 Tim. iv, 16, 17.

What though the beloved Apostle was banished by a persecuting power to a distant and dreary island in the Ægean sea, he was not transported beyond the presence of his almighty Friend. Christ was there to give him the aid and comfort which his circumstances required, and Patmos was Paradise to the favored and illustrious exile.

Strip those scenes in the history of the Apostles of their miraculous appendages, and they are reproduced every day in the experience of the ministers of Christ. Like the Apostles, they may, perhaps have no certain dwelling place—they may be called to prophesy to a rebellious house—amid the frowns and scoffs of a reckless, heartless world, and perhaps the sinister support, the cold neglect, of an inconsistent Church; nevertheless, they claim the promise of the text, and they realize its fulfilment.

Their great Employer qualifies them for the work to which he has called them; he opens their way before them, and crowns their labors with success; and he supports them under antagonistic influences, reverses, and trials. These are the proofs and effects of his constant presence with them. Greater encouragement than this they cannot desire; greater than this Heaven cannot afford.

The ministers of Christ are thus called upon to take the precept in the one hand, and the promise in the other; the former to keep them from negligence, the latter from despondency, in the discharge of their important and responsible duties. None who are called of God conceive themselves sufficient for these things—nor are they—their sufficiency is of God who hath called them: they can stay themselves upon the faithfulness of Him whose name is "Emmanuel, which being interpreted is, God with us." The promise contained in the Ministerial Commission is nothing but the New Testament echo of the divine assurance to Moses, "My presence shall go with thee, and I will give thee rest;" or that to Joshua, "As I was with Moses, so I will be with thee: I will not leave thee, nor forsake thee."

Acting under the authority of their Master, in obedience to his mandate, and in dependence upon his promised presence, the ministers of Christ have a right to challenge universal regard. Woe be to those who reject their message. They personate their divine Employer according to his own language, "He that heareth you, heareth me; and he that despiseth you, despiseth me." They are his ambassadors, ministers of reconciliation to a rebel world. Subjectively—that is, so far as they themselves are concerned—they can accomplish the work assigned them, whether you to whom they come with their message will hear or forbear. But objectively—that is, as you are concerned in the matter—they cannot accomplish it, even with divine aid, without your co-operation. If they are to bring you to a profession of the faith of Christ, you must submit to be led by them. If they are to teach you to observe all his commandments, you must submit to the proscribed arrangement and receive their instructions. You must receive them, not with a blind, implicit confidence, but with a docile, ingenuous mind, proving all things, and holding fast that which is good. Nor, on the other hand, must you sit before them as their critics and masters; but seek to be instructed by them, and receive with meekness the engrafted word, which is able to save your souls.

Their grand source of encouragement is in the promised presence of Christ; but you are not unconcerned in this matter; you can do much to discourage them in their work. By accepting the terms of reconciliation which they are commissioned to propose; by consecrating your souls and bodies, substance and service to the cause of Christ—thus co-operating with them in their great undertaking, the conversion of the world—you may be the occasion of their verifying to a greater degree the encouraging assurance, "Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world. Amen."

That One Word.

A single remark of Rev. Charles Simeon, on the blessings which had resulted from the labors of Doctor Cary, in India, first arrested the attention of Henry Martyn to the cause of missions. His mind began to stir under the new thought, and a perusal of the life of Brainard fixed him in his resolution to give himself to the missionary work among the heathens.

Harlan Page once went through his Sabbath school to get the spiritual census of the school. Coming to one of the teachers he said: "Shall I put you down as having a hope in Christ?" The teacher replied: "No." "Then," said he very tenderly, "I will put you down as having no hope." He closed his little book and left him. That was enough. God gave that young man's soul no rest till he found hope through the cross.

A Good Rule.

It is of no consequence where these sentences were found; they are worth treasuring up and practising on:

If you know any thing that will make a brother's heart glad, run quick and tell it; and if it is something that will only cause a sigh, bottle it up—bottle it up. We never get good bread for ourselves till we begin to ask for our brethren. A selfish man is always more miserable than the benevolent man.

We verily believe that the single sin of intemperance is destroying more souls than the ministers in Britain are instrumental saving. [Wes. Magazine.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $1 50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, January 29.

CLOSE OF THE VOLUME.

The present number ends our second volume. Many thanks to friends and agents for the prospect of entering upon the third prosperously. But, *it doesn't rain fast enough.* When new subscribers begin to come in at the rate of a hundred per week, and the old ones renewing, then we shall think we are doing something.

The back numbers of January 1st have been all taken up. We shall begin the third volume by striking off a large number of extra papers, and await orders.

Anniversary of the South-Western Bible Society.

The large ball-room of the Odd Fellows' Hall was crowded Sunday night to witness the presentation of Bibles to the Fire Companies of our city. At least fifteen hundred people had to leave, being unable to obtain admittance.

The exercises of the evening commenced by the reading of the fifty-first chapter of Isaiah by Rev. Dr. Leacock, of Christ Church. He was followed by the Rev. Mr. North, who made a short and appropriate prayer.

The report of the Directors commenced by acknowledging, with gratitude, the Divine favor which has attended their labors. The deaths, during the past year, of Webster, Clay and other distinguished men, were appropriately noticed. They, by their bright examples, had added to the long list of those who have triumphed in the faith of the Bible, in that sober hour which more than any other tests the foundation of men's religious hopes. Their names are written no monuments more imperishable than marble. During their lives, although having the cares and honors of the Nation crowding upon them, yet they found time to read the word of God, to meditate upon its truths, to commend its pure and elevating precepts, and to challenge the whole Nation to witness its power to cheer and support them in the hour of death.

The Society have a Depository, under charge of Heman Packard, located in one of the stores of the Odd Fellows' Hall. The stock of Bibles and Testaments has been larger during the past year than previous years, yet not at all times sufficient to meet the demand, as the various sizes of the books, and the different languages in which they are published, create the want of a larger stock than the Board have been able to keep on hand, as their means are limited. The number of Bibles and Testaments issued from the Depository during the last year was 6,330, in sixteen different languages, and valued at $2,636 62. During the two and a half years the Society has been in existence more than sixteen thousand copies of the Bible have been issued.

One of the duties devolving on the Society by act of incorporation is the erection of a Bible House in this city. During the past year they have purchased a large lot of ground on Camp street, near the Odd Fellows' Hall, at a cost of $4500, which is now valued at $6500; they have a clear title to the land and have a balance now on hand of about $2000 towards erecting the building, and they appeal to the public for a further donation of $6000 to [illegible] building will be commenced in the spring, provided the amount required can be obtained. The total amount collected the last year for the Society does not amount to $2000, although the Society is composed of members of various religious denominations. Of the amount collected towards the Bible House, the sums of $1000 and $500 were contributed by two gentlemen from the country.

We have not space for a further report of the address—it was very long and closed with an urgent appeal to the community, of all denominations, to come forward in extend the usefulness of the Society, and to assist in building the Bible House.

After reading the report, the Rev. Joseph B. Walker was introduced and made a most eloquent speech.

On the conclusion of Mr. Walker's address, Mr. J. A. Maylin was introduced and made a long address to the Committee of the Fire Department, presenting a Bible for each Company. Mr. J. O. Denegre received the Bibles on behalf of the Department, and made an address.

The exercises of the evening were closed by singing the Christian doxology.

FINANCIAL AGENCY.

Rev. Daniel Dealy is the financial agent of Centenary College this year. He intends traveling through the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences soliciting donations and subscriptions for the erection of the centre building—so much needed for the beauty and completeness and efficiency of the college. A site for this building has been reserved from the beginning, and an imposing one it is; but the funds and the patronage, heretofore, have not justified it. The college was never more prosperous than now. It is crowded with students, and the friends of education and the church must put forth an effort to provide room for those that more may be entered. The college is doing much for the church and the country. Let it not be straitened and embarrassed in its great work.

There is also a small debt yet due on the wing building that has been so promptly put up in place of the one burned down two years ago.

To realize these funds, and also to create an endowment, putting the college, as every such institution ought to be, beyond fluctuations, Mr. Dealy, besides making collections, is authorised by the joint Board to sell scholarships. These are put at two hundred and fifty dollars, and secure to the purchaser the privilege of twenty-five years tuition in the college—to take effect after five hundred scholarships have been sold.

Here is real economy. Has one sons to educate, or would he like to keep a boy at college, without tuition expenditure? Here is his opportunity. Cheaper than railroad stock, and will pay better per cent. morally and mentally, temporally and spiritually. The Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences hold this college in joint trust and care for the church and country. Let them see that it lacks nothing for efficiency. The Governor, in his late message, spoke in high terms of it; but not more so than was merited. The college ought this year—a year of health and blessings, of large crops, of peace and prosperity,—to be lifted out of all embarrassment. We hope the industrious agent may so report it by the next commencement.

A SUFFERING MINISTRY.

It fell from the lips of a living minister, a short time ago, in the midst of eloquent and suitable remarks to a company of his brethren, that the Lord Jesus Christ needed a *suffering ministry.* Such were in sympathy with Him and his work who was made perfect through sufferings. Good soldiers, enduring hardness. A state of mind and heart was superinduced by suffering the most advantageous for presenting the gospel, and pressing home divine truth to the conscience, whether in conviction or consolation. It prepared the pastor for soul-dealing. It made the promises precious to him, and well known by experience. By the pressure of sufferings the gospel became to the preacher, in the appropriating language of Paul, *his* gospel. Its sustaining power was no second-hand story, but m oft proved fact. And so he rejoices in the God of all comfort: "Who comforteth us in all our tribulation that we may be able to comfort them which are in any trouble, by the comfort wherewith we ourselves are comforted of God."

The statement is a startling one. The natural heart reluctates at it. Sufferings—the college for a successful ministry! This bearing of griefs and carrying of sorrows, necessary! Unpleasant as it may be to flesh and blood, surely the truth is this, and must be owned that the suffering ministry has thus far in Christian history been the successful ministry.

Those who have shrunk from this baptism, have never been chosen by the Head of the Church to its posts of danger and honor. Those who have tripped lightly along after Him who bore a cross, have never been known as chief instruments in building up his kingdom. So runs the history of facts, however the facts may be accounted for.

This being so, does it not appear that many have been timidly and fearfully turned away from their path by the prospect or severe exercises of those very sufferings in the ministry, that would have graduated them to its noblest honors, and fitted them, under God, for its greatest achievements. In so compromising as to retain their ministry without poverty, or peril, or pain, or domestic privation, they bargained away the essential element of success. They sought to sift their high calling of its sacrifices, and lo, they have lost its very life. They exercise a ministry without sacrafice, without suffering, and it is dead.

The sufferings of the ministry need no seeking. There is no cause to turn aside for them. Only push straight on, and there they are. Enter the open door, and there they are. They attend upon the path of the faithful minister. They are inherent in his calling. If [illegible] be exposed. Let him only not [illegible]-ism, and they come up with him. It needs no delinquent Church or membership to supply to him this needful grace. With the liveliest sympathy of these, the faithful ministry is ons of suffering.

It may provoke the ghosts of the fathers, who did quit themselves like men in their holy calling, to hear and see how high those, not ankle deep in the waters, rate their case. How they maguify their sufferings. How they complain at that of which they only need more, if they would bear it, to make them greater. "Light afflictions," truly, Paul would call them. Talk of sufferings, color them never so highly; are they worthy to be set side by side with his? A single chapter of his life, a leaf from his ministerial journal would throw them all into the shade. Can any itinerant even, encounter a swamp as big as the Mediterranean? Are not our slowest and meanest steamboats perfect palaces for comfort, to say nothing of locomotion, compared with the "Castor and Pollux?" Have we any Church members more ready to start aside than the Galatians? Any so stingy and grudging of support to the ministry as the Corinthians?

But let us take from St. Paul a short and slight sketch of some of his sufferings as he was accomplishing his wonderful ministry. How do ours pale before his? If any are bowed down and desponding under theirs let them turn to his tribulations and trials:

"Of the Jews five times received I forty stripes save one. Thrice was I beaten with rods; once was I stoned, thrice I suffered shipwreck, a night and a day I have been in the deep; in journeyings often, in perils of waters, in perils of robbers, in perils by mine own countrymen, in perils by the heathen, in perils in the city, in perils in the wilderness, in perils in the sea, in perils among false brethren; in weariness and painfulness, in watchings often, in hunger and thirst, in fastings often, in cold and nakedness."

THE CATHOLIC MESSENGER.

Such is the title of a weekly paper, the organ of the Romanists, lately established in this city. It has now reached its fourth issue. The Messenger is just half the size of the Advocate: its subscription price, *four dollars a year.* It is edited by N. J. Perche, Chaplain of the Ursulines Convent. Its official character is thus described by itself:

We are authorized to state that the "Catholic Messenger" is the official paper of the Most Reverend Archbishop of New Orleans for this Arch-diocese and for the diocese of Natchez, the administration of which is entrusted to the Most Reverend Archbishop during the vacancy of the See. Our paper is also the official paper of the Right Reverend Bishop of Mobile, and of the Right Reverend Bishop of Galveston, for their respective dioceses.

The editor calls on those who have zeal for Mother Church to rally and help: he deplores the influence of the press as now conducted in these parts, and professes the intention of counteracting it by the Messenger, and "confuting the slanders of blasphemers and higots." Five mortal columns devoted, first and last, to an explanation, vindication and scandalous defense of the Madiai case. Perhaps father Perche has not heard by the telegraph that Francis Madiai is dead—died in prison—in a prison where he was put and held by eminent Roman Catholic authority for the crime of reading the bible. We now give him this news. But he greatly mistakes the indignant tone of protesting Christendom if this man, being dead, does not continue to speak. Let father Perche keep his ears open, and he will hear more of it. As he seems behind the times in this matter, we will furnish him, in order, the back numbers of the Advocate, with the letters of our French correspondent detailing the facts.

In a previous number of the Messenger, there were such strong articles against all *liquor laws*, and such eloquent pleas for "free trade and drunkard's rights," that one, taking up the paper without reading that it was the organ of the Archbishop, bishops, etc., might have taken it for the organ of the Consolidated Rum Association.

We have heard with some satisfaction that the getting up of the Messenger is largely due to the existence of the New Orleans Christian Advocate. We are glad to know that we have been felt, and felt in that quarter. The Messenger is to us a messenger of some good done. We hope for more of it. Meantime, while its editor calls on his patrons to extend his circulation at $4 00 per annum, we may be excused for calling upon ours to do the same for us at $1 50.

To Another District.—The Louisiana Conference appointments as published, place Minden and North Bosier Circuit in the Shreveport District. They belong to the Monroe District.

Jackson, Miss.—The revival noticed a few weeks ago has continued graciously. At last accounts, over seventy souls had professed conversion. The pastor was assisted in the meeting by Rev. J. L. Chapman and others.

METHODIST PRESS.

California.—The Observer of 22d December has reached us. Also a letter from Rev. W. R. Gober, which will appear next week. The Observer announces arrivals:

We have the pleasure of announcing the arrival of Rev. J. L. Saunders, who was recently transferred from the Alabama Conference to the Pacific. He came up on the Golden Gate, (17th,) and, together with his family, enjoys fine health.

The M. E. Church North, was also reinforced by the arrival of Rev. Messrs. Daniels, Wilmot and Hasen.

Lecture on Japan.—The Philadelphia Christian Advocate gives at length a highly [illegible] on the 6th inst., in Trinity (M. E.) Church, on Japan. Since the American naval expedition has been fitting out for Japan, or as the European papers generally read it, *against* Japan, the quickened attention of the civilized world has been directed to it. Doctor Durbin puts the population at thirty-five millions. Their civilization is rated much higher than we are wont to suppose. They differ from all our ideas of Asiatic communities. They are not that dull, filthy, inactive, serious people, we are accustomed to suppose the Asiatics to be. The common school system obtains among the Japanese. Says the lecturer:

With this state of civilization the question arises what is the state of knowledge in Japan? Although I had supposed that I had some knowledge even of that distant part of the world, yet when I came to examine authorities within reach, I was struck with this singular fact, testified to by every body, that common education is more universal in Japan than in any community known to the world. It is more universal than in Prussia or the United States, and when I have said that, I have said all that can be said on the subject of education. And this is not mere knowledge passed from family to family, but it is a public common school system. Every child, male and female, must go to these common schools; and they pass from the lower and middle classes into the active business of life. The upper classes, containing the sons of the nobility and gentry, pass into academies and colleges. They have also a large amount of scientific knowledge. They have a knowledge of medicine, which is limited only by one of their peculiar religious tenets—that is, an abhorrence of blood, so that dissection of the human body is impossible. Consequently all the knowledge of the healing art that depends upon anatomy they are unable to attain; but in all the other branches of medicine they have a large amount of accurate and useful knowledge.

Pleasant Boasting.—The Southern Christian Advocate sums up the Missionary collections of the South Carolina Conference for the past year $22 316, and the editor does some large crowing over the Alabama Conference, which this year raised *only* $21,200. Alahama was caught a napping it seems. But the short year—does not that account for it? Working by the rule of three, as eleven mouths: $21,200 :: Twelve months—the answer is the *Banner*.

But Louisiana holds out to both a *tow line*. The South Carolina Conference numbering 32,828 white members, and 40,000 colored, raises $22,316. While Louisiana, with only 4872 white members, and about the same number colored, raises $10,297. Where is your boasting now, good brethren? Not quite one-seventh your membership and nearly one-half the cash. The two flags yet wave at the head of the New Orleans Christian Advocate. The one on the left well up to the breeze: the other on the right somewhat at half-mast. Brethren of noble Alabama, carry it up high next year, and *nail it there.*

Poor Sympathy.—The Buffalo Advocate devotes a large space to revival articles, earnestly desiring one. And it notes a meeting (Methodist) in progress there, in the city, under one Dr. Redfield:

He labors with great zeal, and pours truth hot and fiery, upon the conscience. We certainly have sympathy for the meeting, and can feel with him and the cause abundant success. If he had more reliable information, we judge, he would succeed better. As it is he will create an excitement, and it is to be hoped that something good and great may grow out of the movement.

Dr. Redfield will certainly feel his hands upheld by that paragraph.

Merchandise of the Gospel.—The editor of the Western Christian Advocate clips the following from a late English paper, remarking that if it is not making merchandise of the gospel he would like to know what is? So we:

The perpetual right of presentation to the rectory of Whittington, near Cheltenham, was offered to public competition by Messrs. Smithleworth & Son, at the auction mart, not long since. Its value in the King's books is £13 6s. 8d.; by the "Clergy list," £279; but the vendor estimates its annual value at £405 14s. The population is 234, the duty stated to be easy, and the present incumbent, the Rev. W. Hicks, is in the seventy-eighth year of his age, and non resident. The church is described as very ancient, and the parsonage an ancient stone edifice, of the Elizabethan era, richly mantled with ivy, in a vicinity abounding with delightful scenery, and in a neighborhood of great respectability. The "Clergy list" states the patronage belongs to R. J. Neville, Esq. After a spirited competition, it was knocked down for £2,300.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Jay's Prayers.

A neat and cheap copy (18 mo.) of this book, well known and well used in the devotions of many individuals and families, has been laid on our table by H. D. McGinnis, who has it on sale at 56 Gravier street.

Frank Freeman's Barber Shop. By B. R. Hall, D.D., New York: Scribner & Co., 1852. 12 mo., 342 pp.

Another silly addition to the negro literature that Mrs. Stowe's success has suggested. It *inclines* South. But who is not sick of these cabins, and barber shops, and parlors, no matter which side they take? A fumigation is needed. The book work is good enough, and the pictures sufficiently thick lipped.

For sale by H. D. McGinnis.

Graham's Magazine.

The last number lacks neither engravings or matter. Under the head of Reviews is contained the fullest, ablest and most satisfactory analysis of the mental and moral character of Daniel Webster we have yet met with: a thorough inventory of the man.

National Magazine.

The January number is before us. We have a standing suspicion of the "dead fly" in all Northern Methodist literature. But if this magazine continues to be free from it, we recommend it to those who want a good one. It is evangelical in tone, tasteful in conduct, instructive and agreeable in its matter, large in its scope—well arranged, well printed, and well worth two dollars per annum.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

A SABBATH IN MOBILE.

BY A COUNTRY VISITOR.

The busy scenes of city life are ill-calculated to raise and improve the spirituality of a country visitor. Our natures incline us to walk in the fascinating paths of worldly life, and the snares of man's enemy are spread out, over, to entrap the followers of Christ, and win them from his service.

After a pleasant night's repose at the "Lafayette House," a beautiful Sabbath dawned. The sun sparkled brightly; nature seemed gay: the day was sweet and lovely; the heavy, dull jolting of the dray was hushed: the morning's light was not accompanied with the market bell, or the jingling bread-man's trappings, but at an early hour the deep toned Church bell called, and here was a temptation. A countryman, who has but a few days to stay in the city, and is busy the whole time, is tempted to think it would be no harm to ride to Citronelle on the railroad, and give a lingering look towards home. This temptation beset me. I determined to spend the day in the service of my Master, but how to do so most profitably was for a time difficult for me to decide. My fondness for Sabbath schools well nigh determined me to go to that excellent Sabbath school at the Franklin Street Church, where Bro. McLelland "keeps." Last spring I was there, and was much delighted with the attention paid by the children and interest felt by the teachers, but above all, to hear the interesting infant class lisp their Saviour's praise in sweet, holy, rapturous song. It overwhelmed me with joy, and made me more devotedly the friend of the Sabbath school cause. I know you will not blame me, Mr. Editor, for wishing to visit this school again; nay, you would rather censure me for not doing it.

But I remembered that two good Brothers told me to meet them at the class-room at the same hour. My soul seemed thirsty as in a dry land, and I knew the class-room would suit me best. I found my way to Bro P. W.'s class at St. Francis Street Church, and oh! how precious was the occasion. As I write, joy springs up within me at the remembrance of God's goodness in that house. I was not the only stranger there. Kentucky, Ireland and Mississippi, all had delegates in that little assembly whose faces were strange, but whose hearts were one. A communion of spirits made us know each other well, and the Master owned us all. Thanks to our fathers for this institution.

My next question was—where shall I hear preaching? The thought that blessings had already been in that Church, and they would remain there, influenced me to hear Brother Powell, the pastor, from that very important passage of God's word, "*Quench not the Spirit;*" and in right good earnest did the preacher enforce the command. The Church members could but be profited by his discourse, and his appeal to the unconverted will surely not be lost. It was good seed, faithfully sown, and ought to bring [illegible] Brother P. is a young pastor, but we [illegible] armer well. May he live to do good.

After dinner, I strolled away to the African charge, and heard a colored man preach to a very large, quiet and praying congregation. I thought him a good man—he might be a good preacher, and do much service, profitably, to the Church with some little corrections. His imitative organs are too strongly developed. The singing was very good. I could but think if a few of our fanatical brethren were present at some of our negro meetings, the spirit of truth would open their understandings and make them better men.

I was very anxious to hear my valued friend Dr. Neely at the St. Francis Street Church in the evening, but I learned that Bro. Milbourn had been preaching a series of sermons to the women of Mobile, and was to conclude them that evening. I expected something good and went there, and do not regret it even now. I had learned to appreciate "women," and award to them high positions, but I learned there to appreciate them more, consider their positions higher, their influence greater, and altogether nobler beings than I had before considered them. Thus closed the day. I can now look back upon its events with the pleasing reflection that it was a profitable day to me. I think my faith was increased, my hopes strengthened, my views enlarged, my charity expanded, my obligations to my Maker made greater, my fondness for Christian association heightened, and my determinations to be faithful, and gain the prize doubly fixed.

It would doubtless be well if our city friends would take one brethren and sisters from the country with them to the house of God, lay off this feeling of diffidence, and *provoke* them to good works, then *they* will have the reflection of having done their duty, and *we* freed from the remorse of guilty consciences for having indulged in these amusements not warranted in the Bible.

H. W. Foote.

REPORT

Publishing Committee of the Louisiana Conference on New Orleans Christain Advocate.

The Publishing Committee of the New Orleans Christian Advocate beg leave to submit the following report:

In accordance with the resolution of the Conference, your Committee met with the Committee of the Alabama Conference on the 1st of May last, and made their report through the columns of the Advocate. From that report the Conference learned the condition of the paper. Since then the Editor, together with the Rev. J. C. Keener made, in behalf of the Committee, a written contract with the printer, by which the paper could be published at the low price of $1 50 per annum. This arrangement has met with the unqualified and unanimous approbation of the Committees of both Conferences.

This reduction of price, effected by a contract, involves no pecuniary responsibility. But it is the opinion of your Committee that this arrangement strengthens the obligations of the Conference to increase the subscription list. For unless the number of subscribers is enlarged to at least ten thousand it is impossible for the paper to sustain itself.

Thus far the paper has gone forward doing a great work, involving no expense, and taking a high stand among our church papers. All the profits that have resulted, or that may hereafter result, belong to the patronizing Conferences. The Editor, who has discharged his duties with great fidelity and eminent success, has received but a nominal salary for his labors. This is no private enterprize. It is a great work, entered into after mature deliberation, by two annual Conferences; they have every thing to gain and nothing to lose. Therefore

Resolved, That we will use all laudable efforts to extend the circulation of the N. O. Christian Advocate.

R. H. Rivers,
W. E. Doty,
J. C. Keener,

Lay Committee Co-operation.

The following action was had at the late session of the Louisiana Conference:

Resolved, That the Louisiana Annual Conference earnestly desires the co-operation of brethren, members of the M. E. Church South within the bounds of the Conference, to advance the several benevolent and financial interests which have heretofore been under the sole care of the Conference.

2d. That it hereby pressingly invites each of the Quarterly Meeting Conferences within its bounds to select some gentleman, a member of the Church, to attend at the place where the next Annual Conference shall meet (Maunfield,) to give aid and share in the committee-action of the Conference upon the cause of Missions, the cause of Education, the Sabbath School cause, the Church publications, and the support of the Ministry.

3d. That the Conference shall now appoint from its members the chairmen of the several committees on the aforesaid benevolent interests, who will be expected to prepare, during the year, a report upon the various interests they represent, excepting the Committee on Missions, which shall meet and act with the Board of Managers on the first day of the meeting of Conference.

4th. That on each afternoon of the days upon which the Conference shall meet, the Conference shall resolve itself in a Committee of the Whole upon some one of the aforesaid benevolent causes; and shall, together with the committee-men from the Quarterly Meeting Conferences constitute the Committee on Education, the Committee on Church Publications, the Committee on Sabbath Schools, the Committee on Missions, and the Committee on Ministerial Support.

The appointed Chairman shall preside, and shall report upon its rising to the President of the Conference the action of the Committee of the Whole, in a written report.

5th. That the preacher in charge of Mansfield be requested to make provision for the entertainment of committee-men of the Quarterly Conferences at the next Conference session.

6th. That the following be the chairmen of the several committees for the next Conference:

Chairman of Committee on Missions—The President of the Conference Missionary Society, R. H. Rivers.

Chairman of the Committee on Sunday Schools—J. B. Walker.

Chairman of Committee on Education—C. A. Frazee.

Chairman of Committee on Church Publications—Linus Parker.

Chairman of Committee on Ministerial Support—S. J. Davies.

South Carolina Conference.

This Conference, we learn by our Charleston cotemporary, held a pleasant session in Sumterville, commencing on the 5th inst., Bp. Capers presiding. Eleven preachers were received into full connection—a class of peculiar promise. The following five were admitted on trial, viz: G. W. Stokes, W. H. Lawton, A. H. Lester, J. S. Ervin, E. J. Price, G. W. M. Creighton.

The Rev. Joseph Cross was transferred by Bishop Andrew from the Tennessee to the South Carolina Conference, and stationed at Bethel Church, in Charleston.

The following brethren located: W. M. Lee, O. A. Chrietzberg, W. J. Pennington, D. Hilliard, T. E. Ledbetter and A. Nettles.

The number of members reported is as follows: Whites, 32,828; colored, 40,358; shewing an increase during the past year of whites 435, colored 2877. The joint board of finance settled with the claimants at sixty and a half cents on the dollar. This is an improvement of twelve and a half per cent on the operations of the preceding year.

The educational interests, under care of the Conference, were well reported of. Need was felt for a Female College in the central part of the State, and measures taken to establish one. Wofford College will be organized by the election of a faculty in the course of next year, the suite of buildings being in course of rapid erection, under the superintendence of a very reliable architect.

Address of Rev. Jos. B. Walker,

Before the Southwestern Bible Society, New Orleans, January 23.

Mr. President: The very excellent report to which we have just listened, saves me the task and the trouble of entering into the details of this Society's operations. This report sets forth in lucid and forcible terms the great fact that God has raised up, in all ages, illustrious witnesses to the truth of the Bible; and especially that our own country, from the days of Washington, has enjoyed the labors and counsels of a succession of great men—great in the army—great in the cabinet, and great in the Senate, who have bowed with adoring homage to the truth and divine majesty of the Holy Scriptures.

I need not to tell you, sir, that a bright galaxy of the

"Immortal names that were not born to die,"—

names that are the glory and the heritage of all coming time, are found arrayed under the banner of Inspiration as the firm believers and staunch defenders of the Bible.

We learn from this excellent report, sir, that the Society has not been idle—that it has already done much good; that it is now most efficiently organized; that it contemplates moving forward with longer and bolder strides; that it intends to take no step backward, and will never say "full."

It is matter of devout congratulation that Bible Societies are rapidly spreading throughout the world. More than sixty grand Bible organizations exist, with thousands of auxiliaries. Forty-nine years ago the first was organized, and already more than forty millions of copies have been issued, in near two hundred different languages. I cannot but recur in passing to the fact that the great Bible enterprise and the Emperor Napoleon were inaugurated the same year. Perhaps a greater than Napoleon never lived; his resources were vast—his success the most brilliant, but his sun went down in clouds and gloom, and the splendors of his victorious and the grandeur of his Empire live alone in history; but the Bible still sits enthroned in the affections of crowded millions. It has won for itself a vast and enduring dominion. Yes, sir, it now reaches from the frozen poles to the burning line, and claims for itself lands that never saw the Eagle of Rome or heard the Lion of England roar.

Hail, sir, the triumph of the Bible has been a bloodless, sinless triumph. How, sir, have the truest friends of humanity wielded this sword of the Spirit? By giving it to the soldier and the sailor. And to change the scene: By sowing the copies of the Word of God broad-cast among the millions of the destitute poor; by freighting ships bound for heathen lands with cargoes richer than California's golden dust. But enough of this.

I am here, sir—if I understand my position—to advocate the claims of the Bible to a more general circulation. The Bible itself, sir, needs no advocacy from me. "A George III said, when he read Bishop Watson's Apology for the Bible—not recollecting that apology means a defence as well as an excuse—he said, 'the book was well enough; but he did not like the name; he never knew before that the Bible needed an apology.'" Neither does it sir. It only asks to be candidly read; it is itself entirely competent to its own defence, and to assert its claims to the faith and veneration of men.

When I remember, Mr. President—that all the great truths of Revelation were once locked up in the great mind of God—and that whenever the Chariot of God through a period of a thousand and five years came driving to announce these truths to man, a wonder was wrought here below—the sea divided, the heavens dropped manna, the flinty rock yielded a crystal flood, the sun stood still, the storm was calmed, the sick were healed and the dead were raised, I can but feel a solemn reverence for the Book. When I think of the sublime truths it contains, its lessons of heavenly wisdom, its exceeding great and precious promises, and all its immortal hopes, I love and venerate it. When I remember its venerable antiquity, its eventful history, the noble and glorious bands ages since sold to death, who were once employed to pen its immortal lessons; when I think how for thousands of years it has fought, its way through fire and sword, I must confess I look upon the Bible almost with awe.

When I call up how many millions in so many lands, under such varied fortunes, have been by it instructed, comforted and cheered on their march to immortality; who in I survey its progress and see in every zone that hails the globe, men reading the Book of God—that the sun never goes down upon its dominion; when I read its splendid and unparalled destiny—that it shall have a universal extension and universal reception—that it shall be the rule of right and the standard of judgment for all men—that its hallowed memories, its wonderous history and magnificent future, fill me with emotions which the contemplation of no other subject can inspire. But more to the point.

Let me say, sir, that I profoundly respect the American Bible Society. It is so Christian, so anti-sectarian. For we stand to-night upon high and holy ground, where the veriest bond slave and lack of sectarianism discerned dare to bring or to utter the shibboleth of his sect. This great Christian Association seeks to re-echo the cradle song of God, "Let there be light." Yes, let it shine abroad and every where, until all the ends of the earth shall see the salvation of God and rejoice because their light is come and the glory of the Lord hath risen upon them. This great Christian Association, sir, sweeps through the churches and gathers their concentrated influence and power, like the mighty river that sweeps through the great Valley of the West—collecting into its broad deep channel, the resources of a hundred rivers, but it takes the name of none of them. It is not the river of the north nor of the south, but it is the river of the continent.

Such, sir, is the great Association. All may participate in its labors, rejoice in its far spreading triumphs, but none may claim it as but the offspring our common Christianity—it is the noblest embodiment of modern Christian enterprize.

I am so much of an American, I have so exalted notions of the glorious destiny that awaits our country, and of the mighty part she is to bear in christianizing, civilizing and liberalizing the degraded and oppressed nations of the earth, that I can but love the name—the American Bible Society—so broad, so comprehensive, so like our great and matchless country. Sir, the Society is aptly named. It would seem that it was organized after the model of our Federal Union. Our Federal Union is a union of the States; it bears the name of none. The Society is a union of the churches, but it is called after none of them. New States coming into our Union must be republican; they must subscribe to the Federal Constitution; but they may have their local politics and peculiar legislature. The North may abolish a particular institution as not adapted to her climate. The South may retain it as suited to her necessities. Massachusetts and New York may have their high-toned views of Federal power, and South Carolina and Virginia their notions of State rights. Veto of the press be free; let the people of every section think for it is a base unwisdom and of reason to resign our right of thought." So, sir, the Church must christian: they must subscribe to the Bible, but they may retain their names and peculiarities. I know of no branch of the Church but what could unite with the American Bible Society, without sacrificing any fundamental doctrine, or giving up their denominational character. Sir, I repeat, I love the name.

Mr President I have sometimes feared that the very comprehensiveness of the American Bible Society might possibly operate somewhat against its success. There is an old adage which says, "what is every body's business is nobody's business." We must guard this point, and see that all the Churches and the citizens be urged to do their duty. Let me illustrate, in a homely way, how I see the danger to which I have alluded:

In a certain neighborhood lives a Mr. A. and Mr. B. Mr. A. is one of the most estimable of men—he know him is to respect and love him. Mr. B. is a man of fair character and respectable calling, but he has not so large and warm a circle of friends as Mr. A. enjoys. Mr. A. and Mr. B., in the revolutions and vicissitudes of time, have met with severe pecuniary reverses—in a word, they have failed in business, and some benevolent gentlemen propose to do something for the relief of these worthy but unfortunate men. The community is called on for aid. "Well," says one, "although there is no man I love so much as I do Mr. A., and no one that I would sooner aid in relieving, yet he has so many friends, that no doubt he will receive help from every quarter—so I will help poor Mr. B." So says another, and another, and all with one consent praise Mr. A. and deeply sympathize with him in his losses, but give all their real help to Mr. B. Poor Mr. A. gets nothing but sympathy and kind words.

So, sir, every body prizes the Bible. Oh, the Bible is the best book in the world. The American Bible Society is one of the noblest charities of our age; it ought to be sustained; no doubt it will be sustained—surely, surely, but here, it is to be feared, that the matter will rest and end. Each individual man is so intent upon his own private plans; each sectional or denominational association is so engrossed in carrying forward its own peculiar objects, that this great enterprise is in danger of being overlooked or left to the care and sympathy of a few devoted friends. This must not be, sir. All Christians and all good citizens generally we must rally around this great enterprise, and never let it languish for want of our prayers, our sympathy and our material aid.

While touching rather incidentally upon this point, permit me, sir, to reply to an objection that is sometimes urged against sustaining with material aid the American Bible Society.

It is said we abstract from charity, and deprive the poor of that which should be given to them. Our reply to this is a flat denial of its assumption, and a round assertion that those who give to the Bible will never give less to alleviate the wants of the destitute and deserving.

But we would go further, and affirm that by giving the Bible to the child and the poor, we prevent an evil which is always infinitely more than to cure one. Nothing so much exalts a man's character as a just appreciation of his intelligent and immortal nature, and no book so fully and forcibly teaches this great lesson as does the Bible. When a man learns that he is highly appreciated by the highest, that the best have put forth great efforts to advance and bless him, he at once arouses himself to self-expection and make some return; he at once conceives of himself and of his position as too important to be trifled with, and his life at once becomes a scene of noble activities. Now, all this reasoning holds eminently true of the bearings of the Bible upon the mind and the life of man. He learns from the Bible the grandeur of his origin and his destiny—that God is his Father—that God has so loved him that he has sent forth his Son upon a mighty embassy of redeeming mercy—that the Divine Redeemer came down and bled to win his love—died to open to him the gates of pardon—and rose from the dead to unfold to him the portals of immortality. These lessons exalt and dignify human nature. But merely to give material, without combining with it mental and moral aid, it is fasten it ever and irrevocably upon the poor the habit of helplessness and dependence. It is matter of history that the poor rates of England have increased to a fearful extent the pauperism of that great, but over-taxed nation. Let enough upon this point.

We proceed to say, sir, that the general circulation of the Bible among our population is one of the great necessities of our country and of our time. I know as I should be extravagant in saying, it is the greatest and most imperative of all our necessities. I must be pardoned for repeating to the thousandth time, (for it is a great fact in the character of our government,) that ours is a government of public opinion—that all its constitutions and laws are but the legalized embodiment of public opinion, and upon public opinion alone, now, they depend for their perpetuity and their power. In the estimation, then, of every enlightened and patriotic citizen, how vital must be the question of maintaining a sound and elevated public sentiment. No book, sir, in all the vast literature of the civilized world can so well accomplish this great work as the Bible.

Our population is a mixed multitude, from many lands and speaking many languages. Europe is annually pouring upon us an mighter army than Napoleon marshaled to the snows of the North. They are coming from sunny Spain and frozen Norway—from Poland on the East and Britain on the West. These people have different language, different educations and varied prejudices—they have been accustomed to various forms of religious and political government. How, sir, can this heterogeneous mass be melted? On what common ground can they be united? What will prove an universal solvent, and melt them into one homogeneous mass? We reply, the Bible, sir, and nothing but the Bible. The people all come from Christian lands—they all believe the Bible to be the Book of God, and the rule of right. The Bible unites us all—and it is through centered the far-bounding circle. Christian men and Christian nations hold all manner of theological, ecclesiastical and political opinions. Like the rays of light, they are found looking to every point of the compass; but, like these rays of light, they acknowledge a common centre and a common source—that source is God—that centre is the Bible. Let us send the Bible throughout the land, among all the people, and, as an alkali neutralizes the chemical incompatibility of oil and water so the Bible shall subdue the national, political and social incompatibility of the many tribes and tongues that have come to dwell in our midst, and bind us together firmer than a band of iron. In a bond of political union, from the Rio Grande to the St. Lawrence, and from ocean to ocean. But, Mr President, to present this idea in a somewhat different light.

In the despotisms of Europe, law has long been associated in the common mind with oppression and wrong, for a thousand enormities have been perpetrated in the time-hallowed name of law. Is it any probable, sir, that when the oppressed millions of Europe come to know, as they will know, that their long cherished and bitter prejudices against law will they not look with some distrust upon a Government that claims to be a Government of law? just, indeed what the despotisms that have wronged and oppressed them claimed to be. And is there not danger that, as they associate law with oppression and injustice, they will take the other extreme, and associate liberty with licentiousness? What, sir, is to give them wholesome and elevated ideas of a Government of self-imposed laws? What is to teach respect for magistrates, and obedience to lawful authority? We reply, the Bible—the wholesome lessons of the Bible. To the Bible will regulate the individual and the family—and what is a nation? What is our glorious republic but an aggregation of individuals and families? Whatever then, sir, the individuals—the families are—the republic must be—will be.

Some of our wisest and most patriotic men have looked almost with painful apprehension upon the mighty tide that sets in upon our shores from the over-crowded nations of Europe—they have feared that we have not enough of the true leaven to leaven so mighty a lump—that our nationality would be swallowed up, and the institutions built upon the hopes and cemented with the blood of our fathers would be swept away, and the noblest example of self-government lost to the world forever. But, sir, let us never despair of the republic. We have, sir, in the language of an eloquent writer, a great American mill to grind over the nations and Americanize them. To put ask, sir, what is this great millrot which we speak? I cannot enter into details, sir, but the Bible is the mother millstone—the common cylinder in the upper millstone, and our broad land is the hopper. Let the nations come, sir—yes, let them come from every land to our mill, and we will grind to powder their bigotries and prejudices of a thousand years, and make them a new and Americanized people.

Let me say to you, gentlemen, who represent in this splendid hall the numerous—the self-sacrificing—the energetic Fire Companies of New Orleans—you who fly to the rescue of life and property—you sirs, to whom we all are deeply indebted—that I witnessed for the first time

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

...fourth of March last, with infinite pride and pleasure, your numerous and splendid array. I noticed you had many valuable, beautiful and powerful engines, many of which have no doubt rendered aid in the hour of danger and alarm. But gentlemen, you will allow me to say, one is wanting to the fire engine the need of praise is so...ing. They have given birth to a thousand bloody ...ed wars that have drenched the earth with human ...ears of ambition that have wrenched right and do... from the weak and have given them to the strong ...ions that have built thrones upon pyramids of wrecking ...tance is an unarchy and its sole law the ...ging arms of a rude soldiery, Mexico has ...ecently five cents will buy a Bible—a Bible. Let it ...ve, let us all give, and raise this glorious monument to ...all peoples and yet more towering altitude, until, like ...alpine bright, bright with the beams of the morning ...th its ...ges flames with the glory of God, and the nations ...th shall behold and rejoice in its light. I would write ...ne in letters of far-streaming light, to be seen and ...d of all men—The Bible Society," the last and noblest ...k of Time," where motto is "Glory to God in the ...est, and on earth peace and good will towards men."

Address of J. O. Denegre,

...BEHALF OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT, IN REPLY TO ...I MASON, ESQ., ON RECEIVING THE BIBLES.

...Sir—The honor has been conferred on me of expressing to you, on behalf of the Fire Department of New-Orleans, their thanks for the valuable presents, which, as the agent of the Bible Society, you have just bestowed.

It is usual for men to value gifts on two accounts: ...m the kind feeling they are intended to manifest, ...the real for their own intrinsic worth. Both these ...ons occur to make us estimate most highly the Bibles ...ich you have presented us. Any evidence that we ...e the good opinion of a society composed of so many ...st distinguished alike for their great respectability, ...r benevolence and their piety, cannot fail to prove a ...rce of gratification to every virtuous mind; and there ...ems to be a peculiar appropriateness in the tokens you ...ve selected to show that good opinion.

...A body of men like the Fire Department of New-Orleans, composed as it is of volunteers banded together for ...poses of public good, cannot find a better guide for ...r actions than is presented in that Holy Book, whose ...ce is Virtue, whose precept is Charity. Thus, there-...re, while the occasion bears testimony to your liberality, ...ur gratitude, let us still indulge the hope that it may ...ve to inculcate in our minds a sense of the obligations ...we to the Good God who has cast our lot in his Christ-...n land, and has vouchsafed to us the many rare bless-...s we enjoy.

...Perhaps the tenderest associations connected with our ...ves are those which cluster round this sacred volume. ...t is needless that we first opened its pages on a mo-...ous occasion, or perchance that as we left the bosom of our ...ther it was the parting gift of a dear mother whose ...ry accents less holy than that of God himself, brings ...k to fall hearts those cherished memories that are ...re far than gold, and richer than diamonds and pre-...us stones. It is but natural that this occasion should ...ng back to our minds scenes such as these, and it is ...ll to dwell upon them. I thank you, Sir, that you have ...ade instrumental in recalling them, and believe that ...re is no book so well calculated to prepare us for the ...ll enjoyment of them, as that for which I now beg ...ave, in behalf of my brother Firemen, to return you our ...most sincere and heartfelt thanks.

THE REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.

...*Incunte* in Mexico, the pulling down of ...d the lifting up of another set of rulers, ...s common a thing as to excite no surprise ...scarcely be worthy of the name of a civil ...volution. Where there is continual unrest, ...creasing commotion, perpetual storm, there ...n be nothing like what is called an interrup-...n of peace or an outbreak of disorder.

The news from Mexico which we publish, to-...y, will, therefore, be no more than a day's ...s, and, then, events in our unfortunate sis-...r republic will be left to resolve themselves as ...y may, or, renewing Mexico's past, re-create ...rders, multiply factions, and render confu-...n more intricate than ever.

People in other lands have grown weary of ...ring or watching the progress of a ceaselessly ...archol, lawless and contentious country, ...ver since its first contest for freedom, ever ...e the day of the magnificent, ambitious and ...mply Iturbide, ever since the advent of the ...d and wily Santa Anna, from its natal day, ...e its States struggled into feeble life and, ...ward shape as a confederated republic, ...ve to the present hour when that republic's ...stence is an anarchy and its sole law the ...ging arms of a rude soldiery, Mexico has ...n a mere theatre for guerrilla insurrections, ...ody feuds, ignoble struggles, short-lived and ...ant authority, bitter and aimless controver-...s. She has reproduced all that was disgrace-...l, turbulent, ferocious and unsparing in the ...story of Italian States, and nought of their ...antry, art, refinement and ambition.

She is now at the lowest point of national hu-...iliation, suffering and prostration. Powerful ...ollitive clamor around her exhausted treasury ...ll imposts press the life out of her com-...erce. Swarming taxes follow her people every-...here, in mart, in church, in field, in home, ur-...ging, like a swarm of locusts, eating up ...ll substance, enfeebling their manhood, and ...aking their very lives into a load of discontent ...nd misery. The Legislatures of the separate ...States nullify the decrees of her Congress, and ...ruthless bands of professional guerillas inter-...ept the collection of her scanty revenues, in-...est her highways and steal with murderous in-...ent upon the steps of her peaceful citizens. ...These roaming bands of predatory and merciless sav-...ges penetrate to the very heart of her territo-...ry, incendiarize her towns and villages, lay ...waste her harvests, and slaughter all whom ...they can fall upon. Her wounded and super-...annuated soldiers, no matter what their rank ...or services, famish in her cities and die, house-...less and couchless, in her public highways. ...Her armies are burlesques—ill-armed, ill-...paid and ill-provisioned. Her bosom swarms ...with degraded Peones, from whom the energy of ...native manhood has passed away with the de-...

...ninal of the right of free citizenship. Her chief men are rude, semi-barbarous leaders of petty hordes, lording it over her Capital one day, and driven from it by another of the same class, as lawless and brutal, the next. She is a land where Darkness and Chaos

hold
Eternal anarchy, amidst the noise
Of endless wars, and by confusion stand.

This question cannot be answered by the political economist. The answer lies in the RELIGIOUS SYSTEM OF MEXICO. Our politicians speculate, our editors write about it, and go all round this point—sometimes almost venturing to utter the fact—It is Popery. No country is so blessed with religious privileges—after a sort. Of all swarms, that of Roman priests is thickest, fattest, and most devouring. They were at work there long, long before the first Protestant spire rose in the United States. They have baptized the whole nation. They have had their teaching and their ruling. And this is what we see. By their fruits ye shall know them.

CONFERENCE MINUTES.

To the Preachers of the Alabama Conference.

The minutes of the late session of our Conference are now in press and will be out in a few days. They have been delayed by the failure to receive Doctor Hamilton's sermon, the last pages of which have only come to hand to-day. As soon as they are published I will have them put up in packages to the several Presiding Elders and forwarded as follows:

For the MOBILE DISTRICT....To Rev. G. Garrett, care Baker & Lawler, Mobile, Alabama.

For the DEMOPOLIS DISTRICT....To Rev. J. T. Heard, care Rev. T. H. Foster, Demopolis.

For the GAINESVILLE DISTRICT....To Rev. E. Cullaway, at Macon, Miss.

For the TUSCALOOSA DISTRICT....By stage to to Rev. T. J. Koger, Greensboro, Ala.

For the BLOUNTSVILLE DISTRICT....To Rev. L. B. McDonald, Blountsville, care T. J. Koger, Greensboro, D. R. Bine, Tuscaloosa, who will please forward.

For the SUMMERFIELD—CAMDEN—MONTGOMERY—EUFAULA and TALLADEGA DISTRICTS....To Dr. Hamilton, in Selma, who has kindly promised to forward them to the respective Presiding Elders.

THOS. W. DORMAN,
Secretary Alabama Conference.

COLUMBUS, Miss., Jan. 22, 1853.

NOTICE.

I have made an arrangement with the house of R. M. Ellis & Co., 92 Camp street, New Orleans, for the transaction of all our receiving and forwarding business. It is therefore recommended to all who may order books through New Orleans to give us authority to consign to the house above named. We are fully assured that in so doing their business will be promptly and faithfully attended to. E. STEVENSON.

jan15 4t Ass't Book Ag't, Louisville, Ky.

OBITUARY:

DIED—At the residence of his brother-in-law, Doctor Samuel B. Malone, in Columbus, Miss., December 13, 1852, of consumption, JOHN JAMES SYKES, of the firm of J. J. Sykes & Co., Mobile, Ala.

The deceased was born in Decatur, North Alabama, but for several years was a resident of this State. He had been a member of the M. E. Church about five years, and held his membership at the time of his death at Toulmanville, in the vicinity of Mobile, where he resided. For several months previous to his death, he had been traveling through Alabama and Georgia to recover his health, but finding the pursuit delusive and unavailing, became to this city some time last fall, that he might close his days among his numerous relatives, at the house of his fund and only sister. Her kind attentions with those of her husband, conferred upon him every comfort that a sister's love could suggest, or that experience and skill could devise. His sorrowing wife and children were soon at his bedside, and from the midst of this circle of loved ones, he passed away to await their arrival among the loved ones in Heaven.

I was unacquainted with the deceased, until we met in his sick chamber in this place, and therefore knew but little of his life and character, except what I heard from those who knew him long and well: from them I learned enough to know that he needed no eulogy from me. His many manly virtues speak his praise in language more impressive than aught I can say.

I found him, on visiting him in that state of mind, not uncommon to those in the same condition. He knew that his end was nigh, but feared that his preparation was not sufficient for the crisis. Of this, however, he was soon relieved, though doubts occasionally passed over his mind. But as he neared the river of death his horizon became clear, and when the moment arrived, he entered the cheering waters without faltering, and sweetly and safely passed the flood. The last night of his stay on earth was one of peculiar interest. It was Sabbath, and the duties of the day being over, I had retired to rest; but about eleven o'clock was summoned again to his bedside. He asked in a low and tremulous voice for prayer, after which he expressed a will to receive the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, which was accordingly administered. his weeping wife and sister, with a few other friends, participated with him. This being over, he appeared composed, and fully resigned, expressed his restlessness and anxiety to depart. About eight o'clock next morning, he requested them to sing for him, and before the third stanza of a favorite hymn was closed, his happy spirit passed away to join the sing of the redeemed in Heaven.

So fades the summer cloud away;
So sinks the gale when storms are o'er;
So gently shuts the eye of day,
So dies a wave along the shore.
Life's duty done, as sinks the clay
Light from its load the spirit flies,
While Heaven and earth combine to say
How blest the righteous when he dies.

THO. W. DORMAN.

Columbus, Miss., January 17, 1853.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—We have received through Mr. Henry Bier Secretary and Treasurer, the Report of the Board of Administrators of this noble institution, for the past year. The following are a few of the leading statistical statements: Admitted 1852—of whom 10,441 were ... Discharged 15,067. Died ... of which 3 were fatal. ... admitted during the year ... Cost of maintaining the Hospital for the year $20,032 89. Total expenditures, $81,252 42. Gross income, $80,252 01.

The report is a very gratifying one, and in every way creditable to the zeal and intelligence of the Administrators. We hope our Legislature will never detain from this noble charity the aid to which it is so justly entitled.

DEPARTED MORTALITY FROM CHOLERA.—The brig Zodiac, from New Orleans, bound for Liberia, with emigrants, put into the river below Savannah, on the 17th, the cabin on the 1st inst., the colored emigrants, who were shipped under the auspices of the Colonization society. On the third day out the cholera made its appearance on board in a most malignant form. The captain and twenty-seven of the emigrants have died, and others of the officers, crew and passengers are seriously ill.

THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL.—This magnificent temple, devoted to the service of luxury, has at length reached its completion, and, furnished and opened in a manner to please every taste, was, on Monday morning, 24th inst., thrown open for the reception of visitors.

Whether we consider the spacious design on which this establishment has been projected—its classic modelling and tasteful architecture—the lightness of the thralls and the elaborate air of comfort and luxury that pervades it in all its appointments—it stands unrivaled in the Country, and may be truly called "The Palace Hotel."

All visitors to this city in the days prior to the disastrous fire that consumed the old St. Charles, and robbed it of one of its greatest wonders, will remember the former edifice, and to such a detailed description of the outward appearance of the new building will be unnecessary. With the exception of some lesser details now added, an extension of its dimensions by forty feet in the rear, and the absence of the former lofty cupola, lifting its head in architectural pride, and standing as a beacon to the gazers of the stranger—the new building differs little from the old. To such, however, as never saw the old structure, a partial description, embracing its prominent points, may not be out of place.

Immediately after the destruction of the old hotel by fire, (which occurred on the 18th of January, 1851,) energetic steps were taken to rebuild it on a like scale of magnificence. The call for this purpose was promptly answered. A company was formed and a sufficient sum raised to carry out the object, and this with the greater facility, as the former foundations remained undisturbed and were in fact better from having acquired solidity under the great pressure of the old walls. Under the architectural direction of Mr. George Purvis, who planned such improvements as have been made, the work progressed rapidly, as I now stands in all its severely classic completeness, o an honor to the taste and pride of our citizens.

The building covers an area of nearly an entire square, with a front on St Charles street of two hundred and thirty feet, running back on Common and Gravier streets by a depth of two hundred and twenty feet. The basement is built of gray granite entire, with walls in imitation of white marble above, rising to a majestic elevation. The first prominent point that strikes the eye and delights by its exquisite symetry the gaze of the beholder, is the *facade* fronting on St. Charles street. The two wings abutting on Common and Gravier streets are ornamented with pilasters with Cythdilian capitals, surmounted by cornices of the Ionic order. The portico between, adorned in the pride of art and presenting a light, airy, graceful, and withal permanent aspect, is supported by a double row of fourteen columns with fluted shafts and Corinthian capitals—six of these columns rising in the front and eight in the rear. Opposite and corresponding to these last are a number of pilasters of a similar order of architecture.

The old foundations have been used, except where the addition has been made of forty feet to the building.

ARRIVAL OF THE FALCON.

The U. S. mail steamship Falcon, Lieut. Henry Rodgers, U. S. N., commanding, arrived at an early hour Friday morning from Aspinwall, bringing the California mails, 150 passengers, and $250,000 on freight and in the hands of passengers. The Falcon left Aspinwall on the 20th, and has experienced heavy weather and head winds during the entire passage.

The steamship Georgia left Aspinwall on the evening of the 19th for New York, via Kingston, with 300 passengers and $2,500,000 on freight.

The steamship United States left the same evening for New York, via Kingston.

The following persons died on the passage of the Falcon from Aspinwall to this port:

On the 23d of January, W. Brown; on the 25th, W. Quinn; Thomas M. Lillas and Samuel Gallagher.

CROPS.—Sacramento, Marysville, Shasta, and several other parts of the State, have suffered severely by storms and freshets. At Sacramento, the river rose to an almost unprecedented height, and, the levee giving way, a large portion of the city was inundated. A great amount of property was destroyed, and among the poorer classes, who had suffered by the fire, the suffering was intense. At last accounts, the flood was subsiding.

The town of Marysville was submerged.

The Stockton Journal is filled with accounts of disasters by the storm and flood in that vicinity. Almost every bridge on the Calveras was swept away.

The number of affrays, murders and robberies continues to be about as large as usual.

The two hundred and thirty-second anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims, was celebrated at San Francisco in handsome style.

In the bay of San Francisco on the 25th ult, one hundred Chinese, who had taken passage on board the bark America, rose in revolt as the vessel was about to sail. The Herald says: The pilot took command, and had just given orders to raise the anchor, when the Chinese gave a yell of war whoop, and rushed down below in a body. In a twinkling they came tumbling up, every man brandishing a knife. They made a lively attack on the officers and crew, who, to avoid being made mince meat of, were compelled to beat a hasty retreat over the sides. None stood on the order of their going, but they went quickly. Assistance was soon obtained by the officers, and they retook and gained possession of the vessel and sent the rebels ashore. The Chinese, it seems, were falsely informed by some one that the supply of provisions and water on board was insufficient, and hence their revolt. They have since attached the America for their passage money.

Speaking of the decision of the U. S. Land Commissioners, confirming the claim of Col. Fremont to the Mariposa ten league grant the Alta Californian says:

If Mr. Frehmont gets possession of this estate, the grant stories of his immense wealth, which made even the millionaires of Europe stare, will be realized. That genius possession is the rub. The universal hands of the virgin are mostly occupied by miners who are not likely to go off. We have no doubt but Mr. Fremont's claim is valid otherwise it would not have been confirmed by the Commissioners; but the decision will have to be confirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States before Mr Fremont and the claimants under him get possession—and they will not get it then, except nominally.

El Dorado.

The El Dorado News contains the following items:

The entire roof of the Empire Theatre gave way on Thursday night last, from the great weight of the snow that had fallen upon it.

The miners in the vicinity are now busily engaged in their diggings, and as a general thing with fair success.

On Sunday last, the firm of Bernstein & Co. of this place, purchased from the miners one hundred pounds and two ounces of gold dust.

On Wednesday morning last, the thermometer stood in this place at 20 deg. This was the coldest weather ever experienced in this region.

Snow commenced falling in this region on Tuesday morning last, and continued, with little cessation until Thursday evening, when it commenced raining. The immense quantity of water which is now running into the creeks and ravines, cannot fail to overflow the Sacramento Valley unless these streams very rapidly recede.

About one o'clock on Thursday morning, the roof of the Placer Hotel, in this place, fell in with a tremendous crash, caused by the great amount of snow that had accumulated on it during the two days previous.

Teamsters are asking from 11 to 15 cents per pound for freight from Sacramento to this place.

Property to the amount of two thousand dollars has been destroyed in this place, by the recent rains.

Haughton's Creek is now higher than it has been since '49, and that remarkable individual, the "oldest inhabitant," says that the freshet continues longer than it ever has before.

Later from the Sandwich Islands.

By the arrival of the brig Wallace at San Francisco, from Honolulu dates to December 1—two week later have been received from the Sandwich Islands. The Polynesian has the following:

THE SUGAR CROP.—The manufacture of the sugar crop commenced on those plantations where the cane blossoms and from present appearances a large yield will result from the favorable season the planters have enjoyed, so far as weather has been concerned. The nimrod drouth of 1851 destroyed much cane, but there has been no lack of rain the present year. We have heard persons who have visited the plantations on Kauai say, that heavier crops were never witnessed than were growing there a few weeks since.

From Peru.

The Panama Star has the following news from Peru:

The American ship Trenton sailed on the 3d November from Callao for a port in the United States, with guano, on the 27th of the same month met with a heavy gale, in which the ship made water so fast, that the pumps were ineffectual for her relief. Capt. Thompson put out his boats into one which he had scarcely had time to get himself and crew together with a small supply of bread and water when the vessel went down. Capt S and his crew arrived at Valparaiso on the 30th November.

The new screw steamer Amazon built in England for the Peruvian Government, had arrived at Tabelmonio and was taking in coal for a voyage to Callao. This vessel is represented as being a superb specimen of naval architecture. She is 300 tons, 200 horse and carries thirty guns. She was be quite a formidable addition to the Peruvian Navy, which has lately been quite augmented by the purchase of several fine and very large ships among them the brig Davis an American vessel.

Important from Mexico.

...by the steamship Falcon, at San Francisco, with dates to the 12th inst from Mexico. ... Arista has fled, and Miñon has been routed by Uraga. We subjoin the transactions of the Progress relating ... with Items from those of the Pic... The following is from the *Diario de la Marina* (ultra) of the Vera Cruz papers of the 11th:

The fact which array I yesterday from the city of Mexico, confirms the rumors which were circulated. It is said that Don Mariano Arista had resigned the Presidency and Don Juan Bautista Ceballos President of the Supreme Court, had assigned the direction of the Government in virtue of his office. The Siglo of the 9th says:

Yesterday every thing was moved gaily in the city. Startling rumors circulated the night in the streets, beside all parties in a ferment, and there was much doubt as to which either Arista would reclaim or cede. Those who feared one or the opposed the resignation. The Ministry declined to assemble public opinion on the question, and longer rumors were heard to the prevailing opinion. It is declarly with the members of the Finance Committees, both Houses, that Arista is coming prepared that he could not obtain extraordinary power from Congress, resolved to resign the Presidency.

This determination became public and alarming rumors were circulated, but it was had so little effect that the theatres that night was filled to overflowing. It was suddenly stated in one hand, that a Dictatorship would be proclaimed, whilst on the other it was announced with equal certainty that a provisional government had taken place in favor of the plan of Guadalajara. At this was unfounded Public tranquility has remained undisturbed in the capital. A few foreigners appeared in the coffee-houses and in the German club with arms, but only with the view of protecting property in case of any disorder.

The Siglo has left the palace at half-past one in the morning, in his coach, with an escort of fifty men from the Police Brigade, and a small guard from the fifth Regiment. We do not know where that route he took.

"The President of the Supreme Court of Justice arrived at the palace at midnight bearing letters sent for by the President who, on understand, left with him the letter addressed to the ... and handed him an official communication authorizing him, in conformity with the constitution to assume the Executive power.

"The Chambers are called to meet at 10 o'clock this morning, and perhaps a President *ad interim* will be named to-day. Present appearances lead to the belief that a majority of the members desire to maintain order and there is every probability that Senor Cevallos will be elected. The new Government has a legal origin and the events of the past three days prove that the people desire an observance of constitutional and legal forms, and the preservation of our institutions.

We continue our extracts from the Vera Cruz papers of the 11th:

"By the telegraph yesterday, we learned that the troops of Miñon have been completely routed by those of Gen. Uraga.

"Advices have been received by telegraph that the Texan rebels had entered Queretaro at the head of eight hundred men, determined to sustain the plan of Guadalajara. It is many then probable that the principles of the revolution are now governing the State of San Luis.

The following items are from the Vera Cruz papers of the 12th:

"We are informed that the Commandant of this city yesterday received a communication from the Government which has succeeded Arista, desiring to know if he recognized the authority of the new President. We learn that the reply was in conformity with the principles proclaimed in this place on the 29th ult., and that, consequently, the parties in the city of Mexico should communicate with them. Uraga, the only supreme chief recognized by the revolution.

"Senor Cavallos has formed his Ministry as follows: Gen. Blanco, War; Senor Bache Treasury; Senor Landron de Guevara, Foreign Relations; Senor Fuentes Justice. These names indicate the determination of the new Government. A change of persons, but no reform in the order of things. The same necessities, and the same causes for revolution exist. But this Government is more ephemeral than that of Arista, and will soon give place to the plan of Guadalajara, the dissolution of a Congress which has forfeited the confidence of the country, and the election of a President in accordance with the will of the people."

It is said that, in Vera Cruz they were anxiously expecting Gen. Woll, who is to head the movement in that State. General Santa Anna is expected at Havana where he will wait the progress of things, and watch an opportunity to take a part in them.

The *Diario de la Marina* says it learns from good authority that Mexico was about to pronounce for Gen. Santa Anna and the Guadalajara plan. General Sala and Lombardine being at the head of this movement. At this news is confirmed, the Presidency of Cavallos, which has been confirmed by the Chamber of Deputies, will not last long.

Colonel Robles had left Mexico for Guadalajara, it is thought, on same parliamentary mission.

Colonel Tenorio entered Queretaro at the head of 800 men, disposed to support the Guadalajara plan.

Further from Mexico.

The *Trait d'Union*, of the 8th inst, publishes President Arista's letter of resignation to the Minister of Foreign Relations, and also his letter explaining his reasons for resigning which was addressed to the Minister of Justice. Among his reasons is one, that the populace had determined to place him in absolute power, and he dreaded the consequences to the city and country, of such a movement.

The attack made by Gen. Miñon on Guadalajara, though very spirited, was without other results than the effusion on both sides of a great deal of blood. Fifty pieces of artillery played from each army during the space of two

This was followed by a sortie from the city by General Blanearte. One of the columns of Miñon sent to arrest its progress, was completely defeated, with a loss of three hundred killed and wounded.

A second sortie from the city, following half of Miñon's troops to San Pedro, and attacking the other half at Bosplein, defeated both corps entirely. The survivors dispersed.

The excitement was caused by Arista's leaving the city, and Juan B. Ceballos, formerly Governor of Michoacan, was the next day elected President *ad interim*. He accepted, and was installed in office the same evening.

It is affirmed that the new Government will set at liberty, or recall to the capital, persons imprisoned or exiled, for political causes, by Gen. Arista. This is to win the good will of all parties, and establish a feeling of friendship among themselves.

The Apache Indians, since the departure of the French expedition, have been committing a great number of robberies and murders in Sonora. They continued their ravages as far as the gates of Ures, the capital of the State. It is said that Rojo el Sol the famous Comanche Chief, has been killed by the Apaches.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, January 18.

SENATE.—Passed the House bill appropriating $50,000 for the equestrian statue of Washington.

An act for the relief of the widow and children of Col McKee, of the army, was passed.

The Pacific Railroad bill was taken up and then postponed.

Mr Pettit, Senator elect from Indiana, was sworn in.

Mr. Cass's resolution, re-offering the Monroe doctrine and applying it to Cuba, was taken up.

Mr. Cass commenced his speech which is three columns long.

He was followed by Mr. Butler, who generally endorsed his views.

Mr. Hale followed, repudiating the justice of interdicting Spain from selling Cuba, and said if the doctrine was to be acted upon, let us commence by notifying England that she is not to sell Canada or any other of her possessions on this continent to any power than the United States. Canada was of more importance than Cuba.

Mr. Mason next obtained the floor, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Brooks, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill for the establishment of a mint at New York, which was read.

Mr. Chandler objected to its second reading.

The House then took up the bill to suppress the utterance of small bank notes in the District, which was amended and passed.

The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan 18, 1853.

SENATE.—Mr Badger introduced a bill abolishing the right to hold ... bail in civil cases in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Shields reported back House bill appropriating $50,000 for the erection, by Clark Mills, of an equestrian statue of Washington, in the City of Washington, and it was taken up and passed.

Mr. Mangum submitted a resolution, which was agreed to, directing an inquiry into the propriety of purchasing for the use of the navy, Espy's conical ventilator.

Mr. Soule submitted a resolution calling for correspondence relative to the claims of citizens of the United States against Hayti. Adopted.

Mr Brooke's resolution relative to the causes for the suspension of diplomatic relations with the Nicaraguan Minister, was withdrawn for the purpose of being offered in Executive session.

Mr. Chase's joint resolution re-affirming the Monroe doctrine, was taken up.

Mr. Chase said that two Presidents—Mr. Monroe in 1824, and Mr. Polk, in 1845—had made this declaration, and he [gives] good reasons why it should be adopted. Their declarations were but an Executive protest against the re-colonization of any part of the American continent by any European power. The right to assert such a right resulted from that principle of the law of nations which always adapts itself to the circumstances of the world. The right of the title by discovery, and that resulting from the discovery of America, and has since become an established principle.

To give any European power the right of dominion over any of the American States, or to place them in the position of dependent colonies, then this nation would become paralyzed in inexplicable difficulty. The provinces thus colonized would in the event of any European war, become disturbed and divided in it as partisans of their respective governments, and in this way our commerce and relations with the world would be embarrassed and circumscribed. The right of self-protection justified this declaration and its maintenance. In the correspondence between Mr. Rush and Mr Canning, in 1824, this right was published and advised by Mr Canning.

When such men as Mr. Monroe, Polk and Canning believed this right to be just, those who hold the doctrine now could stand undismayed by the sneers and scoffs which everlastingly were thrown upon them. If such a course was right thirty years ago, how much more was it proper and necessary now when our position has grown into strength and importance in the world. There was no doubt that the declaration made by Mr. Monroe had its due effect, and it was not to be denied that the opinion was fast growing in Europe that the United States did not seriously intend to hold to its declaration. It became our duty to declare that we do intend to maintain that declaration, and that of Polk, to be acted upon by any European nation who will resist it by force.

The declarations of Messrs Polk and Monroe had lain dead in the archives and should receive a legislative sanction and force. It was evident to the world that experiments were now making on our forbearance, and being yielded to in any case, events of critical importance will be based upon us. Our timidity and negligence have laid us open to these attacks upon our rights. Public sentiment has always been right upon this subject, and for in advance of Congress. Some years ago, when Mr Allen introduced resolutions on this subject, the Senate refused to take them up. It will have to be acted on at some time. The South American States were failing to

Further from Europe.

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Further from Europe—France.

NEW YORK, January 22

La Patrie denies that the French troops have occupied Lausanne.

Austria.

The Austrian Government is erecting additional fortifications about Vienna.

England—Trade.

Trade in the manufacturing districts had slightly declined during the week ending the 8th inst.

Arrival of the Andes.

NEW YORK, January 22.

The new screw steamer Andes arrived at her wharf at this port yesterday forenoon.

The General Armstrong Case.

WASHINGTON, January 24.

The Senate to-day was occupied in Executive session on a message from the President of the United States, communicating the award of Louis Napoleon in the case of the destruction of the brig Gen. Armstrong in the port of Fayal.

Louis Napoleon has declined against the United States' claim on the ground that the officers of the brig did not make timely application for the protection of the Portuguese authorities.

Further by the Arctic.

NEW YORK, January 26—9:30 P. M.

The following items of European news are embraced in the advices of the Arctic:

Failures in Liverpool—Great Forgeries.

The extensive house of Cohuen & Stolterfolt, commission merchants, has failed for more than 300,000 pounds sterling. Their failure was caused by the heavy forgeries of Robt. W. Price, corn dealer, and has led to an explanation of the late extraordinary and mysterious transactions in the London Corn market. Two other houses suffer to the amount of 27,000 pounds. Cohuen & Stolterfolt carried on an extensive commission business in Germany and the United States.

Australian Gold.

The Australian steamer has arrived, and brings one million pounds sterling in gold.

The West India steamer Magdalen has arrived from Vera Cruz with two millions of dollars on board.

Canedo to be Recalled.

The Government of Spain have determined to recall General Canedo from the Governorship of Cuba.

Death of one of the Madalas.

Francis Madalin has died in his prison at Florence.

Wellington's Will.

The will of the Duke of Wellington has been registered and proved for £800,000.

Further by the Arctic.

NEW YORK, January 27

The following items of European news are gathered from the papers brought by the Arctic:

France—Resignations.

Four legitimists members of the legislature have resigned their seats. The Prince of Wagram has resigned his office of senator because he was not appointed Grand Huntsman.

Baron Redslib (?) has been appointed Russian Minister at Paris.

A passenger from the American ship Isaac Bell has been arrested at Havre for having Socialist publications in his possession.

Austria and Kossuth.

Kossuth and his friends have been officially declared traitors by the Austrian Government.

Collision.

The steamer Africa, when entering the Harbor Mersey, was run into by a ship and somewhat damaged.

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, January 21.

In the Senate to-day several bills were passed, including one compensating the representatives of Major Twiggs, of South Carolina, for property destroyed by the British during the revolutionary war.

The House was engaged in discussing a motion to reconsider the order to print the President's message, respecting our relations with Spain. After considerable debate, Mr. Cable, of Ohio, demanded that the message be read.

Mr Polk called for the clearing of the galleries, and moved that the House go into secret session. The motion was negatived and the message was received. It was found to contain a communication from the Secretary of State, which stated that measures are in progress for the settlement of claims forbidden, and affairs are in such a condition as to render it improper at present to give the information called for by the House. Both Houses adjourned over to Monday.

WASHINGTON, January 25.

In the House to-day it was agreed to committee to report a bill in favor of reciprocity in the trade with Canada.—The Committee on Investigation appointed to examine the charge of fraud against Mr Strong the Superintendent of the extension of the Capitol, reported that the charges have not been substantiated, and that the slightest pretext for such a charge could not be discovered. Suit for perjury have been instituted against the parties who preferred the charges.

WASHINGTON, January 27.

The Senate to-day took up Mr Bass's resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire what measures should be taken relative to the declaration annexed to the ratification by threat Britain of the Clayton Bulwer Treaty. Mr Mahgum moved that the consideration of the resolution be postponed until after the 4th of March; the motion was lost, and the resolution was then adopted. The resolution confirming the Monroe doctrine was postponed until Tuesday next. The Pacific Railroad Bill was taken up and debated until adjournment.

In the House Mr. Stanley reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit with the several States, the fourth instalment of money authorized by the act of June 1836, to be devoted to the transportation of free negroes in Liberia, with the recommendation that it do not pass. An amendment was adopted to the Delaney bill, appropriating $3000 to complete the statue of Gen Jackson. Some further amendments were adopted, and the Deficiency Bill was passed.

Legislative Proceedings.

BATON ROUGE, January 21.

The resolution to go into an election for a U. S. Senator came up to-day in the House, when Mr. King, of St. Landry, moved that it be postponed indefinitely. The motion was lost, by a vote of 31 yeas, against 54 nays. The resolution was then made the special order of the day for Friday next.

Mr. Marks introduced a resolution to instruct our Senators and request our Representatives in Congress to use their powers in favor of the annexation of Cuba.

Mr Wilder introduced a resolution to amend the Act of Consolidation of New Orleans.

Mr. Rauney offered a resolution to establish free banking.

A resolution to borrow $50,000 was adopted.

In the Senate, the Citizens' Bank report was presented and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Konner offered a resolution, which was passed, appropriating $200,000 for School funds.

BATON ROUGE, January 26.

The Senate, to-day, passed the bill for borrowing $50,000.

Mr. White gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to remove the seat of Government.

BATON ROUGE, January 27, P. M.

SENATE.—The principal business in the Senate to-day, was the passage of a resolution introduced by Mr. Kenner, instructing the Finance Committee to report on some method of reducing the expenses of the State, so as not to exceed the revenues, and to devise some general and equitable system of taxation on property.

BATON ROUGE, January 28.

A bill passed the House to-day, for the relief of the sheriff of Washington parish, and one for the relief of the Collector of taxes of Catahoula parish.

A bill was introduced to charter the Red River and Texas Telegraph Company, and one to renew the charter of the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank of New Orleans.

A resolution was offered to go into the election of Senator, but was postponed to Friday next.

NO MORE GROG.—The licenses to retail liquor in Shelbyville, Ky., have all expired, and by a vote of the people,

TELEGRAPHIC.

Ship Burned at Sea—Great Loss of Life.

NEW YORK, January 21.

The ship St. George, from Liverpool, bound for New York, filled with emigrants, took fire at sea, while a terrible storm was raging, on the 24th December, and fifty-one of the passengers perished. The remainder were rescued by the ship Orlando, from Mobile, and taken to Havre. The Orlando suffered considerable damage in the storm.

France—Louis Napoleon and the Pope.

NEW YORK, January 21.

Louis Napoleon's reply to the Pope's Nuncio, upon the recognition by the latter, of the Empire, contained the following words: "I trust under Divine Providence to develop the prosperity of France and to secure peace."

Prince Murat.

Prince Murat demands the sum of twenty millions of francs, with compound interest for the King's property, but Louis Napoleon declines to pay the interest.

There has been more fighting in Algeria.

The Madalas.

Madame Modala still remains in prison in Florence.

Turkey.

In the recent defeat of the Turks by the Montegrins, the losses of the former included 600 men killed.

Further from Europe—France.

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The Government of

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

MEMORY.

Soft as rays of sunlight stealing
On the dying day,
Sweet as chimes of low bells pealing
When eve fades away,
Sad as winds at night that moan
Through the heath o'er mountains lone,
Come the thoughts of days now gone
On manhood's memory.

As the sunbeams from the heaven
Hide at eve their light,
As the bells when fades the even
Peal not on the night,
As the night winds cease to sigh
When the rain falls from the sky,
Pass the thoughts of days gone by
From age's memory.

Yet the sunlight in the morning
Forth again shall break,
And the bells give sweet voiced warning
To the world to wake!
Soon the winds shall freshly breathe
O'er the mountain's purple heath,
But the Past is lost in Death—
He hath no memory!

From the Boston Journal.

THE LATE PROFESSOR WILSON.

A SKETCH; WITH SOME PERSONAL NOTICES OF A FEW OF HIS LITERARY CONTEMPORARIES.

The year 1852 was singularly fatal to great men, both in this country and in Great Britain. Here, the nation lost a Webster, a Clay, and a Rantoul. There, a whole country wept for a Wellington, its greatest soldier, and it now mourns John Wilson, one of the brightest stars in its literary hemisphere. Other mighty spirits have also departed during the last twelve months, but their "lesser lights" pale amid the blaze of glory in which the greater luminaries of the time have set.

Yes, John Wilson is no more! Glorious old "Christopher" has laid aside his crutch forever! At "Ambrose's" there is another vacant chair! Never more shall "North" discourse eloquently whilst "discussing his tipple" with Morgan, O'Doherty, and James of Ettrick. "Under canvas" those "*Dies Boreales*" have ceased to charm. His lashing critiques will no longer make literary temples shiver in their scarified skins; nor alas! shall we again have from his fascile pen Caledonian tales, with their "lights and shadows," nor fresh batches of glorious piscatory rambles, such as have often vividly led us in fancy by the banks of Irtun and Tarn, and by the sides of roaring rivers, such as are only to be found in the

"Land of the mountain and the flood."

One by one—each after each. How, during the last few years, have the great authors of our time passed away! We can, as we write, call to mind some foremost writers, men and women, nearly all of whom we have had the honor of personally knowing, who have gone down to the grave. Walter Scott! It was never our privilege to "see in the flesh; but well do we remember Crabbe, the first great poet we ever looked upon; Southey, whose personal kindness we can never forget; Coleridge, at whose feet we have sat, as at those of a modern Gamaliel; Wordsworth, whose grave, almost melancholy, face still haunts our memory in thoughtful hours; Hood and Hook—personally and socially the opposites of each other—but alike in wit and wisdom; Miss Landon, sparkling yet pathetic; Miss Joanna Baillie, sage and serious; Harriet Lee, conversational, Jane Porter, [illegible] have known well and long, and mourned for when dead. And now comes to us o'er the broad Atlantic, the tidings of the departure of one of the last stars of that glorious galaxy of genius, which during the last quarter of a century commanded the admiration, in all civilized countries, of every arbiter of taste and master of opinion!

Of the few writers connected with what may be termed the Augustan age of English literature, who yet remain, may be mentioned as the leaders—James Montgomery, Walter Savage Landor, Joseph Cottle, T. B. Macaulay, Sir A. Alison, and DeQuincey. There are, probably, others, whose names do not readily occur to us just now, these are undoubtedly the most prominent.

So much for retrospection, which such an event as the death of Professor Wilson could hardly fail to evoke.

The readers of Blackwood have, doubtless, when perusing the brilliant articles of the editor of that magazine, pictured to themselves the personal appearance of the man whose vigorous sketches of "fish and fell" so charmed them. The masculine breadth of those descriptions of deer stalking, or of salmon fishing, and such like, could scarcely have conveyed any other impression than that Wilson was a physical as well as an intellectual giant. And such an impression would have been a correct one. But let us give a pen-and-ink description of him as he appeared on the occasion of our first marking his really majestic presence.

On our first visit to the Scottish metropolis, we felt naturally anxious to behold the living as well as the dead lions of the place. Fortunately we were supplied with introductions, so that no difficulties had to be surmounted. Already had we wandered about the Canongate, and each of those other places which the genius of Scott had made classic; had climbed to Arthur's Seat—wandered through the halls of Holyrood—and, in short, had stared at nearly all the stone and mortar celebrities of Edinburgh. And now we began to look about for the great men.

Nor had we long to wait. A "bonnie" young student (he too is gone) with whom we had become acquainted, was one morning chatting over the wonderful variety of good things which [illegible] a Scottish breakfast, when he suddenly exclaimed—

"By the way, Wilson gives his introductory lecture to-day. Would you like to go with me? You'll have a fine chance of seeing some of the Dons of our modern Athens."

Of course we were like Mr. Burke's "willin," and at the appointed hour we, with our friend, were in the lecture room, on the tip-toe of anxiety to hear the Professor of Moral Philosophy.

Mac—— knew every body, and so was a capital companion for a stranger. As the theatre filled, he pointed out one and another of the "Dons;" some of them we have since seen. But we will do our best to describe them as they appeared to us on that memorable occasion. First impressions are generally more correct than subsequent observation. The persons we are about to slightly sketch are *now* as deeply engraved on our memory as they were *then* vividly outlined on our retina.

But, before the Professor enters, we will glance at that brilliant audience, and select from it a few subjects for pen-pleturing.

Directly in front of the lectrure table is a tall, thin, delicate looking man. He has a high, white forehead, over which flows brown hair. Large gray eyes stare out wildly from their sockets, with a restlessness indicative of mental over-excitement; they roll from side to side, surveying, as would seem, every thing and every body at a glance. The nose is small, the nostrils large, and the complexion cadaverous. The dress of this individual is carelessly arranged—indeed it is almost slovenly; but then, he is evidently a thinking man—a close student. It is Robert McNish, who wrote under the name of "the Modern Pythagorean," in Blackwood for years, and whose "Anatomy of Sleep," and "Anatomy of Drunkenness," must be familiar to many of our readers. McNish was a young, striving, struggling surgeon in a small country town—a profession, the ardent pursuit of which, in connection with excessive literary labors, killed him while yet young, but not before he had witnessed his dawning fame. He was a vigorous poet, too, as his contributions to magazines abundantly testify.

Perched in among a bevy of beauties, to whom he is pleasantly chatting, sits a dapper personage, apparently some thirty-five years of age. He has a round, florid face; a keen, dark eye; a low, broad forehead; an aquiline nose, very white teeth, and partially gray waving hair. Very different in personal appearance is he from McNish, but he too, like him, worships at [illegible] shrines—those of Apollo and Esculapius. Like McNish, too, he is a regular contributor to *Blackwood*. It is D. M. Moir, of Musselburgh, better known as "Delta." Mr. Moir died about two years ago, and in his magazine Wilson paid a noble tribute to his genius.

But who is that small gentleman with the ill-natured physiognomy, who sits, as it would seem, chewing the end of a "bitter" thought in yonder remote corner of the theatre? Though somewhat minute in body and extremities, he has a wonderful head. What a brow! It is the redeeming feature of the countenance. The nose is ill-shaped, the mouth cynical, the eyes malicious, yet full of the fire of genius, the chin long and peaked—the entire expression ill-natured, with a tinge of gloom and suffering. That man has written one of the most striking books of modern times, and at the time we now write he is flinging off productions of unabated vigor. Of him James Hogg said that he was "a spiteful little opium chewer." It is Thomas De Quincey, at this day, we believe, as great a consumer of the poppy juice as ever.

And there sits Jeffrey, the emperor of critics, with gray head, and such a good-natured face that it is hard to believe in his literary scalping propensities.

But a round of applause is heard as the Professor enters. The buzz of conversation ceases: people settle themselves into their seats, and all are waiting anxiously for the first word from Wilson's tongue.

Wilson was then but a very little past his prime, and a magnificent specimen of stalwart manhood, he stood before that intellectual assemblage. Imagine, reader, a man, considerably over six feet in height, with a frame of corresponding proportions. His head was superb. A high well balanced brow was partially shadowed by an abundance of hair, which was tossed about carelessly over forehead and temples, and streamed down in dishevelled masses over his shoulders; large bushy whiskers of the same hue—but a trifle grayer—flanked his cheeks, which were tanned by sun and breeze, for there never existed a greater lover of out-door sports than Wilson, as they who knew him when he resided at Ellery will attest. And what remarkable eyes were his! They did not look *at* you, but they pierced *into* you, and shot *through* you. They were so bright and so keen, as the glances came from beneath the bushy brows, that from the position in which he sat, we could not for the life of us detect their color.

Two years ago, however, whilst strolling through the exhibition rooms of the Royal Academy, in London, we came upon a portrait of Wilson, by Sir James Watson Gordon, and there they were painted of a light hazel tint. That prominent feature, the nose, was large and aquiline—such a nose as Napoleon would have liked. The mouth was characteristic of great energy; but it was an organ which could expand into a broad grin, as well as compress itself into a state of savage glee, when its owner was dashing off such an article as that in which he flayed Bob Tatan Mon gomery. But there was dignity about it too. The combined expression of these several features greatly reminded us of Audubon, whom in many respects he much resembled. Add to this pen sketch of the head and face—a pair of broad shoulders, a vast chest, and long muscular arms, indicative of unusual strength; a pair of lengthy lower extremities, which might carry their owner over chasms which few would dare to leap—and you will have some idea of John Wilson, the immortal author of the "Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life;" "The Isle of Palms," and the no less immortal owner of "The Crutch"—Christoper North!

Wilson's style of lecturing was widely different from his style of writing. You could not have recognised the eloquent "North" of the "Noctes Ambrosiana," in the dry lecturer on moral philosophy—for a dry lecturer he was. Now and then, however, he would kindle and blaze up, and then the editor of "Old Ebony" might present himself. He was only truly great when, pen in hand and paper before him, he poured forth his thoughts like a flood—or when at the social board, he flung philosophy to the winds, and rattled off an after dinner speech. Then he was brilliant, indeed! Occasionally, however, he was injudicious in his [illegible] of the poet's sons, he fiercely criticised the follies of their wonderful sire. This he speedily regretted—for after the dinner, Wilson, with William Thorn—the weaver poet of Inverzany—visited Burns's birth-place, and whilst they were sitting on the bed in that sacred room, Wilson expressed a fear that he "had gone too far." Poor Thorn, who was half-starved to death, himself told us this, not long before he expired in want and woe at Dundee.

Much more could we say about Wilson—how he years ago made Wordsworth's reputation by never sending forth a *Blackwood* without a laudatory notice of him. How he patronized with pen and purse many a needy author—but we may not add, at present, to this hasty memorial. Suffice it to say that he was a great and good man—a true poet—a fine philosopher—one who has done the Estate of Literature great and lasting service. The page of "Muga" which may chronicle his death, and perhaps furnish his memoir, will be read with mournful interest wherever Genius and Taste have the power to charm—and who reads not *Blackwood*—that Prince of Periodicals with which the imperishable renown of John Wilson will forever be associated?

AN OLD CONTRIBUTOR.

January 6, 1853.

KNICK-KNACKS.

We take the following extracts from the editor's table of the Knickerbocker:

"Mrs. Neppins, in a very severe critique upon the style of our correspondent, who first brought her son Conklin Neppins, the poet, into notice, writes as follows: 'Now, of you want a *real* correspondence into your Magazine, you git my sen, of the name of Conklin Neppins, which, though brought up on shore-sass exclusive—that's 'sters, clams and scollops—I guess few can beat him in potry or a-prosin' 'nary one. He's a goin' to issoo a Ladies' Magerzine, into parts which appears ony wunst a manth, which I send you the perspectus herewith. But he can't begin afore he gits well. He *would* go a-bathin' into the harbor, which I call a-flyin' in the face of Providins, which made water for shore-sass to live into and not for us humans in cold whether. Seye Conklin to me, says he, 'Mer, I'm goin' to brest the billerin' nudges.' He talks that way cos he's a pote. Says I, 'Conklin,' sez I, 'don't you do no sitch a thing, for,' sez I, 'there's a nateral ile onto the hnamn skin; that's what keeps us wholesome, and if you go into the nudges,' sez I, 'you'll wash the nateral ile off, and tha water'll strike in onto yerstummik.' It did'n't do no use't: Conklin went into his nudges, and is now onto his 'chased cowch,' as he calls it, with an almighty colik in his intellex.' The 'Perspectus for *The Quay Litery Gem*,' to be conducted by a 'Litery Corps,' will appear 'iuto' our next number. It 'promises' rarely."

"A Texas correspondent writes: 'Some gentlemen were engaged in conversation the other day, when the subject of fighting came up, which, by the way, is a pretty fruitful topic down here in Texas; and several persons were named as being 'some' in a 'rough-and-tumble' fight; and among others, a man belonging to one of the churches in town was considered to be 'about the toughest customer to handle.' 'Yes,' remarked the parson of the very church to which the man belonged, 'I believe that brother D——, *unrestrained by grace*, could whip any man of his inches in the State.' A good clerical proviso, that!"

"I send you," writes a correspondent from Seneca county, "the following true incident, thinking it may do to go with the 'tooth-brush that belonged to the bont.' It is a positive fact: A Sucker, apparently for the first time from out his native 'grove,' hearing me, just after dinner, at the 'Hardy House,' Lasalle, asking the clerk for a quill, turned to me and said: 'Strauger, did you want a quill for a tooth-pick?' 'Yes,' I replied? 'it was for that purpose.' 'Well,' said he, taking from his pocket what appeared to be a dried sprig of balm, 'here is a piece of a 'yarb' that grows on the prairie: after you dry it, it gets as hard as a bone, and makes a right smart pick. I have used it two weeks; *you may have it*: I know you can get more!' He evidently thought me 'stuck-up' when I thanked him, and declined his friendly offer."

"A friend, writing to the editor from the good old Oneida region, and speaking of the 'Maine Law,' is reminded of a scene in a bar room, which accidentally came under his observation not a great many years ago: 'An old and inveterate toper stepped up to the bar, and asked for a glass of wine; the spruce and expert mixer of sherry cobblers handed down the decanter with a flourish, whereupon the old soaker very deliberately filled the tumbler nearly two thirds full, which he as deliberately, of course, swallowed, and then laid down a sixpence. I wish you could have seen the appearance of the indignant and astonished bar-tender! His eye *glowed*, his face kindled up, and, as our friend Dempster sings, in one of his humorous Scottish songs, 'An angry man was he, O!' as he quickly, and with a jerk, threw the 'siller' into the till, and slammed down three cents. The man of drink asked, with astonishment, and apparent simplicity, 'What! don't you charge sixpence a glass now for wine?' 'No!' said the enraged attendant; and his face wore a most ferocious look, as he quickly added: '*When we sell it wholesale, we always sell it cheaper!*'"

IN VINO VERITAS.—"Mr. B——, a distinguished advocate and attorney general of a far 'down east' State, was sitting with his hat over his eyes, and his chin on his breast, bolstered up on either side with chairs and table, and sleeping as comfortably as 'the indomitable spirit of gin' would allow, in the court-house at A——, when 'the court' entered and took his seat on the bench. Observing the situation of Mr. B——, which had not changed on the entrance of the court, the judge looked at the sheriff, who seemed to understand that it was his duty to get the sleeper into 'condition.'

"'Mr. B——, the court is in.'

"'I won't give the reply. Suffice it to say, the sheriff had a decided objection to going to the murky and sulphurous place to which he was consigned.'

"'Mr. B——,' said the judge, 'we have observed, with profound regret, your conduct during the last week; and this morning we find you in no better condition to take up your cases than before. We are disposed to hear with you no longer. You disgrace yourself and your family, the court and the profession by your course of conduct.'

"'This reproof elicited the following colloquy:

"'Did you-r honor speak to me?'

"'I did, sir!'

"'What re-mark di-did you make?'

"'I said, sir, that in my opinion, you disgrace yourself and family, the court, and the profession, by your course of conduct.'

"'May I-i-it plense your honor, I have been attorney in-in-tu this c-court for fifteen years; and permit me to say, your honor, that that is the first cor-rect opinion I ever knew you to give!'"

THE WHITE ROSE.—Written in the fifteenth century, and sent by the Duke of Clarence (of the house of York) with a white rose to Lady Beauchamp, a violent adherent to the house of Lancaster:

"If thys fayre rose offende thye sighte,
Plac'd lune thye bosomaie fare,
Twyll blush to finde itselfe soe white,
And turne Lancastrye une there.

But if thye rulye lippe it spye
As kyss it thou may'st deigne,
With envye pale it wyll lose its dye,
And Yorkysh turne again."

COLONIZING SLOCK COUNTRY.—The Kanesville (Iowa) Bugle, of December 22, gives the following account of a man freezing to death on the Sergeant's Bluff, on the Missouri. Two men, Phillips and Mayfield, started from the Lamb settlement, on the little Sioux, to go to the Mormon Crossing on the Missouri river. They traveled the greater part of the day, when they sought the bluffs for protection against the freezing blast on the bottom land; but the cold was more intense among the bluffs than on the open prairie, and Phillips, overcome by the cold, could go no further. He urged his companion to go on, and send some one back for his body before it was devoured by the wolves. Accordingly, Mayfield traveled a quarter of a mile, when he, too, became so benumbed by the cold that he dropped upon the ground, unable to proceed any further. While he lay thus insensible the snow formed a deep drift over him, which broke the action of the wind, and saved his life. He revived after the lapse of a few hours and ultimately reached the house of Mr. Sisson Chase, and directed a party out in search of Phillips. Mayfield relates, when he left Phillips, his arms were both frozen up to the elbows. Mr. P. is lately from California.

PICKENSVILLE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

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PROFESSOR C. F. YEAGLE, *Instructor in Music: Piano, Guitar, Violin, Harp, etc.*

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The PICKENSVILLE FEMALE INSTITUTE is now, with a very full corps of experienced teachers, in successful operation. The Misses Riach, whose names appear with the other instructors, though natives Americans, were both educated in England. These ladies are not only finished scholars but experienced teachers. The Board of Trustees would, with confidence, recommend this school as worthy the patronage of an enlightened public. In point of merit they consider it second to no other similar institution in the South.

They would also assure the public that there has not been a death, nor a case of protracted sickness, in the school for the past three years.

☞ The next regular session of five months will commence the 1st day of MARCH. Pupils, however, will be received at any time, and will be charged only from the time they entor.

☞ Catalogues containing every necessary information respecting TERMS, etc., can be had by applying to the Principal.

J. M. BECKETT,
President of Board Trustees.

jan26

$500 IN PREMIUMS.

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GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE

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Jan—it G.

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The Spring Session of this Institution will open the FIRST MONDAY in January, 1853. The Faculty is full and will so remain. The expenses per session of five months are:

For Board	$45 00
For Washing	5 00
For Tuition	25 00
For Room Rent and Servant's hire	3 00
Total of College charges	$78 00

The Students occupy rooms in the College building, and furnish their own candles, wood and other convenience, the cost of which varies from ten to fifteen dollars during the year.

The Faculty of the College take this opportunity of informing its friends and the public, that in future all just and proper means will be used to promote the interests of the Institution.

The Grammar School connected with the College is admirably taught and supervised by Mr S. P. RACE, a Teacher of experience and superior skill.

By order of the Faculty.

December 4, 1852. T. G. RICE, Secretary.

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MARION, PERRY COUNTY, ALABAMA.

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Mr. H. M. DALY, Professor of Vocal Music, Piano and Harp.

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Miss ——, Music.
Mrs. REBECCA CLARKE, Matron and Nurse.

A commodious and splendid brick edifice has just been completed—ninety-seven by forty-seven feet, three stories—which for stability, convenience of arrangement, and for number, size and comfort of private and school rooms is not surpassed by any similar one in the country. The Principal resides in the building, and with his lady and competent female assistance, superintends the Boarding Department. A lady will reside in the Seminary, who faithfully discharges the duties of Matron, Nurse and Governess, so that at all times, pupils will find the comforts, kindness and attentions of home. The Principal, with the aid of female teachers, who also live in the Seminary, diligently guard and form their morals, manners and habits of the pupils. Being under his charge at all times, they are constantly exercised under a wholesome system of regulations, respecting neatness, order, punctuality, economy and regularity, calculated to give a safe and vigorous development to character. The applianbes of home and family are not removed by this arrangement, but perpetuated and strengthened.

The ensuing scholastic year will commence on Thursday the 23d of September, 1852. Pupils can enter at any time during the year, chargeable from the time of entrance. No deduction will be made but by special arrangement with the Principal.

Boarders study at night under a teacher. They are required to retire 9 o'clock at night, and rise early in the morning at a given signal, and to take frequent and wholesoom exercise.

Private rooms are large, conveniently and comfortably furnished. Pupils are required to keep their wardrobes and private apartments in neatness and order. A proper officer weekly takes charge of their clothing, inspects its condition, and every Saturday morning instructs them in plain sewing and necessary repairs of clothing. Every article of clothing must be marked with the owner's name.

Bi-monthly reports are sent to patrons, which are a faithful showing of the scholarship and deportment of pupils.

Pupils are not allowed to attend parties, balls, dancing classes, or any amusement calculated to interfere with their studies.

Visitors are not received by pupils, except with suitable introduction to the Principal from patrons.

The Principal must have certain information respecting every correspondent. Pupils are required to attend Church and Sunday School on Sabbath.

No accounts will be opened in Marion but with the expressed permission of patrons. When articles are to be purchased, the lady of the Principal must approve the purchase (who superintends their trading), and thus expenditures will be controlled. Patrons should anticipate and supply the wants of pupils as far as is practicable.

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Patrons are earnestly requested to encourage *economy* in all the expenditures of pupils—*clothing, pocket money and jewelry.*

The Institution has graduated forty-four young ladies since its organization, and arrangements are being made for furnishing, improving and increasing its Library, Apparatus, Cabinet and Herbarium.

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Lights and towels for private rooms, to be furnished by pupils. The Principal can furnish lights very low.

One-half the Board and Tuition is due in advance—For further particulars, or catalogues, apply to

sep18 3m J. K. ARMSTRONG, Principal.

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This Institution commenced its present session on the 27th of September, 1852, and by a liberal supply of talented teachers, is prepared to aid pupils committed to its care in acquiring a thorough and accomplished education.

Especial and kind care is bestowed on children in the preparatory Department. In the higher Departments, no effort is wanting which can advance the interests of the student.

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Music, on Piano, with use of Instrument..... 70 00
French Language..... 30 00
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For further particulars apply to

Jan20 M. W. READ, Principal.

CENTENARY INSTITUTE.

SUMMERFIELD, DALLAS COUNTY, ALA.

THE Exercises of the Tenth Session of this Institute will commence on the First Monday of October next, under the control and direction of the following named gentlemen and ladies, who compose the Faculty:

Rev. A. H. MITCHELL, D. D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science.

REV. ED HOPKARD, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages.

MR. THOS. C. BRAGG, Professor of Mathematics and Chemistry.

REV. T. Y. RAMSEY, Professor of English Literature.

MISS JULIA O. TOWLES, Teacher of English Branches.

MISS MARY S. GARRETT, Teacher of the Preparatory Class.

MONS. JULES BRADY, member of the Royal Academy of Paris, Principal of the Musical Department, and Professor of French.

MRS. LUCINDA FERGUSON, Assistant.

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Primary Class	$25 00
English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic and History	30 00
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FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

Preparatory Class	25 00
Collegiate Department	40 00

Extra Charges.

Music on the Piano	45 00
Music on the Guitar	40 00
Use of Piano	5 00
Drawing, Painting and Embroidery	15 00
French Language	25 00

Each student will be charged two dollars per year for the purpose of furnishing wood and water and for other necessary attention to the school rooms.

One-half of the Tuition Fee is payable in advance, the other half at the close of the session.

BOARDING.

Board can be obtained in the village and its immediate vicinity, in the best of families, at, from ten to twelve dollars a month, including washing, fuel, lights, etc.—half payable in advance, the other half at the end of the term.

Should parents be unable to accompany their children to the Institute they need not hesitate about sending them on account of boarding, as the President of the Institute will carefully see to it that they are provided with good boarding houses.

Parents are requested to send their children in time for them to be ready to enter upon their studies the first day of the session. This is highly important as the pupils will experience, through the whole course, the benefit of beginning with their classes.

The healthy location of this Institution—its entire exemption from local causes of disease—the moral and religious character of the community—the prohibition of the sale of ardent spirits in the village, and for two miles around it—its central position and convenience of access and facility of communication (having a daily mail, Sundays excepted,) together with the established reputation of the faculty in their several departments of instruction, should ensure to this Institute a liberal patronage, and the Trustees confidently recommend it to parents and guardians who have children to be educated.

September 2

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VOLUME III. NUMBER 1. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1853. WHOLE NUMBER, 105.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

A PRAYER IN SICKNESS.

Savior of man, on whom I call
In pain and sore distress,
In mercy let thy pity fall,
And heal my troubled breast.

Accept, O God, my humble prayer!
My health and strength restore;
Upon my heart thy altar rear,
And let me doubt no more.

O! may my heart be raised to thee
In love and thankfulness;
My soul from sin forever free,
My idle thoughts arrest.

And should I leave the couch of pain,
O! may I ne'er forget
From thy kind love the mandate came,
Which saves and spares me yet.

N. D.

[From the New York Baptist Register.

THE SNARES OF MINISTERS—DESULTORY HABITS.

Cecil says of a minister; that "he must not be to be had." That is to say, his calling must so entirely pre-occupy him, that nothing else can take possession. He must be able to say, "This one thing I do." He must keep his powers in tension, and his time occupied, so that trifles shall not divert him. The idle must turn away from him, feeling that he has nothing for them. His people must be made to feel that long calls are a bore to him. That they have to say and do with him must be with dispatch, that he may be about his business. He must go through the work like a strong man running a race, to make every body feel that he must get out of his way or be knocked down.

This is the way that all *doing executive* men succeed. If they were men "to be had," they would at once sink to the vulgar level of the do-nothings. "Bonaparte has been four hours hard at work this morning," says John Foster, on one of his days of late rising. Well might Foster feel rebuked by this indomitable builder of empires. And well may every minister who is "to be had," feel the same. Take a peep into Wall street, and see the lines of care which business has written on the features of those who make or mar fortunes. Their fingers are ever on the pulse of the market, their eyes intent upon the waxing or waning stocks, and their nerves are nerved up to the highest tension, as their feet haste to be rich or richer. These money hunters are not the men "to be had." Wife, friends, home, family, recreation, conversation, visits, books, excursions, everything must yield to the one absorbing idea of making money. Let the minister scrutinize the men of thrift among the farmers, mechanics and merchants of his own parish, and he will find that application is the secret of their success.

Be instructed by these examples, thou shepherd of souls. Is thine a calling to the highest of success at a cheaper rate? Canst thou gain pre-eminence in thy calling, and not be a man "to be had," the foot-ball of circumstances, the top of the unoccupied? Then set as much in thy calling to arouse, concentrate and absorb the faculties as in any other! Is there not as much to demand a rigorous disposition of time, and to penurious-ness in the expense of moments? "Ask nothing of me but time," must be the language of a minister's life. Who can estimate the value of one soul! One soul lost through any neglect is a wider waste than all the forces that ever carelessness rendered bankrupt. What interests can compare with those which cluster around our immortality? What! a man intrusted with such interests always ready for idle conversation, unoccupied hours, yawning listlessness, unnecessary and protracted visits, amusing stories, barren jokes? Oh! God, avenge not the horrible perversion upon thy thoughtless, forgetful servants.

The pulpit ought to be the intellectual as well as moral and spiritual educator of the people. Its business is to arouse thought, to excite and gratify the thirst for knowledge, to procure reflection and study, cultivate a taste for useful reading, and to interest the whole mind in the highest and most improving themes within the range of the human understanding. But is this a thing to be done without earnest and rigorous application? Can a man do it, and yet "be to be had?" He must plough and cross plough his own mind; yea, subsoil it, bring up and all its hidden stores of strength, and use it intellectually and spiritually produce to the full extent of its capabilities. Imagination, fancy, wit, poetry, feeling, judgment, reason, dramatic talent, every element of power in the mind, and capable of being acted upon it, the minister must cultivate. He would make the most of himself, and act successfully on the minds of his people, a man must duly farm his own intellect, or he cannot be an instrument of forming others. Nor can he bring beaten oil into the sanctuary when his own faculties lie torpid as serpents in their wintry dens! How can he preach from two to four hours to the same people each week so as to interest and instruct them, when there is no activity in his own mental machinery, and he is a man "to be had for any diversion?"

A lazy ministry makes a listless people. A pastor who has time for long visits, sub-visits to long calls, loves the places where good things are got, whiles away his day in mystery, and everything that happens along, has no special study or business at his heels, urging him to his utmost speed, such a man is a sinecure upon his calling. Were his sensibilities alive, shame would mantle and burn on his cheek at the contrast of his habits with the demands of his calling. We dare not estimate the waste thus made of ministerial energy. We fear the larger half goes in this way. The temptations to such a waste are innumerable. They begin with early life, and extend to dewy eve. They come in the form of charming society, ladies society not unfrequently; they assume the seductive garb of pastoral visits spun out to an inordinate length, to take tea and talk about whatever comes to hand; they cover themselves under rides and journies to attend this public meeting and that convention, when nothing is gained but dissipation of mind and unsettled habits; or they hide themselves in a budget of periodicals, which are with too many the larger share, if not the sum total, of their reading. A man must have an iron inflexibility of will to avoid being "to be had" under the circumstances which surround most ministers; and yet it can be done, provided you adhere to a few simple rules:

1. Never fail to have some hard task on hand in the way of study or writing. A farmer who clears an additional ten acres, with his own hands every year, will have no time to spare. And the minister, who has set himself to explore more untrodden field of thought, to make just the ablest sermon that time and diligence will enable him to make, to do his very best in something demanding strength and power, in addition to the ordinary routine of his pastoral studies, such a man will be penurious of moments. I say, *in addition to* the ordinary routine of studies and duties, for it shows that the mind is not well balanced, to allow its special intellectual enterprises to trench upon those which belong to the every day demands. A farmer who allows the land already cleared to go to waste for the sake of the ten acres he is clearing, does not act wisely. Do every ordinary duty, and something right hard in addition, and you will "not be to be had."

2. Keep the love of your work in a state of activity. This thought involves a glowing state of your spiritual affections. You will escape from the snares of these ministerial tempters.

3. Keep in view the walks in science and literature which you have not trodden, but which are within the reach of your diligence and industry. Some ministers are like the rustic who never traveled because he did not know that there were places to go to. How can you keep your faculties in tension when they are not awake to what is to be gained?

4. Get new books on all useful subjects, and read them. Read the dead languages. Be a man of right hard work, high aims, indomitable perseverance, and you will escape the snare of desultory habits.

LIFE-PREACHING.

As the sleighing was fine, Mr. Lamson with his family drove to an adjoining county, to visit Mr. Earl, an old friend, who had emigrated with him from the Eastern part of the Bay-State. In the evening, as they sat before a blazing wood fire, the conversation related to subjects connected with religion, of which they were both highly esteemed professors. As was natural the merits of their respective ministers were discussed, but not in a spirit which, I grieve to say, is sometimes manifested by professing Christians towards those who are over them in the Lord.

"We have," said Mr. Lamson, "the greatest preacher in all our region."

"Indeed! I never heard him spoken of as a great preacher before. I scarcely ever heard of him."

"I can't help that. I hear of him pretty often, and pretty effectually."

"I never saw his name in the newspapers. If he is such a great preacher I should think he would be making speeches at the Anniversaries."

"I do not think that follows as a matter of course. Speech making and preaching are two different things. I have heard a good deal of both. I do not think our minister would do for the anniversaries, at least not for some of them. At some of them the object of the speakers seems to be to make the people laugh or stamp. Now our minister could not do either if he were to try, and I am sure he would not try. When he speaks he always keeps the people still, and sometimes makes them weep, but he never makes them laugh."

"I heard him preach once when I was at your place on business for the county, and was detained over the Sabbath. It did not strike me that he was a very smart man; I remember that I thought he had a very orderly congregation. They were very still and attentive to what he said; but the sermon, though very good, had nothing great in it. He appeared to be a very good man, and I listened with pleasure, and I trust with profit to his discourse."

"What was his subject?"

"It was on foolish talking. He showed many ways in which Christians are apt to sin against the rule, without thinking of it. I found I had been guilty much oftener than I supposed."

"Have you ever heard the Rev. Doctor X——, preach?"

"Yes, I heard him about a fortnight ago."

"A good sermon?"

"Grand. He is a great preacher."

"What was his subject?"

"His subject was—let me see: I don't exactly recollect what it was."

"It would seem that our minister's discourse made a far deeper impression on your memory than Doctor X——'s. I call that the best plough which turns the best furrow."

"That is true. But do you think yourself that Mr. Harley is what would be called a great preacher?"

"He is not what some would call a great preacher."

"He does not take great subjects, does he?"

"He takes subjects which come home to men's business and bosoms, and treats them in a way to make them remembered, as your own experience can testify. When I spoke of him as a great preacher, I had reference, not so much to his sermon as to his life. Preaching is not all done in the pulpit."

"It must be prepared in the study."

"And illustrated in the life."

"Yes, the preacher must be a good man, of course."

"He must be a very good man if he would be a great preacher, and I call him a great preacher whose preaching produces great results. Mr. Harley's preaching has produced great results. He has been with us fourteen years, and many hundred souls have been converted under his preaching. His congregation has had an even and steady growth. For many years there have been no seats to let in the meeting house, which you know is quite large. When he first came there were some who said he was a small preacher, and several of the wordly minded portion of the society made some opposition to calling him. They are now among the best members of his church. When Mr. Miles, the great lawyer, offered himself as a candidate for admission to the church, and told his experience, he said it was Mr. Harley's consistent life that first induced him to attend meeting, and this to put himself within reach of the truth. 'His life,' said Mr. Miles, speaking of the minister, 'but not in his presence, so upright and benevolent, created within me a desire to hear him preach. So I went one morning, and was so much interested that I concluded I would go again. As he preached only what he practiced I listened without prejudice, and after a time some impression was made upon me, which, through the grace of God has, I trust, made a new man of me.'"

"Mr. Miles thinks Mr. Harley a great preacher. He never likes to have him away a single Sabbath, no matter who is in his place."

"It is a blessed thing to have so good a man for one's minister, and I doubt not that in most places such men, even if they have small abilities, do the most good in the end. But in some places it seems necessary to have a popular speaker in order to draw the people in: don't you think so?"

"It is desirable to have a good speaker, certainly: but what I call life-preaching is more effective in drawing in people than a pleasant voice and fine periods. Since Mr. Harley has been with us the other denominations in the place have tried the experiment of getting what they call great preachers. They have made a little impression on our congregation for a short time, but no one would leave Mr. Harley's ministry. And his has attracted many who would never have been attracted by oratory. His influence has been increasing ever since the day of his ordination. He has great influence over many who care nothing about religion. They will often, out of regard to his feelings, avoid acts of wickedness which they would otherwise commit. A few Sabbaths ago a number of ungodly youth, who came to live here last year, made up a hunting party to go to the mountain on the Sabbath. Their way naturally led by his door, but they went nearly a mile around to keep out of his sight. They were asked if they were afraid he would prosecute them? They said no: but they did not wish to hurt his feelings. By and by he will get those young men to attend an evening meeting, and then they will come to the sanctuary where it is to be hoped God will meet them in mercy and power. I do not think the church realizes sufficiently the importance of holiness in ministers. She does not pray for her ministers as much as she ought."

"That is very true."

"People seem to think that ministers are responsible for their spirituality, and do not consider that they are responsible in an equal degree for the spirituality of their ministers. A people feel the minister's influence on their piety, and the minister feels the influence of his people on his piety."

"Do your people pray much for their ministers?"

"They pray for him a good deal, though not so much as they ought to. Mr. Harley has taught his people to pray for him. At first when he earnestly begged their prayers, they seemed to think he was not in earnest. Each one seemed to feel, 'he is so good a man, he can't need our poor prayers.' But he convinced that he did need them."

Reader do you value piety in your ministry more than you value acuteness of intellect and pleasantness of voice? Do you pray for your minister at the family altar and in your closet? Do you thus aid him in preaching by his life as well as from the desk? [N. Y. Observer.

DISHONOR DONE THE BIBLE.

We commend to our readers the following from the London Biblical Review:

The most serious damage and dishonor are done to the Bible by interpolations which have gradually crept into many of the passages in common use. These, probably, originated in the desire to make more plain the supposed meaning of the written text, or to express the theological sentiments of the persons adopting it. Nevertheless, these alterations are anything but improvements, as may be seen in the following examples. The memorable promise of our Savior, Matt. xviii, 20, "Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of them," is often used with the addition, "and that to bless them." This additional sentence is probably a mutilated fragment of the promise of Jehovah, Ex. xx, 24, "In all places where I record my name I will bless thee." But it is a superfluous appendage, not in harmony with the design of the Redeemer's promise, and when attributed to him, as his own words, is incorrect. The wish expressed by the Apostle Paul, 2 Thess. iii, 1, "That the word of the Lord may have free course and be glorified," is often quoted with the addition, "and run." This appears to be an incorporation of the proposed marginal reading, for "free course" is mere tautology, and consequently should be avoided. The cheering declaration, Eph. iii, 20, that God "is able to do exceeding abundantly, above all that we ask or think," has often appended to it, the somewhat unmeaning and unscriptural sentence, "or at all worthy to receive." Now, as salvation is of grace, we are not worthy of any mercy at the hand of God, and this addition is, consequently incongruous with the passage. The beautiful and affecting declaration, Psalms cxxi, 7, that "with the Lord there is mercy, and with him is plenteous redemption," is sometimes encumbered with the ungraceful appendage, "that he may be sought unto," which certainly is not in the text, nor in the ode from which it is taken.

All sorts of emendations have been attempted on the Lord's Prayer, and in the apostolic benediction, 2 Cor. xiii, 14, with which our public religious services usually conclude. Indeed, so common are the alterations in the latter that, in a majority of instances in which it is used, it is employed with some interwoven comment or addition. Surely, the beautiful, comprehensive, and universally appropriate words of the Christian form of benediction might be allowed to obtain among us, as it was in apostolic times, without the numerous interpolations which conceit or vanity foist into it.

Many are the misapplications of Scripture in common use, even when accurately cited. We content ourselves with noticing only the following:

We have often heard persons, both in and out of the pulpit, quote, with a view to prove the universality of the divine influence, I Cor. xii, 7, "But the manifestation of the Spirit is given to every man to profit withal." The slightest examination of the context proves that the "manifestation" refers to spiritual gifts, not to grace: and that the "every man," means not every human being, but every privileged person in the Corinthian Church. This quotation is often mangled, as well as misapplied, by substituting the phrase, "a measure" for "a manifestation." Some pious persons, supplicating a blessing on the preaching of the gospel, pray that what "is sown in weakness may be raised in power." Now, to say nothing of the uncomplimentary character of the allusion to him who sows the supposed seed, it is a sad misapplication of a figurative statement concerning the resurrection of the human body, contained in the sublime argument of the Apostle Paul for that doctrine in 1 Cor. 15. The striking phrase in Malachi ii, 15, "Yet had he the residue," (margin "excellency") of the Spirit is inappropriately employed in prayer.

A careful examination of the passage will convince us that it refers to the creation of the first human pair, as one flesh and one soul. Archbishop Newcome renders it, "And did he not make one flesh and one spirit thereof-a godly seed!" The received version shows clearly enough that this disjointed sentence should be used in prayer as an argument for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit in the church and the world.

The passage in 1 Cor. ii, 9, 10, "Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love him," is almost universally applied to illustrate the supposed entire ignorance in which even Christians are found of the joys of heaven; a dogma which appears not much in harmony with other statements of the Bible. This, however, is a misapplication of the saying, which being a quotation from the Old Testament, refers to the imperfect acquaintance of men in the early ages of the world, with the disclosures and joys of Christians. This is evident from the words of the Apostle immediately following: "But God hath revealed them unto us by the Spirit."

There is a deceitful handling of the Word of God, in which certain doctrinal points are undertaken to be proved, by the citation of a disjointed phrase, which bears a distorted or opposite view of the passage to which it belongs. As when the passage, Philip ii, 12, 13, "Work out your own salvation with fear and trembling, for it is God which worketh in you both to will and to do of his own good pleasure," is arbitrarily divided in twain, the one part used, and the other suppressed; or as when fragments are torn from their connection and strung together in conformity with the whim or caprice of the person using them. Such tampering with any other kind of documentary evidence would be justly denounced among honorable men; but persons often take such liberties with the Word of God as would render them liable to a charge of untruthfulness if they so acted in reference to the words of their fellow creatures. It may be well to remember that we are told concerning all the words of Deity, "Add thou not unto them, lest he reprove thee:" Prov. xxx, 6, and that the closing part of Revelation guards sacredly the integrity of the Apocalypse by the most solemn threatenings against those who shall "add to, or take from, the words of this prophecy."

The Word "Selah."

The translators of the Bible have left the Hebrew word "Selah,"-which occurs so often in the Psalms, as they found it, and of course the English reader often asks his minister, or some learned friend, what it means. And the minister, or learned friend, has often been obliged to confess ignorance, because it is a matter in regard to which the learned have by no means been of one mind. The Targums, and most of the Jewish commentators, give to the word the meaning of—eternally, forever. Rabbi Kimchi regards it as a sign to elevate the voice. The authors of the Septuagint translation appear to have regarded it as a musical or rhythmical note. Herder regards it as indicating a change of tone. Matheson thinks it, as a musical note, equivalent perhaps to repeat. According to Luther and others it means—silence. Gesenius explains it to mean: "Let the instruments play and the singers stop." Wocher regards it as equivalent to *sursum corda*, Up, my soul! Sommer, after examining all the seventy-four passages in which the word occurs, recognizes in every case "an actual appeal or summons to Jehovah. They are calls for aid and prayers to be heard expressed either with entire directness, or if not, in the imperative. 'Hear, Jehovah' or, Awake Jehovah' and the like, still earnest addresses to God, that he would remember and hear."

[to borrow a phrase] we might call *digestive assimilation*. It would secure this its beneficial effect, in molding the spirits of the people, by its iteration, by its emphatic style, and by aid of the pleasurable excitements of music."

THE CHURCH OF SPAIN.

We see in Blackwood, for December, an article under this head, being a review of the practical workings of the Church of Spain, by a Mr. Meyrick. We will call out some of the facts contained in this article:

Spain is the only great kingdom in Europe which has been ruled, in all her faculties, by the Church. The priest has been the great depository of Spanish power. When the French invasion passed the Pyrenees, the people rose and resolved to be impoverished no more by the clergy. The monasteries were robbed, the revenues of the clergy converted into pensions; yet, in consequence of the ill use made of the spoils, Spain is not yet the richer for the plunder of her priesthood. In short, continental Europe now resembles a vast dungeon, with one-half of the population in arms to keep the other half in jail. The monarchs are the head jailers.

No Protestant worship is allowed in Spain, not even in private houses. We can not except properly the consul's house, at Malaga, where the Spaniards look upon the meeting as a mere civil affair, the consul's flag being the only protection. If worship were performed in any Protestant assembly, except at the consuls, the hearers would be fined, imprisoned, or sent out of Spain.

On Wednesday of the holy week the images of our Savior are dressed up and exhibited for adoration. In the evening was a grand procession. Four horsemen led the way; then a military band; then a long double line of men with candles; priests chanting; an image of our Lord on the cross; finishing the whole with a troop of soldiers and music. All images for worship, of any kind, are forbidden by the decalogue. The pretext that the Papist does not worship the wood or stone is answered at once by the sight of the worship. What are incense, genuflections, and bowing down to an image, but image-worship, rank idolatry?

A Spanish gentlemen told Mr. Meyrick as follows in regard to the clergy:

"They make vows of chastity, yet they are not chaste; vows of poverty, yet they are avaricious; vows of humility, and they are proud; and they have deeply injured the faith of a religious people."

Popery has now produced the same effects in Spain which it long since produced in France, as almost every man of intelligence is an infidel. The Spaniard is still cautious in speaking of the Church, but he exhibits his liberty by scoffing at the Scriptures; which, however, not one in two thousand ever reads. The celibacy of the clergy is a sore place. On this we have the following note respecting Malaga:

"The experiment of a celibate clergy has been attended with the worst results. There are families known to be the children of monks and priests. Under the weight of this the whole religious system seems to have broken down."

In the matter of confession, the mainspring of Popery, mammon interferes, and the "certificate of confession" may be had for money. Formerly, confession was required before any man could hold an office under government; but the annoyance of submitting to confession was easily obviated, the certificate being sold for a small sum.

The small amount of preaching in Spain is not exposition of holy Scripture, but harangues about purgatory, masses, and the like. Take a specimen: When the Virgin fled to Egypt she fell into the hands of robbers. Demas, their captain, released her. This Demas, however, was none other but the penitent thief, who, through the intercession of Mary, was saved.

Take another specimen: The Virgin will never permit one of her worshippers to be lost. According to the doctrine of the Church, he can not enter heaven if he die in *mortal sin*; yet our Lord can not reject his mother's petition. Hence, a man thus circumstanced is sent back on earth to earn money enough to pay for his sins, and Liquori and other divines are quoted to prove this.

Bills of indulgence are granted with great readiness, and to any extent. In the Spanish Almanac, for 1851, it is stated that Pope Pio Nino has given to all Spaniards the privilege to eat "wholesome flesh meat, during Lent, with certain exceptions." The price is about eight cents for the indulgence; yet, for all Spain, it is a handsome amount. Spain is the most extraordinary country in Europe, from the superiority of its climate, the advantages of its position, the variety and richness of its productions. The whole area of Spain is about 185,000 square miles, or double the area of the British Isles; yet its population is only ten millions. Once sovereign of Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain has lost them all. She has lost her rich possessions in the Western World. Cuba alone remains, and her tenure is very precarious. Spain has never recovered from the destruction of her Armada. This noble country is in a state of ruin for want of the Bible and the religion of the Bible. See the effect which the religion of Rome has produced on the morals of Europe. Look at the punishment of the European Nations for abandoning the dictates of Scripture, and worshiping according to the dictates of man. See the invasions, the convulsions, the conspiracies which have wrought their punishment before heaven. The entire Popish continent is now in slavery; while England has been preserved for three hundred years. Here is a contrast between Protestantism and Popery. [West. Christian Advocate.

Religion.

Religion is like the firmament: the more one searches it, the more stars are seen. It is like the sea, the more one views it the more boundless it appears.

LEAVES, WITHOUT FRUIT.

Christ cursed the fig tree, and it withered under his frown because when he came to it he found leaves upon it but no fruit. It wore the appearance of thrifty, vigorous, and productive life; but that life came to nothing. It had no results. The tree did not accomplish its office. It did not fulfill its promises, even; and when he looked to pluck ripe figs from it, to satisfy his hunger, it offered him only the useless foliage. Therefore he cursed it; and the very same power that gave sight to the blind, and hearing to the deaf, and strength to the lame, and life to the dead, the power that was always controlled by wisdom, destroyed the fig-tree, instantly and utterly, because of this barrenness in the midst of large promise. There is a moral in the fact.

How many Christian professors are there who have Leaves but no Fruit! The doctrines of Christianity, intellectually believed, frequently announced, perhaps argued for, gloried in, are these leaves; and beautiful they are, glossy, complete, the creatures of God. But there is no fruit, of pious, noble, self-denying action, beneath this foliage, and so it is worthless. The forms of religious observance are such leaves; attendance on prayer-meetings; an austere countenance; or certain habitual tricks of speech, by which all men may recognize them as "professors." But the fruit, of progress in spiritual knowledge, of philanthropic action and of pure affection, is not found in their life. They are trying to live with no other expenditure of resolution, and no other reliance on Divine assistance than is needful to preserve this external leafiness, and to have their foliage rustle in all winds. So it signifies nothing. Perhaps a habit of excellent morality, cheerfulness of temper, constitutional hopefulness and buoyancy of spirit, are their leaves; and still amid all this glad and green array, so rich and refreshing to the eye of taste, the golden fruit of Christian affection is utterly wanting. There is natural cheerfulness, but not Christian joy. There is pleasantness of demeanor, but not a personal love for Christ, that will transform, and conquer temptation and overcome Death! The fruits of the Spirit, as Paul enumerates them, are: "Love; Joy; Long suffering; Gentleness; Goodness; Faith; Temperance." Against such, he adds, as with a beautiful smile, "there is no law," of God or man. Except then we have and show these fruits of Christianity in the life, we have reason to fear that all our glowing dress of sentiment, of doctrinal conviction, of pious formalities, is simply foliage; not beautiful to Christ, who understands its real character, but only obnoxious and hateful to him, because hollow and insincere; a semblance, without substance.

The same rule of judgment applies as readily to institutions as to men; to churches, for example, that are full of worshippers, and solemn or splendid in their usages and forms, but within which is pride, ostentation, and not charity; ambition for popularity, not the beauty of self-denial. It applies to philanthropic and missionary association, whose machinery is ample, whose apparent operations are wide and imposing, but who still accomplish little of spiritual good to those for whom they act; who are more intent on the reputation of large action, than on the fruits of knowledge and well-being in the souls which they affect. Everywhere there is peril, lest the trial shall be made to substitute foliage as an equivalent for fruit; and everywhere it is certain that it cannot be made with success, or with safety, beneath God's administration. Christ is not deceived by it; and against precisely this his frown and his curse are most unsparingly revealed. It is a reason for cautious and frequent self-examination; a reason for prayer, for humility, and for activity, ever increasing, and ever renewed, in the service of the Master. And let him that thinketh that he standeth surely, take heed lest he fall before all others! [Independent.

Death of a Great Leveler.

As Alexander the Great was marching in pomp at the head of his mighty army, he passed where Diogenes, in his tub, was very intently engaged in examing, arranging, and re-arranging a heap of bones. The conqueror, causing his hosts to halt, thus spoke: "What doest thou there, Diogenes?" The cynic replied: "I have here the bones of thy father, Philip, from which I am trying to separate those of his lowest servant; but for the life of me I can not determine which is which!"

Cure for the Blues.

Luther says: "When I am assailed with heavy tribulations, I rush out among my pigs rather than remain alone by myself. The human heart is like a mill-stone in a mill: when you put wheat under it, it turns and grinds and bruises the wheat to flour; if you put no wheat in, it still grinds on, but then it is itself it grinds and wears away."

Cholera—Symptoms and Treatment.

The New York Sun, speaking of this fearful disease, says that in its incipient stages it may be ranked with ordinary diseases, and will then yield to proper medical treatment. Its first symptoms is generally looseness of the bowels, and to remove this we know of no remedy more efficient, certain in effect, and harmless in its nature, than the following cholera recipe. We deem it highly important that every family and workshop should be supplied with this mixture, or its equivalent, ready for use at all times. Any druggist will supply it. The following is the recipe: Take equal parts of tincture of laudanum, cayenne pepper, (treble strength) rhubarb, spirits of camphor, and essence of pepperment, (treble strength.) The dose is, from five to thirty, or even sixty drops, according to the age of the patient, and violence of the symptoms, and it should be repeated every five to thirty minutes until relief is obtained.

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NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, February 5

☞ City subscribers will be called on this week for their subscriptions for the volume now commencing. Those receiving the paper by the carrier will be charged $2 00; those receiving it through the post office $1 50.

☞ An interesting letter of January 6th, has been received from our London correspondent, but too late for publication this week.

☞ Bishop Andrew will preach at the Felicity Street Church, on SUNDAY MORNING, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock.

"THIS ONE THING I DO."

"Hero worship," as Carlyle calls admiration for great men, is a sentiment natural to man. It is akin to that nobler and higher admiration which leads us to contemplate God with adoring homage as the Infinite embodiment of all greatness. Great men are the noblest exhibitions of our nature; they are the glory of their age and country and kind—their names and deeds are the heritage of all after time.

It is deeply interesting to know the greatest purpose of great men, the grand object for which they lived and labored, and it is one principal aim and end of history to tell us. St. Paul was great—greatness we understand to be *great ideas realized*, either in action or composition. Hannibal and Napoleon were great men in action; Homer and Milton were great in composition. St. Paul has just claims to both forms of greatness. He was great in action. He was the greatest of all Missionaries. He visited more countries—from Spain to the Euphrates, and from Africa to Germany—than any of the illustrious and devoted men who have come after him. He founded more churches and was instrumental in the conversion of more souls than any of his inspired compeers, or any of the great preachers of succeeding ages.

When Hannibal and Napoleon marched to scale the frozen Alps and conquer on the plains of Italy, they were sustained by the valor and power of mighty nations. But St. Paul had only the promise of God, "Lo I am with you always," and yet without sympathy and contending against universal opposition, he founded instrumentally a wider and a more enduring empire than they. Paul's greatness was of the character that springs from lofty and God-like principle, that is not dependant upon the opinion of an age or a country, that needs to have its impulses roused by the eulogy of an orator, or the applause of millions, but nobly and unfalteringly seeks and maintains the right because it is right.

Paul was great in composition, simple and clear in narative, powerful in argument, and eloquent in appeal. It is true he wrote as he was moved by the Holy Ghost; but the Holy Ghost has been pleased to employ and develop in the Holy Scriptures the mental peculiarities of various orders of mind—as the poetical beauty and devotion of David, the profound and practical sense of Solomon, and the prophetic fire and splendor of Isaiah. So that while "all Scripture is given by inspiration," each writer is allowed to express the truth according to the bent of his peculiar mental character. Paul then we affirm was great—great in thought, great in action.

When we study history we are mournfully impressed with the selfishness of even the greatest men. Few, almost none of them have risen above it, and it is perhaps precisely on this point that our Washington was, of all uninspired men, the greatest and peerless on the rolls of time. Few among the great men of history have lived for their race, for immortality, for God; but rather for the most part have lived only for the praise of men. But St. Paul's greatness, like an Alp upon Appenine, towers immeasurably above all the noblest heirs of fame. For what did this great man live? What was the grand impulse that gave birth and activity to all the glorious doings of his history? The one thing for which he lived, laconically, yet comprehensibly expressed, was "Christ." He lived for God; in doing this he lived for his soul, for immortality, for all his race, for Jew and Gentile, and for all the unborn generations of on-coming time.

But how, it may be inquired, how did St Paul? How does the Christian live for and "do one thing!" and yet engage in various human labors, and take a part in the varied movements of society!" Let us answer by a few simple illustrations. The farmer clears, encloses, and ploughs; he plants, cultivates and gathers his harvest, and yet we see he does one thing. The sailor freights his ... procures supplies, attends to sails and he... and canvas, and yet he does one thing.

When Demosthenes spoke with pebbles in his mouth, when he declaimed to the roaring waves as they lashed the rock-bound shore, when he ran up steep ascents, speaking aloud as he ran, when he jesticulated with naked sword over his shoulder to correct an awkward movement, when, he shaved half his head and then hid three months in a cave to perfect the composition and delivery of an oration, he "did but one thing" in all this, he labored to make himself a successful orator.

So St. Paul, in all his distant journies, in all his able letters to the Churches, and in all his faithful and powerful preaching, did but one thing.

So the Christian in all he does recognizes God. In all his domestic relations and duties, in all his business transactions, the solemn and impressive truth, "thou God seest me, is felt to be a homo-coming reality that tells upon the moral character of every hour and act of his history. So that in whatever he does, he feels that he does one thing, he "presses for the mark of the prize."

The next aspect of the oneness of St. Paul's purposing and doing that strikes us, is the wisdom of it. Concentration and perseverance are the primary elements of success, and in all possible enterprizes they ensure success. It is a maxim of practical wisdom that he that plies all trades is good at none. Let any man attempt to give his individual attention to the carrying forward of several sorts of business at the same time, and unless he is a universal genius, it will require no spirit of prophecy to predict the result. In attempting all, he must neglect all, and never excel in any.

Great statesmen, great artists and great preachers have devoted themselves to one work, one work at a time, and further by perseverance, to one work for all time.

How noble an example have all, and especially Christian Ministers, in the great Apostle. Doubtless St. Paul felt that the work of the Christian Ministry was quite enough for him, surpassingly great as were his natural and supernatural endowments, and that in meeting the claims of his holy calling, he would nobly fulfill the highest aim of life. Let his example instruct and rebuke those whose manner of life but too plainly indicates that preaching Christ is incidental, and some other calling the great business of life.

St. Paul's wisdom is manifested in the unity and character of his choice. One thing, and that the noblest that could employ the high-born energies of his intelligent and immortal nature. Having chosen this lofty end, St. Paul held on to it with indomitable energy and zeal, held on to it through poverty, suffering and shame. Wherever he might be, on Mount Moriah, the Hill of Mars, or the Forum of Rome, unseduced by the smiles, unawed by the frowns of the world, he constantly proclaimed "God forbid that I should glory save in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ." What did it matter that mountains towered, or oceans rolled between, he pressed for the mark of the prize, saying, "none of those things move me, neither count I my life dear unto myself, so that I might finish my course with joy, and the ministry which I have received of the Lord Jesus, to testify the gospel of the grace of God." Thus he lived, keeping the faith, and when he came to die, he wrote "I am ready," and henceforth a crown awaits him.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

A CASE, AND A QUESTION.

Mr. Editor—As your excellent paper is the medium through which information upon Church law, usage, polity, etc., is frequently conveyed to us, and as you live a little nearer the "East"—"the source of light"—than we do, we wish, with your permission, to present "a case, and a question:"

"A Case." Mr. H. transfere from the Tennessee Conference to Texas, and is placed in charge of a Circuit. His necessary expenses, traveling from Tennessee to Texas, to the seat of Conference, and to his work, are fifty dollars; his quarterage claim two hundred dollars; his table expenses, the current year, are put down one hundred dollars, making his entire claim against the Circuit three hundred and fifty dollars. The entire claim of the Presiding Elder, uguinst the same Circuit is fifty dollars. There is collected during the year, not particularly as "quarterage," nor "table expenses," nor "traveling expenses," but for the "support of the preachers who labor for us this year," three hundred dollars. Now, for the—

"Question." How should this amount be divided between the Presiding Elder and the Pastor of the Church!

Should the Board of Stewards in their final settlement with the preachers set down the entire claim of each $50—$350—$400? "If $400 give," etc., or should they first pay their "travelling expenses," then their "quarterage," according to their respective claims, and then their "table expenses," in proportion to what the Stewards have agreed to allow them, and the amount on hand? Is there a specific law of the Church settling these questions! If not, what is the usage of the Church generally?

We are not much accustomed to "pheing ideas on paper," but feel some interest in this matter, and therefore write.

By giving us an answer to the above, you will very much oblige

Equal Justice.

East Texas, January 15, 1853.

REPLY.

We are neither a judge or divider over the Preacher and the Presiding Elder. But if we can shed any light, from this direction, upon the very extraordinary case presented, it will afford us pleasure.

First. From the quarterage allowed, we infer the "Transfer" is a married man. There are two. He is a man of family, but just as small a family, as any family could be, to be a family. Now the item of travelling expenses—$50 from Tennessee to Texas, to the seat of Conference, and to his work—would bear scrutiny. Hope the Brother has receipts from all steamboat clerks, tavern keepers, ferrymen etc., to show how that much money went.

Second. The table expenses "are put down" $100. It should have been written "put up." Alas, for the extravagance of these latter days! It has got among the Methodist Preachers, too. No more of the old sort left. High living! It will be the death of us! Hence, there is so little spirituality among the membership. The Preachers do all the law-making, and fix their own salaries, and live so high! How can it take $100 to support a Preacher a single year, with a small family? Something must be going wrong. No wonder the Circuit sunk down under the burden. In the language of a functionary we wot of, "it was too intolerable to be borne!" Who can blame a small Circuit, with only three or four hundred members, for not coming up to such an extravagant figure? That a Preacher and his family should live, is admitted. But why should they fare sumptuously *every* day?

We have been wondering how that preacher's family could make way with $100 on the bare item of "table expenses." He must have bought up cheeses and pared off the rind, and eat that, and sold the inside at an advance upon cost price.

Third. Our correspondent states the case, and says: "Now, for the Question: How should this amount be divided," etc. Now, we are not ready for the question, and never expect to be. The case exceeds our arithmetic. Instead of going through the formula, "If $400 give, etc.," the calculations are running through our mind like these: How much money in bank must a man have before he can afford to be a Methodist traveling Preacher! How can the members and Stewards of the above Circuit, and all like them, pray to God to send forth *more* laborers, supporting those already sent as they do! We could propose twenty questions, of practical and great significance, growing out of such a case. But enough.

Fourth. As to "the specific law of the Church" involved, our correspondent has the Discipline, and can read it himself. We can neither cypher nor expound for him. As to "the usage of the Church, generally," we hope it is better than this; if not, that it will mend.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

OLIO.

Some of the late issues of the secular papers announce the separation of Bishop Ives from the P. E. Church, and his union with the Romish. This event, perhaps, surprises no one conversant, of late years, with the Rev. gentlemen's history. He has sometime held to doctrines which were anti-Protestant in their spirit and tendency; and his own church, especially that portion of them called low-Church, have feared his influence, and have tried to check it. But now he has leaped beyond all restrictions, and declared that if he could not get his church to go over to Rome, that he would quit them and go without her. I suspect that the Romish Church exults no little at such an acquisition, and longe and looks for others from the same quarter of like ecclesiastical and doctrinal complexion with the Bishop.

I wonder what has become of those young men he tried to make priests by persuading them to take the vow of celibacy? No doubt he will attempt to carry all he can of these over to his adopted church, as an earnest of his future endeavor to advance her interests.

No small exchange has been going on between the Protestant and Romish Churches within the last few years: but I am inclined to think that the former has been the gainer both in numbers and piety. Some, however, imagine that Romanism is on the increase. It would appear so from statistics lately published in this country; but it should be borne in mind that they count, as belonging to them, those who compose their congregations without being formerly connected with their church. They also include in their membership the children baptized by their priests. If the Methodist Church were to reckon her host after the same manner she would no doubt approximate five millions.

Romanism is evidently on the decline in the world if their own papers can be relied on; for, if I mistake not, they make known a loss of two millions to the church. They may have increased in the United States, but in Europe they have diminished. The great tide of emigration which has been for some time setting in towards our shores has roiled thither a large number of Romanists, but not a few of these in leading refused to re-affiliate with that church, and indeed many of them have formed no church relations whatever, while others have declared in favor of Protestantism. I have taken pains to converse with foreigners upon the subject of religion in order to ascertain their church affinities, and I have found many who have been brought up in the Romish Church, but who express for it a feeling of indifference.

The world is no doubt growing impatient of the tyranny of that church. The South American Republic has resolved to make the Roman Catholic Church keep in its proper position. Among other things, it is said, it has decided that the vestries of the parishes shall have power to choose their priests, or those whom they would have as their pastoral and spiritual overseers and advisers. This is deemed an invasion of the rights of the bishops, who claim to appoint as well as consecrate priests. We are told that some of the bishops have proved refractory. The Bishop of Carthagena has been exiled for his contumacy. In the language of a late writer: "This is an astounding procedure, one would think, for a South American Government." This was done in New Grenada, which is in advance of all the Governments of the Spanish portion of South America. The Pope, while he grieves over such disaffections, appears, nevertheless, afraid to do as some of his precedecessors have done—lay under ban," or "excommunicate," a whole country at a dash.

From present appearances Rome will, ere long, have trouble enough in managing her affairs in Sardinia and Prussia. Italy, herself, will no doubt in time make her hoary head ache in devising measures to quiet her dissatisfactions. Indeed, the Pope is finding that he and his Cardinals, put together, can hardly hold the reins on their subjects. A gentleman remarked to me that not a great while ago he was in Rome, during high mass, where he saw the Pope in procession, in all his gorgeousness of apparel, surrounded by the dignitaries of the church: he says, while the Pope was passing, he happened to be standing near an Italian, who spoke pretty good English, and he inquired of him how he liked such performances, when he gave him to understand that he cared but little about them. He next asked him if he did not love the Pope, when he replied: "I love him well enough to kill him: there are many others in Italy who have the same feelings towards him." I doubt not but what there are thousands upon thousands, even in Catholic countries, who would rejoice to see the Papal Chair forever vacated.

A little incident occurs to my mind which I will here relate: A lady visited a minister of the M. E. Church, not long since, to obtain his aid in getting her daughter into a Protestant school. She remarked that she had been sending her to a Catholic school, but now desired to remove her. He asked her some questions concerning her daughter, when she proceeded to detail, in substance, the following: She remarked that her daughter had paid her a visit, and while with her she asked her, on a certain Sabbath, to accompany her to the Methodist Church, but she refused her consent, stating that she had no confidence in them; did not believe that they were Christians. The mother, however, prevailed on her to go. After she had attended, and the services were concluded, she remarked to her mother: "I can never be a Catholic." Some impression had been made upon her mind which, doubtless, convinced her that she was in error. Her mother, however, sent her back to the same school, but the conductors of that school had heard that she had attended a Protestant Church, and they were deeply incensed; they went so far as to make her do penance, by confining her in a room, and making her live on bread and water. They also attempted to compel her to unite with their church, and because of her refusing to do so, subjected her to persecution.

The above facts were related by the mother of the young lady who, herself she said, had been brought up a Catholic and educated at the same school alluded to. She observed at the same time, she had hardly ever attended the confessional, for she disapproved of it. She appeared deeply grieved because of her daughter's persecutions, and declared her determination to remove her as soon as she could procure her a place in some Protestant school. What she has done in reference to the matter I cannot learn, but I hope she will find no impediment to the carrying out her purposes. I might make some reflections here, but as I intended not to write a long article I will close.

Observer.

Montoomeay, Jan. 17, 1853.

"ALL THY WORKS PRAISE THEE."

BY MARY HOWITT.

The moon beams on the billowy deep,
The blue waves rippling on the strand,
The ocean in its peaceful sleep,
The shell that murmurs on the sand,
The cloud that dims the bending sky,
The bow that on its bosom glows,
The sun that lights the vault on high,
The stars at midnight's calm repose;
These praise the power that arched the sky,
And robed the earth in beauty's dye.

The melody of Nature's choir,
The deep-toned anthems of the sea,
The wind that tunes a viewless lyre,
The zephyr on its pinions free,
The thunder with thrilling notes,
The peal upon the mountain air,
The lay that through the foliage floats,
Or sinks in dying cadence there:
These all to thee their voices raise,
A fervent song of gushing praise.

The day-star, herald of the dawn,
As the dark shadows flit away,
The tint upon the cheek of morn,
The dew-drop gleaming on the spray—
From wild-birds in their wanderings,
From streamlets leaping to the sea,
From all earth's fair and lovely things,
Doth living praise ascend to Thee:
These with their silent tongues proclaim
The varied wonders of Thy name.

Father; thy hand hath form'd the flower,
And flung it on the verdant lea;
Thou badst it ope at summer's hour,
Its hues of beauty speak of Thee,
Thy works all praise Thee: shall not men
Alike attune the grateful hymn?
Shall he not join the lofter strain,
Echoed from heart of seraphim?
We tune to Thee our humble lays,
Thy mercy, goodness, love, we praise.

Worldly Expenditure.

The proportion in which worldly men contribute of their means to advance their ends or pleasures is in very striking contrast to the gifts of Christians for the spread of the Gospel. As an exemplification of this we take, merely as a specimen from a long list of similar contributions for a like purpose, a catalogue of articles given by the "friends" of a single military company, as prizes for target shooting: silver pitcher, silver goblet, two silver cups, set of silver spoons, silver table spoons, silver mounted musket, splendid rifle-revolver, twenty dollar gold piece, gold breast pin, gold brooch, two gold chains, three gold pencil cases, gold anchor pin, diamond ring, pair of gaitors. Besides all this a "sumptuous dinner," "superb wines," a full hand, the cost of equipments, lost time, and incidentals.

CALIFORNIA CORRESPONDENCE.

Sonora, December 17, 1

Dear Brother McTyeire:

It has been so long since I appeared in the columns of the Advocate, that I feel a little like a delinquent Methodist, who had neglected class until he feels that his attendance would be a matter of surprise, and call forth remarks from all present. Nevertheless, I feel inclined, though after long silence, to venture another letter for the N. O. Christian Advocate. And, permit me here to say, that my silence is attributable to other causes than any abatement of good wishes, and ardent desires, for the prosperity of my old favorite, sent out weekly from New Orleans, or the welfare of my friends in the sugar State.

To-day I have the privilege of remaining within doors: a privilege that I am prepared to appreciate, especially, when surrounding circumstances are considered. I am attending the third round of Quarterly Meetings for the San Francisco District, which is, however, my *second* round, one quarter having passed before I was put in charge. The District is very large, and is rendered very inconvenient to travel by its peculiar localities, being cut to pieces and divided asunder by bays, rivers and mountains. It embraces the principal vallies, or agricultural portions of the country, together with nearly all the Southern mines, with the privilege of indefinite extension South along the Pacific coast, even to Panama. My usual method of traveling it is on horseback, being the most certain and least expensive. But winter is now upon us with unusual severity, and our journeys are by stage, in wagons, or on foot as circumstances may dictate—on foot being the most pleasant and expeditious for short distances, because of the very bad state of the roads.

My first round, though tedious, was pleasant and prosperous: good and attentive congregations; quite a number necessions, and several conversions. The second, is likely to be more tedious than the first, with perhaps less immediate and visible good, owing to the weather. The almost incessant and very heavy rains, about the first of this month, prevented my reaching Mariposa, the most Southern of my appointments. Last Sabbath was a profitable and happy day, spent with the Columbia charge, five miles from this place. It was formerly in connection with Sonora, and served by the same pastor, but its rapidly increasing population, and growing interests, required a separate organization and pastoral services. One year ago it was an insignificant missionary place, with a few cloth tents and indifferent shanties, and a population of some two hundred. Now it has numerous hotels, and comfortable family dwellings, stores of provisions and drugs, a church and Masonic hall, a theater and weekly paper, with crowded streets, and bustling thousands; *such is California*. Sabbath morning at eleven o'clock, we dedicated our house of worship in Columbia. It is a neat and commodious building, in a convenient and beautifully elevated situation, erected by the Church, South, and the Masonic fraternity, and is an ornament to the place, as well as an honor to the thriving and industrious population in whose midst it stands. The congregations were large, and as is usual in the country very attentive, with a larger number of females in attendance than is often seen in the mountains. The "love-feast," in the afternoon, was one of the most melting and happy seasons I have ever witnessed. Six or seven joined our Church: one local preacher.

We have in charge, here, a man who was reared among the society of "Friends," in Pennsylvania, and was appointed at our Conference to a circuit, in the bounds of the Sacramento District, but was two months put in charge of Columbia, and is doing us active and efficient service. He styles himself the "Quaker Preacher," of the Pacific Annual Conference. He has the favor and confidence of the people he serves.

I am now with Brother Malone, of Sonora. Brother M. has been at this charge most of the time since he came to the country. Near twelve months since he erected and dedicated a commodious house of worship here, and has it paid for. In connection with it is a neat office, mostly the workmanship of Brother M's. own hands, which he occupies as a study and sleeping apartment. And although the occupant is still without a "better-half," the little office is kept neatly and in good taste. As families with children were constantly coming in, and the demands for a school increasing, Brother M., after trying in vain to get some one to engage in it, consented, at the request of his official members, to take charge of it himself until some one could be found to release him; he uses the chapel building for the purpose, and is doing well.

At Sonora, Columbia, and the surrounding country, the heaviest of the Devil's artillery has been brought to bear upon our Church and its operations. Among other agencies the "wolf in sheep's clothing" has been employed, while some honest, but misguided and fanatical men, have thought they did God service while opposing the progress of what they were pleased to style the *pro slavery* Church. For a time the storm raged, the strife was fierce, and enemies hoisted clamorously, but the men of God stood their ground, the mask was torn from the wolf, the storm abated, and the Church still lives, *even here*. Nay more, greater influence and stronger indications of life and healthy existence have never been by us presented to this community than at the present time. Thank God for His goodness to us in these Western ends of the Earth.

Thus much of the Church and our travels.

On Tuesday last, after more than a week of bright, clear weather, it clouded suddenly, and soon began snowing rapidly. Such a snow storm is rarely, if ever, witnessed by those of the South. And now these countless hills present their fleecy slopes, and rear their snow-clad summits all around us. But while this beautiful and romantic scenery is contemplated, there are sad thoughts of sickness, destitution and want, associated therewith. If the severity of the winter continues as begun, and as is anticipated, there must be suffering in the mountains of California. Many have but cloth tents, or uncomfortable shanties, and some not even these. Other families have just reached the country, after expending all their means in getting here, and will be unable to get any thing like a comfortable place for the winter. Think of a man landing here with a family of eight or ten in number, without means, and having to pay for a small house $100 per month rent, flour $80 per barrel, pickled pork $50 per barrel, and every thing else in proportion. All kinds of provisions are enormously high, the difficulty of transportation to the mines already great and increasing, and consequently a continued advance in the price of bread stuffs. Not but that the people here are liberal, and ready to aid the needy and destitute, so far as they may be able, but many hardships are to be endured that were not bargained for in the outset, many toils and privations berae that were not anticipated, many a lesson learned at a vast expense. But further remarks of this sort are, I apprehend, unnecessary.

Very soon now will your Conference convene, when I shall perhaps be handed over to the Pacific Conference, no longer to stand connected with you and be considered one of you, as heretofore. But will I have a place in the memory and affections of none of your members? I have been with the brethren of Louisiana since their first organization into a Conference, and took part in the deliberations of every session until the last. I was gratified to learn that then they remembered and prayed for me. May it ever be so when they meet. Many of them I love. God bless the brethren of the Louisiana Conference.

Thus, you see, Mr. Editor, I have dashed along from place to place, giving a hasty glance at matters and things as they occur to my mind. If I should be under the necessity of taking up winter quarters in the mountains you may hear from me again.

W. R. Gober.

"Rock of Ages."

The principles of Free Masonry are sublime. They have the stamp of Divinity. They are illustrated, and professed before the world in the many emblems referred to and appropriated; all taken from the highest of sources, the Book of the Old and New Testament, the word and work of the Supreme Architect of the Universe. The All Seeing Eye, with the name of the Great I Am, overlooking and over-ruling all his works. "His eyes behold, His eyelids try the children of men." "The eye of the Lord is upon them that fear him, upon them that hope in his mercy." The Holy Bible, open, and, placed upon it, the Square and Compass. Truly, an emblem of our most sacred duties, a lamp to our feet, a light to our path." "Search the Scriptures," said our Saviour, "they are they which testify of me." The Ark, the pattern of which the Great Master Builder exhibited to Noah and his sons, to be built by them for a refuge from the then coming deluge. Jesus Christ is the Christian's ark of refuge. Jacob's Ladder, shown him in a night vision; its top reaching to Heaven, the foot set upon the earth; angels of God descending and ascending upon it, and the Lord stood above it, speaking to the future patriarch words of comfort and encouragement, when he was entering on a perilous journey into a far country. The words spoken were a full renewal of God's gracious promise to Abraham, "In thee and in thy seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed." Thus intimating the promised Saviour. The Burning Bush, enveloped with flame, yet not consumed; God, appearing to Moses, at the Mount Horeb, to commission him, with his brother Aaron, to go and deliver their brethren from Egyptian bondage. A greater deliverance from an infinitely greater bondage, is here foreshadowed. Jesus Christ was in the bush. In the appointed time, in our nature, yet without sin, a voluntary substitute for sinners, He suffered himself to become enveloped with the flames of God's anger against a fallen race, expiated their guilt by the sacrifice of himself on the cross, and, ascending into Heaven, his humanity and divinity united, opened for all who truly believe in him, the door of infinite mercy. So, too, the tried, tempted, afflicted believer is often enveloped with flames, tribulations, which are not permitted to consume him. The Lamb Skin, or white leathern apron, an emblem of innocence, the badge of a Mason, "more ancient than the Golden Fleece, or Roman Eagle, more honorable than the Star and Garter," or any other of the *insignia* of royalty or royalty's favorites. Innocence, looking forward to the perfect righteousness of the one only Mediator and Redeemer. The Stone, "which the builders rejected, having become the head of the corner;" "a foundation stone, a tried stone, a precious corner stone, a sure foundation." To this the sacred scriptures often refer as to an emblem of the Lord Jesus Christ himself. So that christianity is an appropriate part of Free Masonry. Further, very briefly, the charges delivered to the officers and members, in the several degrees of the order, going up even to the solemn offices of the Holy Priesthood; setting forth principles of pure morality, christian benevolence, devotedness to God, fervent zeal in His service, and in the doing of good to our neighbor; "Holiness to the Lord; may it be engraven on all our thoughts, words and actions." See Monitor, by Z. A. Davis, Philadelphia edition, 1842.

Let it not, then, be deemed Utopian, that the entire body of Free Masons throughout our country, with their means of prompt communication with each other, should be induced to unite in bringing to effect many important reforms, much everywhere needed, especially a better observance of the christian Sabbath—to put a stop to its present open, public desecration—a desecration even by authority of Government, in regard to the Sunday mails—a stop also to the many other public violations of the Sabbath by the people generally: all sorts of business, and of vain and sinful amusement, going on as freely and openly on the Sabbath as on other days of the week. "Hallow my Sabbaths," saith the Lord, "and they shall be a sign between me and you, that ye may know that I am the Lord, your God."

If it be objected that there are two Sabbaths required to be kept holy, one announced at the creation of the world, and afterwards given in God's chosen people, on committing to them the book of the law by which He was to govern them; another, introduced, and, for all who then to come, ordained by the Great Author of our Redemption the "Lord Day," the Christian Sabbath. Be it so; let both be observed by their respective adherents, neither to be allowed to obstruct the other, "*sic utere tuo, ut alienum laedas*." But the Christian Sabbath is the true Sabbath, Christianity is part, and a part, of the law of our land. It is a part. All open, public violations of the positive commandments of God, moral precepts, such as tions involving infinite evil, are proper for the interpositions of the magistracy, to and suppress them. What are legislators magistrates to think of the oath they "support the Constitution"? How, under can they assume to themselves powers not expressly or impliedly—powers not given—powers which can not, from men, be ceived?

The principles of Free Masonry require exercise of the most enlarged philanthropy, Christian philanthropy. The Order therefore, concur with their fellow-citizens all good works and good endeavors. The law our nature imposes on every man the obligation to improve and perfect his moral capacities susceptibilities, and to aid his neighbor in the same, to aid all men in need of aid, within the sphere of his influence, and would be accomplished the public good, the of all mankind: and what only can teach enforce this obligation? Christianity. was that Christianity, and this alone, that one entire nations from the most deplorable dition, from ignorance of God, from Holy vice, cruelty, rapine, murders, and from wretchedness of all kinds, from utter degradation, withstanding that, in some nations graded, the arts and sciences, general literature, had been cultivated to a degree but surpassed at the present day.

Aroumine.

Louisiana Legislature.

Baton Rouge, February 1, 185

Mr. Lacey has brought forward in the Senate the bing, having reference to the charity students the expense of the State. The bill provides for plete and most judicious course of education, which are to receive, and makes it obligatory upon them they enter the institution where they apply for admi to agree to devote a certain number of years in the public schools after graduating, and to declare they wish to be educated for teachers. This is right. Having received, at the hands of the State complete education, the least those who are thus could do would be to devote some of their time State. In return for the great benefit they have from its bounty. If this plan be adopted, it no effect upon the public schools just now; but in end it would prove greatly beneficial, for it would as far as possible, the services of competent take charge of the schools of the country—which thing much desired. In the city, where teachers fair compensation, and where there is plenty of tition, the want is not much felt; but in the where the pay is small, and where the real difficulty in being able to get a teacher, the want of properly pensions to take charge of the education of children who are entered at public schools is grievously felt. no uncommon thing to find teachers among them not even know how to spell and it not unfrequently pens that you come across one who can barely write name. It was in view of this state of things that Mr. introduced the bill referred to, and it is to be hoped will succeed in his plan, which has for its eventual the proper education of those children of the State are obliged to depend upon the public schools.

Mr. Lacey should have gone a step farther, and repealed the law regulating the expenses of the students, and endeavored to have them, what they are now provided for entirely by the State. Now, they already exempted from College dues. This is but a mere matter. The board of a student always amounts to a great deal more than the fees. To give one the privilege of listening to lectures, and attending at recitations, is to give him but little more than he could for himself. It is making him a charity scholar alone, imposing all the necessary unpleasantness of a position upon him, while, in reality, he is the recipient of but very little charity. Young men educated by State, should be entirely provided for by the State entirely if they are to give any of their time to the as Mr. Lacey proposes.

Mormonism.—Every arrival from Europe brings news of the strange spread of Mormonism. The seems certainly bent upon following out the injunction into all the world and preach the Gospel [of Smith's] every creature." The last number of the English Mormon organ is much gratified to hear of the faithful and zeal of Elder Matthew McCune and Teacher Adams in spreading the truth in Rangoon, by lectures, social conversation, and the circulation of the word.

Intemperance in Boston.—By the records kept at the Boston City Hall, it appears the one hundred and fifty persons were committed there during the week ending the 22d inst., of which number ninety-five were for drunkenness, and of the remaining fifty-six, it is probable that few were strictly temperate persons. On Monday morning in the Municipal Court, Judge Rogers presiding, forty-one intemperate persons were fined or sentenced to the House of Correction, now overflowing with prisoners, and quarters for intemperance.

The Roman Catholic Church in the United States comprises 6 archbishops, 26 bishops, 1471 priests, and 1345 churches, distributed among 34 dioceses and two apostolical vicariates. As to the fact of population, the Catholic Almanac says: "The figures were obtained from official, and, consequently, the most reliable sources. If we suppose the Catholic population of the diocese of St Louis to be 100,000, Boston 230,000, Galveston 30,000 and St Paul 2500, the total number of Catholics in the United States will be shown to be 2,926,300." The ecclesiastical institutions comprise 33 ecclesiastical seminaries, 6 literary institutions for young men, and 102 female academies. The entire number of clerical students is 1,1 The Catholic religious institutions number 45 for men and 96 for females. The charitable institutions amount to 108.

As Good as it is Week is Easy.—The Native Islander says the following story was lately told by a confirmed inebriate, as an apology for much of the folly drunkards: "A mouse, ranging about a brewery, happening to fall into a vat of beer, was in imminent danger of drowning, and appealed to a cat to help him out. The cat replied: 'It is a foolish request, for as soon as I get you out I shall eat you.' The mouse piteously replied that would be far better than to be drowned in beer. The cat filled him out, but the fume of the beer caused her success, and the mouse took refuge in a hole. The cat called upon the mouse to come out. 'Did you not promise that I should eat you?' 'Ah' replied the mouse, 'I did, but I was in liquor at the time.'"

Death of Mrs Jackson in 1828.—The sad bereavement in the family of the President elect, reported the other day, brings to recollection a similar painful incident which occurred, with almost equal suddenness, amidst the excitement which surrounded General Jackson as President elect in the winter of 1828.

Mrs Jackson was taken suddenly ill about the 22d of December, on the eve of her preparations for removing to Washington, and in a few days was numbered among the dead.

It was unquestionably the greatest and most heartstruck of the old General's life, eventful as it was with stirring private and public incident. His heart, for all that gave zest to social and domestic intercourse, was buried with the remains of one who had been for nearly thirty years the pride and joy of the Hermitage. To her tomb he directed, to be prepared for his own repose, when his earthly career in the dispensation of Providence should be ended, and the injunction was strictly carried out sixteen years afterwards. [N. Y. Time

The Second Mantle Wanted in Paris.—Carl Benson, in his last Paris letter to the Spirit of the Times, notices the following and vouches for its correctness: "Some of the Mr Custers of New York was in Italy not long ago. He obtained admission into Naples with great difficulty, though his passport was perfectly according to rule, and during his stay was dogged by spies wherever he went. In one way this suspicion proved of service to him, for on submission to any place he wished to see was readily granted as if the authorities thought they might get rid of him sooner by that means. Some time afterwards he discovered the reason of this treatment. One of the Neapolitan officials had read (for it seems Neapolitan officials do read sometimes) that one Koster had helped to bring the printing a great many years ago, whereupon he sent off at the conclusion that our countryman must be one of his descendants, and consequently a dangerous and revolutionary character. Such occurrences make our sensations pleasant 'the benighted Government of Naples' sounds like no exaggeration, but a melancholy truth."

Animal Sagacity.—The custom of naming ships after squalls, such as "Black Squall," "White Squall," "Levanter Squall," etc., is to be further carried out by an old builder for ship builder down east, by naming a new clipper the "Nursery Squall." Instead of "hoping the ensuing one" he ought to have his ears boxed by all the pretty girls in his neighborhood. [Boston Times.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED—In Thibodeaux, Louisiana, on the 24th of November, 1852, by the Rev. Lewis A. Reed, J. W. Fenderson, of Virginia, to Mrs. HARRIET P. JARVIS, of Tennessee.

By the same, on the 20th of January, 1853, in the Parish Terrebonne, JOHN HOWLAND, of Ky., to MRS. MERANTE RODDY of the said Parish.

OBITUARY:

DIED—January 3, 1853, of scarlet fever after an illness of eight days, ROSINA P daughter of REV. LEWIS A and ELEANOR M REED, aged six years, nine months, and three days.

From the incipiency of the disease her thoughts were fixed more upon the subject of death, and the future, than upon her recovery and restoration to health.

She often spoke of dying without any emotions of terror, but rather of happiness, and on one occasion, sitting up in her bed, raised her little hands and bade all farewell. "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away: blessed be the name of the Lord." But is the seperation eternal! No,

"Faith looks beyond the bounds of time—
Views her on the other shore
Risen in full immortal prime—
Blooming to fade no more

DIED—In the Parish of Carroll, La., 27th of December, 1852, in his 23d year, JOHN AUSTIN, the only son of William S. and Elizabeth Austin.

It was but as yesterday we saw our young friend in the prime of manhood, the idol of a young and affectionate wife—the hope, pride, and comfort of his parents. His manly features, whose noble outlines still image themselves upon the survivor's hearts, were then beautifully expressive of youth, virtue and intelligence: but suddenly he was hurried away to join that long and countless procession that moves silently, but continually, along the "dark valley," but not comfortless, or hopeless, did he pass through its gloom.

The deceased had been for some time previous to his death an exemplary member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. During his last illness his mind was much occupied with the subject of religion, and on the brink of dissolution, after a season of interrupted prayer and praise, his last words were breathed with his last breath in the hopeful exclamation: "Saviour, take me!"

The life of the Christian is beautiful, but his death is the climax of moral sublimity. Then, dear father and mother, wife and friends, let us look forward with cheerful hope—we who have met together often in this "vale" in prayer and thanksgiving, if we are faithful we will soon meet above, where those we love and cherish will not vanish, like shadows, from our vain embrace.

W. L. K.

DIED—At Cooper's Well, Miss., on the 18th of October, 1852, in her seventeenth year, MARGARET ELIZABETH, daughter of Martha S. B. and the late Rev. John W. Childs, late of the Virginia Conference.

The subject of this obituary was one of the most interesting young ladies of my acquaintance. It was a sad sight to behold one so young and beautiful called away, just when life had opened to her enraptured view so many avenues of pleasure. Possessed of a joyous spirit, and a heart alive to every tender emotion; she reveled in the smiles of her friends, and dispensed the sunshine of joy and happiness wherever she moved. Early converted to God, she had brought her thoughts, words and actions, in subjection to his will. Yet, when the messenger of death came, it was to her so unexpected that for a moment, and a moment only, the thought of quitting this beautiful world, as she expressed—it, and dying so young, filled her mind with sadness. Her pious mother, seeing that the deep fountain of her soul was stirred with grief, that the time of her departure was so near at hand, whispered in her ear encouraging promises of a Savior's love to strengthen her in that trying hour.

I knelt by the bed of that dying child, for whom a thousand prayers had been offered, and watched that wasted form—for consumption had done its work—and her dark bright eyes beamed toward heaven as the struggle went on in her mind, when suddenly the shadow of the earth rolled back from her soul, and the glory of the Spirit land opened to her delighted view, and the first words that escaped her lips were—"Oh! mother, I am ready now; Jesus is come!" From that moment, until the one that closed her life, there was a continued scene of rejoicing; it was a feast of good things: the spirit of the living God pervaded her apartment: and all who entered her room felt its influence, as we listened to the sweet counsel and pointed admonitions of the dying Margaret. Feeling now that she could comprehend with all saints the length and breadth, height and depth, of the love of Christ, who had washed her in his own blood, she earnestly desired again to partake of the emblems of the broken body and shed blood, in remembrance of his passion. Having received this solemn sacrament, she folded her hands quietly upon her bosom, and in a few minutes breathed her last:

"Weep not for her, in her spring-time she flew.
To a land where the wings of the soul are unfurled.
And now like a star, beyond evening's cold dew,
Looks radiantly down on the tears of this world."

January, 1853. J. P. K.

Richmond Christian Advocate please copy

NOTICE

I have made an arrangement with the house of R. M. Ellis & Co., 92 Camp street, New Orleans, for the transaction of all our receiving and forwarding business. It is therefore recommended to all who may order books through New Orleans to give us authority to consign to the house above named. We are fully assured that in so doing their business will be promptly and faithfully attended to. E. STEVENSON.

jan15 4t Asst Book Ag't. Louisville, Ky.

NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT.

First Quarterly Meetings—1853

McGEHEE STATION.....March 8. Lovefeast, March 14.

RALPH STEELE CHAPEL.....March 15. Lovefeast, March 21.

MEADVILLE STATION.....February 18. Lovefeast, February 21.

NEW ORLEANS CIRCUIT.....February 12, 5 P. M. Sacrament. February 13—Algiers.

WESLEY, SOULE, and WINANS'S CHAPELS..... February 9. Lovefeast. Feb. 13, 3 P. M.

FIRST, SECOND, and THIRD GERMAN MISSIONS.....February 11. Sacrament. Feb 6. Dryades street.

BATON ROUGE, BATON ROUGE MISSION..... February 26 and 27.

PLAQUEMINE POINT COUPEE.....March 5 and 6.

DONALDSONVILLE, and PRESTON'S Mission NAPOLEONVILLE, and LA FOURCHE, Miss.... March 26 and 27. Napoleonville.

THIBODEAUX.....April 2 and 3.

HOUMA, and BAYOU BLACK Miss.....April 9 and 10 Tigerville.

J. C. KEENER, P. E.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

EAST INDIA AND PACIFIC TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.—The Boston Traveler publishes a list of arrivals at and departures from ports in the United States of vessels engaged in the East India trade, during the year 1852. It shows an increase in the trade over any previous year. Out of fifty arrivals from Oriental, twenty-one sailed originally from California.

The whole number of arrivals in the United States was 101—of which, 84 were at Boston, 81 at New York 13 at Newbedford, 8 at Salem, and 5 at other ports.

The clearances numbered 140—of which, 73 were from Boston, 56 from New York, 8 from Salem, and 4 from Baltimore.

The whole number of arrivals from ports on the Pacific, including those from California, was 131—of which, 54 were at Baltimore, 29 at New York, 21 at Boston, 5 at Norfolk, 5 at New Orleans, 3 at Philadelphia, 4 at Alexandria, and 7 at other ports.

The clearances for ports on the Pacific, including those for California, numbered 206—of which, 109 were from New York, 105 from Boston, 11 from Philadelphia, 3 from Baltimore, 3 from Richmond, 3 from Salem and 4 from other ports.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF WISCONSIN.—Governor Farwell, of Wisconsin in his annual message, represents the finances of the State to be in a flourishing condition and, but for all the taxes ever been paid, there would be a surplus in the treasury. About two-thirds of the entire State, or about 20,000,000 acres, are still for sale at government prices. This immense tract, now awaiting the ingenuity of the industrious settler, is generally of excellent soil, and many portions of it are richly charged with silver, copper, lead, iron and other valuable minerals. Gov. F recommends that they should be granted in limited quantities to actual settlers, and urges that measures be taken to develop the rich mineral and agricultural resources of the State. He also urges the construction of railroads wherever practicable, and estimates the timber traded of the State at 5,000,000 feet.

MORE CALIFORNIA STEAMERS.—The Sierra Nevada, a fine steamship, has been added to the Nicaragua line in the Pacific. The company are in negotiation for two more first-class ships, and will soon establish a tri-monthly line between New York and San Francisco, taking the Daniel Webster from the New Orleans line and putting her on the line between N. York and San Juan. The increase in travel between California and the Atlantic coast renders these enlarged facilities necessary. It is stated that the company have realized a profit of about $50,000 on each trip of the steamships since they took possession. The Nicaragua Company is about to make up a mail by each of their steamers—we presume at the same rate of postage as Government receives by the other route. Mr. Vanderbilt will, it is understood, soon resume the Presidency of the company.

A Florence correspondent of the Boston Traveler says: "In seeing lately the immense blossoms cast at the feet of Miss Maywood, at the Perjula, such as large as flour barrels, I thought I had seen the climax of flower humbug. But at Leghorn they did them up of the size of wine casks, so large and heavy, that the Prima Donna, unable to lift them, drew them out of the stage by the ribbons with which they were tied up, bowing and smirking as she tugged away at the floral mountains, while the audience vociferously cheered her efforts.

THE PROJECTED DARIEN SHIP CANAL.—The London correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser in his letter of the 11th ult., says:

A scheme has been broached during the past week for cutting a ship canal, at a cost of $75,000,000, across the Isthmus of Darien, for which some parties in England have obtained a concession. It has been known to be concocted for a long time, chiefly with the view of promoting a speculation in New Granada bonds, which are held in this country to a nominal extent of $20,000,000 or $30,000,000, and which, until this movement was set on foot, were worth about eight or nine per cent. They have since touched about 14, but are now flat at about 12½, the prospects of the affair not appearing to have made much impression on the public. The promoters lay great stress on the concession of a tract of land for colonization purposes, and one of the principal of them, a Dr. Cullen, has put forth statements to disparage the Nicaragua line, which show singular ignorance on his part regarding that route. Of the proposed Darien route, there are about nine miles that have never been surveyed.

THE JAPAN EXPEDITION.—The Boston Post publishes the following extract from a letter, received from a gentleman who has just returned to this country from a trip to China, relative to the feelings of the Japanese towards the expedition expected from the United States:

"I was informed by a gentleman, a native of Japan, that the Emperor is ready for the American expedition. He exhibited a letter to me, which he had just received from one of his countrymen, then on the Island of Jeddo. The people kept a strict look-out all over the coast; and their fires were already burning on the mountains at night, in order to be prepared in case the squadron should appear at night. One million of soldiers are ready and at hand. The coast is all set with guns, while in the bay of Jeddo, where the fleet is expected, there are countless war junks, and the whole bay is surrounded with innumerable forts. The expedition will find the Japanese much better soldiers than they anticipate. The presents had better be left at home. A trade will not soon be opened with that country, except by force."

THE LAST DATES.—Nearly every vessel that arrives brings us accounts of disasters by the gale gales. The ship Havenswald, from New Orleans to this port, has been fifteen days north of Cape Hatteras. The bark St. Lawrence, from the west coast of Africa, was two weeks beating about Hatteras, and encountering gales from the Northwest. She was blown into the Gulf-stream. The brig Sutton, from Cuba, was in heavy Northeast gales during the entire passage, and the vessel strained so as to make her leak badly. The brig American, from Savannah, boarded the 12th inst. Marshall, on the 10th inst., and took from her and brought to this port, Capt. Roberts, Mr. Cook, (1st mate,) and three seamen of the brig Marshland, of Wadsboro, from Georgetown, S. C., for New York, which was capsized on the 4th inst., in lat. 35 45, long 71 30. The report is that Capt. Roberts and the crew had been on the wreck six days, when taken off by the brig Marshall. After the masts had been cut away the brig righted, carrying away the house, and washing stores and every thing overboard. The Captain's wife was in the cabin at the time the brig capsized, and was got out when the house broke adrift, but she died in four hours after words. The American was sixteen days north of Hatteras in the gale, and sustained considerable damage. [N. Y. Eve. Post, 25th ult.

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RAILROAD SPEED.—The Express train from Boston to New York, carrying the U. S. mails and the English mails brought by the Europa, made the trip in five hours and five minutes, actual running time. The distance is 236 miles, thus showing an average running speed of nearly forty-seven miles each hour, or forty-one miles an hour, including stops. This is probably the quickest railroad speed (for any considerable distance) ever made in this country.

GEN. WASHINGTON.—The statue of Washington, just completed by Mr. Crawford, and destined for the Washington Monument has already attained a height of some 120 feet of its destined 500 feet, containing about 40 millions of cubic feet of solid masonry, and, by means derived from continued individual contributions, the work is going on at a fast as would perhaps be prudent in such a structure.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN.—The petition to the Postmaster General, to dispatch the mails from New York every Sunday evening, so that they may be received in Boston Monday morning instead of Monday evening, now contains nearly two hundred signatures embracing some of the heaviest firms and business men in the city of Boston.

BOSTON DRY TRADE.—The Journal, of the 25th ult., says: The prospect of the dealers in this vicinity for a good crop of ice begins to brighten. We have had several days of freezing weather, which has covered the ponds, though the ice we believe, is as yet thin. It will require a continuance of steady cold weather for three or four weeks to enable the ice dealers to make up for lost time; and the prospect is that ice will not be suddenly dear summer as last.

RAILROAD BROKERAGE.—*A Good Idea.*—By an arrangement just completed, passengers before leaving Buffalo for New York, while purchasing their tickets at the office there, are handed a bill of fare, from which they select such articles as they desire. The orders are immediately forwarded by a telegraphic communication to the refreshment room at Warsaw, and numbered tickets are handed to the different passengers. Upon arriving at Warsaw, each finds upon the table whose number corresponds with the card, the breakfast he ordered in Buffalo, and the train waits twenty minutes for him to eat it.

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CHARLESTON AND NASHVILLE.—The Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad is now completed, and cars running on it within three miles of the Tennessee river. Passengers are landed in Charleston in less than three days from Nashville—the whole distance with the exception of the three miles above alluded to by railroad and steamboat.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—The large number of vessels required for the Transcontinental Air train trade has given a great impetus to ship building. We see it stated that Mr Taylor, a merchant of Boston, has just sold his new ship now on the stocks at Chelsea, for $20 000 advance on her cost to a New York house.

Mr Wise, the American Aeronaut, has been applied to by the Navy Department in regard to the expedition going out by Mr Grinnell, of New York, in search of Sir John Franklin, and Mr. W proposes to accompany the expedition, should his professional services be required.

The funeral ceremonies of Madame Kossuth, mother of the orator, was conducted by a German Lutheran clergyman.

CATTLE TRADE.—A train of thirty-nine cars of live stock—cattle and sheep—passed through Binghamton, New York, on Friday night. The 2[illegible] train for New York, and was followed by an extra train of thirty cars—ten filled with live cattle, and twenty with merchandise.

Bishop Wm H Vaq Velsck died at his residence at Reddleburn, Pennsylvania, on the night of the 15th ult.

STARCH.—The largest starch factory in the world is situated at Oswego, in New York State. It is an immense iron structure, covering one and a-half acres of ground. It gives employment to 150 men, and consumes annually from 175,000 to 200,000 bushels of corn, and makes 10,000 pounds of starch daily.

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THE PROJECTED DARIEN SHIP CANAL.—The London correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser in his letter of the 11th ult., says:

A scheme has been broached during the past week for cutting a ship canal, at a cost of $75,000,000, across the Isthmus of Darien, for which some parties in England have obtained a concession. It has been known to be concocted for a long time, chiefly with the view of promoting a speculation in New Granada bonds, which are held in this country to a nominal extent of $20,000,000 or $30,000,000, and which, until this movement was set on foot, were worth about eight or nine per cent. They have since touched about 14, but are now flat at about 12½, the prospects of the affair not appearing to have made much impression on the public. The promoters lay great stress on the concession of a tract of land for colonization purposes, and one of the principal of them, a Dr. Cullen, has put forth statements to disparage the Nicaragua line, which show singular ignorance on his part regarding that route. Of the proposed Darien route, there are about nine miles that have never been surveyed.

THE JAPAN EXPEDITION.—The Boston Post publishes the following extract from a letter, received from a gentleman who has just returned to this country from a trip to China, relative to the feelings of the Japanese towards the expedition expected from the United States:

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Meeting of the American Colonization Society—Interesting Annual Report.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 18, 1853.

The American Colonization Society is now holding its thirty-sixth annual meeting in the House of Representatives (Hall of the Last Century). An ingenious and beautiful arrangement of evergreens and flowers has been made in the area of the circle. Over the chair of the President, Vice Presidents and secretaries, is the motto, "Let Ethiopia stretch out her hands unto God."

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. R. R. Gurley, after which the following report was read by the Rev. W. McLain, Secretary:

Since our last anniversary the Hon. Henry Clay, president and the Hon. Daniel Webster, one of the first vice presidents of this Society, have departed this life. It is not for us to add any thing to the tribute of respect which the country and the world have paid to their memory. Matthew St. Clair Clarke, for sixty years a member of the executive committee of the Society, also has carefully laboured. The 6th of May greatly beloved and deeply lamented by us, and by a wide circle of friends.

A general review of our operations the past year is presented to produce the conviction that the Society is growing in usefulness with every passing year. Six vessels with emigrants have been sent to Liberia viz: Two from New Orleans, with 182 — two from Norfolk, with 207; one from New York, with 37, and one from Wilmington, N. C., with 118. In vessels from the United States, sent by the Maryland Colonization Society, we send 1 on emigrants, making in all 550, of whom but were born free. 25 were emancipated, and 38 purchased themselves, or were purchased by their friends. The whole number sent by this Society to Liberia in its organization to the present time, is 7,455, and the whole amount of money expended upon it by this society is $1,063,567 11, which no one will venture to call an extravagant price to pay for what has been actually accomplished.

A new thousand people have been taken from their deep depression here, wafted across the ocean, planted on the margin of an immense continent, organized into a well-ordered and free Republic, whose independence has been acknowledged by several of the leading nations of the earth. They have farms and houses—schools and churches—the arts of civilized life and the institutions of religion with full exchange.

This established, Liberia's cause has been onward. Advancement has been made the past year in all that is valuable in civilization, social life, and all that tends to benefit the nation. In proof of this is adduced the testimony of President Roberts—and of other citizens of Liberia; of Captain Foote, U. S. Navy, lately returned from the coast; of Rev. Eli Ball, who was sent to explore by the Board of the Southern Baptist Convention.

It is noted with fees of the increasing friendship of both England and France have been shown during the year, in the most satisfactory manner.

While Liberia is thus rising in importance, and receiving the favorable consideration of Governments abroad, it is gratifying to find that she is gaining friends in the land that gave her birth.

The great importance of colonization is forcing itself upon the State Legislatures. With peculiar pleasure we record the fact that New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Indiana among the free States, have made appropriations to aid in colonizing their coloured people; that Maryland has renewed her appropriation of $10,000 a year for six years, that Virginia is entertained that the Legislature of Virginia, at the present session, will remove the restrictions upon the large appropriations so as to make it available for the expense of all who emigrate from that State; that the Legislature of Louisiana has adopted a joint resolution instructing their senators in Congress, and requesting the Representatives to urge the General Government to make an appropriation of money to aid the Society; that the Legislature of Ohio have before them a similar resolution in favor of Liberia, and that the acknowledgement of the independence of Liberia by the Legislature of Connecticut has adopted by a strong report, and resolutions in favor of colonization; that the Legislature of New York are strongly urged to make liberal appropriations; that a State colonization society has been formed by leading men in Alabama; that in Georgia the wish is constantly expressed that her legislature would make appropriation; that in Tennessee very numerous petitioners have been praying the same thing of their Legislature; and that we have evidence to show that throughout the whole country. Stanley's bill is one of the most popular measures which has ever been before Congress; and its passage would be hailed every where and by all classes, as the discharge of high and sacred duty, alike essential to our national welfare—the extension of our commerce and the civilization of Africa.

It is our privilege to know (as will appear to every body here to-night,) referring to the Hon. Secretary of State as one of the orators of the occasion, that the Executive Department of our Government has the very highest sense of the value of our enterprise, and desires to extend to Liberia their countenance. As evidence of this, we may here quote with propriety a sentence from the last annual message of the President to Congress, when he says, "Incipient measures have been taken towards the reconnoisance of the continent of Africa east and west of Liberia."

We have long desired that this very work should be undertaken. It is a matter of great importance in the progress and enlargement of Liberia. All the interests of commerce and civilization are intimately associated with it. For centuries the interior of Africa has been an unknown region shut out and secluded from the rest of the world. Commerce, which has gone every where with a bold, adventurous spirit, has followed and fallen back here. Enterprising explorers who have dared so much and penetrated so far every where else, have gone but "as luch" inside the very shell of Africa".

The interior has never been penetrated in any manner calculated to throw open its treasures or reveal its wonders to the gaze of the world. Hence it is that we look with admiration upon this movement of our Government. Colonization has planted a footstep on the western coast, and opened a gateway through which the vast recesses of the interior may be reached and revealed. And our Government is the very agency to do this work, and Com. Lynch, to whom the details have been entrusted, and who is now doubtless in Liberia, is the very man to carry it forward. And our warmest thanks are due to the present accomplished Secretary of the Navy, through whose immediate agency these preliminary arrangements have been made.

The various auxiliary societies have been much prospered the present year.

The agents employed in collecting funds have been very active. They have done honor to themselves and greatly promoted the cause.

Some special measures have been taken to enlighten the coloured people. We highly commend the action of a large number of citizens of Mason county, Ky., who organized themselves into a committee to lay before the coloured people their true interest. If such measures were adopted and faithfully carried out, every where, it would produce the most happy results. Surrounded as they are, in many places, by counsellors hostile to Liberia, and agitated by the rough and stormy waves of adversity, they see not the star of hope that gleams out on the shores of Africa; they appreciate not the destiny of honor—the career of broad and lasting usefulness which is there in that far off land, opened to free them.

There is then is a work, too long neglected, in which all the friends of humanity may bear a hand. We must go to them in the true spirit of benevolence, and not give over until they become themselves and be men! The seed we thus sow may lay long in the earth, but it shall ultimately spring up and yield a plentiful harvest.

The first address was delivered by Hon Edward II. Everett, and the second by Rev. C. II. Read, of Virginia.

Mr Everett's oration elicited frequent and continued applause. Mr. Reed's was quite eloquent, and was well received.

Hon Mr Mercer followed in an address detailing the history of the society, which was very interesting.

Among those present were the President of the United States members of the cabinet and others, comprising a most intellectual audience.

The meeting was dismissed with prayer.

Yours, etc., MERCURY.

Mrs. Harriet L. Packer is the lady who lately gave $50,000 to endow a female academy in Brooklyn.

Gratitude is the music of the heart, when its chords are swept by the zephyrs of kindness.

Alexander Dumas, the author, of Paris, has written *fifteen thousand and seven hundred volumes of fiction!*

James McDonald, aged 104 years, applied at the watch-house, in Cincinnati, one night last week, for lodging, stating that he was a stranger in the city.

Midnight Mass was celebrated in the Paris Churches, on Christmas eve, for the first time during the past twenty years.

Douglass Jerrold says that the wearth in Australia is so kind, that just tickle her with a hoe and she laughs with a harvest.

There is a house in Hudson avenue, Brooklyn, near the ferry, which is occupied by *one man and five hundred human beings!*

It is a common thing in the East to see stout Arabs spinning and knitting, and their wives building houses and digging canals.

"Excuse me, madam, but I would like to ask, why you look at me so savagely?" "Oh, beg pardon sir, I took you for my husband!"

The new liquor law of Rhode Island, to take the place of the one declared unconstitutional by Judge Curtis, is full as stringent as the former law.

Fredrika Bremer has in preparation a work entitled Homes in the New World," giving her impressions of America derived from her recent visit to this country.

Last week there died in Boston the following ancient females, viz: Jane Ball 89; Ann Eggan, 76; Mary Trull, 80; Isabella Greenough, 78; Ellen Keeper, 80; Elizabeth Hoag, 84.

A broker in State street, deeply absorbed in speculation, being asked the other morning "how is you?" replied abruptly, "about two per cent a month."—Yankee Blade.

As time passes, memory silently records your deeds which conscience will impressively read to you in after life, especially in sickness and age, to your joy or sorrow.

M. Edgar Ney, who has heretofore been high in the favor of the Emperor, has fallen into disgrace for having pursued a dog in the water and cut its throat before the Emperor had a fair chance.

The Toledo Blade tells a good story of one of the land owners of that thriving city who was offered by an eligible lot at ninety silver dollars as won't cover it. He took a night to consider the offer and agreed next morning to accept it, on the condition that the dollars were placed upon their edges. [Cin. Times.

At the Court of Assizes of the Ardeche, recently a young French girl, Marie Faure by name, was sentenced to five years imprisonment with hard labor, for robbing her sister Victorine, on the public highway of 4 sous. The prisoner effected the robbery in the garb of a beggar-man.

A Yankee has invented a new and cheap plan for boarding. One of the boarders measures the rest and then rents a hearty meal. The unmeasured being satisfied from sympathy. One of the boarders having recovered, measured the landlady on pay day and endeavored to settle for the whole company by paying for one, but it didn't work.—[Times.

The best anecdote of Lorenzo Dow is that being one evening at a hotel kept by one Rusk, in Delhi, New York the residence of the late Gen. Rusk, he was importuned by the latter gentleman in the presence of the landlord, to describe Heaven.

"You say a good deal about Heaven, sir," said the landlord, "pray tell us how it looks."

Lorenzo turned his grave face and long waving beard towards the General and Mr Rusk and replied with unfortunate gravity

"Heaven my friends is a vast extent of unoccupied territory." There is not a foot of it in it and there never will be.

TELEGRAPHIC.

ARRIVAL OF THE BLACK WARRIER.

CONFLAGRATION AT CARDENAS.

MOBILE, February 2.

The steamer Black Warrior has arrived here from Havana after a passage of five days. She brings information of a great conflagration at Cardenas, by which several of the principal buildings of the place and a large amount of other property were destroyed. The fire broke out on the night of January 4, and spread rapidly to neighboring warehouses, and extending to the theatre and custom-house, both of which buildings were destroyed. The large warehouses of Passmore & Co. Patterell & Co. Tetley & Cuniva, J. J. Chrieux, Sandford & Co. J. M. Rodhan Quiroga & Arabil P. Perera were all destroyed with several other buildings containing large quantities of sugar, molasses and other goods. The losses, without counting the produce destroyed, are estimated at half a million of dollars.

The small pox had not yet appeared at Havana, and no new cases had been reported for two weeks.

The United States sloop-of-war Cyane was left by the Black

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

From Punch's Almanac for 1853.

THE LADIES OF THE CREATION;

OR, HOW I WAS CURED OF BEING A STRONG-MINDED WOMAN.

I am a young wife, and not an old woman. In fact, I can still venture to give my real age to the inquisitive gentlemen who come round with the census papers, and I have not been driven to seal up the fly-leaf of the family Bible, which records "Amelia Jane, born 1st May, 1830."

My husband, as all my friends assure me, is all a man ought to be. I think he might be a *trifle* less obstinate, and I confess he has a bad habit of bringing his old bachelor friends home to dinner without warning. When I remonstrate, he is very eloquent about the unimportance of what there may be for dinner, the chief thing being a hearty welcome, etc., etc., though I must say I've never found him exactly indifferent to what is served up.

Still I don't complain—qui la the reverse. I'm very happy *now*—I say *now*, because I was not always so. I propose to disclose, for the benefit of young women about to marry, the secret of our discomfort, and our present happiness. The fact is, I was brought up a strong-minded woman. I was educated on the Pestalozzian system—taught to ask questions about every thing and to insist upon answers. After I had pumped my governess dry in this way, nonplussed papa, and graveled every body in the house, no wonder I was found a nuisance. They tried to find food for my inquiring disposition, by employing my restless curiosity on all sorts of "courses," till my intellectual digestion became seriously impaired. Before eighteen I had taken to green spectacles, and Professor Faraday's Friday night lectures. One thing, however, *I do* owe to the royal Institutions—I met my husband there. He was charmingly ignorant. I explained things to him, and his first avowal took place after I had nearly blown him up by attempting to decompose oxygen, in which I only succeeded in discomposing myself. He attended three courses at the institution, and declared he had a turn for science, which I found out afterwards was only a penchant for me. During three seasons we sat on the same bench, inhaled the same gases, started at the same explosions. He put a great many questions to the lecturer, and one question to me, which I answered in the affirmative. After our marriage I found that his taste for science declined rapidly. He asked me no more questions about the chemical affinities, and seemed perfectly insensible to the curious discoveries daily taking place in the *entozoic and palæontological* field of investigation. The only questions he seemed inclined to entertain were questions of house expenses; and when one Friday I proposed that we should attend Professor Faraday's lecture on a candle, he declared he didn't care a snuff about such things, and that he wished, as I was married, I would not bother my head with such stuff! This was very painful so me, and we had our first dispute about this point. I quoted, Mrs. Somerville's example to prove that a woman may be deep in science, and make no worse wife for it. I told him about the Russian princess with whom Euler corresponded, and the professoress who used to lecture at Bologna, though she was so pretty she had to address her class from behind a curtain.

Nothing would convince him. He scoffed at the scientific pretensions of the sex, and when I carried the question still further, and enlarged on the odious tyranny by which men strove to cabin, crib, and confine our minds and bodies, he flew into a passion and went straight off to his club, where he dined and came in very late, smelling very strongly of cigars. I cried a good deal that night, but I am sorry to say that I soon after returned to the subject. And the more sure our argument was to end in his leaving me quite in a passion for that abominable harbor of refuge, the club, the more sure, somehow or other, was the conversation to come back to the same point. In fact, I became quite wretched, and I don't think he was a bit happier than I was.

Had I not been luckily cured of my notions about the equality of the sexes I am sure we should have separated—a miserable couple. And how do you think I was cured? I had been reading the report of that remarkable meeting at Syracuse, U. S., in which the rights and wrongs of women were so forcibly set forth by Miss Lucretia Mott and her friends. I had half a perfectly awful argument with Edward upon the report of the meeting in the Times, and he had gone to the club, as usual, denouncing strong-minded women, with no obvious allusion to me, and declaring that this continual discussion was enough to wear a man's life out.

I retired to bed with a deep sense of the wrongs of our sex, and of Edward's brutality, and thinking what a world this would be if women had their proper place in it on an equality with men. I tried to read myself to sleep with Tennyson's *Princess*, and thought *Ida's* arguments much more conclusive than the poet's conclusions. At last I fell asleep, and dreamed—such a dream, that it seemed as if I lived a whole life through it all!

And now for my dream.

I was living in a world where the relations of the sexes were turned topsy-turvy. The women filled the men's places, and the lords of the creation were its ladies. How we reveled in the change at first—particularly after dinner! It was so pleasant to be left round the dining-room table, to pass the decanters and discuss the vintages and trifle with the dessert, while one thought of the gentlemen yawning over the albums and annuals, and getting up dreary little bits of flat scandal over cups of lukewarm tea, and boring each other, and being bored, all alone in the drawing-room. I rather think we talked a good deal of nonsense about the wine, and old Mrs. Peabody (whose front had unaccountably disappeared, leaving a venerable bald head with a little fringe of gray hair round about it, which somehow she didn't care in the least about seeing,) entirely failed in her attempt to prevent me from nibbling at the liqueurs and bonbons, which she said spoiled our palates for the claret. I'm afraid, too, that some of us took more wine than we were used to, and I know *I* saw a great many more candles than there were on the table, and Edward complained bitterly of the way I chattered with young Sureingle, after we came up stairs in the drawing-room, which was not until we had been sent for three times. But to see how stupid the men looked! and how very glad they seemed when we came in, and how it afterwards appeared they had been comparing notes concerning their wives and their housekeeping expenses, until they had all but quarreled. I did not feel at all well for the rest of the evening, and felt asleep on a sofa, till it was time to take Edward home.

Next day I had such a headache! I vowed I'd never "pass the decanters" again as long as I lived, but go up stairs with the gentlemen. Edward wanted very much to go out shopping, but I was much too ill to escort him. So I sent Mary, our foot-maid, to take care of him and two of his friends who called. Mary tells me they were a good deal stared at in regent street, but that she thought her big stick and cocked hat frightened them.

I felt after this it was not safe for Edward to walk about without me, and, as he wanted me to go into the city, I threw off my headache and went with him; but, feeling tired, we mounted an omnibus. The cad was a smart girl, but her language was dreadfully "slang," and I was shocked at the style in which she "gave it" (as she said) to a poor old gentleman, who was put down somewhere he didn't want to go. The driver (whom she addressed as Sarah) encouraged her, and, altogether, I thought I had never seen two such odious creatures, and was painfully convinced that women had no place before or behind omnibuses.

We dined at Verrey's, and stayed until it was dusk. I decided to walk home, notwithstanding Edward's remarks about the impropriety of being "in the street at that time of night." I pointed out to him that he could always call on the police, but—alas!—I had forgotten that Mrs. Commissioner Mayne was in power, instead of her husband. Just as we passed a horrid gin-shop, out poured a rabble of drunken people, who insulted me dreadfully; and when I called the police, of course, the poor thugs were dreadfully alarmed by the behavior of these drunken wretches, one of whom actually put his arm round the sergeant's waist. If I hadn't been for the old private watchmen at the banking house close by, (who frightened the drunken men,) the consequences might have been awful—perhaps the watchmen might have been killed!

What then that, after all, street-keeping is a coarse and brutal employment, fit only for the other sex.

The next morning Emily Brown (not Jane, who was called to the bar last year) came in with her cousin, to whom she told me she had proposed only the day before, while they were out a fishing. Emily had gone into the navy, under Mrs. Admiral Napier, and seemed to me to have grown a sad, wild sort of a girl. She used nautical phrases, "shivered her timbers" frequently, and declared she wanted to "splice the main-brace," which I discovered was the sailor way of asking for a glass of spirits! Then she was full of stories about life on board ship—what larks they used to have in the cockpit—how she had been sent to the mast-head for being saucy to the captain's son, and how cold it was—and what they used to suffer in rough weather, and how they had to live for months together on salt beef and biscuit; and altogether I felt that it was a monstrous thing to condemn poor women to such hardships, which after all, men are better suited for.

After Emily and her cousin had left, Edward insisted on my taking him to hear the band play at St. James's. Really, I had never thought Edward so frivolous! However, it was not worth while to contradict him, so I took him. When we got to St James's, I saw at once what it was that made him so anxious to hear the band. Imagine my feelings when I found that it was composed of the nicest young ladies, in such very becoming uniforms, with a stout old drum-major*ess*. Instead of fifes and drums, the instruments used were guitars and pianos, and they played Jullien's polkas, and marched away to the tune of "*The girls we've left behind us.*" Altogether, it struck me as being a style of music better suited to dance to than to march in battle upon, and I could not but admit to myself that the old fife and drum was more spirit-stirring of the two.

Edward wanted a new hat, so I went with him to buy one; but he was such a time about it, trying on upwards of a dozen hats, that I thought I never should have got him away. I never imagined before that shopping could be such a nuisance, and then I saw at once that it is a merciful arrangement which sends to us shop, and our husbands to wait for us.

I left Edward at Gunter's and walked home. When I reached our own door, I was stopped by two over-dressed, tawdry, fat women, of the Jewish persuasion, who, tapping me on the shoulder, produced a piece of paper, which they called a writ, and informed me that I was their prisoner, on a judgment for one of Edward's horrid cigar bills. I pointed out to them that the debt was incurred by him, and beggod them to take him; but they told me that the law now made the wife answerable for the husband's debts, than which nothing can be more unjust. I felt at once that this was not a change for the better, and that, after all, it was quite right that if some body must pay or go to prison, it should be the husband and not the wife.

I was so annoyed by this latter circumstance, that I went to call upon Mrs. Boroughby, (a recently elected member of Parliament,) an old schoolfellow of mama's, who had always proved my constant friend. Such a scene of confusion as I then witnessed I shall never forget! The stairs were littered all over with brooms and dust-pans; and the drawing-room, into which I had made my way as I could, was in as great confusion as a broker's shop. On an elegant ottoman were a dust-pan and a bundle of wood; the sofas were strewn with blue books, a pair of slippers, an opera cloak, and the housemaid's box of black lead and brushes.

An old gray parrot had got out of his cage and was busily employed in picking holes in a beautiful table-cover, whilst "Buttons," the page, was seated at the piano, endeavoring to pick out the notes of an Ethiopian melody, called (I believe,) "Sich a Gettin up Stairs."

When I succeeded in making the young gentleman aware of my presence, he coolly told me that "Missus was busy, and wouldn't be disturbed by nobody; and that Master had gone out in a huff, 'cos he'd been rowed for wanting to go to the play, as Missus was gettin' up her parliament speech for that evenin'!"

This explained to me the state of the "Home Department," and convinced me that the house in which woman should have a voice was not the House of Commons.

And so my dream went on. Every where I found that when women attempted men's work, they proved their own unfitness for it—discovered that our notions of the happiness, and freedom, and dignity of the other sex are founded on a mistake, and that it only depends on us to make them our slaves and adorers. It is true, we are not in the House of Commons; but what, after all, is public opinion? The opinion of men, if we do justice to ourselves, is the opinion of men's wives. Is there any field for political manœuvre or legislation like Home? What is a Chancellor of the Exchequer to a wife?—what the Budget to the weekly house-bills?—what the difficulty of wringing the supplies out of the House of Commons to that of extracting a cheque from a hard-up hubby? Depend upon it, there is employment for any amount of jockeyship and management without putting one's hand beyond the street door. And so I was cured of my notion of putting woman on an equality with man.

I saw that the question between the sexes was not one of superiority or inferiority; that our two spheres lay apart from each other, but that each exercised on the other a most blessed influence—man's sphere, the world; woman's sphere, the home; the former bracing the gentle influences of the latter by its rough, sharp lessons of effort, endurance, and antagonism; this latter tempering the hardening effects of the former by its self-denial, its sympathies, and its affections. And I felt that if we are to compare these two spheres, the woman's—while the narrower—is, in many respects, the nobler of the two, and her part in the battle of life not unfrequently the more important and dangerous one.

This was the lesson of my dream. I awoke just as Edward let himself in with his latch-key, and I begged his pardon for my silly forwardness.

I have never had another argument since; and I don't believe I have any—"missionary"—that can take me away from my own fireside.

DOMESTIC LIFE IN GERMANY.—The following letter originally appeared in the Boston Congregationalist. It is from Gen. P. Fisher, Esq., formerly clerk in the State Department, under John M. Clayton:

I have become pretty much accustomed to the German style of living, and like it. But the interest one feels in Germany is mainly a *spiritual* interest, and centres in the scientific, social and domestic circles; in a word, in the inner life of the people. One finds here in the family an intimacy between parents and children, and a devotion of a father to his home circle. The calm German, whose world is in his books, and his spiritual strength of the time, seeks his recreation, and his struggles, in the bosom of his home. And though he may not have much of the world's goods, he has treasures of knowledge often, and a refinement of culture which the rich cannot buy.

Their fondness for titles is droll. Think of addressing a man as "Herr Gerheim Rath Appellations Richter Rosenberben," and you must put on all the titles else you are impolite. So it is the universal custom for the wife to receive the titles of her husband, with the female terminations; and I believe the ladies are more sensitive about their omission than the men. For instance, if the husband is professor, the wife is "professorin." If the husband is "Consistorial Rath," the wife must be addressed as "Consistorial Rathinn," else she may be enraged.

The distinction of ranks and occupations is very nicely observed and preserved; and it is for this purpose, I conjecture, that the name of one's occupation is prefixed to his proper name. For example, you hear always a "merchant" such a one, and "cabinet-maker" so; and a man is reminded to the day of his death, not only of his own, but his father's occupation. The proclamation of the banns of marriage in the pulpit is on this style. One hears such notices every day in the Church as the following: Mr. bookseller Herman Frederick Gottlob Richter son of iron dealer (so and so) and Dorothea Maria Schmidt, daughter of bookkeeper (so and so) intend marriage.

When I have talked with intelligent Germans themselves about this title mania, they have laughed at it; but it was the custom, so all of them must conform. Foreigners, however, are allowed some liberties in these things; and where a man has six titles I generally put on three and sometimes four. However I find it best to conform to the manners of the people. I even attended a great festival in honor of the King's birth day, and joined in giving the health of the King, Queen and the royal family, while a friend by me drank to the "suns and thirty stars of the American Union."

Duels are of every day occurrence, and more comic than tragic being fought with swords, and seldom resulting in any material injuries, as the armor of the combatants is an effectual protection for every part of the body except the face, which is sometimes a little slashed. This custom of dueling is defended seriously by almost all the students, and is accompanied with the ceremonies which have come down from remote times. Of course, in the German Fatherrcitha there is always a teacher of fencing, who prepares the Jesuits and Dryllus in the noble art of self-defence."

Let me not forget to say that "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is exciting great attention in Germany. Three translations have already appeared; and the universal curiosity to get here to learn something respecting the "slaves." Indeed their interest seemed to be about equally divided between Negroes, Indians and Mormons. In hardly any subject have I been more questioned than concerning the Mormons. A people with whom I have very little acquaintance. If I had a case one to exhibit, I could make a small fortune among these speculative, philosophic, meditative Deutschen.

The rapid progress of the Americans indeed then hurry in every thing, is a marvel to the more quiet nations of the old world. The swiftness of our railroads and steamboats with all the accidents and explosions, are carefully recorded in the papers. When they tell us that these accidents are horrid, etc. we reply that we prefer to get along faster in the world even if we do now and then lose a leg or a hand. Here they move slower and surer. Accidents on railroads for example, are almost unheard of. The German takes no step until he has reached over it.

DEAR LODGINGS.—The Bridal Chamber of the St. Nicholas Hotel, at New York, was first occupied by a Californian and his wife, who took possession of it on Friday the 21st ult—time of occupation 24 hours—bill, $150. The name registered was D. O. King, and wife, New York.

The Treasury Report.

Mr. Guthrie's report shows that on the first of October there was in the Treasury an unappropriated surplus of eight millions and a half, and estimates that on the first of next July the surplus will exceed five millions, after paying all the appropriations of Congress, and the public debts. The receipts for the year ending July 1, 1853 is estimated at $51,000,000, and more than one million of stock is anticipated from premiums with the expenditures of that year will also be five millions less than this.

The public debt has been reduced $12,428,708 13, and it is recommended that the Department have larger powers to purchase it for further redemption, by buying it up before it falls due, at its current market value, above par.

The receipts from customs have fallen below the estimate for the year $1,078,241 30. This fluctuation is owing to the failure of the harvest on account of unfavorable, imperfect or late rains.

Upon the influence of our present commercial legislation upon the condition and prosperity of the country Mr Corwin speaks succinctly but with great point. The fluctuations in the iron trade, the destruction of our woolen masters by foreign competition, and the consequent rise in prices furnish an argument which ought to open the eyes of the country to the ruinous folly of British free trade.

The true relations of the foreign and the home trade are also exposed with masterly effect. It is shown, for instance, that the former is but trifling compared with the latter; that the State of Massachusetts alone produces in manufactures a greater value annually than all of our agricultural products sent to foreign countries. Probably, too, the same small State consumes more of the products of the western and middle States than are sent abroad. The annual production of the country, agricultural mineral and manufactured, is *three thousand millions*, while the additional labor employed in transporting and exchanging that part of it consumed at home largely increases its original value; on the other hand, the surplus export to foreign countries is only *one hundred and forty millions*. And yet the foreign trade is regarded the more important of the two! In the famine year of 1847, the export of breadstuffs was so large it was difficult to find shipping for it; and yet we then sent abroad but three per cent of the mining and two per cent of the wheat produced in the country. And at present we do not send half of that amount. How insignificant, then, is the foreign trade, compared with that carried on among ourselves! From all these considerations Mr. Corwin renews the declaration of his preference for a tariff with fixed and reliable, rather than with sliding rates of duty.

During the year ending June 30 1852, we imported of foreign merchandize.....$207,109,738
And exported of domestic merchandise.....154,130,447
And of foreign.....12,067,043

Making in all.....$166,197,490

At the same time we exported of specie over and above the import of the same, $37,170,594. This makes our total export about three millions less than the imports, for which amount we have gone in debt, of course. But as we have had to pay a very heavy interest on debts previously contracted abroad, it is evident that this difference between exports and imports is far from representing the real amount this year added to our foreign liabilities.

The export of tobacco has increased about three-quarters of a million; of rice, one quarter; of breadstuffs and provisions, four millions. The export of domestic merchandise has fallen off nearly twenty-four millions and a half. That of specie has increased thirteen millions and a quarter.

The Mint at Philadelphia has coined during the year fifty-one and a half millions of gold, $847,300 of silver, and $51,629 94 of copper. The Branch Mints have coined about $3,700,000.

A new issue of silver coin reduced in value to correspond with the reduced value of gold is recommended.

It is also recommended to issue certificates to those who deposit bullion at the mint for coinage, which certificates shall be received for all dues to the United States. This being done, the present bullion fund, kept to pay such depositors, could be dispensed with, and applied to the payment of the public debt. These certificates would also afford a convenient mode of transferring the public money from place to place without the expense and risk of sending specie, as at present. They should be redeemable at the mint at any time after twenty days from the assay of the bullion. To avoid interference with the exchanges of the country, and consequent inconvenience to the Department, they should only be received for public dues in the vicinity of their place of issue; as those issued at San Francisco on the Pacific coast; those issued at New Orleans at the ports of the Gulf of Mexico, etc. If, however, the present system is continued and the bullion fund maintained, it will be impossible to reduce the balance in the Treasury below twelve millions to carry on the independent treasury.

The Coast Survey on the eastern and western shores of the Republic is reported to be going forward satisfactorily.

Mr. Corwin advises that the Government build no more marine hospitals, but instead, make arrangements with local hospitals for the care of sick and disabled seamen.

Such are the leading points and recommendations of this important document. In point of style it is admirable, lucid, business-like, cogent and comprehensive. It is honorable to the distinguished statesman from whom it emanates. [N. Y. Tribune.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.—*By and with the advice and consent of the Senate*—Thomas M. Foote, of New York, to be charge d'Affaires of the United States at the Court of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, in the place of William Mutlurdy, recalled at his own request.

William Leach Giro, to be Consul of the United States at Alicante, in Spain.

Friedrich Kohlsaat, to be Consul of the United States at Altona, in Denmark, in the place of Anthony Gil, resigned.

Thomas Trenor, to be Consul of the United States, at Valencia, in Spain.

Thomas C. Donn, to be Justice of the Peace for Washington county, District of Columbia, from the 25th inst, when his present commission will expire.

TONNAGE OF THE ATLANTIC STATES.—The following statement of the tonnage of the Atlantic States, from 1825 to 1852 inclusive, accompanies the report of the Secretary of the Treasury:

STATES.	1825	1835	1845	1852
Maine	174,791	282,776	320,060	592,806
Massachusetts	352,412	406,625	524,995	707,766
New Hampshire	24,251	22,780	23,771	24,894
New York	316,940	398,293	625,875	1,134,831
Pennsylvania	74,184	101,447	147,812	237,567
Maryland	146,690	96,593	148,164	206,217
Virginia	57,541	55,862	50,705	72,436
South Carolina	27,256	10,765	19,016	46,735
North Carolina	39,966	39,966	39,862	50,021
Georgia	10,611	9,253	10,140	25,785
Louisiana	29,802	70,405	170,525	208,178
Florida	330	4,432	11,355	10,059
Total tonnage	1,423,112	1,821,940	2,417,002	4,158,440

A BIG TRANSACTION.—A bill is before the Iowa Legislature, authorizing the Commissioners of the Des Moines improvements to contract with Page & Bacon, of St. Louis, for the completion of the works on the Des Moines river. By the terms of this contract the State conveys absolutely to Page & Bacon the remaining lands belonging to the Improvement, amounting to nearly 900,000 acres. Page & Bacon are to pay for this land $1,300,000, ($260,000 each year for five years,) in which time the entire work to Fort Des Moines is to be completed. They are to receive the tolls, water rents, etc., for twenty-five years, and the absolute right of the lands, to be granted and sold at their own prices. No railroad is to be built within ten miles of the Des Moines, and running parallel with it for forty miles. The contractors give a mortgage on the lands for security, and are to keep the works in perfect repair for the period of twenty-five years. [St. Louis Repub.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

In order to complete the publication of "MY NOVEL," by Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, without excluding any part of the "BLEAK HOUSE," by Mr. Dickens, or encroaching unduly upon the variety and general interest of the MAGAZINE, the Publishers add eight pages extra to the present Number, thus very considerably increasing the amount of its reading matter.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE has already reached a regular monthly issue of more than 100,000 Copies, and is still steadily and rapidly increasing. The Publishers have endeavored, by a well-directed use of the abundant resources at their command, to render it the most attractive and most useful Magazine for popular reading in the world; and the extent to which their efforts have been successful is indicated by the fact that it has attained a greater circulation than any similar periodical ever issued.

Special efforts will be made to render it still more interesting and valuable during the present year. In addition to the usual ample and choice selections of Foreign and Domestic Literature, an increased amount of Original Matter, by the ablest American Writers, will be hereafter furnished. The number of Pictorial Embellishment will be increased; still greater variety will be given to its Literary contents; its Editorial and Miscellaneous departments will be still further enlarged and strengthened; special care will be taken to preserve the accuracy, completeness, impartiality and usefulness of its Monthly Record of Current Events; and no labor or expense will be spared to render it in every way, and in all respects, still more worthy of the extraordinary favor with which it has been received.

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CRUSOE-LIFE—ADVENTURES IN THE ISLAND OF JUAN FERNANDEZ By J. Ross Browne. Illustrations—Map of Juan Fernandez; Leaving the Ship; Boat in a Storm; Struck by a Flaw; Shipwrecked Sailor; Juan Fernandez; Crusoe's Castle; Crusoe at Home; Plan of the Convict Cells; The Convict Cells; Chilian Huts; The Walrus; Crusoe's Cave; Relic of Friday; Crusoe's Devotions; The Valley; Dreamland Crusoe; Rescue of Friday; Crusoe Asleep; The Californians in Juan Fernandez; Fishing; Crusoe and his Comrades.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE—By JOHN S. C. ABBOTT. Illustrations, from Drawings by Döpler—Monument in the Place Vendome: The Annexation of Genoa; Ascending the Laudgrafenberg; Napoleon and the Guards; Cavalry Charge; Napoleon at the Tomb of Frederic the Great.

MAKING HAY WHILE THE SUN SHINES. By J. Smythe, Jun.

THE TWO SKULLS.

CAPTAIN BART AND THE SEA FOX. From the German. By E. Robinson.

THE QUEEN OF THE CANARY ISLANDS.

GOOD ADVICE—From Sir Walter Scott.

MY NOVEL; OR, VARIETIES IN ENGLISH LIFE. By Edward Bulwer Lytton. (Concluded.)

THE LIVING AUTHORS OF ENGLAND—James; Bulwer; Disraeli; Dickens; Warren; Macauley; Carlyle; Chalacrs. By Archibald Alison.

BLEAK HOUSE. By Charles Dickens. Chapter XXXIII, Interlopers; XXXIV, A Turn of the Screw; XXXV, Esther's Narrative. Illustrations—The Old Man of the Name of Tulkinghorn; Mr. Smallweed breaks the Pipe of Peace.

CHRISTMAS STORIES. By Charles Dickens. I. The Poor Relation's Story; II. The Child's Story; III. The Grandfather's Story; IV. The Deaf Playmate's Story.

INSTINCT IN A HYENA.

THE OLD SOLDIER'S STORY.

MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.

EDITOR'S DRAWER.

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FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY. Illustrations—Morning Costume and Full Dress; Bonnets; Child's Dress.

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Jun—3t G.

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SPRING SESSION.

The Spring Session of this Institution will open on FIRST MONDAY in January, 1853. The Faculty is full and will act promptly. The expenses per session of five months are:

For Board	$45 00
For Washing	5 00
For Tuition	25 00
For Room Rent and Servant's hire	3 00
Total of College charges	$78 00

The Students occupy rooms in the College building, and furnish their own candles, wood and other conveniences, the cost of which varies from ten to fifteen dollars during the year.

The Faculty of the College take this opportunity of informing its friends and the public, that in future all just and proper means will be used to promote the interests of the Institution.

The Grammar School connected with the College is admirably taught and supervised by Mr S. P. RACE, a Teacher of experience and superior skill.

By order of the Faculty.
December 4, 1852. T. G. RICE, Secretary.

MARION FEMALE SEMINARY,

MARION, PERRY COUNTY, ALABAMA.

Faculty.

REV. JAMES K. ARMSTRONG, A. M., Principal, and Professor of Moral, Mental and Natural Sciences.

MR. U. DAN DAVIS, Professor of Vocal Music, Piano and Harp.

MR. NICOLA MASSARI, Professor of Drawing and Painting, of the French and German Languages, and Instruction on Guitar.

MISS M. L. THOMPSON, English.
MISS M. J. BONDURANT, English.
MISS INDIANA BLAND, English.
Miss ——, Music.
MRS. REBECCA CLARKE, Matron and Nurse.

A commodious and splendid brick edifice has just been completed—ninety-seven by forty-seven feet, three stories—which for stability, convenience of arrangement, and for number, size and comfort of private and school rooms, is not surpassed by any similar one in the country. The Principal resides in the building, and with his lady and competent female assistance, superintends the Boarding Department. A lady will reside in the Seminary, who faithfully discharges the duties of Matron, Nurse and Governess, so that at all times, pupils will find the comforts, kindness and attentions of home. The Principal, with the aid of female teachers, who also live in the Seminary, diligently guard and form their morals, manners and habits of the pupils. Being under his charge at all times, they are constantly exercised in such a wholesome system of regulations, respecting neatness, order, punctuality, economy and regularity, calculated to give a safe and vigorous development to character. The appliances of home and family are not removed by this arrangement, but perpetuated and strengthened.

The ensuing scholastic year will commence on Thursday the 23d of September, 1852. Pupils can enter at any time during the year, chargeable from the time of entrance. No deduction will be made but by special arrangement with the Principal.

Boarders study at night under a teacher. They are required to retire 9 o'clock at night, and rise early in the morning at a given signal, and to take frequent and wholesome exercise.

Private rooms are large, conveniently and comfortably furnished. Pupils are required to keep their wardrobes and prints apart from each other, and in neatness and order. A proper officer weekly takes charge of their clothing, inspects its condition, and every Saturday morning instructs them in plain sewing and necessary repairs of clothing. Every article of clothing must be marked with the owner's name.

Bi-monthly reports are sent to patrons, which are a faithful showing of the scholarship and deportment of pupils.

Pupils are not allowed to attend parties, balls, dancing classes, or any amusement calculated to interfere with their studies.

Visitors are not received by pupils, except with suitable introduction to the Principal from patrons.

The Principal must have certain information respecting every correspondent. Pupils are required to attend Church and Sunday School on Sabbath.

No accounts will be opened in Marion but with the expressed permission of patrons. When articles are to be purchased, the lady of the Principal must approve the purchase (who superintends their trading), and thus expenditures will be controlled. Patrons should anticipate and supply the wants of pupils as far as is practicable.

Dental operations will not be performed but by special permission from patrons.

Patrons are earnestly requested to encourage *economy* in all the expenditures of pupils—*clothing, pocket money and jewelry.*

The institution has graduated forty-four young ladies since its organization, and arrangements are being made for furnishing, improving and increasing its Library, Apparatus, Cabinet and Literature.

The Professors of Music, Drawing, Painting and Modern Languages have been engaged in this institution for the last *five years*, with decided acceptability—are superior Musicians and splendid performers on Piano, Harp, Guitar, Organ, Melodeon, Violin, etc., and highly accomplished in other departments.

As to rates of Board and Tuition, $147 will pay the Board, Tuition and incidental fees of a Young Lady for the whole year in the collegiate course; $117 will embrace French and Latin; $227 the above, with Music on Guitar; $257 Music on the Piano, French, Latin and Board, regular course, etc. Books, Stationery, Music, etc., are furnished by the Principal at reduced rates.

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One-half the Board and Tuition is due in advance.

For further particulars, or catalogues, apply to

sept 18 5m J. K. ARMSTRONG, Principal.

MRS. READ'S SEMINARY,

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This Institution commenced its present session on the 27th of September, 1852, and by a liberal supply of talented teachers, is prepared to add pupils committed to its care, in acquiring a thorough and accomplished education.

Especial and kind care is bestowed on children in the preparatory Department. In the higher Departments, no effort is wanting which can advance the interests of the student.

Pupils admitted at any time and charged from the time of entrance to the close of the session.

No pupils are received except with the understanding that they are to remain until the session in which they enter is closed, which will be after the annual examination in July.

Expenses per session of ten months, for board, lodging, washing, and English tuition.....$200 00
Music, on Piano, with use of instrument.....70 00
French Language.....30 00

Latin, Spanish, Italian, with drawing, painting, etc., are extra charges.

For further particulars apply to
Jan20 M. W. READ, Principal.

CENTENARY INSTITUTE.

SUMMERFIELD, DALLAS COUNTY, ALA.

THE Exercises of the Tenth Session of this Institute will commence on the First Monday of October next, under the control and direction of the following named gentlemen and ladies, who compose the Faculty:

REV. A. H. MITCHELL, D. D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science.

REV. ELI HUBBARD, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages.

MR. THOS. C. BRAGG, Professor of Mathematics and Chemistry.

REV. T. V. RAMSEY, Professor of English Literature.

MISS JULIA G. TOWLES, Teacher of English Branches.

MISS MARY S. GARRETT, Teacher of the Preparatory Class.

MONS. JULES BRADY, member of the Royal Academy of Paris, Principal of the Musical Department, and Professor of French.

MRS. LUCINDA FERGUSON, Assistant.

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FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

Preparatory Class	25 00
Collegiate Department	40 00

Extra Charges.

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Use of Piano	5 00
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French Language	25 00

Each student will be charged two dollars per year for the purpose of furnishing wood and water and for other necessary attention to the school rooms.

One-half of the Tuition Fee is payable in advance, the other half at the close of the session.

BOARDING.

Board can be obtained in the village and its immediate vicinity, in the best of families, at from ten to twelve dollars a month, including washing, fuel, lights, etc.—half payable in advance, the other half at the end of the term. Should parents be unable to accompany their children to the Institute they need not hesitate about sending them on account of boarding, as the President of the Institute will carefully see to it that they are provided with good boarding houses.

Parents are requested to send their children in time for them to be ready to enter upon their studies the first day of the session. This is highly important as the pupils will experience, through the whole course, the benefit of beginning with their classes.

The healthy location of this

New-Orleans Christian Advocate.

Publishing Committee of Louisiana Conference, { J. C. KEENER, L. PARKER, J. B. WALKER.

H. N. McTYEIRE, Editor

J. HAMILTON, D. D., T. W. DOUGAN, W. MURRAH, } Publishing Committee of Alabama Conference.

VOLUME III. NUMBER 2. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1853. WHOLE NUMBER, 106.

LIFE'S HARVEST.... By Wm. Edward Knowles.

Ho, reapers of Life's Harvest,
Why stand with rested blade,
Until the night draws round thee,
And day begins to fade?
Why stand ye idle, waiting
For reapers more to come?—
The golden morn is passing—
Why sit ye idle, dumb?
Thrust in your sharpen'd sickle,
And gather in the grain;
The night is fast approaching,
And soon will come again.

Thy Master calls for reapers,
And shall he call in vain?—
Shall sheaves lie there ungathered,
And waste upon the plain?
Come down from hill and mountain,
In morning's ruddy glow
Nor wait until the dint
Points to the noon below.
And come with the strong sinew,
Nor faint in heat or cold;
And pause not till the evening
Draws round its wealth of gold.

And mount the crumbling watch-towers,
And herald on the truth;
Preach out the golden precepts
To wild and wayward youth.
Mount up the heights of Wisdom,
And crush each error low:
Keep back no words of knowledge
That human hearts should know.
Be faithful to thy mission,
In service of thy Lord;
And then a golden chaplet
Shall be thy just reward.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

[Special Correspondence of the Advocate.]

LONDON, January 6, 1853.

On Thursday night, Dec. 16, or rather at half past three o'clock, on Friday morning, the debate on the Budget of the Derby Ministry, terminated by an adverse vote. And the Ministry, who had staked their existence on this vote, were conclusively defeated. The number of members who voted was full—being the fullest house which had been known for very many years, and the majority was nineteen. Though this vote extinguished the late Government, yet it showed the great strength of their party. Three hundred and five voted with them; a compact and united body. Opposed to them were many parties. It is remarkable, too, that of the English and Scotch members, a decided majority was with the late Ministry, the ultimate majority being considerably less in number than the corps of rampant ultramontane Irish Papists—the Pope's *brass band*, as it has been called—who, to a man, voted against the Government. And if the measures proposed by Mr. D'Israeli had not included one proposal, the, effect of which would have been partially, and only partially, to extend to Ireland the income-tax which is imposed on the rest of the Kingdom, it is possible that the Derby Ministry would have been still in office.

Yet, even if they had, for a while longer retained office, it is scarcely to be supposed that they could have carried through, unmodified, the proposals of their budget, universally and intensely odious as they were to all the lower section of the middle class, whether in town or country, and to the commercial and manufacturing interest. To double the house-tax in area and in amount, without any graduation of charges, and to extend still farther the range of the income-tax, these were intolerable propositions, and such as the second repeal of the malt-tax (intended as a bonus to the agricultural interest) and the removal of navigation-charges could not countervail. The budget must have been essentially modified in committee, even if the party support had carried it, in the first stage, through the Commons.

However, the Country-Party is out. They have had a brief, and not an unsuccessful tenure of office. But such were their antecedents, that it was quite impossible, under a free-trade system, and amid the present tendencies of the age, that they should retain office. They began their career with the election motto of "Protestanism and Protection." The latter they have disguisedly thrown overboard. The former they have everywhere betrayed. In Florence, at Vienna, and in Rome, they have alike degraded the Protestant and British name. They have suffered British gentlemen to be insulted and outraged, Christian Ministers to be mal-treated and causelessly and cruelly expelled, without adequate or without any redress, and even without a firm and dignified remonstrance, while they have stooped to court and cosset with the Popish Potentate, by the back-stairs entrance, at Rome itself. And of what sort is the government which succeeds them? Of its *Protestantism* much cannot be said. When the Earl of Aberdeen was last in office, he offended and disheartened all earnest Protestants by his tameness in the case of Tahiti. France inflicted the fearful wrong in the face of heaven and earth, but Britain seemed to connive at that wrong. Britain herself, too, was insulted, and for that insult only tardy reparation was obtained; nor do the names of Graham and Gladstone at all add to the public confidence in this point. Aberdeen, Graham and Gladstone, all three, opposed the "Ecclesiastical Titles Bill." They can hardly, however, be worse Protestants in public than the Earl of Malmesbury, the late Foreign Secretary, while, in private, Aberdeen and Gladstone, at any rate, have a reputation for sincere religiousness, such as was never, I believe, coupled with the name of Malmesbury.

In general, the present Ministry may be described as one of transcendent political and parliamentary experience and ability. Such a cabinet was never known before; yet the only one which in this respect could approach it, and which was known at the time, (the beginning of the present century) as the Ministry of all the talents, had but a brief and inglorious tenure of office; and, I confess, I cannot but think there is some reason to fear from the want of internal consistency and harmony a similar result for the present Ministry. Russell and Palmerston, will they so soon, after recent ruptures, work smoothly together, transposed as they are to each other's offices! Does not this very transposition imply a reflection on Palmerston's foreign management, when last in office? Can the conservative and High-Church Gladstone, a member of the Carlton Club, be brought to harmonize with Sir W. Molesworth, the editor of *Hobbes's* works, a free-thinking, latitudinarian, and a theoretic republican? Similar questions might be asked about other members of the ministry. No doubt, on all principal points, most of the great leaders, whether they have called themselves conservative whigs, or liberal conservatives, may agree, though Gladstone has certain strongly held crotches in which he differs from some others of the Cabinet: but it is evident that the Ministry includes more heterogeneous materials and personal oppositions than is at all desirable. So heterogeneous, however, is the majority by which the late Ministry were expelled, that a heterogeneous opposition Ministry is almost a necessity. No doubt the extreme radical section will give the Ministry a general support, but the Irish band can at any time by coalescing with the ousted party, secure the defeat of Government. Mr. Bernal Osborne, one of the most effective of the Radical debaters, is neutralized, so far as his satirical opposition or criticism is concerned, by his having accepted a post under Government.

From the present Government some extension of the suffrage may certainly be expected, while they announce, as one of their intended projects, a scheme of national education. But as to national education, how can Lord John Russell and Lord Lansdown, the friends of Nonconformists, and the particular supporters of Wesleyan Education, Lord Aberdeen, an elder of the Established Kirk of Scotland, Mr. Gladstone, the Puseyite Episcopalian, and Sir W. Molesworth, the anti-State-and-Church man, and the advocate of merely secular education, be brought to coalesce.

The late Ministry did not leave office in a dignified or conciliatory way. The reply of D'Israeli, on the Budget Debate, was most defiant and sarcastic; the farewell address of Lord Derby, in the House of Peers, was acrimonious and invidious in tone, and unjust in its imputations. The late Ministry did not fall through any conspiracy on the part of their opponents, but from the character of their own measures. From the opposition at large they experienced as favorable a hearing as has probably been accorded, in similar circumstances to any ministry. D'Israeli, however, has greatly advanced his former high reputation, and in his Chancellorship, so uncongenial as the office might have been and was deemed, has evinced an amazing power of application and versatility of genius. Sir J. Parkington, also, has proved himself to be far more than a mere active country member: he has discharged the important functions of Colonial Secretary with credit to himself and advantage to his country. Just let me add, in conclusion, on this head, that the present Ministry is a fusion of Peelites, Whigs, and a few able Radicals. Frederick Peel, the second son, as I believe, of the late great Minister, has accepted office as one of the Under Secretaries of State. The Government will enjoy an unexampled unanimity of press-support—the Times, Morning Chronicle, (Peelite,) Globe and Observer, (Whig,) being all in its favor.

The Kaffir war, it now seems tolerably certain, is at length virtually extinct. But what arrangements will be made with the native tribes, or how the defence of the frontiers will be provided for, remains yet to be seen.

The Birmese war languishes under the conduct of sexagenarian or septuagenarian generals and admirals. General Godwin, it is said, is, or is to be, recalled. High time, indeed, to recall him; especially if it is true, as alleged, that he ignores the advantages of steam in modern warfare, and insists upon managing every thing as he saw it done twenty-five years ago in the former Birmese war.

An enormous and unprecedented amount of gold is in the Bank of England: more than fabulous amounts are still arriving, week by week, in London. Emigrants, also, still pour across to Australia.

Trade here is very good; but the prodigious floods, and tropical tempests, have put a stop to agricultural labor in very many places, and destroyed an immense quantity of property, both by land and by water. But for free-trade, corn and bread-stuffs would be now very dead. Every river valley in South Britain, and in Ireland, would appear to have been inundated, and by the tempests immense cotton factories have even been thrown down, and a railway train blown over!

On the Continent matters remain very much in *statu quo*. The Austrian Emperor has visited Berlin, a memorable and unprecedented event. This is said to be only an index of the close union and settled concert which now subsists between the Rulers of Austria and Prussia in regard to Continental politics, and especially in respect to France. The concentration of the French Imperial Power, in the hands of Louis Napoleon, a fatalist, who believes himself *destined* to restore the fortunes of the French Empire, and who holds all the traditions and manners of his Uncle's imperial policy, creates, in most thoughtful minds, apprehensions in regard to the future peace of Europe. It is thought, too, by many that the necessities of Napoleon's position may compel him to undertake war in order to satisfy the Army, by which his power has been gained and must be maintained.

In Vienna an act of military oppression has been perpetrated, in the violent seizure and igneminious treatment, on mere, and as it has proved, unfounded suspicion of the correspondent of the Morning Chronicle—a pitch of tyranny to which Louis Napoleon has never been provoked even by all the lashings of the British press—which has created a great sensation in this country. Explanations and reparation will no doubt be required, and the affair must come before Parliament. The press as you may suppose, is up in arms at such an outrage. But it is reported (whether truly or not) that our Ambassador at Vienna, the Earl of Westmoreland, has shown in this matter the same unworthy tameness as in the disgraceful case of the expulsion from Pesth of the Free-Church Missionaries.

In Methodist affairs there is nothing special to report. The great financial meeting is to be held in February. I must try to send you a special letter in reference to it. My next will be too early for it.

N. Y.

POSTERIPT:

I really hardly know whether I am bound to take any notice of a contradiction to a statement I had made concerning the late editor of the Wesleyan Times, which was published in one of your numbers last to hand. Certainly, in this country, I should think it a degradation to be at the trouble of defending myself from any contradiction proceeding from the leaders and organs of that party. I have nothing to retract in regard to the unfortunate and guilty instrument to whom I have referred. I *under-stated* the report which has been everywhere current, among Reformers, as well as the adherents of the Conference, and which I never heard contradicted, or even doubted of, in any circle. I have only to ask: *Why* did the person in question give up the editorship of the anti-Wesleyan organ? *Why*, at the same time, did his name disappear, not only from the "Reform Secretariat," but from all public connection with the Reform movement? *Why* did he so absolutely, and so suddenly, disappear from everybody's knowledge, so that no trace of him could be heard of, and even the friends of his wife's family were as much in the dark, as to his *habitat*, as every one else? *Why* was the report allowed, soon afterwards, to become current, and *never* contradicted, that he had gone abroad? Will his late co-Secretaries say *where he is now?* and why his practical talents, if employed at all in the work of Reform, are working in the midst of an impenetrable secrecy? Why is his fluent oratory never heard at Reform Meetings? At any rate, if he has never left the country, he has never shown his face in open day. He may have left it for a time, and returned since. But since he so suddenly absconded, he has never been heard of here. His talents were, perhaps, of too useful and congenial a character to be lost to the Reform cause, and he *may* be doing his old work now in the dark, as it is fit it should be done, and in this way, possibly, he may have compounded for his dues to the Reform Fund. But I must have better authority than that of Mr. Harrison's late co-Secretaries, before I disbelieve a statement, so universally credited, reported to me on such safe authority, and so entirely uncontradicted at the time, as that the late editor of the Wesleyan Times, and co-Secretary of the Reform Committee, at the time he disappeared from all public cognizance, was discreditably involved in pecuniary liabilities, both to the Reform Fund, to Mr. Hay, the Reporter, and in other ways. Some day the particulars of this matter may become history, and I may be able, if it is needful, to give you evidence on the subject.

In conclusion let me refer you, Mr. Editor, for I will not weary your readers, nor degrade myself, by dwelling at length on such a matter of digression as this, to an article in the Wesleyan Times, for October 18, 1852, headed "Journalists Lying Abroad for the Clique," in evidence of the sort of party represented by the men who have contradicted my statement. That article abundantly proves that the present editor of the Wesleyan Times, the official colleague of the men who have addressed you, and the impersonation of the whole party, is capable of the most deliberate fabrication. Though he accuses me of "lying for the clique," yet, with glaring inconsistency, he charges me with "making a concealed attack on the most venerable member" of that very clique, meaning thereby Dr. Bunting; at the same time the very writer, who, only last Conference, in the most heartless and brutal manner mocked and caricatured the infirmities of that aged and truly "venerable" minister, and *invented* for his mouth a low and ill-phrased speech, which Doctor Bunting never uttered, and never *could* have uttered, interpolating, to pass current the lie, a sentence here and there from the true report of the Doctor's speech, as he, the editor of a journal which has been accustomed, in the foulest phrase, to impute to Dr. Bunting embezzlement, chicanery and tyranny, as his ordinary characteristics—has the audacity to say that "in us, that eminent individual must at any rate acknowledge a manly and open foe." In what style I have ever spoken of Dr. Bunting your readers know. Whilst I claim the right of criticising his public position with a respectful freedom, never have I penned one word inconsistent with that veneration of his character, and that high estimate of his services to Methodism, which I have ever felt. In the same article the voracious journalist represents me as saying of *myself*, what I expressly and restrictively said of "such men as our President of the year, as Dr. Beecham, and Mr. Bomas!" But you may judge of the truth and spirit of the whole, by the following extracts:

"The channels through which these false and malicious reports are set afloat, are selected with admirable discrimination. We do not find the weak inventions of the Clique abusing the patience of the men of Massachusetts, where liberty, both civil and religious, is something more than a theory. It is to the South, that the newest form of priestcraft, in Europe, looks for sympathetic audience. The readers of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" will well appreciate the motives which have induced the Conference Clique to choose the *New Orleans Christian Advocate* as a means of communication with their American brethren. Among the slave-owning ministers and churches, of Louisiana, they might reasonably expect to meet with indulgent consideration from congenial minds."

And, now, for the future, I decline to take any notice of whatever contradictions may issue from such a quarter. It is clear, however, that your correspondent's letters *tell*, even in England!

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

EXPERIMENTAL RELIGION.

Mr. Editor—I have been reading for a few days past the writings of Alexander Campbell, and Southey's Life of Wesley. I have been struck with the skepticism with which both these authors treat the matter of experimental religion; albeit the one is founding a religious sect, as he says, on primitive principles, and the other is writing the life of one whom he acknowledges a saint. May not the one be considered the exponent of a large portion of the religious sentiment in this country, and the other of the Episcopal Church in England—perhaps, to a large extent in American also?

These two, for the sake of convenience, may be assumed, then, as the representatives of two distorted extremes—formalism and good works—both meeting in opposition to the work of Grace in the human heart. Here is high Church on the one hand, and *no* Church on the other. How important the position, then, occupied by those Christians, who consider conviction and conversion as real facts, and not as mere illusions. Alas! I find even Coleridge and Isaac Taylor out of the way on this vital point.

Coleridge, in speaking of the powerful conversion, and clear account, of Thomas Walsh, complains of obscurity, [See Life of Wesley, Vol. 2, p. 130, Note.] and Isaac Taylor calls Mr. Wesley "a regenerate man," long before the period to which he assigned his own conversion, and says: "if he was not, then many, who adorn Church history for a full thousand years, were not Christians." [Wesley and Methodism, p. 36.] Is the conversion of the soul to God, then, something different from a mere change of opinion—however radical and correct this change of *opinion* may be—and from a change in the life of the subject, or is it not? We propose, for a few moments, to urge the affirmative of this question, and trust that the importance of the subject may give weight to what is said.

That the tendency of human nature has ever been to stop in this change of sentiment, or change of life at best, stands forth upon every page of religious history. But that all men, who have ever become remarkable for true piety, have not remained satisfied with this, simply, but have attained to a higher and deeper state of experience, is equally the truth of their history. Neither have these been confined to any age or sect. It is alike the testimony of St. Paul, Martin Luther, John Bunyan, John Wesley, and Jonathan Edwards, together with hosts of inferior names. These were all alive without the Law once, were all slain by sin taking occasion by the Law; and were all justified at last by Faith, and became new creatures in Christ Jesus. The opponents of this supernatural conversion, seem to consider it as the workings of a diseased mind.

But we ask are not the thoughts suggested to the mind by religion, and the influences which accompany them, sufficient to produce these extraordinary results? The shortness of life, the vastness of eternity; the depravity of man, the holiness of God; the rigors of the Law, the "mystery" of the Gospel; are not these sufficient to stir the soul to its inmost depths? They are not, indeed, as long as the soul continues in its natural state; and that is the reason why the worldly-wise have misunderstood it; but when the powerful *influence* of the Holy Spirit is brought to bear, and the mind of the sinner is made to realize these tremendous truths, no wonder there should be powerful emotion, and powerful action!

No wonder that the guilty sinner, suspended as he feels himself to be, over endless destruction, should cry out with heart-breaking emphasis: "Men and brethren what must I do to be saved!" And no wonder that when he lays hold upon Christ and finds not only safety in his wounds, but an actual new creation within his soul, he should "rejoice with joy, unspeakable, and full of glory." The only marvel is, that this is not more frequently the case in our day under the sound of the Gospel. If some part of the fault does not lie at the door of the Minister it is well for him.

The circumstance that has brought most discredit upon the kind of conversion which prevails in Revivals, is the suddenness of the approach, and the short continuance of those feelings. The first may be accounted for in the character of persons generally affected: those who have not, hitherto, been intimate with the doctrines of religion. The second results, partly, from the same cause, but principally from the negligence of the converts. We should maintain on the one hand, that conversion may be speedy or slow, in proportion to previous habits of the individual and surrounding circumstances; and on the other, that our experience of religion is not to cease from the hour of conversion, but to continue, to deepen, to brighten, till the whole of our character is made alive in the image of God. We contend not for the mode of transition, it may be long or short, easy or violent; but we earnestly insist for the thing itself—the change of heart, the change or translation from darkness to light; and for the continuance of this change, and for a growth in Grace, and an ever-increasing knowledge of the things of God.

ALPHA.

Oak Grove, Alabama, Jan. 27, 1853.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

REPORT

Of the Ladies Bible Society, of the First and Third Municipalities—now the Second and Third Districts.

The Executive Committee, of the "Ladies Bible Society, of the First and Third Municipalities," in accordance with the requirements of their Constitution, respectfully submit to the Society the report of their proceedings during the year 1852:

At a meeting of the Committee, held March 10, the field of our operations was, as far as practicable, marked off into districts, of which one was assigned to each member of the Committee, who was expected to call upon the various families resident therein for contributions to the funds of this Society. Some of those elected as managers at the last annual meeting, have declined to act in that capacity, and the districts assigned to them have thus remained unvisited. Other members of the Committee have, owing to various causes, but partially explored their portions of the field; and in those districts, which have been most faithfully visited, but few have been found disposed to contribute pecuniary aid to the furtherance of the objects of our Society. Only $82 95 have been received into the Treasury since the last annual meeting.

But whilst in the review at their own efforts, the Committee can only regret that no more efficient service has been rendered, and that no more important results have been produced, they discover a brighter side to the picture as they listen to the reports of those who have been engaged in the distribution of those invaluable treasures, which the funds of our Association have provided.

One colporteur informs us that he has supplied more than sixty families, in our midst, with Bibles during the past year. At one time he gave a Bible to a Spaniard, who was ignorant of its contents, and who, actuated by curiosity, desired to examine the revealed will of God. The perusal of the Scriptures awakened a desire to receive religious books, which was gratified. He was thus led to renounce the errors of Romanism, and to yield his belief to the doctrines of a pure Christianity, and we trust, that having given an intellectual assent to the truth, he may be led to possess that faith, without which "it is impossible to please God."

A German woman expressed a wish to receive a copy of the Bible in her own language. Her daughter, having obtained one of the English version at the Sabbath School, had related to her mother some of the interesting narratives contained in the Holy Book, and the parent desired to read, in her own tongue, the wonderful words which the child could but imperfectly translate to her.

Two German colporteurs have been employed in the work of distributing Bibles, within our limits, for some time past. One of them is conversant with the various languages of Northern Europe, and can thus accompany his proffer of the Book of Life, with words of counsel, and expressions of sympathy, which may reach the understanding and heart of the stranger from a distant land.

Through the efforts of these laborers three hundred and forty families have been supplied with the Word of God. More than forty persons in one neighborhood have, through their instrumentality, been led earnestly to search the Scriptures, and now assemble together for the purpose of learning the will, and imploring the guidance of Him of whom these Scriptures "testify."

The agent of the S. W. Bible Society says that the good work among the German Catholics, in the Second District, "still continues and spreads silently. Many seem willing to receive the truth; some attend prayer meetings; and we hope God by his Spirit is working a saving change in their hearts." He adds: "Some foreigners, from Roman Catholic countries, have received Bibles with great joy."

A small number of Bibles and Testaments have been distributed by members of our Committee.

One of our number reports that she was directed by one, to whom she had sold an English Bible, "to the chamber of a sick and dying mother." There, at the request of the invalid, she read the words of Inspiration to her, and to her sorrowing daughters, and gave them a Bible, "which they seemed to receive as a precious gift." From the same lady the proprietor of a coffee-house, who was unable to read, purchased both a Bible and a Testament for his daughter, that from her lips he might learn the truths which he was unable to study for himself.

While the Committee feel that their feeble efforts have not been without some encouraging results, they cannot but express the hope, that the history of the coming year may give evidence of greater zeal and more efficient action on the part of those who may be called to engage in this work.

The peculiar character of the field we occupy, furnishes a strong motive for activity and perseverance in the prosecution of the objects of this Society. We have among our population the representatives of all European countries. Led by various motives, there have come among us the hardy sons of the rough climes of the North, and those whose early years have been spent beneath the kinder skies of France and Italy, or among the "vine-clad hills" of Spain. Though born amidst such different scenes, and educated under such various influences, they are all fellow travelers to the grave and to eternity; all have sinned, and for all has one atoning sacrifice been made. But most of these have never listened to the story of Redemption, or if they have heard of Bethlehem and Calvary, the reality has been so blended with fable, that their minds have failed to discern the truth. Shall we not, then, be more diligent in our endeavors to furnish them with that volume, which will tell them of "the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world?"

And may He, who can control all hearts, dispose many more of those who reside in these districts to contribute personal effort, and pecuniary aid, to this work.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

PLEASE READ.

On looking over matters in Jackson, Miss., I find some things of startling import, to which I invite the particular attention of the ministers and members of the Mississippi Conference, in hope of producing a brighter shade in the picture, so far as Methodism is concerned.

Here there are institutions of learning—institutions of promise and merit, and far be the thought from the writer to speak otherwise—but the question is are our children to be sent to them, and compelled to attend the service of *the Church?*

Will Episcopalians send their children to our Colleges, and allow us to compel them to attend the service of the Methodist Church? They will not, for one moment, indulge in the thought: then, why should we violate, by undue charity, the best of rules—"Religious consistency?"

Nor is this all. There is not so much as a one-day school under the guidance of a Methodist teacher in the city. The children of our membership, in consequence of this, and other causes not necessary to mention, go with their teachers, and of course worship as they worship, and where they worship. Just think of it; the daughters or sons of Methodist Ministers are at these institutions, and according to custom hear, from Sabbath to Sabbath, doctrines preached which plainly declare that their fathers have no more authority to *preach*, or *baptize*, than a negro has to execute the functions of the Governor of the State! Self-respect, it would seem to me, apart from the appeal of abused profession, ought to influence all such to adopt a more excellent way. Add to these considerations the thought that the very ashes of the holy Wesley, and the records of revivals, are occasionally disrespectfully spoken of; and the Church of our choice may well blush at the conduct of her people! Is there one Episcopal Minister, or member, in the land, however lost to self-respect and regard for *the Church*, would permit his son or daughter to go to a Methodist school under such circumstances! Not one! If our members, and some of our Ministers, are determined to make *Papists* and *Episcopalians* of their sons and daughters, they ought to come out at once, and let our faithful Ministers know what they may look for, so that they may not run in vain, nor labor in vain, in certain quarters.

The Methodists in Jackson, and those who patronize the schools in Jackson, from a distance, are very much to blame in reference to these things. If our children were allowed to go to our Sabbath School, and to worship at our Church, we could afford to be silent in hope of a better prospect, but as they are not, language cannot present the feelings of the writer respecting the matter of complaint.

Do not our people see, unless they are under a delusion, that Papists and Episcopalians are determined on the education of our children? Why? That they may proselyte them. Does not the land abound with alarming results from this policy? It will be found any thing but pleasing to see a daughter embrace the doctrine of *the Key* of St. Peter, or the idea of *the Church*; for then she will look on her father and mother as occupying an unconvenanted relation to God, on account of being a *Methodist heretic*.

But why do I so talk? Does not the idea of a strict school, kept by a Papist or Puseyite, offer a *king-cure* for all the evil? "Verily," says the mother, "our daughter will be safe: the young men will neither be allowed to visit, nor write letters." Well, let us construct a Methodist school, according to the mother's view, and what then? Simply this: "No objection, says that the school is too strict; it creates a dislike to learning in the minds of the girls on this account." And so some of our people and Ministers move. Shame! shame!!

Now, if Democrats and Whigs were so to act, how long would they exist as distinct bodies? Just about as long as a galloping consumption would take to end life. Well did the Savior say, "that the children of this generation are wiser than the children of light."

Suffer me to ask all the people of the land a few questions: Do not Papists and Puseyites most positively affirm, that Ministers of dissenting Churches have no right—the law of the State to the contrary—to administer the sacraments of the household of Faith? Are they not, in view of this, in open conflict with the Constitution and law of every State in the Union? Provided they gain a majority in any State, will they allow that which they condemn? By no means. What then? Of course, shape the laws according to their judgments. See ye, then, to these things in time, or the curse under which other lands groan will, sooner or later, overtake us!

Would it not be well if some—yea, all of our editors—would press these questions on their attention, demanding an answer?

I beg leave to ask some of the young Ministers of the Conferences, where is the authority for saying, "I would as soon marry out of the Church as in it, provided, I could be pleased!" Need any be surprised that sons and daughters are sent to schools, as above stated, when this unscriptural sentiment prevails? Verily, the Church will soon, under such a state of things, need another Wesley to bring her back to the plain letter of the Word of God—leaving out of the question its spirit!

JUSTICE.

The New Hampshire Religious Test.—It is doubted whether a convention to remove the religious test in New Hampshire can be called before 1877, as the Constitution of that State provides that amendments shall be proposed to the people every seven years after holding a previous Convention. The last Convention was held in 1850, and many able lawyers contend there is no authority to call another till 1857. In view of this diversity of opinion the friends of reform are afraid to urge the call of the Convention at present.

[For N. O. Christian Advocate.

REASONS

Why Protestants should not Send their Children to Roman Catholic Schools.

I have been much astonished, and not a little mortified to see a disposition, on the part of some Protestants, to build up Roman Catholic institutions, to the neglect of their own, by sending their children to them. Surely they have forgotten, or else never knew the faith for which Luther and the other Reformers contended. They have failed to instruct themselves in the history of Romanism, or to contemplate its influence upon those countries where it has held sway.

I was in company with a Protestant family a few days since, when the lady said, in speaking of a promising son, "I have asked Mr.——, alluding to her husband, to send L—— to the Jesuit College." Well, I replied, why do you send him there? "Because it is the best school I know of. Col. C—— says he has examined the various Institutions of the country, and he can find none equal to it, and Col. C—— is a learned man, and a very good judge." I asked her if Col. C—— had examined certain Institutions, calling them by name. She thought, perhaps, he had not. Thus, you discover, that this Protestant lady was ready to post off her son to a Jesuit School because, forsooth, a certain gentleman, not a religious man, and not the best judge in the world, happens to recommend it. I am confident that this gentleman has never given himself the trouble, even, to inquire after one of our Colleges, either in regard to the competency of the teachers, or the thoroughness of their course of instruction. He would likely feel himself insulted if called on to patronize one of them. Yet these are the individuals who influence Protestant parents to pass by and depreciate their own institutions, to encourage and foster Roman Catholic institutions. If the latter Institutions are so much superior, where are the evidences in the scholarship of those they have educated? I have known several who have been instructed in Jesuit Schools, but I have never been unable to discover in them any thing remarkable in point of accomplishment or learning. Really, it is difficult to find a superior scholar among such; I mean, especially, those who have of late years been under Jesuit instruction. It is said that many of the priests are educated men; so they may be: but it should be also added, that many of them are very ignorant men. The streets of Rome are to-day thronged with hundreds of priests of the poorest intelligence and sensitivntion. But they are not confined to Rome; they are scattered throughout our own country. Of course there are many who are classically learned, but these are, almost without exception, foreigners, and poorly suited for the education of American youths. The system of Jesuitism is a system of slavery. Loyola, its founder, from his military life learned implicit obedience to superior power, and he impressed it upon his society, making it a pure monarchy. The General of the Order is the despot; to him all are amenable, and he holds in his power the decisions of every case connected with the Order. He is omnipotent in the regulation of its affairs. Every member yields up the right of self-disposal, and becomes his tool—to work where and in any way he may direct.

Each member is bound to obey his Superior without question or complaint. Should he say to him: Go to the North Pole! he would have to try and find it! 'Tis said that so implicit is the obedience rendered, that should an order arrive while a brother was engaged in writing, he is to stop, though in the middle of a word, rather than delay for a moment obedience to the will of the Superior. No Government on earth has ever established such a complete system of espionage. They worm themselves into society and possess themselves of its secrets. They have peculiar skill in counterfeiting friendship for others, so as to get hold of all that is worth knowing about them. Those who unite with them have to lay bare their conscience to their Superior, making known their inmost thoughts—sins and inclinations. You must allow an entire dissection of soul. The espionage alluded to does not simply extend to those without, but is practiced within their own inclosures. They are set as spies upon each other, and are expected to make known whatever of importance they may discover, and this is transmitted to the General, who has it registered. By this means he is kept informed of every thing which may serve to aid him in the management of the Order. He knows the capabilities of each member; what they can do, and what they can suffer, in the furtherance of his designs. He is the grand depository of all the secrets, small and great, of the Order.

It is astonishing to see how untiringly they consult its interests. Doctor Alexander says: "There is not a Jesuit who may not say, like the wicked Spirit in Scripture, 'My name is Legion.' Never did Republican love his country, as every Jesuit loves his Society; the very lowest of its members interests himself in it—of which he thinks some rays reflect upon himself. They are all at once put in action by the single spring which one man directs at pleasure; and it is not without reason that they have been defined, 'a naked sword, the hilt of which is at Rome!'"

To carry forward their interests every thing must give way. No matter what the means, so the end is attained; for the latter sanctifies the former. Oaths and obligations must not be permitted to weigh a feather when the principles of Jesuitism are to be advanced. Yes, before these let human sufferings—the ties of relationship—solemn pledges—be as nothing!

Such is the system of Jesuitism; a system as corrupt as can well be conceived; yet Protestants, by sending their children to its schools, are upholding it and strengthening its influence. How many Protestants are led away from the Religion of parents, and learn to look upon it as contemptible and worthless! Some even imagine that there is no danger;

children are too well Protestantized to be drawn away; but, alas! too many have learned, when there was no remedy, their want of foresight.

A certain gentleman, and a Protestant in faith, sent his daughter to one these institutions, under the belief that she would suffer no change in her religious views, but to his astonishment and mortification she renounced Protestanism and came out a confirmed, and it is to be feared, an incurable Romanist. She was devotedly attached to the services and doctrines of that Church, as though she had been raised in Rome itself. That gentleman has other children, and it is said that he is in dread lest they should adopt this same faith. So much for believing that there is no danger. Why, it is the object of those in the Romish Church to bring as many into it as possible; for this they build their institutions. They crave the youth of the land, that they may work upon their tender minds and mould them after their liking. Especially do they seek those children that are likely to have an influence in society, either from their possession of talents or wealth.

In conclusion let me say to Protestants, patronize your own institutions of learning, if you wish the happiness of your children and country.

OBSERVER.

MONTGOMERY, January 20, 1853.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $1 50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, February 12.

☞ See the "Special Notice" of Doctor Stegeson.

The Louisiana Conference passed resolutions, of approbation and patronage, highly flattering to the Agent and his cause, which we should have published, but have not been able to lay hands on them.

☞ We learn that during the last month, the Publishers of Webster's Dictionary have filled an order for a case of the "Unabridged," from Hong Kong, in China, and another from Northern India. They frequently supply orders for the Work from the British Provinces, West Indies and California. We wish that every reader of this could own a copy of this valuable Dictionary.

CALIFORNIA ITEMS.

The mail of Thursday brings large files of California papers. Among them we have the Christian Advocate as late as 30th December; the Observer, of the 12th January. They tell of great suffering in the Mining districts; for a fuller account of which we refer to the department of secular news. The Observer says:

"The Rev. Jefferson C. Pendergrass, Missionary of the M. E. Church, South, arrived on the steamer Independence on Friday last. Brother P. and his lady have made the long and wearisome journey from Tennessee to California in fine time and good health."

CENTENERY COLLEGE.

Rev. A. T. M. Fly writes from Jackson, Louisiana, on the 4th inst., that the College is prospering beyond all precedent. There are at present two hundred and twenty-five students in attendance, of whom about fifty are members of the Church.

OUR FRIENDS ABROAD.

The POSTSCRIPT of "X. Y." gives the estimate in which Southern Methodists are held by the "Reform" party of the Wesleyan Church in England. It is well that sympathy and fellowship from that party are of so little consequence to us. In addition to the extract from their Organ, presented by X. Y., we give another—an additional testimonial of brotherly love, not only to the Editor of this paper, but his brethren in the ministry. No wonder that party, led on by such "spirits" as here speak out, accomplished nothing in their reform but disruption, secession and backsliding:

"The coward who wrote, and the knave who printed, the base slanders we allude to, know that they were safe in doing their dirty work in a country where such fiends in human shape as the Haleys, the Markses and the Legrees are to be found by scores, with 'Rev.' before and 'D. D.' after their names, and in no religious body in greater numbers, perhaps, than in the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Let the 'lewd fellow of the baser sort' who penned what he knew to be the reverse of truth, repeat his foul language in the Watchman, and we will have Her Majesty's Attorney General down upon him on the first day of term."

FEMALE EDUCATION.

It was a subject of remark, a few days ago, in a company of friends with whom we had the privilege of joining—Why are there more High Schools and Colleges for girls than boys under the patronage and direction of the Church? Several answers were drawn out: That the appliances of female education were cheaper; that the State often provided for the higher education of males—those that were to be its voters and officers—and thus left the females to be provided for by the Church; that the occupation of teaching girls was more pleasant; that the education of females was more important to the interests of religion and the Church; and one calculating head nicely put in this solution—because there were more girls than boys.

Ah! that penultimate reason strikes us as the true one. Boys are for the State; girls for the homes. The former exercise the political power; the latter the social, the religious, the domestic. These sanctify the firesides and the forming influences of our nature; those go forth to the battle of life to do and to be very much as their mothers and sisters and wives have secretly but potentially shaped them.

It is a significant fact that the shrewd Papal policy, which seeks to get control of mankind, is this: To educate the daughters. Where they have one literary institution for young men they have two female seminaries. More than this; the last census of Romanists in the United States shows forty-five literary institutions for males and one hundred and two for females.

Entertaining these views, it is with no ordinary satisfaction that we witness the springing up of female seminaries and colleges, under the patronage of the Church. The preachers, the conferences, and all concerned, cannot neglect to foster them, without neglecting an interest we may almost say vital to the Church. Georgia Conference abounds with these institutions; they flourish there; the Committees visit them and report on them, and there is a close interest and communion kept up between the Seminaries and the Conference. We expect to hear good news of progress in Georgia Methodism, under this state of things. Alabama Conference abounds more than they all in female seminaries, and this we regard as a large element of the vigor and liberality of the Church there. They may be counted up as towers of strength and beauty to Zion. They stretch along from the extreme East to the extreme West of that Conference.

Florida has a strong hold of this sort in her Fletcher Institute, which we are happy to hear is prospering.

Mississippi Conference is taking well-considered measures in her schemes for education. The basis is a very sound one that is being laid; and we hope soon to see large results. At present the female colleges at Sharon and Jackson stand forth fairly for the cause of the sex. May they have many sister institutions, and that before long.

Texas and Arkansas are both devising liberal things in this way.

And what shall we say for Louisiana? The excellent schools of Mrs. Read at Baton Rouge, of Rev. C. A. Frazee at Opelousas, are all we can point to within the bounds of the Conference, entering into its Educational Reports. These do a good work, but they are not enough. There is also a flourishing school in DeSoto Parish. But the Conference can take but little credit for any success that the cause of female education has had in its bounds. As yet it has done nothing. The fair and promising offer made to it for establishing a female college at Minden—one of the very best points in the State—has not yet been turned to account. Will somebody say why that matter delays? On what point does it catch and hang? The offer, we understand, was most freely made, and unqualified, and the Conference was unanimous in the appreciation of its high value and eligibility. What hinders? Will the Methodists of that region, often called the "Garden Spot," put the enterprise through? We invite to it the attention of the preachers in that portion of the Conference.

NEWS FOR THE SICK.

By the polite attention of Dr. Austin we had an agreeable visit one day last week to the Mineral Springs on the Eastern shore of Biloxi Bay. That there should be springs, and mineral springs, any where on the coast between this and Mobile was so improbable, we had to see and taste before fully believing. We have seen, tasted, and do now believe.

The proprietors would do well to select a more taking name than Lynchburg Springs. But that is their name now, and of the post-office just established there. They are equidistant from New Orleans and Mobile, situated in a lovely pine and live oak country, fronting the bay, and reached directly by steamboats. Doubtless a town, as by the magic of these times, will soon rise up there. The location is sufficiently inviting as a summer retreat, to say nothing of the springs. Their medicinal virtue is to be looked for particularly in the oxide of iron and sulphureted hydrogen, which, according to Prof. Smith's analysis, they possess in notable qualities. There is also a strong trace of iodine.

Striking cures have been wrought by them in certain chronic diseases. A lad of twelve years old was shown us, said to have been taken from the Asylum here, almost a hopeless victim of scrofula. He looked sound and well, the deep scars and holes filled up with healthy flesh, testifying to a once sad condition. He had resided on the spot and drank the water about four months. Other instances were made known to us, which in time will probably be certified to the public.

Two hotels are being built near the Springs, and the coming season they will hardly lack guests; the sick resorting thither to get well, and the well to get better.

After an agreeable day spent in surveying the laid out town, sipping at this spring and at that, (for there are two,) and imagining ourself *better*, and partaking of the hospitality of our friend, Rev. E. R. Porter, (who is here, we are happy to say, with recruiting health,) we left "Ocean Springs" (let *that* be their name) for the city. The boat had left us, and we must needs go by sail-boat twenty-five miles to strike the mail line at Pass Christian, or delay. Delay was not to be thought of. The wind was fair; so hoisting sail we "let her drive." Rev. Mr. Ferguson, of Nashville, and Cols. Rayburn and Kendall, beguiled the time well. Col. K. built the Pacific road, and all gave in that it was one of the things that must be. Waxing eloquent at the march of mind and improvement in these latter days, he emphatically spoke it—"Fact is, gentlemen, this is going to be a very interesting world, from now out."

And while we talked above, the "finny tribes" below were taking things their way in the quiet and beautiful waters of the Gulf. It was rather hard, however, to imagine them devotionally engaged according to the spirit of those lively quaint old lines that run something so:

> "Ye monsters of the sea,
> Your Maker's praises spout—
> Up from the deep,
> Ye codlings peep,
> And wag your tails about."

Speaking of railroads—just about this time (10 P. M.) all hands began to wish our craft was hitched on to a locomotive; for the winds lulled, and it seemed we should not reach the Pass as soon as the Oregon. But "Jose" whistled, and the breeze sprung up (whether a consequence or coincidence, we do not say,) and brought us to the wharf—barely in time. In all the yacht races that have been witnessed from that wharf no water craft ever came in under a greater press of sail or anxiety.

Before the dog-star shines we indulge the pleasing expectation of another visit to the "Ocean Springs."

LITERARY NOTICES.

Somebody has sent us a pamphlet of twenty-two pages: "REASONS WHY I COULD NOT BE AN EPISCOPALIAN. By an Episcopos, of Alabama." The imprint is "Richmond, Virginia, 1852."

Heartily do we agree with the writer when he regrets, in view of all the great interests involved, that the different companies of laborers, in the Vineyard of Christ, cannot agree to co-operate harmoniously—vying with each other only in the amount of good accomplished.

But while one portion shall attempt to "lord it over" others, and deny them a place in the great field, this never can be. The arrogant and insufferable assumption of High Churchmen, in claiming to be "the only true Church," and alone authorized to preach the gospel, or administer its ordinances, and the consequent extraordinary and meddlesome efforts made by them to proselyte persons from other Churches, naturally and justly subject their pretensions to examination and criticism. If that Church would keep its proper place, and to its proper work, claiming only to be a branch of the visible Church of Christ, and the privilege of being recognized by other Churches, as a co-laborer in evangelizing the world, its claims would be conceded. But when her Ministry come forward and inform us that the rest of the religious world are without the pale of Christ's Church—are "mere Societies," unauthorized and in a state of schism, and consequently a state of sin—and that they, alone, are the only "authorized" agents acting upon the Divine plan for the conversion of the world; men will pause over such alarming announcements, and subject the history, character and labors of their authors to a searching analysis. If, therefore, our Episcopal friends find their pretensions exposed they may thank themselves for it.

It is a work of self-defense they have imposed upon the "sects," as other branches of the Church are sneeringly called.

The writer, in common with many others, has not been without cause of complaint. He states that for the last two years there has been no time when one or more of the members of his Church was not the object of special attention, or open and undisguised efforts at proselyting, by an Episcopal Minister, laboring in the same community. And at one time as many as half a dozen of his members were the objects of these attentions, being visited frequently—urged to join "the Church," and furnished with books calculated to alienate them from the Church of their choice.

REASONS are given, which number nine, why the writer, and his members, and brethren, could not expect to be benefitted by the change of Church relations which is attempted to be brought about by such annoying and systematic efforts:

The first is, that the Ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church possess no scriptural prerogative, or authority, not possessed by our own Church. There is no intrinsic virtue in Episcopacy—no real benefit—no advantage—which the Methodist Episcopal Church does not enjoy equally with it. The boast of superiority on this basis is excluded. The "succession" doctrine is dispatched by the writer with few words—but enough; and there can be no better authority adduced, in this controversy, than he adduces to prove that "Bishops and Priests (presbyters) were an two orders—but both one in the beginning of Christ's Religion." The placing of Bishops over Presbyters was a prudential arrangement for the peace, unity, and efficiency of the Church. No "divine right" about it, or mysterious grace communicated through it.

On one point the writer is not as guarded as we could wish him: He speaks of our own branch of the Church, with some others, as "non-Episcopal." We do not accept the word "non-Episcapal" in its application to us. We write in full, and like it well—Methodist *Episcopal* Church. We prefer the Episcopal form of Church government to the Presbyterian or any other. We contend for Episcopacy—such as we have. Our Bishops *are* Bishops. They do a good work, and fill the office more nearly in accordance with the primitive intent of it than any others. But this idle boast of ordination from the Apostles—and the grace imparted by Episcopal manipulations—and building the Church upon the Episcopacy, so that where there is no Bishop, "of the direct line," there can be no Church—these pretensions and abuses of the Episcopacy, cannot be too severely censured as sin-breeding, and Romish-tending, and formality-inducing; and none can expose them with better grace and fairness than a Methodist—holding to the Episcopacy as it was and as it ought to be.

Nearly a year ago there was a short controversy between two Methodist journals, North and South, about the Episcopacy, on the occasion of Bishop Hamline's resignation. The two doctors (editors) took ground extreme enough for one to stand between them. He of the North claimed so little for Episcopacy it could not maintain itself; and he of the South claimed more for Episcopacy than could be maintained for it. If the writer of this pamphlet had expressed himself on the merits of that controversy, we think, from what is seen of his opinions here, that we should entirely agree with him.

But enough of this: only we hope, that wherever this pungent pamphlet finds its way, Methodists may be convinced and settled in the conviction, that theirs is a valid Episcopacy. And when they hear great swelling words about the Bishop—the Bishop's coming—the Bishop laid his hands, etc.—they will remember that they, too, have Bishops—nothing inferior in quality, and fully equal in authority and prerogative.

And if any claim more than Methodist Bishops, their claim is a fiction—a fiction close akin to the Pope's claim. A Protestant Episcopalian can make nothing of a Methodist Episcopalian on the merits of the Episcopal argument. There may be more lawn and silk about the former, but not more validity. So, then, Methodists can have no inducement to change on this point. And "Episcopos" having shown this, proceeds to show more—that the Protestant Episcopal Church is sadly lacking in many things. He says:

"This Church lacks proper unity upon Christian doctrine and practice."

And under this head remarks:

"Almost every form of doctrine is taught. And this not upon minor points the Church herself being judge but upon vital questions of Christianity—upon the conditions of a sinner's acceptance with God—the grounds of his pardon, and upon the elements and constituents of Christian character. Everybody acquainted with the current history of the times is aware of the fierce and exciting warfare that has been carried on in England, for years past, by the Bishops of Exeter and Hereford, and other dignitaries and clergy of the English Church, in which they have resorted to civil law. Have these learned men been contending about trifles or non-essentials, or about doctrines vital to Christianity? They say the latter; so we believe. What unity is here? But come to our own country, and is the condition of things any better? All conversant with them know that it is not. In going to hear an Episcopalian Minister you have no assurance, unless you know the man, whether you will hear Christianity or *Churchianity*; * * * you may hear the gospel; you may hear a moral essay, or you may hear Popery slightly disguised. You may hear Arminianism; you may hear Calvinism, or you may hear Nothing. You may hear wordly amusements slightly censured, or you may hear it intimated that such strictness and rigidness are *puritanical*. You may hear that a sensible religious experience is to be sought, or that such notions belong to the 'sects,' and are not to be insisted upon by 'Churchmen.'"

His fourth reason is thus given:

"I cannot be an Episcopalian, for the standards of Christian experience, in this Church, are far too low and indefinite.

"This may always be expected until a higher estimate is placed upon piety, and the attention of the Church and its writers is turned to this subject. The press of the Church abounds with works whose professed object is to lead the dark and doubting in the way of life. Here is 'The Lost Church Found,'—'The Church Identified,'—'The Double Witness of the Church,' etc.,—promising titles, truly; for where 'the Church' is there is the way of salvation. One of these works is now before me. It is one, as I am informed, that an Episcopal Minister, in Mobile, is circulating among Methodists, to aid them to heaven. I open it to learn if I am a child of God, and to learn the way to heaven—and read the following marks of a state of grace, and directions how to be saved: 'Episcopacy proved from Scripture,' 'Antiquity of forms of Prayer,'—'History of our Liturgy,'—'The Church in all Ages the keeper of the Truth,' etc. I looked for bread, for an egg, for a fish, and what do I get? This book was written, as the author boasts in the preface, for the laudable and praiseworthy object of counteracting revivals of religion, and to furnish a substitute for the change of heart found in them; and is therefore to be regarded as inculcating the elements of Christian character as held by 'the Church.' And what are they? More ecclesiastical petrifactions—the fossil remains of Religion, put to death by the bandages of the Church, according to the Fathers. On these things your Churchman is always eloquent—always at home. * * * *

"In what book, under whose ministry, of all who fill the pulpits of the Episcopal Church in this State, will you learn, definitely, what is the evidence that you are a child of God and meet for heaven? Ask this question, and you get the same answer that a Romanist would give you: 'Find the Church.' You can learn the importance of the succession, and how desirable it is that all men should be in our Church, etc., from the veriest tyro; but from whom do you learn the evidences of regeneration? 'Examine yourself,' says St. Paul. 'Look for the Church,' says the High Churchman. * * *

"How frequent, universal, has been the observation, that in recommending their Church, or in conversing upon religion, members of the Episcopal Church dwell upon—'the Church,'—'our beautiful service,'—'the Bishop,'—'confirmation,' etc. etc.;—but seldom can they be induced to converse upon experimental, personal piety."

We cannot give the whole of "Episcopos." The reader must get for himself the pamphlet we are clipping into by way of sampling. The last objection is that—

IX. The *Episcopal Church* and its *teaching*, *unlike* those of Christ and His Apostles, are not the Church and teaching for the poor.

Christianity was designed for the world—for all classes, especially the poor and the ignorant. "Prophets foretold this." Christ dwelt up it. But to these, it must be admitted, that the teachings and forms of this Church have little or no adaptation. Yet the poor and uncultivated make an immense majority in all communities. On this point "Episcopos" does not disguise his sentiments:

"But what has or can this system accomplish among the plain and uneducated people that make up the masses of our country population? What can it do for the millions of our servants? Literally nothing. And its advocates are discreet enough not to expose their weakness by attempting to do much among such a population. And yet we are to believe that this unfortunately appointed, inefficient system, is the *only Church!* What I charge here is seen and felt by thinking men of their own communion. 'What would the negroes, and poor illiterate whites do, but for the Methodist Church?' said a member of that Church. We repeat what *would* they do if left to the dry-nursing of the 'true Church?' Need it be said that the Church that has the doctrine, and adaptation, and can do the work of Paul and Peter, is the Church of Paul and Peter? We believe we state what observation and reflection will convince any man is true, when we say that the Episcopal Church is singularly unfortunate and powerless in its position and appliances. Refusing to admit and teach distinctly with the Catholics that there is salvation in mere rites and ceremonies, and dropping out of their system first those genuflexions, manipulations, and solemn nothings, that would captivate the imagination and lead votaries blind, it undertakes, with Protestanism, to inculcate spiritual religion, but retains and burdens it with so many of the appendages of Popery as to displease and repel the great majority from it, especially among plain matter-of-fact people. Its friends see its want of success and power, but, unwilling the see the cause, put it upon the opposition of the 'sects,' or their pre-occupancy of the ground, etc. Whatever their private convictions and fears may be, one thing is certain, that Church seldom or never ventures forward to attack society and sin in their rugged and unsubdued state; but when Methodists and others have gone forward as pioneers—converted almost the wild woodman—corrected and purified their social and domestic relations, and elevated and refined them—when the forest is felled, towns founded, schools opened, and banks established, these heralds come on, tell the people how much they love them, praise the work of others, and request the sheep to—enter their fold! They are a little late—meant to be here sooner—the Methodists have done a fine work—glad they took care of the people—and now they will just trouble them to turn their work over to them, and come into the Church."

Does the reader ask—"Where is this pamphlet to be had?" Don't know. "Who wrote it?" Can't say.

GATHERED TREASURES FROM THE MINES OF LITERATURE: Cincinnati, 1852. Appleton & Co. 8vo. pp. 544.

On turning about and looking into this neatly bound and printed volume the impression made is—"good family book." Every reading member of the family, from the oldest to the youngest, has his share of "treat" in it. It contains sketches, anecdotes, and gems of thought, literary and moral, pleasing and instructive. Those who take snatches of time to read will find something here to fill up every leisure, from two minutes to an hour. The *esoteric* qualities of the volume will cultivate a taste of reading, and the *exoteric* will not be unbecoming the parlor table. ☞ For sale by D. J. Allen, at Memphis Book Concern.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

For February, has come, and is true to the rich promise of the advertised CONTENTS.

OUR WIVES AND DAUGHTERS.—In childhood and youth, girls are as healthy, hardy and capable of enduring fatigue as boys, for the very good reason that nature, regarding it equally as necessary to give them good constitutions, has kindly done so; and because they run and romp in the open air, and thus obey the promptings of unsophisticated nature. Yet our *men* are much more healthy than women, or even young ladies. Take the families of merchants and business men—not the purse proud nabob on the one hand, nor the hardy delver on the other—and how stands the matter? The men are active, industrious, accustomed to a great degree of bodily exertion; they are busy with bales and boxes among draymen and porters; they are driving about the wharves and streets all day, their minds and bodies fully employed, and go home with a keen and well-earned appetite; while their wives and daughters, standing, of course, on the same platform of respectability as themselves, have dragged through the wearisome hours of the day in listless idleness or sedentary pursuits, and approach the table with an appetite that almost spurns the repast which other hands have prepared, and fill their anxious husbands' or fathers' ears with complaints of a thousand ills, which, perhaps, nothing but a summer at the springs or watering-places can assuage. Poor creatures, they have not been properly educated. Fashion would point its contemptuous lips, and toss its brainless head at the idea of useful toil for the wife and daughters of a wealthy merchant? But that same fickle goddess has no objection to the father and son going into the store and laboring all day, rolling barrels, packing and unpacking goods, which, for *them*, is all very well; but she denies to the daughter any part in household affairs, because it is vulgar and disreputable, and consigns her to the practice of music, drawing, worsted and lace-work. What matters it if the *son's* hand *be* hard, his chest and muscles brawny, his face bronzed by the sun and wind, and, with these, firm health; but the daughters must be slim, fragile, pale and delicate, with soft, white hands, to be worthy to rank with the sons of merchants, who are every day employed, just like her brother, with like results. [Parlor Annual.

Economy is a good thing, and should be practiced by all but it should show itself in denying ourselves—not in opposing others. We see persons spending dollar after dollar foolishly one hour, and in the next trying to save a penny piece off a wood sawyer, coal heaver, or market woman. Such things are disgraceful if not dishonest.

Robert Burns, the Ayrshire poet and ploughman, who died neglected and unfriended, is likely in his descendants to mingle with the aristocracy of Britain, we see by our late English files. Major Burns—or Colonel—at present holding a high situation in India, has his patent of nobility made out, and will shortly be gazetted as Baron Ellisland, the name of Burns's farm.

FLORIDA CONFERENCE.

DEAR BROTHER MCTYEIRE:

Our Conference commenced its ninth session, in the beautiful village of Quincy, Fla., on Wednesday, the 26th ult. Bishop Capers was with us in fine health and spirits. Although he is advanced in years, and in labors has been abundant, yet he looks fresh and fair, and manifests a noble example of industry and diligence in business to the younger tribe of itinerants. The preachers were for the most part present, and although they have suffered afflictions in common with the people, not one of our number has fallen during the year.

P. P. Smith was appointed Secretary, and the usual Committees appointed, and entered at once upon their work. The business of our little Conference has increased, at least 100 per cent. since its organization. Would that we could say there had been such an increase in souls converted and added to the Church. Our field of labor is an interesting one. We need more preachers. O that the Lord of the Harvest would send forth more laborers into the vineyard.

John F. Rivers and F. Ellis were admitted on trial, and E. G. Asay, from Philadelphia Conference, re-admitted.

S. A. M'Cook, P. B. Bedford and W. K. Turner, continued on trial.

William Edwards and J. W. Carlton admitted into full connection.

O. B. Standley, J. H. M. Gardner and J. M. Hendry, were elected to Elder's orders.

Ira L. Potter, J. Carraway, F. A. Johnson, Jesse M. Valentine and A. W. Harris, located.

We report members in Society, 5,670 whites; 3,674 colored. Total preachers, 83. Total membership, 9,344. Increase this year, 840. While it is no better in this respect, we rejoice that it is no worse. We report about 50 Sunday Schools, 1123 scholars, 4,750 volumes in libraries, 330 copies Visitor taken, and 206 dollars collected for Sunday Schools. Some resolutions were adopted pledging ourselves to increased efforts in behalf of Sunday Schools. O that these resolutions may be remembered and reduced to practice.

Our educational interests were duly presented and provided for. Fletcher Institute has been in operation four years, and is now well manned for another campaign. It is doing much for this country.

The "East Florida Seminary," located at Micanopy, in East Florida, reports progress in the way of buildings and a suitable outfit, and will be ready for service by October next. We are doing something for the cause of education in the Florida Conference.

A proposition was submitted by the Trustees of these institutions to the preachers of the Conference, to educate their children free of tuition, provided the preachers would subscribe what they could for the support of the Schools, and upon the spot was subscribed, by the preachers, $2,000, to be paid in two equal annual instalments.

Our Missionary Anniversary was held on Saturday evening. Quite a turnout of speakers and hearers—President Myers, from Macon, Ga., our old Florida friend, made us the right sort of a speech, a *Florida speech*. He remembered when a boy, the Missionaries that traversed Florida, some of whom, with their gray locks, were present. He remembered a sainted mother, who was among the first Methodists in Florida, but now sleeps in the city of Tallahassee. E. G. Asay, of our own Conference, followed with a stirring appeal. Then came Dr. T. O. Summers, with his "*Tow Line*," (do you know the history of that "*Tow Line?*") beckoning his partners in Florida to come on. Well, the Doctor is a good hand, any where in the field, or on the water, and our collection was respectable—a little over four hundred dollars was raised. Our collection in the Conference during the year will amount to near $2,400, not what it should be by any means, but we are trying to improve. Storms and sickness in our country have had their effect on all our charitable institutions.

On Sabbath morning Bishop Capers preached us one of his best sermons, followed by the Ordination of two Deacons and four Elders. In the afternoon, President Myers preached. The spirit from above was present, and all felt it "was good to be here." At night Dr. Summers was to preach, but hoarseness prevented, and Bishop Capers preached again—followed by the Administration of the Holy Sacrament. It was a time of power and Great Grace.

On Tuesday, the 1st inst., at 12 o'clock, M., the Conference closed, and the following are the appointments of preachers for this year:

TALLAHASSEE DISTRICT—S. P. Richardson, P. E.

Tallahassee	T. Gardner.
Leon	T. N. Gardner.
Wakulla, Miss	W. Choice.
South Gadeden	To be supplied.
Quincy	R. McK. Tydings.
Gadsden	G. M. Fagg.
Bainbridge	W. M. Kennedy.
Blakeley	J. W. Mills.
Spring Creek	To be supplied.
Albany	P. P. Smith.
Baker Miss	W. Edwards.
Agent A. B. S.	E. L. T. Blake.

MADISON DISTRICT—R. H. Rowren, P. E.

Madison	J. Peeler.
Suwannee Miss	To be supplied.
Ancilla "	A. Peeler.
Monticello	R. H. Luckey.
Thomasville	W. W. Griffin.
Troupville	J. Slade.
Hamilton	P. B. Bedford.
Columbia	M. Bedell
Santafee Miss	To be supplied.
Newnansville	J. M. Hendry, John E. Rivers.
E. G. Asay, Principal of Fletcher Institute.	

ST. MARY'S DISTRICT—P. Stewart, P. E.

St. Mary's	J. C. Ley.
Jacksonville	T. W. [illegible]
Brunswick	S. Woodbury, [illegible]
Centre Village	O. B. [illegible]
Holmesville	[illegible]
Irwin	W. K. [illegible]
Waresboro	S. G. [illegible]
Black Creek	J. M. [illegible]
St. Illa Miss	J. [illegible]

TAMPA DISTRICT—G. W. Pierce, P. E.

Ocala	J. P. Rich[illegible]
Marion Miss	S. A. M[illegible]
Hernando "	[illegible]
Hillsboro	T. [illegible]
Manatee	J. S. [illegible]
Key West	J. W. C[illegible]
John Peany, R. S. Tucker, W. C. [illegible]	

left without appointments on account of health.

A. Graham transferred to Pacific Conference.

Next Conference to be held at Monticello, Florida, January 25, 1854.

P. P. Smith, Sec.

Thomasville, Ga., Feb. 4, 1853.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE M. E. CHURCH, NORTH.

Our readers are aware that our Northern Brethren not on the plan, and a very good one it is, of itinerating with the anniversary meetings of the Parent Missionary Society. This holding, one year in one place, and another year in another place, disseminates a general and profound feeling and interest on the subject, and gives to various sections an opportunity of vying with each other in liberality. The late anniversary meeting was held in Buffalo, New York.

Preliminary exercises commenced on Sunday, the 24th January. In the morning Rev. Doctor Durbin preached in the Church in Niagara street, and in the afternoon Rev. Bishop Janes preached. In the Seventh Street Church, the Rev. Abel Stevens in the morning, and Doctor Durbin in the evening. On Monday night the anniversary was held, Bishop Janes in the Chair. Addresses were delivered by by Bishop Janes, and Messrs. Stevens and Durbin. The collections during the Sabbath and at the anniversary amounted to $1200. The annual reports exhibit a prosperous condition of the Association in a prosperous state.

The past year $152,000 have been expended. This was the largest sum raised since the disruption of 1844. The Board has determined this year on raising $210,000. The largest sum of this amount was to be appropriated to domestic Missions, while the foreign work had been considerably extended. The Society sustains 120 German Missionaries at home, having charge of 10,000 communicants. Besides this it sustains Missions among the Swedes, Norwegians and Danes, while it expends large sums in sustaining the cause in destitute portions of our own country and among our own people. The foreign work extends to Africa, India, the Chinese Empire, Germany, Oregon, California, South America.

The report states that besides the Missions already established, there have been three new ones projected—one in South France, one in Turkey, and one in India.

State of Contributions.

The Treasurer announces that the Missionary Society is twenty-six thousand dollars in debt. The late United States census shows that the Methodist Church, as a whole, is the wealthiest religious body in the Republic. Instead of a quarter of a million of dollars for Missions at home and abroad, the contributions ought to be double. The following table shows the amounts raised in the several Annual Conferences of the North.

Conferences.	Members.	Probationers.	Amount.
Baltimore	62,371	8,010	$16,3[illegible]
Philadelphia	46,348	5,675	11,2[illegible]
New Jersey	30,960	4,893	7,1[illegible]
Providence	12,867	1,697	4,5[illegible]
New England	15,587	2,219	5,7[illegible]
New York	23,656	3,404	8,9[illegible]
New York, East	21,203	2,774	8,1[illegible]
New Hampshire	8,861	1,273	1,6[illegible]
West. Virginia	14,277	2,503	1,9[illegible]
Troy	22,619	3,281	6,9[illegible]
Vermont	7,062	1,044	9[illegible]
Pittsburgh	31,079	2,995	8,2[illegible]
Black River	17,015	2,338	2,6[illegible]
Maine	9,395	1,413	2,9[illegible]
East Maine	8,177	1,793	1,1[illegible]
Wyoming	10,870	1,999	2,5[illegible]
Erie	20,012	2,885	4,0[illegible]
Oneida	16,660	2,436	3,0[illegible]
East Genesee	16,194	2,096	4,7[illegible]
North Ohio	24,794	2,570	4,7[illegible]
Ohio	28,139	2,562	4,[illegible]
Wisconsin	8,511	2,101	1,[illegible]
Genesee	10,135	1,177	4,[illegible]
Michigan	15,436	1,[illegible]16	2,[illegible]
Rock River	17,548	2,909	2,[illegible]
Cincinnati and K'y.	31,240	2,999	10,[illegible]
Iowa	11,[illegible]96	2,161	1,[illegible]
Missouri and Ark'sas.	4,995	747	2,[illegible]
Illinois	17,321	2,903	2,[illegible]
Southern Illinois	12,151	2,558	1,[illegible]
N. West. Indiana	11,494	1,440	2,[illegible]
North Indiana	13,885	2,705	3,[illegible]
S. E. Indiana	17,029	2,336	3,[illegible]
Indiana	21,132	4,082	1,[illegible]
Liberia Mission	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oregon	475	170	[illegible]
California	534	198	[illegible]
Total	638,530	90,170	152,[illegible]

It will be seen that there are great differences in the comparative contributions of the Conferences; and that the average of the whole Church is only twenty and nine-tenths cents per member.

COLORED PERSONS IN OHIO.—A bill was lately introduced into the Senate of Ohio, which provides that after the 1st of January, 1854, no free negro or mulatto shall be permitted to become a resident of that State. The bill provides severe penalties for any infringement of this prohibition, and, should it become a law, will effectually exclude all colored people who are not domiciled there when it takes effect. This bill further provides that no non-resident colored persons shall be permitted to hold real estate in Ohio.

GERMAN EMIGRATION.—During 1852, there left the ports of Bremen 339 vessels, with 58,551 passengers for the United States; of which number 10,077 came to Baltimore, 29,630 to New York; 18,116 to New Orleans; 1,628 to Philadelphia, and the balance to various other ports.

TESTIMONY OF AN INFIDEL RULED OUT.—The trial of Loring Prince, of Douglass, charged with the manslaughter of John L. Howard, was suddenly terminated at Worcester, Massachusetts, a few days ago, by the ruling out of the dying declaration of the deceased, on the ground that he was an infidel.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED—On Tuesday evening, 8th inst., by the Rev. S. Lee, Mr. JAMES MACKISON, and Miss EMELINE GOFF.

OBITUARY.

DIED—At Cedar Bluff, Ala., December 9, Mrs. ELIZABETH EARLY, relict of Doctor Joseph J. Early.

She professed religion and joined the M. E. Church in Rome, Ga., about 1839 or '40, and ever after adorned her profession by a walking blameless in all the commandments of the Lord." Yet she was not a bright, bold Christian, but a quiet, timid, unobtrusive disciple, of a doubtful cast of mind. She never seemed, for any length of time, to exult in the assurance of faith, and was at the farthest remove from Pharisaism, always referring to herself in the most humiliating terms.

She expressed a strong desire to live, if it had been the will of God, on account of her children, who were (as she had been) to be left orphans. But as death approached grace was given, and she resigned herself and her children into the hands of God.

We heard her take her final adieu of her weeping children, and give them her dying charge; speak of past experience and present prospects, and whisper her devout and dying prayer into the ear of our gracious Lord.

May He, who is the Father of the fatherless, bless her much loved children and bring them, after lives of usefulness in the world, to reunite with their sainted parents in the abodes of eternal blessedness.

January 20, 1853. J. W. ELLIS, Jun.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We take this method of informing our Brethren, and the public generally, that our present stock of Methodist Books and valuable Miscellaneous Publications, including Sabbath School Books and Tracts, is unusually large at this time; and it is now confidently believed that from henceforth this Depository will be able to supply the entire demand of the Church for Theological Literature, in all its different department, throughout the whole South-Western range of the connection. Our catalogue will be promptly furnished, free of postage, to all who may desire it. ☞ Orders for Books are respectfully invited.

E. STEVENSON, Agent.

Louisville, Ky. feb12 3t.

INFORMATION WANTED.

A Valuable BOX of BOOKS came to Grand Gulf, Miss., without any label; the Books, however, bear the name of GEORGE S. RIDER. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges, and forwarding his address to Charles Johnson, Grand Gulf, Miss. ☞ The Nashville, and Louisville Christian Advocate, will please copy.

CHARLES FRENCH.

Grand Gulf, Miss. feb12 2t p.

WEBSTER'S QUARTO DICTIONARY.

"Without reserve or qualification, the best extent." President Olin. "Surpassed in fullness and accuracy by none in our language."—President Wayland. "It far excels all others, in giving and defining scientific terms."—Pres. Hitchcock. "The standard wherever the English is spoken. It deserves to be, must be, is, and will be."—Prof Stowe. "All honor to the language."—Pres. Humphrey. "A copiousness, perspicuity, and accuracy, not found in any other"—Pres. Day. "A great improvement on all which have preceded"—Pres. Bates. "Worthy of patronage"—Pres. Woods. "Most complete, accurate, and reliable of the language"—Pres. Beecher. Pres. Larabee, Pres. Keller, Pres. Woolsey, Pres. Blanchard, Pres. Smith, Pres. Knox, and Chancellor Frelinghuysen

Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass., and for sale by H. D. McILVAINE, feb12 3t 55 Gracier street.

MR. EDITOR: The following extracts are from one of the most judicious and best conducted religious papers in the country, and from different pens. They relate to a subject full of interest in every point of light, regarded as evidence that there is a dissatisfaction with, and a departure from, the frigid and unavailable theology that furnished the staple of pulpit addresses, in New England and adjacent regions, in time past, it may be [illegible] whether this State will prove an onion for good or evil. If in its transition from the [illegible] of the past, the New England mind be brought to substitute a warm evangelism in its place, the change would be glorious indeed. But if, as seems rather to be [illegible] the mere fashionable *pulpit amusements* and *follies* of the day are to be issued in a new and ornamented edition, the Church and the world have little to hope. In the meantime these descriptions of the Northern [illegible] in its *chrysalis* state, may not be [illegible] to other latitudes: A. P. H.

"We have for some time past been inclined to think that there is a tendency among the [illegible]

FRENCH STEAMSHIP PROJECT.—It is stated in commercial circles that the Government had concluded a contract with the Messagries Nationales, in conjunction with M. Levasseur, the great ship owner, for the establishment of a line of steamers to ply between Cherbourg and the ports in North and South America. The company, it is added, have undertaken to supply fifty-three screw-steamers of one thousand horse power each. The different services will, according to the tender of this company, be organized as follows: From Cherbourg to New York, five vessels of one thousand horse power each, the fifth to remain in reserve; departures, twice a month; speed, eleven knots an hour; length of passage, eleven days. From Cherbourg to the Antilles and Mexico, five vessels of five hundred horse power each; departures twice a month; run from Cherbourg to Martinique, fourteen days. From Martinique, branch lines of communications by steamers of two hundred and fifty horse power, to run to Guadaloupe, Vera Cruz, New Orleans, Cuba, St. Domingo, Trinidad, Cayenne, etc. From Cherbourg to the Brazils, three vessels of eight hundred horse power each; departures once a month; run from twenty to twenty-one days. Thence to Gorée on the coast of Africa, and from this station additional vessels of two hundred and fifty horse power to run to Monte-video and Buenos Ayres. In all, seventy-one vessels, giving a total of 14,500 horse power. The company solicits an annual subvention of 10,000 francs per voyage for the New York line, and 12,000 for those of the Antilles and the Brazil, a difference which is necessary from the increased wear and tear of the latter vessels, which would be at sea one hundred and seventy-five days every year, while the former would only be, on an average, one hundred and forty days. The total subvention would therefore be from 16,000,000 f. to 17,000,000 f. a year for twenty years.

FOREIGN SATURDAY REVIEW.—A volume has just been published in London, which attracts considerable attention. It is entitled "Notes and Emendations to the Text of Shakspeare's Plays." Its history is rather curious. Not long since Mr. J. Payne Collier, the editor, purchased for thirty shillings a copy of the third edition of the second folio, 1632. On examination he found it to be full of MS. notes or emendations. These had all the appearance of having been made by a prompter or some person intimately connected with theatres. The greater portion of the emendations touch the text. They vary from the correction of a comma to the insertion of whole lines. They are counted by thousands, and show that this unknown annotator possessed great industry and a striking degree of critical talent. Excellent literrary authority pronounces these emendations and corrections to be the best yet made; they confirm the happiest made by the commentators and elucidate by very simple alterations passages whose obscurity had so far defied the most diligent researches and profound learning to make them plain.

Receipts to February 12, 1853.

☞ Please see that the money sent is duly acknowledged.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

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Mrs A C Smoot.....1 50

By Rev S F Pilley:
Thos Rivers.....1 50
A C Wilson.....1 50
Jessee Locke.....1 50
Wm Abner.....1 50
J M Tarrer.....1 50
Less $7 50

By Rev Hon F Ellis:
Solomon Palmer.....1 50
A B Pilley.....1 50
The Widow.....1 50
R Phillips.....1 50
Isaac Saddler.....1 50
Rev W Nabers.....1 50
Wm Nichols.....1 50
Less $10 50

By Rev W H Tipton:
Wm Window..(less)..1 50

W W Weir.....5 00

By Rev C B Oliver:
E N Holt.....(less).....1 50

By Rev T Killough:
J G Carstarphen.....1 50
J B Sudduth.....1 50
W H Rhea.....1 50
E Culpepper.....1 50
Thos Killough.....1 50
Less $7 50

By Rev J J Hutchinson:
J H T Webb.....(less)..1 50

By Rev T W Munding:
Rev N T Riggan.....1 50
J W Bowen.....1 50
A Pearce.....1 50
E B Mosley.....1 50
F Winter.....1 50
C Ballard.....
Miss Sarah Johnson.....1 50
Rev O Martin.....1 50
Less $12

By Rev R Scales:
Jas Hogo.....1 50
A J Berry.....1 50
Less $3

By Rev W Shores:
J D Sears.....1 50
J L Johnson.....1 50
On account.....2 00

By Rev A H Mitchell:
Dr E K Childers..Less..1 50

H W Ecote, Dec.....3 00

Jno Thetford.....2 00

By Rev S F Pilley:
Jas J Banks.....1 50
D H Jernigan.....1 50
R O Howard.....1 50
Rev W A Lester.....1 50
Dr Sterling Bass.....1 50
Dr N P Banks.....1 50
Credit by $1

B H Tuller P M:
Dr E T Jones.....1 50

By Rev T Moody:
Cal W H Dandridge.....1 50
W Nance.....1 50
H C Larke.....1 50
J Hess.....1 50
J H Osmun.....1 50
Mrs Martha J Phillips:.....1 50
Junius Webb.....1 50
C Anderson.....1 50
Henry McDaniel.....1 50
Dr J H Webb.....1 50
Mrs Sarah Sinnafe.....1 50
Wm Burnell.....1 50
Less $18

Asa Whitlock.....2 50

By Rev T S Abernathy:
John Chapmon.....1 50

By Rev T L Deneler:
Miss S J Bradley..Less..1 50

By Rev T W Dorman:
Thos A Gray.....1 50
Isabella Ward.....2 50
Jas W Carson.....1 50
Less $3 50

By Rev W E M Linfield:
Eli Pilchford.....Less..1 50

By Rev C S Hurt
T W Waller.....1 50
Capt G W Balls.....1 50
Less $4

By Rev N M Skipper:
H A Benson.....Less..1 50

By Rev Thos P Grymes:
B F Foster.....1 50
Mary Richardson.....1 50
Sarah C Crowell.....1 50
W H Chambers.....1 50

By Rev R Scales:
J R Sloss.....1 50
H C Nesbitt.....1 50

By Rev Francis Walker:
Mrs M A Daly.....1 50
Miss C E T Shuckey.....1 50
Miss Mary E Brown.....1 50
Mrs E Thomas.....1 50
John McKenzie.....1 50
Less $7 50

By Rev J A Peebles:
Mrs Julia F Fowlks.....1 50
Less $1 50

By Rev Levi Moore:
Silvester Tisdly.....1 50
Miss Joannah Nelson.....1 50
T W Nelson.....1 50
S D McCary.....1 50
Less $6 00

J H Eckford.....1 50

By Jas Chiles P M:
Miss E Ward.....1 50
Mrs Jane Lee.....1 50

P G Ward, self.....1 50
J P Jones.....1 50

By Rev F M Brace:
Thos Hill.....1 50
Solomon Ward.....1 50
Geo Regans.....1 50
Less $4 50

By Rev H Harrell:
John Burrow.....Less..1 50

By D Brown P M:
E S McCurdy.....1 50
John Cotter.....1 50

By Rev W H Neal:
Benj Paymer..Less..1 50

B D Keru.....1 50

By John A Hurst P M:
Thos Bellus.....1 50
Less $1 50 bad money

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE

Capt Robertson.....$0 00

Edward Nolly.....1 50
Jas Anderson.....1 50

Mrs Ann Morrison.....1 50

By Rev J A Ivy:
J J Aulls.....1 50

By Rev W H Rogers:
Wm Wilhite.....1 50

By Chas Taylor.....1 50
Jas Shultz.....1 50
Rev Thos Wilhite.....1 50
Less $0

By Rev S J Brates
Jos Bryant.....2 50
John Vaughn.....2 50
Sarah Douglas.....2 50

By Rev Hiram Mabry:
C H Childs.....1 50
Less $3

P H Miller.....1 50

By Rev E W Whitwold:
Wm McMurlry.....1 50
J Parrit.....1 50
Alvin Moore.....1 50
Less $4 50

By Rev L A Reed:
J G Chivers.....2 50
Wm Tabor.....2 50
Mrs A Carithers.....2 50
Mrs H P Jarris.....2 50
John Horland.....1 50

By Rev J J Wright & Co:
Mrs P Gibbs.....1 50
Rev D J Carney.....1 50
W J Dee.....1 50

By Rev H C Thweatt:
R M Kilpatrick.....1 50
Richard Boisseau.....1 50
S W Hendrie.....1 50
Less $4 50

By Rev W H Schroeder.....1 50

By Rev S Hawes:
S Hawes.....1 50
W H Pringler.....1 50
H H Germany.....1 50
John Noblett.....1 50
W McArthur.....1 50
Less $7 50

Anthony Rosseau.....2 50

J W Vick.....1 50

Andrew Lawrence.....4 00

Rev D Caraway.....4 00

Wm Shields.....1 50

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

By Rev J N Bradshaw:
B F Adams.....1 50
M Hooter.....1 50
Less $3

By Rev O C Nash:
Chas Downing.....2 50
Mrs Margaret Smith.....2 50
G E Beauchamp.....2 50
Less $7 50

By Rev J Matthews:
Thos L Gilmer.....1 50
Alex Beard.....1 50
A J Clark.....1 50
Credit by 50 cts

By Thos H Dixon:
Jos Dixon.....1 50
C Bailey.....1 50

By Rev R Abby:
W M Twliuer.....Less..1 50

By Rev H J Lewis:
Rev W G Evans.....1 50
Z Williams.....1 50
D W Martin.....1 50
Less $4 50

By Rev R F Colburn:
G G Paterson.....1 50
G W Sledge.....1 50
Less $3

By Rev J A H Jones:
B F G Brown.....1 50
Geo W Maddux.....1 50
D R Smith.....1 50

By Rev Jas Walton:
W S Byrd.....Less..1 50

By C C Campbell:
Miss E M Grey.....2 00

By Rev E M Stewart:
Mr Alford.....2 Less..1 50

By H H Montgomery:
John S Parker.....1 50
Mrs A B C Anderson..1 50
Less $3

By Rev H J Harris:
J M Barbston.....1 50
Jno A Darden.....1 50
Less $3

By Rev D M Wiggins:
Jos Wise.....1 50
Wm Ford.....Less..1 50

TEXAS CONFERENCE.

By Rev Sami Lynch
Rev M E Moore.....1 50
S S Morris.....1 50
Less $3

Jas G Harden. Less 50c. 1 50

By C McClarly P M:
Jas Loyd.....1 50
John Murchison.....1 50

By D H Vail:
Henry Rape.....Less..1 50

A Stephens.....1 50

By Rev H N Hamilton:
Rev H B Long.....1 50
E C Hix.....1 50
R M Wilson.....1 50
D Adams.....1 50
M W Rogers.....1 50
Jas Tunnel.....
Rev Thos Semford.....5 00
Less $14

By Eli E Cowsar
Wm Kelly.....1 50
S Alexander.....2 50
Rev H A Stewart.....1 50
Josiah Ogburn.....1 50
J H Uriggs.....1 50
E Tunnell.....1 50
A Smith.....1 50
E H Barber.....1 50
R W Berry.....1 50
E E Cowsar.....1 50

By M C Rogers P M:
Isham Parnier.....2 50

ARKANSAS CONFERENCE.

By Rev J B Annis:
Thos N Lightfoot.....1 50
John Works.....1 50
Less $3

By Chairman Per Com
J B Webster.....2 50
W Colter.....2 50
A Adkins.....2 00
N D English.....2 50
M M Palmer.....2 50
J M Caldwell.....2 50
Less $12 50

FLORIDA CONFERENCE.

Thos J Linton.....1 50

S G Fife.....1 50

The fire companies of the city and county of Philadelphia, who have towers to their engine houses, have made arrangements to have men stationed in them at all hours of the night, and in case of a fire breaking out in any section of the city or county, they are to give notice by letting off a fire rocket.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

A compound solar microscope has recently been constructed in the city of New York, by Prof. J. Hinds, formerly of Salem, New York, capable of magnifying objects 57,450,000 times.

LYNCHBURG.—On the 15th ult. a negro man named Harry died a few miles west of Martinsville, Texas, at the advanced age of 130 years. Also in the vicinity of the same place, a negro woman aged 113.

A vessel is now loading at Richmond, Va., with coal for Australia. This is the first shipment of the black diamonds of Pennsylvania to that far-off land of golden promise.

OCEANIC ENGINES.—The New York Express says that Captain Ericsson has received orders for about three hundred caloric engines, but it is not aware that he has consented to supply any large number at present.

A TREATY OF PEACE.—It is stated that the violent feud, which has existed since 1822 between the two families of the Hills and Evans, in Kentucky, has been settled the parties having sig ned a treaty of peace. It is stated that by the various last Mas, assassinations, sieges, etc., among them, eight men and boys have been killed, several crippled and maimed for life, and forty-eight children left fatherless.

Massachusetts has provided by law for a regular registration of births, deaths and marriages, and the results, embodying a mass of useful and interesting information, are published annually. An authentic record of this character is very important in a legal point of view, says the Baltimore American, furnishing, as it does, evidence of facts that are sometimes not easily established without it.

A FREIGHT OF WATER.—An immense emigrant ship called the "Caroline Chisholm" is about to sail from Southampton, England, for Australia, with nine hundred young women of good character as emigrants. Mrs. Chisholm, who has taken great interest in the emigration movement, will accompany them. The expectation is, that all these "gentle creatures" will be eagerly sought for in marriage, by industrious and hardy miners, farmers and shopkeepers.

INTERCOURSE TO MEXICO AS A TRADING WITH CUBA.—The Spanish Government, in consideration of the calamities which have recently befallen St. Jago de Cuba, in the shape of earthquake and pestilence, has ordered that articles of food or prime necessity shall be admitted into the port of Santiago free of duty for the period of six months, and that building materials, such as boards, lumber, etc., shall also be admitted free of duty for the period of twelve months.

PITTSBURGH IRON TRADE.—Accounts from Pittsburgh represent the iron trade as highly flourishing and a further enhancement of prices anticipated. The Pittsburgh Gazette says that the stock of Allegheny metal brought down by the late rise is nearly disposed of, the balance on hand being held at an advance, and firm, and that 300 tons St. Charles sold in the early part of the week at $44 per ton, six months. Manufacturers have all advanced the prices on bar iron, and if the present price of pig metal is maintained they will have to make a still further advance on the manufactured article.

TREATY WITH PARAGUAY.—A letter from Buenos Ayres, dated November 22, says the United States corvette Jamestown was still in port, and adds: "The English Minister Extraordinary, Sir Chas. Hotham leaves to-morrow in H. B. M.'s steamer Locust, for Paraguay. The Hon. Mr. Pendleton, American Minister to this confederation, also goes in the same steamer. Senor St. Georges, Minister Extraordinary from the French Government, also leaves at the same time in the French steamer of war Flambart, for the same purpose. They go to make a treaty with the new Republic of Paraguay."

FRAUDS ON THE GOVERNMENT.—The frauds upon the Government in pension claims must be very numerous, for we see it stated in an Illinois paper that Mr. Macon, an agent of the pension office, has recently been investigating certain pension cases, where the bounty of the Government was suspected of having been obtained through fraudulent representations, and that out of ninety pensioners examined by him, some sixty-eight were found not to be entitled to the benefits of the law. The stoppage of those pensions unjustly obtained will be a saving to the Government of near one hundred thousand dollars in the aggregate.

AN EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF WASHINGTON.—A letter from Washington states that Mr. Mills will immediately engage in his preparations for the colossal statue to Washington. He has procured the large open space necessary near the present national monument and is laying out the grounds on an extensive scale. He will have his own foundry, workshops and structures of all kinds. In the progress of his great enterprise, he proposes to connect with it an American school of art, in which he will teach young artists the principles he has himself acquired, for such compensation as they may be able to render him by their services. The head of the horse, in the statue, is to measure twelve feet in length, from the tip of his nose to the tip of his ear.

IMPORTANT DECISION RELATIVE TO BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.—The Cayuga Lodge case, I. O. O. F., some time pending in the Supreme Court of New York, on demurrer, has been decided in favor of the plaintiffs, on all the points involved in the issue. The principal point was, whether the courts will enforce the trust created by the constitutions of the order. The decision of the court sustained the position assumed by Cayuga Lodge, and overrules the demurrers interposed in behalf of the members who withhold the funds contributed for the objects of benevolence and charity. It is therefore an important decision not only to the Order of Odd Fellows, but to the Order of Sons of Temperance, Free Masons, Martha Washington and other charitable societies which are not incorporated. It recognizes their constitutions, and maintains that the courts will enforce the trusts which they create.

PROFITS OF THE AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINES.—We see it stated that the Adelaide (Australia) Mining Company has declared a dividend of 4,150 per cent. The latest advices from London state that speculation continues active in the shares of the Australian Land and Mining Companies. A London letter in the New York Commercial, says: "The price of the Australian Agricultural, on which £25 are paid, is maintained at about £200. The number of these shares is 10,000, and therefore the recent rise in price has been equal to a nominal addition of about two millions and a half sterling to the property of the public. The fact of the company being possessed of 1,000,000 acres of land, of which at least one-third has been ascertained to be more or less auriferous, causes the recent advance to assume a less speculative aspect than would otherwise be the case. Another concern, called the Great Nugent Vein Company, recently started at Sydney, and of which one-third of the shares have been distributed in the London market, has experienced a remarkable reception. The shares are for £2 each, and the portion sent to London were issued at £1 5s. premium, that being the sole condition on which they were to be offered. They were all eagerly applied for, the first by whom they were introduced being a very respectable one, and they are now quoted at £5 premium, which is equal to 250 per cent. The object of the company is to work a vein, of which they have procured a lease from which, at the time of its discovery, a solid lump of upwards of a hundred weight of gold was obtained.

HUNGARY.—Letters from Hungary complain of the insecurity of the country, caused by the numerous bands of men compelled by their outlawed condition—having taken a national part in the late civil war—to live in the forests and mountains and lead a Robin Hood life, at the expense of their neighbors. Courts martial and executions are powerless against this evil, the gendarmes are harassed to despair, and never encounter the outlaws without having to enter upon a combat of life and death. The Austrians imagine that the object of these poor men is to get together merely for a new insurrection, and never seem to think that an honest amnesty, such as would permit the men to quit their wild way of life, might restore them to quiet homes. On the last day of the old year, one of these men was hunged at Pesth. Previous to the execution, he was taken about in a procession for two hours, during which he sang patriotic songs, and displayed a supreme contempt for death. At the foot of the gallows, an officer read a prolix statement of his crimes and sentence. The name of Kossuth occurred in this document, and he no sooner escaped the lips of the officer than the prisoner took off his hat and reverently inclined his head. As the fatal rope was slipped over his head, he gathered up his strength and cried, "Magyars, keep up, we will give it them yet!" and died.

The editors of the New York Post appear to have a great fancy for the new Ericsson caloric engine, spite of the doubting hesitancy of the Scientific American and some others, and in its issue of the 30th ult., puts forth the following test of faith:

Ericsson's Engine.—*A Test of Faith.*—A friend, from Ohio, who has seen the articles in the Evening Post upon the subject of Ericsson's caloric engine, alludes to the subject as follows, in the course of a recent letter:

"Is it possible that you have been humbugged into the belief that heat can be used twice, or that Ericsson can ever bring his patent to any practical result?"

We answer that we have not been humbugged into the belief that heat can be used twice; nor does Ericsson pretend to use any heat twice, but simply to use all but about thirty per cent. of what he makes once, instead of throwing away three-fifths of it, as is done by the steam engine. In the next place, we have the most implicit confidence in his ability to bring his patent to a practical result, because we have already seen it in successful operation.

The strength of our faith may be judged from the fact that we have contracted with Capt Ericsson to furnish us with a caloric engine, as soon as it can be made, for the use of the Evening Post, and it is already in a state of considerable forwardness. The patterns are prepared by Capt. Ericsson, and the machinery is making by Messrs. Hogg & Delamater. It is to have sufficient power to drive one of Hoe's rotary presses at the rate of 10,000 impressions an hour, and four job-office presses, with a reserve force of two or three horse-power, and yet is to occupy only the space enclosed in a cast iron box six feet square and between five and six feet high. It is to be finished and in operation by the middle of April. If it succeeds, of which of course we have no doubt, we shall feel proud of the distinction which will properly belong to the journal that first avails itself of so important an improvement. If it fails, we mean the world shall know it and the reasons why, if we can ascertain them.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Philadelphia.

The United States mail steamship Philadelphia Captain J. S. McKinstry U. S. N. commanding, arrived at our wharves on the 9th, having left Aspinwall on the 2d inst. She brings the Government mails and California dates to the 15th ult., $15,000 in gold dust on freight and one hundred and eighty passengers. The Pacific mail steamship Golden Gate sailed from San Francisco on the 15th ult. with 700 passengers and $1,700,000 in gold dust. The steamships Independence and Whitehall Sailed for San Francisco on the 15th January. The steamships Ohio and Uncle Sam from New York, arrived at Aspinwall on the 30th ult. The health of the Isthmus was considered good. The valleys of the Sacramento and San Joaquin were still flooded; much damage and inconvenience had been sustained by the high water. Flour was very high, being from $34 to $36 per bbl. There was much suffering in the mines, the roads being in places impassable. It is said that $1 per pound had been paid for flour in the mines. Amongst the old residents of California that left, San Francisco on the 15th ult. are Edward F. Beale, Superintendent of Indian Affairs Col. Jack Hays, Wm H. McAllister, John Perroll, Gov. McDougal, H. R. Post and James Hair. It was estimated that the Ohio, Philadelphia and Uncle Sam landed sixteen hundred passengers at Aspinwall for California. The passenger by the Philadelphia reached Panama by the 30th ult. There was no intelligence of the Winfield Scott when the Philadelphia left.

We received only one paper, the Alta California of the 15th, and from it we take the following summary of news.

Since the sailing of the steamers of the 1st inst. the State has furnished but few topics of discussion or interest, aside from the weather in the interior and the consequent suspension of business of all kinds, the scarcity of provisions, the sufferings and embarrassment.

The Legislature met on the 3d inst., but up to the present time have done nothing of moment. The Executive Message and accompanying documents have been referred to committees. But whether the important questions brought before the two Houses will receive further consideration or be adjourned to sleep out the session in committee rooms, remains to be seen. It is probable, however, that after the final settlement of the Capital controversy, they will go to work and do something.

The old project of calling a constitutional convention is once more on the tools. The ostensible object set forth be the Executive in his message is to abolish certain offices created by the constitution; but the real end is the abrogation of the anti-slavery clause and the division of the State. The first, if it came of the accomplishment of any definite object, contemplates the establishment of slavery here—a scheme which all men whose intellects are not clouded by prejudice know to be the wildest and most chimerical that was ever entertained by intelligent men. As for the division of the State, after more than six years' legislation, we can discover no plausible reason for it. The advocates of the measure have never yet shown what was to be gained by it in political or financial point of view. But the business of the session will turn upon the Constitutional Convention which will most probably be called. The intended changes, however, will not be directed when it is called.

The proposed Miners' Convention is engaging the earnest consideration of the people throughout the State, and discussion is bringing about a degree of definite ness and tangibility, in its purposes. It will be a very important body when it comes together, and will leave a permanent impress upon every interest of the commonwealth.

We have dates from Oregon to the 7th inst., but no news of consequence. The affairs of the Territory remain in a quiescent state. The winter there, as here, has been very severe.

The long immunity enjoyed from disasters by steam on this coast, was broken in upon on the 6th, by a Collision between the J. Brigham and Umatilla, in which the latter was sunk and three lives lost.

In our columns will be found a great variety of intelligence from our own coast, from the Islands, the East, etc.

FURTHER NEWS FROM SHASTA AND YREKA.—CONTINUATION OF THAT PREVIOUSLY RECEIVED.—Mr. Tracy, the express messenger of Adams & Co. between Shasta and Sacramento, arrived from the upper country on Thursday evening.

The citizens of Yreka were destitute of nearly all kinds of provisions; and the party which arrived at Shasta from that place were obliged to desert three of their animals in Scott's Valley, having been eighteen days in accomplishing the journey to Shasta. Three of their number were left at Martin's ranch, so badly frozen in the feet and ankles that they could not proceed further. At Verry's they purchased one hundred dollars' worth of provisions, and sent them back to the sufferers, who, like themselves, had subsisted for days on parched barley. Martin's house was deserted, as the roof had fallen in from the immense pressure of snow.

Mr. Tracy reports that a trail had been opened, from Shasta to Weaverville, and that the snow has almost entirely disappeared.

AN INDIAN'S EXPERIENCE.—We have been informed by a gentleman from the second story of a submerged house in Yolo county, that, having recently held communication with one of the aborigines of the country on old chief, he was informed by that worthy that, in a period of seventeen years, there had not been so much snow on the mountains of the water on the plains as at the present time.

From the encampments about Nevada, from Angel's and Murphy's, a number of miners, necessitated by sheer hunger, have crowded into more favored localities, abandoning the modicum of provision left them for the sustenance of the females and the sick; some in attempting to flee the appaling presence of famine, have perished by the way, sinking exhausted from exposition and fatigue into snowy sepulchres; others, more perverse, securing to the lonely shelter of some ranch an escape from impending death. Where it was impossible for the ordinary means to transport food, bands of energetic miners carried upon their backs packages. In some instances of a hundred pounds, of four, distances of sixty and seventy miles. A squad of Chilnamen was observed tramping, in single file, freighted with rice in mats suspended from long bamboos borne upon their shoulders. It is worthy of note, as affording a magnificent refutation of the alleged insubordination of our people, that, notwithstanding these strong incentives, no authenticated disregard for the right of property has come to our knowledge.

Small pox, has prevailed in Calaveras county, on the Consumnes, and in other sections, with some fatality. Mesmporary hospitals have been established, and the sick cared for as well as circumstances permitted.

The propriety of holding a Miners' Convention is being extensively discussed, but the period and place thereof have not been decided upon. The object, discussion of various questions connected with the mineral lands.

Extensive works in the shape of flumes, etc., involving a large outlay of capital, are projected, and will be commenced during the spring.

Further from California, the Sandwich Islands and South America.

The mail, and Wells, Fargo & Co's California Express, have brought us copious files of papers and we find a mass of interesting news. A want of space, however, prevents us giving place to but little of it.

All accounts confirm the reported melancholy state of affairs in most of the mining districts. A letter to the San Francisco Journal says:

There is no doubt about it, if the weather does not clear up the miners will die by the hundred—die of starvation. They have no decent food now, and even the acorns and barley will soon be exhausted. Those who have the means are leaving the mountain regions in detachments of twenty, fifty or one hundred, and shortly they will fill our cities. Three hundred Chinese are expected to-morrow, but the great body of the miners who are dispersed to large the Sierra region is to be expected for fourteen days.

There never was a time since California was first discovered that so much misery has been and is likely to be as this winter of 1852 and 1853. It is a dark picture, and "the end is not yet."

Southwestern gales have prevailed along the coast and at San Francisco, and several boats have been driven out of the bay at the latter place, and lives lost. Three persons were lost in one boat. The pilot boat Sea Witch was lost in the bay, but her crew were saved.

The rains are still doing immense damage throughout the State.

There is nothing new from Monterey. A passenger by the Sea Bird says that the reason they have not experienced another rain-storm in that locality, is because the old storm has not yet abated. People are anxiously waiting for it to "dry up."

The committee appointed at the mass meeting held on the 1st of December, at San Diego to report on the subject of an Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, presented their report on the 14th of the same month. It advocates strongly the route from Red River to San Diego.

Mrs. Dudley has been fully committed, at San Francisco, for trial on the charge of murdering a Mr. Kennedy. She admitted that she inflicted the death wound. She is the mother of ten children—five of them small, and one an infant at the breast.

Mr. Borland and party arrived at Sacramento on the 6th, with the Salt Lake mail. The party experienced great suffering. Six days precious to their arrival at Carson Valley, they were entirely out of provisions, and subsisted on strong coffee, of which they had plenty. At the Valley they stopped a fortnight to recruit themselves and stock. They met a party of about 150 Indians, who fired at them with guns and arrows, but happily without effect.

From the Sandwich Islands.

Dates to the 11th of December from Honolulu had been received at San Francisco. The news, however, is not important.

The American whale ship A. H. Howland was driven on the reef a little eastward of the entrance of Honolulu harbor, on the 7th of December. She was fifteen months out, and had fifty-five barrels sperm on board, and 1000 whale, but had previously shipped her home, amounting to 25,000 pounds. A very large number of whalers were in port and business was brisk.

The American merchant ship Alexander got aground and was sunk in the channel. She was freighted with oil and home and was ready for home.

The Polynesian publishes a list of vessels engaged in the whaling service of the North Pacific, together with an estimate of their success for the past season, the number of men employed and other statistics, useful and interesting, which have been made up from the Custom-house books, by H. M. Whitney. We have only room to glance at the report, and its summings up.

It is shown by the list, that 260 ships have visited the port of Honolulu; 101 the port of Lahaina, and 58 the port of Hilo—300 at all the ports; but as many of these ships touched at all three of the ports, we find that but 275 different ships have touched at the Islands this fall.

Estimating these ships with their outfits at $400,000 each, it is shown that the value of the fleet would be.....$11,000,000 00

543,280 gallons sperm oil, at 80c. p.....434,624 00
13,270,867 gallons whale oil, at 50c. p.....6,640,948 50
5,257,737 lbs. bone at 25c. p.....1,339,434 25

Total value of vessels and cargoes.....$19,414,010 81

In estimating the value of these cargoes, says the Polynesian, it will be seen that we have used figures at least one third less than the actual value of the various products in the home market, which will allow a wide margin for freight and other charges home, losses, commissions, etc.

The number of seamen attached to these 275 ships is probably 12,000, besides masters and mates.

The average value of the past season's catch, to each of the 275 right whalers is $23,636 75.

The national character of these ships is as follows—American 208; French 10; Russian 4; English, Chilean and Hawaiian each 1.

From the facts above brought to view, we are warranted in the conclusion that a more successful whaling season has never crowned that branch of business since the "inexhaustible shores" of Dundee and New Bedford, Nantucket, Fairhaven, New London, etc., commenced operations in bearing for the stealth of the ocean.

From Peru.

The British mail steamer Lima, at Panama brought dates from Callao to the 11th of January.

The guano taken from the Chincha and Lobos Islands during the year 1852, amounted to 225,630 tons; of this quantity England took 67,435 tons; United States 30,640; France 12,188, and Rome 807.

The markets were steady. On the 3d of January two fatal cases of yellow fever were reported.

Later from Chili.

The relations between Chili and Peru are said to be most amicable.

Mr Campbell, the chief engineer on the railroad projected from Valparaiso to Santiago had withdrawn, and the Government had written to the United States for engineers.

The bark Victoria, from Hamburg, landed one hundred German emigrants at Valdivia.

The port of Maroco in the Province of Coquimbo had been opened to foreign commerce.

Letter from San Juan del Norte.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, OR GREYTOWN,
February 3, 1853.

The ambiguous position occupied by this would-be Hanseatic town compels those who address their correspondents to place the disjunctive conjunction between a Spanish and English name. The town was first known as "San Juan de Nicaragua," but when the English took possession of it (from the Nicaraguenese) in the name and as the property of Mosquitia, the compliment of Greytown was conferred upon it, in honor of Sir Charles Grey, former Governor of Jamaica. When the travel to California, by this route, commenced, the town began to increase in population and importance and soon became sprinkled with progressive Americans, with whom it soon grew a vexed question whether the town, which they had built up, should, by its appellative, recognize Nicaragua or Mosquitia or, discarding both, assume a name of its own; the result, as far as regards the name, was "San Juan del Norte, or Greytown"—so with the Constitution, by which, at present the local government exists. Many here, as elsewhere, think that much is in a name; others contend it not emphatically that a certain flower well known in history "by any other name would smell as sweet."

We hope that when another great speech is made on Central America Monroe doctrine, etc., something may be said about a spot where our countrymen are living without knowing whether they are fish, flesh or fowl, and are anxiously waiting to hear what Congress intends doing about the Webster and Crampton treaty. In that treaty the town of San Juan was ceded to Nicaragua, on certain conditions, which conditions, because of their implying a right in Mosquitia, Nicaragua kicked at, and contending that her Minister, or Representative, Mr. Marcoleta, had not been allowed a voice in the proceedings refused the treaty *en toto*.

The English Commissioner, who carried one end of the treaty, took the thing very mildly; the American Commissioner, (et Hayti nobilibity,) who carried Dother end, became quite wrathy, and talked in the "54:40 or fight" strain; the Englishman said that *he* had no instructions to whip Nicaragua. In the event of her kicking, and so the matter ended. Since then, we've heard nothing, except Mr. Everett's polite intimation to Mr. Marcoleta that his company was not desired.

The election in Nicaragua has resulted in favor of Don Fruto Chamorro for President—his opponent was Castillon, the present Secretary of Foreign Relations; the votes are to be counted in the latter part of February, but the result is already known. Chamorro is of the Government party; Castillon, though for some time in the Cabinet, is of the Liberal party—his party declined voting, so that it was a one-sided affair, out of which, however, it is said by the knowing ones, his party intend to make capital for the supposed approaching revolution.

In March next, the new President will be installed, and then, it is thought, the ball will open. A vessel arrived here a short time since, from New York with a large quantity of powder "for the interior." This looks ominous, and you may expect to hear of the "big wars that make ambition virtue." The result will be as usual:

Wounded	00,000
Killed	0,000
Slightly frightened	1450
Badly scared	1,400
Pronunciamient

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

[From the Knickerbocker Magazine.

COFFEE....By Miss Mary L. Lawson.

All hail the praise of ruby wine,
Through crystal goblets flowing,
And nectar of the purple vine
'Mid endless summer glowing;
How well it charms, the heart it warms,
The soul in ruralize steeping,
As beauty, mirth, and hope's bright birth
Lay chained within its keeping.

But wherefore gild the tempting draught,
Which stains the lip that praises?
A nectar far more pure and sweet
The wearied spirit raises:
'Twill linger with you right cheerily the truest night,
Like some divine libation;
Joy fills the eyes, and hearts beat high
Beneath its inspiration.

It ripples through the silver spoon,
In clear, transparent china,
Brought freshly from the sparkling hearth
By Phillis or by Dinah.
How rich the scent when softly blent
With cream, rich, thick and yellow,
Whose currents glide in mingled tide
Its pungent strength to mellow!

It stirs the flash of soul and sense,
Till wit and converse mingle;
For mind's best rays, like sorrow's waves,
We're rash to meet in single;
Bright flashes strike on minds alike,
That fade not with the fleeting,
For words that thrill grow deeper still
When glances with glance is meeting.

It wakes within the melting soul
Time's lost or buried pleasures,
Old friends, old books, old songs, old joys,
And all life's garnered treasures;
Spell of pain, 'twill softly gain
Old memory's haunted places,
While o'er us rise in angel guise,
Soft smiles on vanished faces.

As one by one our guests depart,
Left with remembrance only,
We scarcely sigh that time flits by,
And leaves us sad and lonely;
Hope's morning breaks and joy awakes,
Life's gloomy page to brighten,
As on our quiet, silent hearth
The dying embers lighten.

Then on the pillow softly sinks
The head with visions teeming,
And many an Eastern pageant floats
Before our gorgeous dreaming;
To see life pass in fancy's glass,
With moon-light radiance beaming,
It seeks the breast divinely blest
Through misty Mocha gleaming.

ANNIE GREEN'S WISH.

A SHORT STORY FOR THE LADIES.

I wish I was thin," said Annie Green, with a sigh, as she gazed upon the bright fire which blazed in the cheerful grate before her, a few nights after New Year's day. She had just returned from a private party which had been given at the house of a female friend, and was turning over in her mind what she had heard and seen, previous to retiring for the night. She was a fine, healthy looking girl, about twenty years of age, and possessed a physical organization with which one would suppose she should have felt perfectly contented. She was about the middle height, well built, and carried about with her no more flesh than was actually necessary to good looks, while the bright hue of health enlivened her countenance when she was disposed to feel merry, and all *sensible* men admitted that she was really a pretty girl. But, although nature had dealt very fairly by her in a physical point of view, she possessed, mentally, one very serious fault, which was a disposition not only to take exceptions to the form which God, in his infinite wisdom, had given her, but to wish for things that it was morally certain she could never obtain. This rendered her very unhappy, and although she had every reason to consider herself blessed, she felt at times utterly miserable. "I do wish I was thin!" she exclaimed, as she regarded her white, well moulded arms, discontentedly. "If I could only be like Nancy Verisopht now! What a crowd of admirers she had around her to-night, to be sure! And no wonder at it! she's so tall, and delicate, and thin! Why, I can span around her waist, and she looks as though a strong gust of wind would blow her away! How I did envy her when that tall gentleman with the black moustache, Mr. Znesickly, who they say is the son of a Russian Count, sealed himself beside her, and declared that she was the most interesting creature he had ever seen in his life! But he wasn't the only one—there was scarcely a gentleman in the room who was not crazy to get near her! That plain, matter-of-fact, common-sense old curmudgeon, Mr. Blunt, remarked in my hearing, that Mr. Znesioky and all the rest of them would have thought her quite as interesting had she been as fat as a market-woman and homely as a stone fence, so long as her father was worth a fortune, but I don't believe a word of it. I haven't the slightest doubt they would all think just as much of her if she hadn't a penny! How happy she ought to be in the possession of so many admirers! She can do just as she pleases with them! She flirts with this one, smiles that one, and looks cross at the other one with the most perfect impunity, and I'm sure that many of her adorers would get tired of trying to get into her good graces, if it was not that she is so very, *very interesting*. There's that tall, good-looking fellow, Mr. Hawk, now—I don't see how he can endure the many absolute affronts and pointed repulses he meets with at her hands! Why, she actually had the hardihood to-night to intimate to him that his absence was better than his company, and he didn't seem to mind it any more than though the remark had been a complimentary instead of an insulting one! But I suppose the secret is to be found in his great love for her!"

"Such men as Mr. Hawk will endure a great deal for *money*," said a voice which seemed to proceed from the grate in front of her; "Miss Verisopht has the game in her own hands now, and can do as she chooses, but it won't always be so!"

At the unexpected equad of another voice than her own Annie was startled, and for a moment she did not know but she was about to become a medium for spiritual manifestations. She soon recovered her self-possession, however, and looking steadily into the fire, she at length perceived a most singular looking little individual seated upon the top of a piece of coke which had not yet ignited. He was not larger than a man's thumb, he had an immense pair of bushy whiskers around his comical little phiz, his eyes seemed like two rubies, his nose was acquiline, his hair looked like threads of gold, as it glistened in the fire-light, his mouth was stretched from ear to ear in a broad grin, and as he sat there swinging his legs and looking merrily at her, she thought he was one of the funniest characters she had ever looked upon. Her fears vanished instantly, and gazing in the intruder's face, she said, good humoredly,

"Why, what do you know about Miss Verisopht or Mr. Hawk either?"

"I know *all* about them," was the answer. "The first has money but no brains, while the latter has neither the one nor the other, and is a hollow-hearted *fop*."

"Hey-dey," exclaimed Annie, lifting up her hands in surprise. "Be careful what you say, or you will be called upon to answer a charge of defamation of character. Who are you, any how?"

"My name is Common Sense," answered the little man, "and I am one of the guardian spirits of the old curmudgeon, Mr. Blunt, to whom you are short time since allnded."

"And do you intend to say," questioned Annie, "that Miss Verisopht is not *interesting*?"

"Not quite so interesting as her money," was the laconic answer.

"And do you doubt for a moment," again asked Annie, "that Mr. Znesickly and Mr. Hawk are desperately in love with her?"

"Yes," answered the little man, "for I know that they are not capable of loving anybody or anything but themselves."

"Well, I don't believe it," answered Annie, "and I wish I was as thin as she is, at all events."

"That's a wicked wish," said the little man, with a frown, "and you had best recall it."

"Indeed, I shall do no such thing," answered Annie; "and what's more, I shall take to starving myself, and eating chalk, and drinking vinegar, to see if I can't reduce myself."

"Self-destruction is a horrible crime," said the little man; kicking, in his anger, a piece of the coke upon which he was sitting, "and I command you to drive such thoughts from your mind."

"And I tell you I shall do just as I please," said Annie, with some asperity. "Do you suppose I am to be ruled by you?"

"Listen to me, Annie, said the monitor, with a serious look. "You are now in the enjoyment of good health, loved by your parents, respected by your acquaintances, and better looking than the great majority of womankind. Can you not rest satisfied then?"

"No," answered the young girl, pettishly. "I am determined to be thinner."

"Is that your settled determination?" asked the monitor.

"It is," was the laconic and decisive reply.

"Would you like to exchange persons and destinies in life with Miss Verisopht?" was the next question.

"Of all things in the world!" cried Annie, joyfully.

"Then you shall have your wish," said the monitor. "But I would advise you to think of the matter again, for the exchange must hold good forever."

"That's just what I want," said Annie. "I should not wish, after revelling in all the delights which she enjoys, to be brought back to the cold realities of my present state."

"Shut your eyes," said the monitor.

Annie did so.

"The change is effected!" cried the little man, and on opening her eyes she found herself in a brilliantly lighted room, surrounded by a number of gaudily dressed ladies and gentlemen, among whom shone conspicuously the Russian Count's son and Mr. Hawk, the latter of whom approached her, and timidly asked permission to dance with her the next quadrille. She was about to answer, when Mr. Znesickly, looking daggers at his rival, came up and said that the lady was already engaged for the next set. Annie felt mightily tickled at the idea of having two such distinguished personages quarreling about her, and chuckling to herself, she observed—

"We shall see whether I shall not enjoy myself better than I did before."

As she said this, a short, dry cough broke from her, and at the same time she noticed that an annoying, dull pain had settled in her left side, extending to the shoulder blade. She did not mind this much at first, for she felt compensated when she caught sight of her fragile form in one of her brilliant mirrors; but as the night wore on the cough became worse. She experienced a choking sensation, great difficulty in breathing, and at length she became so ill that she was obliged to request the Russian's Count's son to have her carriage called, when she took her way home.

She was soon in bed, indulging, as well as the pain which she suffered would permit, in the collection of the many extravagant speeches which had been whispered in her ear by Messrs. Hawk and Znesickly, who had both sworn eternal fidelity to her, and had assured her that she was made up of every thing but thomaterial that compose a real woman—they had told her that her eyes were twin stars; her hair, threads of gold; her neck, alabaster; her teeth, pearls; her gums, coral; her breath, perfume from Arabia; her form, a sylph's; her step, a fawn's; and her whole being, an angels's; either one of them would have died for her on the spot: they didn't entertain the slightest selfish feeling in the matter—each was ready to kill the other, and both seemed willing to eat her up bodily, in the extacy of their love. So far, so good—but Annie began to feel such severe pains shoot through her frame, that when she attempted to close her eyes in sleep she found it impossible to do so, and she lay tossing from side to side till morning, when she was so unwell that her father was obliged to send for a physician. By the time the man of medicines arrived, Miss Green, from coughing severely, had bursted a blood vessel, and the crimson tide was fast flowing from her mouth and nostrils. She heard the doctor tell her father that she could not live an hour—she listened to her parent's sobs of agony as he bent over her form, and she shuddered as her ear caught the sound of his retreating footsteps, as he left the appartment to seek for other aid, for she feared that she should never see him again. Now the sound of familiar voices fell upon her ear, and looking up she sees Hawk and Znesickly at her bed-side. They seem to be in quite a merry mood and not at all angry at each other.

"The game is up!" remarks Znesickly, "she's going to die, and we can't either of us get her!"

"Well, it isn't much of a loss after all," returns Hawk, for she wasn't more than half a woman, at best—a mere human machine—a toy—a doll-baby—and I don't know but what she would have been dear with all the old gentleman's money thrown in!"

"I agree with you," Znesickly, "I would have married her, but I should'n't have thought I had much of a bargain. Such a girl as that Miss Green, now, would be a prize, even though she had no money, if a fellow was looking for a wife alone, without regard to fortune."

The poor girl found her strength fast giving way—cold drops of perspiration stood upon her forehead—her respiration became difficult—remorse was knawing at her heart—the folly of the part she had acted came vividly to her mind—and when she felt that she was indeed dying, she admitted in the bitterness of spirit that the little monitor was right, and she prayed—O, how fervently!—that, as she could not live, she might be allowed to die as Annie Green and not as Miss Verisopht. "Let me but be myself again," she exclaimed, "if only for a moment; let me recall this wicked, wicked wish I made, and then I can die happy!"

"Why, Annie! why are you making such terrible faces and each a horrid noise?" exclaimed her sister, at the same time shaking her, "do wake up and come to bed."

"Thank God!" exclaimed Annie, as she bounded from her chair, "dear, dear, what a horrid, horrid dream!"

LADY VS. WIFE.—The editor of the Providence Journal, who is considerable of an *arbiter elegantiarum*, which means a man of taste, says thie:

"We wish the democratic papers would call Mrs. Pierce the *wife* of the President elect, instead of his *lady*. They are legally married, and she is entitled to the name of wife. Besides, it shocks all our ideas of morality to hear it said that the President elect of the United States is traveling around so much with any other woman than his wife. If any of the democratic papers labor under the impression that the title of wife is not grand enough, we can assure them that Blackwood's Magazine, which is high aristocratic authority, has fully endorsed it in a long and excellent article, the text of which was taken from a paragraph in this paper.

"An anecdote is told of a Scotch shopkeeper who declined some request made by a customer. 'Do you know,' said the customer, 'that I am the Bishop's lady?' 'Hoot, woman,' was the answer, 'I would not do it if ye was his wife, much less his leddy.' Lady is a beautiful word in its place, and female is a proper word in its place, but either of them employed for wife or woman is in shocking taste."

This is all very well, except the charging of a vulgarism, which is common to our whole society, upon the democratic papers, which are no more guilty in the premises than the whig papers, and every record of arrivals at the hotels in the nation. Names are always entered thus: "Mr. Smith and lady," or "Mr. Peter Popkins and ledy," when, if any body should say "Jones and woman," or "Mr. Peter Popkins and woman," Jones and Popkins would be turned incontinently out of doors. The practice, however, is convenient for young gentlemen who travel with ladies that are not wives. [NewYork Post.

HAVE WE A BOURBON AMONGST US?—There is an article in the last number of Putnam's Magazine, written by Rev John H. Hanson, a clergyman of worth, and transmitted to Mr. Putnam by Rev. Dr. Hawks, going to show that we have a Bourbon of the royal line of France living unknown amongst us. Dr. H. bears testimony to the high character of the author, and also to the reputation for truth and piety maintained by the person who is the main subject of the article. The object of this strange article is to furnish evidence that Louis XVII., son of Louis XVI., King of France, and of Marie Antoinette, of Austria, did not die in prison in 1795, as was reported to the French Convention, but is still alive and in the State of New York, in the person of Rev Mr Williams, a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, who has labored chiefly as a missionary among the Indians, and been generally regarded as a half-breed, in no other than Louis XVII. A mass of strong circumstantial evidence is furnished—evidence so connected, and simply consistent, that it seems conclusive to show the fate of Louis the Seventeenth, and that the Dauphin was secretly conveyed from prison to this country, and placed among the Indians in the northern part of New York.

"A French gentleman died at New Orleans in 1846, named Boulanger, who confessed on his death-bed that he was the person who brought the Dauphin to this country. When the Prince de Joinville visited this country in 1841, he sought out Mr. Williams, and after demanding a conditional pledge of secrecy from him, told him he was Louis XVII, and asked him to sign a resignation of his title to the Crown of France in favor of Louis Philippe. This statement Mr. Williams asserts to be true; and, also, that not only did the Prince de Joinville afterwards correspond with him through his secretaries, but that Louis Philippe wrote to him (Mr. Williams) with his own hand, after the Prince's return. Louis Philippe knew the Dauphin was alive, and the name of the Dauphin was omitted from the solemnities for the departed Dourbons during Louis Philippe's reign. Another piece of strong evidence is a statement that the French Embassador Genet, while in this country in 1848, acknowledged in the presence of Dr. Francis, and other gentlemen of this city, that the Dauphin was not dead, but was brought to America. As the Prince de Joinville, and other parties referred to in the article, are still alive, there can be no suspicion of an attempt at deception, unless it be on the part of Mr Williams; and Dr Hawks says all the precedents of his character are antagonistic to this idea. Mr Williams has not been the active agent in bringing the facts before the public."

A young man in Boston has brought suit against the proprietor of a gambling house in that city, to recover $2500, which he lost at various times in play at his establishment.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, January 22.

SENATE.—On motion of Mr. Mangum, it was ordered that when the Senate adjourn, it adjourn till Monday next—it being stated that Mr. Pearce, who was to have spoken on Saturday on the Texas debt bill, was too indisposed to come to the Senate for several days.

The chair laid before the Senate a message from the President declining to transmit certain correspondence relative to treaties with Nicaragua, as negotiations on the subject have not yet terminated.

Mr. Rusk, from the Select Committee to whom was referred various projects for railroads to the Pacific, reported a substitute for them all, which was ordered to be printed.

The private calendar, to which there were no objections, was taken up. The following bills passed: For the relief of Rutiff Van Brunt; for the relief of the captors of the frigate Philadelphia; House bill for the relief of M. K. Simons; bill for the relief of Jacob Sidenr; bill for the relief of Boynton & Seymour; bill for the relief of heirs of Jeremiah Wingate.

The Senate then adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—It was proposed to take up the Senate bill abolishing imprisonment for debt in the District of Columbia, but it was objected to; and Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, gave notice that he should move, on Monday, to consider the bill, as there exists the greatest instance of hardship under the present law which can be imagined.

It being private bill day, the House went into Committee of the Whole on private claims, to which there was no objections; several of which were disposed of.

The committee rose, and the bills which were recommended were read a third time and passed. Repeated motions were made to adjourn and failed.

The House twice refused to adjourn over till Monday.

Considerable time was occupied with a motion to lay on the table the report of a Committee of Conference, on a bill extending the time for receiving half-pay and pensions; pending which a motion prevailed that the House adjourn. Adjourned till to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Monday, January 29, 1853.

SENATE.—The Senate was not in session to-day.

HOUSE.—A bill was read a third time and passed, to enable Brigadier General Riley to settle his accounts.

The motion to lay on the table the report of the Committee on Pensions, which came up from yesterday, was negatived—yeas 29, nays 129 and the report was received.

A discussion which occupied nearly an hour followed, on the motion of Mr. McNair, of Pennsylvania, that the Speaker reappoint the select committee on the foundation of the capitol, to enable the committee of last session to report, which they had not then an opportunity of doing; which was laid on the table.

The House then went again into committee on private claims, and were occupied for some time with two bills, of no public importance; one of which was carried, and the other retaining duties paid on the importation of a machine for generating gas, by the Philadelphia Gas Company, which was recommended to be laid on the table.

The committee then rose and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.—*Washington*, January 28.—It is understood that Mr. Houston, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means in the House, is about to report an important bill regulating the coinage.

The testimony before the Commissioner of Patents on the application for an extension of the India Rubber and Sulphur patents, establishes the fact that they were in common use by the trade, ten years before the patents were granted.

Dr. Kane, U. S. N., lectured upon his proposed Arctic expedition to-night, at the Smithsonian Institution, before a crowded and intelligent audience.

At a meeting of democratic citizens, members of Congress and others, held at the United States Hotel this morning, B. B. French presiding, it was decided not to hold the customary Inauguration ball, 4th March, in consequence of the domestic affliction of the President, and the continued illness of the Vice President. Arrangements will, however, be made by the citizens to give President Pierce a becoming reception.

Wm. B. Lesser, recently indicted for murder, was dismissed from his clerkship in the Sixth Auditor's office, shortly afterward.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.—*Monday, January 31, 1853.*—Sidney G. Fisher, Esq., of Pennsylvania, and Joseph J. Merrick, Esq., of Maryland, were admitted attorneys and counsellors in this court.

No. 5. Exparte; In re, Thomas Kane, an alleged fugitive from justice from Great Britain. Mr. Justice Catron delivered the opinion of himself and three of the other Judges, and Mr. Justice Curtis delivered his own opinion, denying the writs of habeas corpus et certiorari, and dismissing the petition.

No. 50. John F. Smith, administrator, et al, plaintiffs in error, vs. J. B. H. Smith, administrator, etc. The argument of this cause was concluded by Mr. Beverdy Johnson for the plaintiffs in error.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock A. M.

From Texas.

By the arrival of the steamship Louisiana, Capt. Smith, we have dates from Galveston to the 4th instant, and our exchanges from the interior.

MORE KILLING.—The Galveston News, of the 4th inst., says: We regret to learn that another of those disgraceful occurrences that have become of late quite too common, not only in Texas, but in other and older States, took place on the 1st of February, on the Washington road, two miles from Houston. Mr Butler, a peaceable and worthy young man, recently married, was shot dead in open daylight by a man of the name of Hyde.

It appears that there was previously some slight misunderstanding between the parties, and that Mr. Butler was engaged in repairing a fence, when one of the Hydes approached and addressed him in insulting language, of which Mr. Butler took but little notice; proceeding with his work, a brother of Hyde's approached with a pistol, and discharged the fatal shot, causing the death of Mr. Butler before medical aid could be procured.

We learn that Mr. Butler was a young man in humble life, but possessed an excellent reputation for amiability and moral worth. Hyde immediately escaped, and had not, at last accounts, been taken, though vigilantly pursued by the civil authorities.

The frequency of occurrences of a character similar to the above, in our State, is a matter of serious regret to every patriot and philanthropist. The practice, which is quite too common, of carrying deadly weapons, is one which cannot be too strongly reprobated.

Would it not be well for the Legislature to pass stringent laws prohibitory of the practice?

ACCIDENT.—A son of Mr. David Trainer, of Cibolo creek, Bexar county, was lately shot while hunting with his brother. The ball passed through the right chest, but he is doing well and will doubtless recover.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.—The Marshall Republican regrets to learn that Mr. David Fisher, of Harrison county, fell from his wagon near Shreveport, and striking his breast upon some part of the wagon terminated his existence. He leaves a large family to mourn his death.

The following synopsis of the proceedings of the Texas Legislature we find in the News:

By several gentlemen direct from Austin, having left that city on Sunday, we have news as late as to Saturday night last. The apportionment bill has passed both Houses, and was sent to the Governor for his approval or his veto. We understand it does not differ materially from the bill of last session.

A joint resolution had passed both Houses, fixing the adjournment of the Legislature on Monday next.

The bill for the payment of the Rangers called out by Governor Bell, had either passed, or was expected to pass, without much opposition.

Whether the bill will pass referring to the people the question for the amendment of the constitution is a matter of much doubt.

A bill for the repeal of the previous laws in relation to Peter's colony, had passed the Senate by the casting vote of the President; but it is said it could not pass the lower House.

Another bill was before the lower House, intended to secure the rights of the settlers in Peter's colony.

It is thought that a bill in relation to the public school system would pass. We cannot learn definitely its provisions.

Most of the railroad companies previously chartered are represented in Austin by agents applying for additional donations of land or loans of money or State credit. Their success is very questionable. Col. R. H. Payne, in behalf of the Opelousas Railroad Company, made a very eloquent and able speech in the Legislative Hall. We understand that he named several Southern members to Congress, including one or two from Texas, who had supported the Mortgage railroad to the Pacific from St. Louis. He urged that the South should make common cause in constructing a Southern Pacific railroad, as a measure of vital importance to our future prosperity. He represented that the Opelousas railroad was the commencement of this great enterprise, which would certainly be pushed forward to the shores of the Pacific, provided this State would give adequate encouragement. But he stated expressly that he was not instructed by the company to say that the road could never be extended into Texas with anything less than twenty sections of land to the mile donated by the State. This amount, we are informed, is also asked for by other companies.

We learn that the Harrisburg railroad company has been placed on an equal footing with other companies, as regards the donation of land by the State.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.—*Washington*, Jan. 31.—The consideration of the Texas Debt Bill is postponed in consequence of the illness of Senator Pearce, but will be taken up as soon as he is able to attend, on account of its importance, as involving the public faith of the State. It is also desirable to dispose of it before the next Administration comes in. Mr. Pearce has prepared a legal argument, which is said to be irrefragible, in favor of the eight million proposition.

Mr. Badger's confirmation is understood to depend on two unsettled votes.

The remaining eighty-four bricklayers and laborers were dismissed from the Capitol extension to-day, leaving no workmen employed except the marble cutters.

THE KANE EXPEDITION CASE.—*Washington*, Jan. 31.—The Judges of the Supreme bench to-day were equally divided as to the jurisdiction of the court in the case of Kaine, and the prisoner must remain in duress until action be taken de novo on the merits, or until the writ be altered on a tuture motion of the prisoner; so that the case must again come before the New York Court.

Justice Nelson's opinion was a very able and important one, and fully endorsed the arguments of Kaine's counsel. It occupied an hour in delivery. Justice Catron held directly opposite, and in a very elaborate opinion pronounced the arguments of Kaine's counsel untenable.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF GLASGOW.—*Vessel Sunk, etc.—Philadelphia*, Jan. 31.—The steamer City of Glasgow arrived this morning, with Liverpool dates of the 7th inst.

The brig H. C. Pratt, which arrived from Bordeaux on Thursday, sprung a leak last night, from damage by ice, and sunk at Almond street wharf.

Levin Williams has been committed for the murder of Christopher Loobar.

DISCHARGE OF NEAL.—*Philadelphia*, Jan. 31.—Richard Neal, the negro man charged with enticing slaves from Anne Arundel county, Md., was this morning discharged from custody by the Supreme Court, the agent of Maryland not being in attendance.

[The agent for the State of Maryland, Mr. John Lamb, was so badly beaten by the negroes at Chester that he could not attend, having gone home by the advice of his physicians.—Reporter.]

The fire companies of the city and county of Philadelphia, who have towers to their engine houses, have made arrangements to have men stationed in them at all hours of the night, and in case of a fire breaking out in any section of the city or county, they are to give notice by letting off a fire rocket.

A grand temperance demonstration took place in Trenton, N. J., on the 27th ult. A procession numbering seven hundred persons marched to the State Capitol, and presented a petition for a prohibitory liquor law, containing fifty thousand signers, which was fourteen hundred feet long.

THE MYSTERIOUS GRAIN OPERATIONS.—During the past season much astonishment was created in the corn market by the purchase on the continent of many cargoes of grain, which were imported and sold at a price less than the cost. It was immediately surmised that such transactions could only be carried on for political objects.

At one time it was rumored that they had been undertaken by the protectionist party, with a view of depressing the wheat market at the time of the elections, so as to increase the dislike of the agriculturist to free trade; but this met with little credence, and another equally unlikely surmise was offered, to the effect that they had been conducted by the French Government, to lessen the English demand for French flour, and thus to keep prices in that country down to a point that would insure popular contentment during the arrangement for bringing about a declaration of the Empire. The general calculations were that the sum lost by the operation was not less than £100,000. It now transpires that a grain merchant named Preds, had been engaged in forgery to an incredible extent, and it is expected that the investigation into his affairs will show that these cargoes were purchased by him, and forced into the market at any sacrifice, to meet his forged engagements as they fell due. Being discovered at last, he fled, but was retaken and is now in custody. By Preis' forgeries the respectable house of Collmann & Stolterfoht, of Liverpool, have been obliged to declare themselves bankrupt, with liabilities amounting to £300,000. Two other houses suffered to the extent respectively of £9,000 and £18,000. Messrs. Collmann & Stolterfoht transacted a large commission business with Germany and the United States, and it is feared their fall may prove serious to parties they were connected with, both in London and Liverpool, as well as abroad.

FREEDOM IN RUSSIA.—Two new ukases from St. Petersburg exhibit the Czar stooping to particularize and apply his system of repressing intelligence, of whatever kind, in whatever shape. According to one of these none but natives can be preachers or school-masters in Poland. Music-masters, teachers of languages, tutors, governesses, where they are permitted at all, will be so under the title of domestics. The second decree orders that, besides the censorship, to which every literary work intended for publication in Russia is subjected before printing, a second examination by the censors shall take place between the printing and the publication.

On the 22d ult., Randous Krotinus, the smuggler, condemned to receive nine thousand blows with a rod, and three other delinquents, condemned to six thousand each, suffered their punishment on the plain of Tauroffen. A large military force was called up to witness the execution. The arrangement was that the punishment should be distributed to each in three thousand strokes a day. Krotinus having received his three thousand, died; two of the others expired before that number of blows had been inflicted; and the fourth sank on the morrow. The punishment of death is abolished in Russia.

LONDON POST OFFICE.—It seems that in two years £18,870 10s. 3d., including bank notes, was found in letters returned to the dead letter office, and £1,226,282 18s. 1d. in bills, checks, money orders, etc., nearly the whole of which, including the money, was delivered to the writers of the letters. It is stated that no letters are forfeited. If all methods taken to effect the delivery of letters fail, they are brought back opened, and returned to the writers. Letters refused by the writers, and those for which no owner can be found, are destroyed, for the want of space to preserve them. Letters containing cash are never destroyed, but the amount, when the writer cannot be found, is paid into the revenue at the expiration of three years. A registry and index are kept of the letters and their contents, which are restored to any claimants proving themselves to be entitled to them. Dead letters containing bills and property other than money are kept three years. At the expiration of that period they are destroyed, and the property is sent to an auctioneer and sold by public auction. The proceeds are paid to the account of the revenue.

HOW THE APPROACH OF AN EARTHQUAKE MAY BE KNOWN. The recent and frequent occurrences of earthquakes have thrown around these terrific natural phenomena an immediate and personal interest. Hitherto no means have been pointed out for indicating the approach of an earthquake, as we, by means of a barometer, derive indication of the approach of a storm. This desideratum, says the New York Commercial Advertiser, would, however, now appear to have been supplied. M. Ratt-Menton, a gentleman connected with the French diplomatic corps in the Argentine Republic, has recently communicated to the Paris Academy of Sciences, by letter, addressed to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, a sure means of learning the approach of an earthquake. According to this gentlemen, the earthquake indicator is nothing more than a magnet, to which is suspended by magnetic attraction a little fragment of iron. Shortly before the occurrence of an earthquake, the magnet temporarily loses its power, and hence the iron falls. According to M. Ratt-Menton, the accuracy of this indicative sign has been thoroughly tested by a highly educated Argentine officer, Col. Espinosa, during a residence of many years at Ariquipa—a region where earthquakes are very frequent. Independently of the authority of the communicator, and from its being published in the transactions of the French Academy of Sciences, the result is nothing more than might have been suspected, from the theoretical considerations of the alliance between electricity and magnetism. A disturbance of electric power has long been known to be associated with earthquakes.

A NEW KIND OF MANURE.—In the Island of St. Vincent a new kind of earth has been discovered, of very peculiar properties, and, withal, so valuable that it is likely to become, at no distant day, an important and regular article of exportation. Little less than two thousand tons have been taken to Deronda, to assist in the formation of a breakwater that is being erected by the Government there. They claim that it is an excellent cement for use under water. Besides, it is said that English chemists have analyzed it, and pronounce it to be more valuable than guano even, as a manure.

LIBERIA EMIGRATION.—In the House of Representatives, on Thursday week, Mr. Stanly, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit with the several States, the fourth instalment of the surplus revenue, directed by the act of June, 1836. This bill proposes, also, to distribute $9,367,214, to be applied to the transportation of the free blacks in several States to Liberal, education, etc. The committee directed it to be reported with a recommendation that it do not pass; and the House laid it upon the table—yeas 105; nays 60.

ITS EFFECT.—The effect of the Ericsson hot-air ship must and will lead to some singular revolutions. It will annihilate explosions, injure the business of coroners, drive wooden legs out of the market, and give a buoyancy to ship building such as it has not felt since Alexander crossed the Hellespont in a one-horse wagon.

Hot-air engines will give an immense impetus to cylinder building, but will knock boiler shops into a cocked hat. Steam gauges will be at a discount, while engineers will be relieved from men of the first consequence to mere greasers. [Baltimore Clipper.

A WEALTHY EMBASSADOR.—Veli-Pacha, the new Turkish ambassador in Paris, is only thirty years of age, and is so immensely rich as to be called the Mussulman Rothschild. It is said he spent fifty million francs on his journey from the Sublime Porte to the Barrier de l'Etoile. All his attendants wore, during the whole trip, the Turkish costume. He gave away twenty thousand dollars in gratuities to servants, posillions and chambermaids, from Marseilles to Paris.

STATISTICS OF PHILADELPHIA.—There are in Philadelphia 102 places of public worship, of which 47 are Presbyterian, 33 Episcopalian, 25 Baptist, 19 Methodist Episcopal, 13 Catholic 8 Friends' meeting houses, 12 colored, 4 Protestant Methodist, 2 German Reformed, 4 Hebrew Synagogues and 2 Unitarian. There are also 120 public institutions, including 21 public schools; 9 English and 2 German daily papers, 28 weekly papers and 21 periodicals.

THE STRAW BONNET BUSINESS.—A new establishment for the manufacture of straw bonnets has been organized on an extensive scale in Foxborough, Massachusetts. It is calculated to turn out ten thousand straw bonnets a year. It employs two thousand females and one hundred and fifty men, but not more than one-fourth of them work in the factory, they being paid by the piece.

The stock of cotton in Europe, instead of being smaller than in former years, is largely in excess of any of the previous six years. It is 37 per cent. higher than at the end of 1851, and almost double the average of the past thirty years, as will be seen by reference to returns made in Great Britain.

The American Bible House, in Nassau street, NewYork, was sold at the Merchants' Exchange on the 27th ult. for $105,000. N. C. Platt was the purchaser. The Society Library building was also sold. It brought $121,500, and John Lafarge was the purchaser. Mr. Howard, a short time ago, purchased it for $110,000.

SICKNESS AND DEATH AT SEA.—The British ship Anne, 64 days from Cork, arrived at New York on Saturday, the 30th ult., and landed sick passengers at the Quarantine. She sailed with three hundred and sixty-four souls on board, eleven of whom died during the passage.

PUBLIC PARKS IN ST. LOUIS.—The Board of Aldermen of St Louis have resolved to issue $500,000 in bonds to purchase ground for several public parks in that city, provided the majority of the voters confirm the ordinance authorizing the bonds.

Antonio Lopez, the Spanish sailor who some time since was sentenced to death, in NewYork City, for the murder of policeman Foster, but who was pardoned, it is stated killed a sailor, at Matanzas a few weeks ago, and then made his escape.

The net amount on the 24th ult., to the draft of the Treasurer of the United States, was $12,955,956 20, of which $15,723 13 was in the hands of the Assistant Treasurer in this city.

THE SCARLET FEVER IN BOSTON.—For the past three or four months Scarlet Fever has been quite fatal to children in Boston. During the past week there were nine deaths from it. The same disease is very fatal in Philadelphia, causing twenty deaths last week.

It is a fact worthy of note that when cotton is well handled before it passes through the gin, it pays the planter a much better price than when raising an overgrown crop half matured and picked full of trash.

The milkmen of Boston have held a convention, and resolved to adopt the wine measure. The milkmen of New York have determined to do likewise. This is equivalent to raising the price of milk.

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[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

Lines suggested by a sermon preached by the Rev. Bishop Andrew, in the Methodist church, Carondelet street, New Orleans, February 13, 1853:

"THE LORD HE IS THE GOD."

"How long halt ye between two opinions? If the Lord be God, follow Him: but if Baal, then follow him."
1 Kings, 18, 21.

Whom shall I follow? Say, my soul,
Whom own'st thou for thy God?
To whom do I for succor lean,
My help at home—abroad?

In early childhood's fragile bud,
When drooping worn and weak,
To whom did fond parental love,
Their darling's safety seek?

Then, 'mid youth's delirious joys,
With eager haste I sped,
Nor strong right hand restrained my steps,
And upward gently led!

And oh, when fierce temptation's power
My wayward heart assailed!
Who sent the thunderbolt 'neath which
My wakened conscience quailed?

Then, in dark affliction's night,
When sorrow bowed my head,
What promises around my path
Their soothing halo shed?

And when I to the Throne of Grace
A weeping suppliant came,
Who planted in my trembling breast
Sweet peace, through Jesus' name?

And oh, my soul! when I had brought
My heart's besetting sin—
The world's keen eye had never found,
So close it dwelt within"—

And laid it on the altar stone,
A sacrifice divine,
And all the weak, earth-born desires,
That ever had been mine,

Then cried aloud, "Now, Lord, declare
If thy servant am I"—
Whence came the fire—no quivering spark,
But a resplendent flame?

It flashed on my astonished sight—
My sacrifice consumed,
And the dark trenches of my soul
With sacred warmth illumed!

Then falling prostrate on my face,
My ransomed tongue exclaimed:
"The God that answereth by fire,
Let Him be loud proclaimed!"

Henceforth let Baal, his pomp and pride,
Beneath my feet be trod;
The Lord—the Lord—the living Lord!
My Lord! He is the God!

New Orleans, La. SHEELAH.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

THE EVIL OF PREACHING CHANGING FOR THE WORSE.

Mr. Editor: The following extracts are from one of the most judicious and best conducted religious papers in the country, and from different pens. They relate to a subject full of interest in every point of light. regarded as evidence that there is a dissatisfaction with, and a departure from, the frigid and unprofitable theology that furnished the staple of pulpit addresses, in New England and adjacent regions, in time past, it may be doubtful whether this State will prove an omen of good or evil. If in its transition from the sterility of the past, the New England mind should be brought to substitute a warm evangelism in its place, the change would be glorious indeed. But if, as seems rather to be implied, the mere fashionable *pulpit amusements* and *follies* of the day are to be issued in a new and ornamented edition, the Church and the world have little to hope. In the mean time these descriptions of the Northern pulpit, in its *chrysalis* state, may not be unsuited to other latitudes: A. P. H.

"We have for some time past been inclined to fear that there is a tendency among the junior preachers in the orthodox pulpit to ignore the system embraced in the 'Doctrines of Grace,' to substitute an intellectual, sentimental, and humanitarian divinity, in the place of repentance, faith and the great atonement. As Daniel Webster said, they take a text in the Bible and preach out of the newspapers, instead of addressing the heart and conscience of men with those gospel truths which are essential to salvation as air to animal life.

"Theology is getting out of date—at least with the people. It is dry—it is dull. It interests—it attracts—nobody. It is for the Ministry at most; and for them is its learning and its literature, and not for them in the administrations of the pulpit. The pulpit is this place for flower and flourish, not to say for the clouds and nebulosity of transcendentalism. The people must be made to wonder, and gaze, and so be attracted; and if truth wont do it, presented in its naked simplicity and power, it must be hyperbolized into falsehood or monstrosities."

"The more popular preachers — distinguished for supposed rhetorical excellence—are the models. The solicitude of the younger men is directed to this kind of excellence—to making fine sermons—elegant discourses, etc. That kind of preaching which is fitted to *the people*, and which is alone effective with *the people*—preaching so simple, so plain, so direct, that it cannot but be understood and felt by *the people*—preaching which, like a screw on the conscience, turns a harder and harder pressure, till there is no living under it, is not duly appreciated."

Another correspondent says:

"For myself, I must say that I have encountered a sickening amount of 'flower and flourish, not to say the clouds and nebulosity of transcendentalism,' in the pulpit; while, too often, the soul is left to pine under a famine of the word of God. The deterioration is in the 'fulness and force of doctrine,' the plainness, boldness, skill, power, with which these evangelical truths, which are the foundation of experimental religion, are sent home upon the consciences and heart. The complaint is, that however these may be adverted to or implied more or less, they do not form the great staple of preaching. They are kept too much in the background. They are deemed too stale, dry, and common place. They must give way to something more novel and interesting—to themes secular, political, philosophical, transcendental. Or if gospel truths are handled, they must be seasoned with condiments of this sort to make them agreeable, till they are disguised and neutralized. In such respects the evidence is as mournful as it is overwhelming, that preaching has changed, and is changing, for the worse. This is not the complaint of captious, fastidious, hyper-critical hearers. It is the grief of the most serious, prayerful, godly Christians—of the most intelligent and devoted Ministers. It must be well founded. What then is the origin of this tendency? To what is it owing?"

Doctor Wood says:

"Another enfeebling device is to mix truth with something else. The object of this is to make the truth more palatable. The intellect insists upon showing itself in some curious feats. There must be *display*. There is an effort to make literary sermons—intellectual sermons—great sermons. There is a tendency of this sort in the Evangelical Churches of the present day. The hearers feel it—the most pious and discerning mourn over it. * * * There is something ambitious—something away from the ordinary track—something splendid and high-wrought in this. There is a sad missing of the great object of preaching, namely—to meet men's souls with God's truth."

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

A PRESCRIPTION

For the Cure of Lukewarm and Pleasure-Loving Christians.

Let the pastor or preacher in charge begin to deal familiarly and plainly with their faults; let his preaching be close, practical, and searching; let him bear down upon the sins of the day, and the follies of many in the Church, as a man of God ought to do; let him dare to imitate the prophet of old, and a degree of personality appear in his matter and manner of preaching, that seems to say, "Thou art the man"—then they begin to move, and the voice of complaint is heard, "Too severe—too severe—it will do no good," etc. Let him assail their favorite amusements, whether it be a "*floating palace*," or a *moving den* of loathsome spirits, that traverses the length and breadth of the land, producing corruption by contact, and leaving behind it an influence like a moral plague: or let him dare to take exceptions to the fashionable frivolities of those who seek amusement in the cultivation of the *heels*, and not the *head*, and then you have a stir. Not unlike that raised by Paul at Ephesus, when the maddened and idolatrous populace, at the instigation of Demetrius, whose craft was in danger, rent the air with shouts of "great is Diana of the Ephesians." Or let him, if he finds it necessary, make an application of the discipline, and then you will see a move in several parts of the body, not only in the member diseased, but all those who are similarly affected and sympathise with the sufferer. I do not pretend to say that in every case reaction in favor of health will be seen, but signs of life will appear, and though it may be spasmodic and painful, it is even better and more hopeful than moral stupor; which in most cases is the presage of spiritual death.

NOTE.—In the application of this last particular, let the administrator be careful, as the patient in his struggle is always more or less belligerent, and you may be hurt, but never seriously; there is no need of alarm from this quarter, though a little caution is always safe. Persist in this course of treatment, and you will cure the case, or rid the hospital of a dangerous and infectious incumbent. EXPERIENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING.

Reader, do not let this season pass without some profitable reflections. Carefully review the week; sum up the blessings you have received from a Father whose provident care has kept you in life, in health, in comfort, while others every way your equals, and, perhaps, superiors, have been prematurely cut off, or spared to live in misery. Think of this—think of it with gratitude. Calmly and carefully review the transactions of the week. Have you been industrious and frugal? Have you habitually controlled your temper and your tongue? Have you thought of the poor and infirm, and to the extent of your ability relieved them? Have you labored to make your home pleasant and attractive? Have you acquired or imparted any useful knowledge? Have you answered any of the great important ends of your existence? Look these questions in the face; answer them honestly and without evasion, and your sleep to-night will be more quiet, and your future life better than the past.

DIFFICULTY OF THE TRINITY.

Rev. Mr. Kirk cites the following remark of Mr. Webster, which he says he heard from his own lips:

"Mr. Webster being asked by a Unitarian gentleman, in Boston, whether he believed that three and one are the same thing, replied in a manner perfectly characteristic: 'Sir, I believe you and I do not understand the arithmetic of heaven.'"

PASTORAL VISITING.

There is no relation which men sustain to each other which gives origin to more important duties, and puts an individual in a position of greater influence, than that of a pastor. The people will be disposed to believe what the pastor tells them, and will be influenced by his example. His chief duty is to watch over the flock, and keep them from errors in doctrine and practice. The only method by which this can be accomplished, is instruction in the doctrines and obligations of religion. This must be given in discourses from the pulpit, and in conversation in private. The object of preaching is to instruct; hence the discourses should be of an instructive nature, in which the truths of our religion ought to be made so plain that all attentive hearers will understand them, and urged so earnestly, that all may feel the necessity of believing in them. This process of instruction must be kept up in visiting from house to house, and the fruit which this form of labor produces, is usually more certain and more abundant than that produced by any other. The influence of the pulpit is much increased by pastoral visiting. People will fill the church of the preacher who visits them, and converses with them in such a way becomes his office and profession. We have many in the Church who can preach eloquently, and from whose sermons much information can be gotten, but there is a great deficiency in good pastors. This deficiency is not a necessary evil. It has its origin in negligence on the part of some of our preachers in cultivating habits of visiting, and in the love of ease. There is real labor in visiting from house to house, and instructing and praying with the people. Social visiting is pleasant to social men, but pastoral visiting is trying to the flesh, and a heavy cross.

Many preachers have the disposition to be good pastors, but they imagine that their efforts in this department of labor are failures, and thus they become discouraged. Many have difficulty in introducing a suitable subject for conversation, and in keeping the minds of the company on the subject. Frequently embarrassment is produced by the perception that the visitor must be the chief and only speaker, and a modest man shrinks from putting himself in such a position. These are obstacles which have to be removed, or crosses which have to be borne patiently.

A very simple method, and a very successful one, in this labor, is to seek the earliest suitable opportunity, after the pastor enters the house, to say to the family: "I have called to have prayers with you." This prepares the way for the exercise of instruction and worship. A portion of Scripture can be read, and explained in a few words, and all join in prayer. Thus a preacher will get the first insight into many passages of Scripture, which will prove to be foundations of able sermons, and thus he will leave the savor of his divine Master behind him. The best definition of Christianity is in these words: "Pure religion, and undefiled before God the Father, is this, to visit the fatherless and widow in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world."

THE HABIT OF EXAGGERATION

The subjoined article, by Eliza Cook, shows up truthfully a prevailing fault in the use of language. It grows naturally enough out of the ultraism of the day, and the intense excitement that every body seems to labor under, which completely beggars the vocabulary of strong terms and extravagant figures of speech. If the present rate of exhaustion continue, we shall soon be reduced to the necessity of thinking more calmly and speaking more moderately, or else obliged to invent a new language, consisting entirely of superlatives. This high-pressure system has burst the covers of Webster's Quarto, and gone off into undefined space.

"The habit of exaggeration in language is a characteristic in many people, which appears to us to afford a truer index of their general qualities than is ordinarily observed. A great depth in any faculty, or acute intensity of any feeling is seldom possessed by those who invariably use the most imposing words they can find to express their opinions and sentiments. The stereotyped grandiloquence and florid warmth of tone used by them in discussing simple matters, or relating simple incidents, are, to our matter-of-fact organization, little beyond the flourishing of drum and trumpet, which upon close investigation is found to be the issue of sheep-skin, brass, and common atmosphere. Some people's tongues are eternally emulating the frog in the old fable and always straining into an ox—a state of verbal inflation alike ridiculous and false. There are those who never experience a moderate and occasional degree of pain, but they speak of it as a 'splitting' headache, and thus a common cold is mentioned seriously 'as a most violent influenza,' and a week or two of fever is recorded as a 'severe and frightful illness.' The superlative is the reigning mood with them; skim milk becomes Devonshire cream, and small beer Guiness's stout; 'superb,' 'exquisite,' 'wonderful,' 'glorious,' 'horrible,' 'tremendous,' 'delicious,' 'charming,' 'beautiful,' 'terrific,' 'astonishing,' and such extreme adjectives, being on their lips as plentifully as conjunctions, and we often wonder, while gauging the narrow calibre of brain whence the big torrent issues, how such large furniture could be found in such a small house. Let those people repeat a story or circumstance, and you can hardly detect the original; they see every thing through a magnifying glass and kaleidoscope blended. Talk of painting in veritable colors, the foreground and outlines, often given in mere words, beat the Raphaelites by notches—a Dutch garden all tulips and peacocks, or a summer sunset all purple and gold, are soft and unimposing compared to the limning power of one of those fluent sign-painters.

"We once kept account for a lady during a three miles' walk through rather shady lanes, who declared herself 'half dead' with fatigue every few minutes; and we found that she had died exactly eleven times and a half at the end of the journey, when she swallowed cider and sandwiches in a most vital fashion, considering her multiplied state demise. We met a cottager's child, which she rushed up to and pronounced to be an 'angelic little cherub;' but our near sighted eyes could only perceive about as average a bread-and-butter-devouring little biped as ever plagued a mother; then she informed us that the view to the left was 'grandly sublime,' though there was nothing to elicit rapture beyond a broad common, fringed with a plantation, barely relieved in the fore ground with a very yellow pond, and still yellower goslings."

"An elderly gentleman amuses us very often, by his description of his only son. The young man according to his papa's portraying, is an 'immense genius'—indeed his mind is too much for his body;' his abilities are in fact so great, that they do not know what he is fit for; he 'plays divinely,' 'sings exquisitely,' and 'possesses the poet's inspiration in a wonderful degree;' if he lives long enough he will 'do something very grand;' and withal, he is so delicate in constitution, that he can hardly 'bear the wind to blow on him.' These are the doting sire's own words, but we should, in giving a candid opinion of the youth, use less elevated language, and say that he is nothing more than a 'spruce fir, entered and labelled in his pa's grand conservatory as a cedar of Lebanon; and as for his 'delicate constitution,' it seems to stand pretty well under an unlimited amount of large dissipations and 'small hours.'"

GO FEEL WHAT I HAVE FELT!

The circumstances which induced the writing of the following most touching and thrilling lines are as follows: A young lady of New York was in the habit of writing for the Philadelphia Ledger on the subject of Temperance. Her writing was so full of pathos, and evinced such deep emotion of soul, that a friend of hers accused her of being a maniac on the subject of Temperance—whereupon she wrote the following lines:

Go feel what I have felt—
Go bear what I have born;
Sink 'neath a blow a father dealt,
And the cold world's proud scorn:
Then suffer on from year to year—
Thy sole relief the scorching tear'

Go kneel as I have knelt—
Implore—beseech—and pray;
Strive the heated heart to melt—
The downward course to stay;
Be dashed with bitter curse aside—
Your prayers burlesqued—your tears defied!

Go weep as I have wept
O'er a loved father's fall—
See every promised blessing swept—
Youth's sweetness turned to gall:
Life's fading flowers strewed all the way
That brought me up to woman's day!

Go see what I have seen—
Behold the strong man bowed,
With gnashing teeth—lips bathed in blood—
And cold and livid brow!
Go catch his withering glance—and see
There mirrored his soul's misery!

Go to thy mother's side,
And her crushed bosom chase;
Thine own deep anguish hide—
Wipe from her cheek the bitter tear;
Mark her worn frame, and withered brow,
The gray that streaks her dark hair now,
With fading frame and trembling limb,
And trace the ruin back to him
Whose plighted faith in early youth
Promised eternal love and truth—
But who, forsworn, hath yielded up
That promise to the cursed cup!—
And led her down, through love and light,
And all that made her promise bright,
And chained her there—'mid want and strife,
That lowly thing—a drunkard's wife,
And stamped on childhood's brow, so mild,
That withering blight—the drunkard's child!

Go hear and feel, and see and know,
All that my soul hath felt and known;
Then look upon the wine-cup's glow—
See if its beauty can atone;
Think if its flavor you will try,
When all proclaim—'tis drink and die!

Tell me I *hate* the bowl!
"Hate" is a feeble word—
I *loathe*,—abhor,—my very soul
With strong disgust is stirred,
When I see—or hear—or tell,
Of the dark beverage of hell!

DECLENSIONS AFTER REVIVALS.

The Canada Christian Advocate, in an article on revivals, thus accounts for those *declensions* which usually succeed revivals. It says:

"Every effect, it is said, must have a cause; there must, therefore be a cause for those declensions which so universally follow revivals of religion; and that cause, we apprehend, may be found in the belief so predominant in the Church, that such will be the case. This most erroneous and most ruinous notion, that every revival must come to an end and be followed by a season of backsliding, coldness, and spiritual death, cannot be sufficiently deprecated—as it tends more than any thing else to produce this result. No person, who considers the powerful influence which a man's belief has upon his practice, will be at all surprised at this; it follows as necessarily as an effect follows its cause."

MATERIALISM.

An infidel, who had been attempting to prove that men have no souls, asked a lady, with an air of triumph, what she thought of his philosophy. "It appears to me," she replied, "that you have been employing a good deal of talent to prove yourself a beast."

Prosperity too often has the same effect on a Christian that a calm sea has on a Dutch mariner, who frequently, it is said, in those circumstances, ties up the rudder, gets drunk, and goes to sleep.

HOW OLD ART THOU?

A question often put to others—seldom to ourselves. Man has a natural dislike to marking and remembering the flight of his years, and dislikes to ask himself what progress he is making in the journey toward eternity. But God has divided this journey into separate stages, that at each successive period the traveler may be reminded of the distance he has passed. Thus days and weeks, months and years, follow upon each others track; and, as each one begins or ends, man is compelled to think that he is moving onward to the close of his career. But *age* is very imperfectly measured by the flight of *years*. A man's *life* does not consist of the number of days that he has lived, any more than in the abundance of things that he hath. And when the question is asked, "How old art thou?" the answer must embrace more than the sum of "the days of the years of the life" that we have spent thus far.

"How old art thou?" *in years?* The inquiry is solemn and important, though it embraces no more than this. It is a solemn thing to live—to be a creature of God—moral, accountable, mortal, immortal—dependent on God for life, and breath, and being, and liable to be summoned in an instant into the immediate presence of the Judge of all the earth. You are such a creature. How long have you lived on the footstool of God, and fed at His table, and reposed in His arms? Pause, and think for a moment on the progress you have made toward the bar of God! You are ten, twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, sixty, or seventy years old. Youth is a precious season. Your character is forming. If you have not sought already, seek and find it before the age of manhood. Manhood is a dangerous season. The world then engrosses and absorbs the thoughts. Its cares, and perplexities, and temptations, beset, and entangle, and ensnare the heart. There are obstacles in the way of your conversion now that do not oppose at any other season. If you have reached the years of manhood without an interest in the great salvation, it becomes you to rouse from your fatal sleep, and make a manly, mighty effort to secure the deliverance of your soul from the power of sin and the danger of hell. You may be old in years. Your feet may tremble on the verge of the grave. Soon you must die. Dying in sin and in years, how aggravated your eternal condemnation! How many years of *time*—how many precious *Sabbaths*—how many blessed *privileges* you have slighted, despised, and rejected!

Behold the aged sinner goes,
Laden with guilt and heavy woes,
Down to the regions of the dead,
With endless curses on his head.

The dust returns to dust again;
The soul, in agonies of pain,
Ascends to God! not there to dwell,
But hears her doom, and sinks to hell.

"How old art thou" *in sin?* You cannot determine a youth's proficiency in learning by the length of time he has been at school, nor can you estimate progress in iniquity by the years you have spent in the transgression of God's laws. Some *walk* in the paths of sin; and of others it is said, "their feet are swift to shed blood." There are degrees in sin, and some make far more rapid progress in it than others. By one awful plunge you may have bathed your soul in guilt of the deepest dye. By one aggravated rejection of the blood of the covenant—by one determined act of resistance of the Holy Ghost—you may become old in sin. Your heart will tell you how much harder it is now than it once was—how much more it hates God, and his laws, and his character, and how much more determined and settled it is in sin. These are the marks of age in sin; marks as infallible and solemn as gray hairs or trembling knees. You may be very young in years, and even in youth may have reached an unenvied preeminence in guilt. Or you may have lived to be called old, and have added to the number and magnitude of your sins, until they exceed the sands of the sea-shore and the stars in heaven. In either case you are old, very old in sin, and may soon sink under the weight of age, and be pressed deep into hell. Age is a heavy load to bear, but sin weighs more heavily. Both are insupportable.

"How old art thou" *in grace?* The work of sanctification is progressive, and far more rapid in some hearts than in others. It is the fruit of the Holy Spirit, which he gives in answer to prayer, and which may be secured in any measure by those who seek it. God is more willing to give his Spirit to them that ask him, than parents are to give bread to their starving children. What supplies have you received? Have you hungered and thirsted after righteousness, and longed to be filled? Do you go on from one degree of grace to another, forgetting the things that are behind, and reaching forth unto those that are before? Does the Holy Ghost dwell in you richly, and produce in your life the fruits of the Spirit—"love, joy, peace, long suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance," If so, "happy are ye." Believers are apt to forget that they may grow in grace as rapidly as they desire. Grace is not the result of their own works, but it is implanted and cultivated in answer to their desire. God loves to promote the work rapidly, and it is your fault if you are not already *old in grace*.

"How old art thou" *in the service of God?* Some die old at thirty, and some die young at four-score. Multitudes of those who profess to be the servants of God, have spent years of time, and have done little or nothing for him "whose they are." When the old patriarch Jacob was asked by Pharaoh, "How old art thou?" he answered, "Few and evil have the days of the years of my life been." And if this saint, who had prevailed with God and man, and spent a life of prayer and self-denial and devotion, that is not exceeded by that of any one whose history we read, had reason to say when his was one hundred and thirty years old, that his days had been "few and evil," what a miserable account must we be compelled to give, who have done little or nothing for God!

"How old art thou," dear reader, in years, in sin, in grace, in the service of God? These are solemn questions. Weigh them well, and pray over them. Answer them in the secrecy of thy closet, in the honesty of thy heart, and remember that the answer bears heavily on thine eternal hopes.

THE CHURCH AND ASIA.

A glance at any map of the world will show at once the vast extent of territory embraced in the grand division of the earth's surface called Asia, including the adjacent islands, it stretches through 88 degrees of latitude, and 160 of longitude. Its superficial area is about 17,500,000 square miles, or nearly as large as the Americas and Europe together. Geographically, the Asiatic continent may be distributed under five divisions, whose boundaries are marked by prominent physical features. 1. The central table land, (Mongolia, Ili, Thibet.) It is situated near the centre of the continent, having for its bearers—north, the Great Altai; east, the Manchurian Mountains; south, the Himmaleh and Mountains of China; west, the Belur-tag, the Elburz, and Persia Mountains. 2. The Northern Slope, (Siberia,) extending northward from the central table-land, and comprising the northern portion of the continent. 3. The Eastern Slope, (Manchuria and Corea.) 4. The Western Slope, (Persian Empire, Turkestan, Caucasian Provinces, and Asiatic Turkey.) 5. The Southern Slope, (China Proper, Farther India, Hindostan, Southern shore of the Persian Empire, and Arabia.)

The population of Asia is immense. It is startling to read the estimates of reliable authorities on the subject. Including the islands which belong geographically to it, the sum of the population, as given in a recent work, is 655,643,300. Making from this statement a liberal deduction, on the ground of its being, as the writer remarks, only "an approximation to the truth," still what myriads remain. More than one half of the human race are now living beneath the sun of Asia.

The religions of Asia are, Brahmanism, (in Hindostan,) Budhism, (in Farther India, China Proper, Central Table-land, Eastern Slope, and eastern part of the Northern Slope,) Confucianism and Rationalism, (China Proper,) Sinto, (Japan,) Shamanism, (Siberia,) Fetichsects, the Sikhs, Parsees, etc., Jewish and corrupt forms of Christianity. The Brahmins number 100,000,000; Budhists, 260,000,000; Mohammedans, 155,825,000; Confucians and Rationalists, 67,000,000; sect of Sinto, 25,000,000, Fetichists, 50,000; Shamans, 50,000,000; Sikhs, Parsees, etc., 5,000,000; Jews, 300,000; Christian sects, 2,005,000.

The precise number of languages and dialects spoken in Asia, it is at present impossible to determine. What we have written, however, in reference to the population of Asia suggests that it must be almost infinite. In Hindostan, it is stated there are thirty distinct languages and dialects prevail; the same remark applies to the nations of Central Table-land, Eastern and Northern Slopes; while in Western Asia, we find many dialects of the Arabic, Persian, Syrian, and Caucasian languages. In China there are three great dialects from which branch off innumerable varieties of pronunciation.

We come now to notice the present openings and encouragements, difficulties and wants of Asia, as a mission field.

The assertion would to many seem like mockery, were we to declare that the whole of Asia is now open to the Church. And yet how nearly would such a statement be sustained by facts. We are assured, that were the Church now filled with the spirit of the early Christians, the statement would be true in its fullest extent. But let us examine the point. Starting from the Bosphorus, Asiatic Turkey, Persia, Hindostan, Ceylon, and other islands in the Indian Archipelago, Farther India, Loo-Choo, and the consular ports of China, have already been occupied by the Church. Arabia, if we except Aden, is without a mission-station; but the only difficulties so far as the country is concerned, are its deserts and the roving character of its tribes. We know of nothing else, either in its people or governments, to intimidate the Church in her efforts for its evangelization. Within the Central Table-land and Eastern Slope, no mission has been established; and yet we are not aware of any really formidable difficulty in the way of so desirable a movement. In Siberia, promising missions were commenced some years since; but the last one was given up in 1840; the reasons assigned being, the opposition of the Russo-Greek Church and the unsettled habits of the people. We feel satisfied, however, that vigorous efforts to send the gospel to the greatest plain in the world, would be eminently successful. Japan is the only country presenting really formidable difficulties to the Church; and even there light is dawning. The Loo-Choo Islands are intimately connected with Japan, and there a missionary has been laboring for several years. We understand, too, that the "Naval Missionary Society" is about to reinforce the mission in Loo-Choo. China exerts a powerful influence over the people and governments of that insular empire; and at Hong-Kong and the consular ports, large missions are in active operation. Large fleets of American and English whaling vessels are constantly floating in her seas, and looking in upon her shores. At this time the United States East India squadron is about sailing from China to Japan, in the hope of forming with its government a treaty of friendship and commerce.

The population of those countries to which the Church now has access, is more than 550,000,000, while that of the countries in which there are no missions, is only a little over 65,000,000. Again, the positions now occupied by the Church, are the salient points of the continent. From Western Asia the gospel will pass easily, southward, to Arabia; east, to Afghanistan and Beloochistan; north to Turkestan; and onward to the western Steppes of Siberia. The mountains of Hindostan command the peninsula; while with the stations in Farther India, we are directly in front of China, the way is direct to the Mongol tribes of the Table-land, the Tungusians of the Eastern Slope, and northward to the southern and eastern portions of the great northern Plain.

We observe further that in some of these countries the profession of Christianity exposes the native convert to no legalized persecution; in others it is shielded by the laws of the land; while in none are the converts subjected to trials greater than those endured by the primitive Christians. The work of conversion is going forward most cheeringly. In Asiatic Turkey, Persia, Hindostan, Ceylon, Burmah, Siam, and China, native Christian congregations have been gathered; and churches for the worship of God, rise where once stood the gorgeous temples of Paganism.

From these facts we feel prepared to say, first, that the Church has no warrant or justification in withholding from the work of evangelizing Asia, the least moiety of her resources on the ground that the country is not open; and, secondly, that for the full and efficient operation of all the resources of the Church, Asia is open.

The existence of ancient, though corrupt forms of Christianity, in many parts of Asia, is a promising indication in reference to our subject. The Maronites occupy the steeps of Lebanon; the Jacobites reside in Syria, and near the Tigris; the Armenians in Turkey and Persia; the Nestorians are scattered over Armenia, Mesopotamia, parts of Persia and India; the Greek Church extends through the districts of Aleppo, Damascus, and Jerusalem; while the Russo-Greek Church has established throughout the towns and military posts of Siberia. Were the Spirit now poured upon these Churches, what a light would rise on Asia! This blessed work has indeed commenced. Among the Armenians and Nestorians, in connection with the missions of the American Board, a glorious awakening is going forward. The work will doubtless advance until all these ancient sects, scattered as they are from Jerusalem to Ormuz, shall awake to a new spiritual life.

The profound peace now reigning throughout the eastern continent, is highly favorable to the spread of Christianity. The fierce nomadic tribes of the Central Table-land no longer pour from their mountain fastnesses to scourge the nations. The Mongols, whose rapid conquests, says Gibbon, "may be compared with the primitive convulsions of nature, which have agitated and altered the surface of the globe," now quietly pitch their tents near the sources of the Amour, the Hoang-Ho, and the Indus; or beneath the shadow of the Altai and the Thsar-Shang. The Mahometans in their splendid towns, or on the boundless plains of China, from the peril and glory of the conquest. No Nadir Shah or Hyder Ali leads on his fiery hosts to the shock of battle and the sack of cities. All is quiet. The weary of conflict, seated, waiting for the response of an Oracle, higher, purer and more authoritative, than those of earth.

Those conversant with Asia have not failed to recognize, in the effete character of its superstitions, an auspicious omen for the gospel. We are far from believing that heathenism has lost all its power over the mind of Asia. Magnificent temples, glittering pagodas, and pompous ceremonies, mark its sway. The systems, however, have grown old. Brahmanism still rules in Hindostan; but the vigor of its manhood is now yielding to the decrepitude of age. Budhism, with its "vain repetitions" and senseless mummeries, still exerts a wide influence; but progress has ceased, and its energies are expended in maintaining its present position. Confucianism does not even profess to meet the moral wants of man. There are in it refined formalism and heartless scepticism, but no salvation from sin. Even the precepts of the Koran have ceased to goad on [illegible] battling the hearts of the [illegible] note, too, the absence of any [illegible] sect, the novelty of whose doctrines might engross public attention, and the reckless zeal of whose votaries might fill the continent with the tramp of hostile legions and the clash of arms. There exists every where in Asia the choicest materials for the wily priests or daring chieftain. That upon such a field no impostor is permitted to enter, while toward its thronging hosts the hearts of Christians now strongly turn, seems to indicate that its long night of heathenism is about to yield to the light of the gospel.

The recent improvements in ocean navigation and the surprising growth of commerce tending as they do to unite and social nations of the earth, furnish a strong tive to the Church. Powerful steam brought the farthest coast of few weeks of Europe and A[illegible] The same line connects the [illegible] board of Asia, from Suez to Shanghai, and branch unites Bombay and [illegible] and from present indications, we infer that in very few years United States steamers will bring Asia and the Pacific coast of North America within a few days of each other. The intercourse, commercial and otherwise, between Christendom and Asia, is rapidly increasing. Merchants of every [illegible] nation receive their richest argosies from these seas. The statistics of trade show with what spirit and success the [illegible] western nations is directed to [illegible] the boundless resources of [illegible] that to this enterprise [illegible] present, be prescribed. [illegible] receives, through travelers and [illegible] contributions from Asia [illegible] ores, and vegetable kingdom [illegible] attention of the world and [illegible] ruins, recently discovered on the [illegible] elucidating Bible history. The [illegible] Spanish possess valuable islands [illegible] southern coast. European [illegible] border from Aden to Hon[illegible] the limits of Hindostan [illegible] guese and French hav[illegible]

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $1 50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, February 19.

while the Empire of British India covers an area of more than 1,000,000 square miles, and contains a population of 150,000,000.

The events of the last half century are full of encouragement. The Church has made rapid advance in spirituality; the missionary spirit has largely revived, and the success with which missionary operations have been crowned, is most gratifying. The frequent and stunning blows which the Papal power has received, indicate that the fall of Antichrist is at hand. The political aspect of the world at the present time is deeply interesting. The Ottoman power, so terrible in story, is now moulded and directed by the sentiments of Christian nations; and the dominions of the Porte, forming as they do the connecting bond between Christendom and Pagan countries, owe, in a great measure, their continued existence to European diplomacy. On the possessions of Protestant England the sun never sets, and her language now girdles the globe. The Pacific coast of North America, almost within hail of Asia, is gathering on its soil people out of every nation under heaven. Observe, too, the present social condition of Europe. What mean these frequent and violent upheavings of society in those old kingdoms! The signs of the time indicate, we think, the approach of some great event. To many Christians they proclaim that "the heathen and the uttermost parts of earth," as promised in the covenant of redemption, are soon to be given to the Son for his inheritance and possession. [Meth. Quarterly Review.

LET US HAVE MANY SUCH.—Who does not approve word and deed of the following business letter?

MR. EDITOR—You will perhaps call to mind a writer in the Southern Methodist Quarterly Review, who advocated a reduction in the price of our books and periodicals.

And as you have became the pioneer as I believe in the practical part of this work, I have felt it my duty to show my faith by my works, and thus aid you in a small way to be sure, yet according to my ability in your praiseful effort to accomplish the desirable end, (at least in part,) of showing that the reduction of the price of our periodicals is practicable.

Herewith you have five new subscribers for the Advocate—the papers for whom are all to be sent to the village of Cooksville, Noxubee county, Miss.

In Christian bonds, your Brother,

February 7. ISAAC DENTON.

THE RUMORS.—Bishop Andrew after spending a few weeks in our city to the edification of the Church, and to the improved health of himself and family, left Georgia-ward on last Monday.

On Thursday evening Bishop Soule arrived on his way to California. The venerable Senior Bishop has had a refined trip from Nashville. His health is at present unfavorably affected by an asthmatic attack. He contemplates leaving on the Pacific mail line with Tuesday morning.

REV. CYRUS BEASLEY, of the Troy Conference, died in this city of typhoid fever on the 17th instant. Mr. B. was in our climate to restore his health. His fine qualities of mind and heart had most favorably impressed a large circle of friends, formed during his brief residence. He died in great peace.

THE RIGHT WAY.—The citizens of Dunnville Settlement, Harris county, Texas, have resolved, in order to afford inducements to sustain a good school in their vicinity, to furnish good board, washing and lodging, at two dollars per month. They have an excellent teacher, and sustain a good Sunday School.

REV. B. B. NEWMAN.—The Chicago Christian Advocate, of the 2d instant, says Rev. B. B. Newman, Swed's Missionary, whose arrival we noticed last week, has commenced his labors with prospects of very encouraging success. He received forty of his countrymen into the Methodist Episcopal Church last week.

REV. MR. HATCHER, of the Tennessee Conference, and late Bible Agent, died on the 26th ult. near Ocala, Florida, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health. He died in great peace.

REVIVAL AT JACKSON, MISS.—Rev. W. H. Watt, pastor, writes at date February 9:

"Our protracted meeting closed on Monday evening, 24th ult. We had about one hundred conversions and seventy-seven accessions to the Church. On the ensuing Sabbath we resumed services, and there were four conversions and two accessions. The meeting was, however, broken up after a few nights by the bad weather."

CHARGE, MISS.—Rev. Jacob Matthews writes February 7:

"We have nothing of special interest here, further than that the Colleges are doing well, both male and female.

"The competency and efficiency of those who have charge of each department, give their friends great hope of more than ordinary success, both for mental and moral training. The healthiness of the location of our town, and its freedom from immoral influences, protected too by its valuable charter, render it altogether desirable. Environed and interspersed by its beautiful groves, affording the finest field for recreation and pastime, in common with its religious advantages, it would be strange that our youths should not grow wiser and better."

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of Managers was held on the 6th instant:

Four new Auxiliaries were recognized—two in Georgia, one in Ohio, and one in Illinois.

Letters were read from Agent Lyon, of Tennessee, shewing the destitution in certain portions of his field, and the need of aid; and from Agent Strong, of Texas, in regard to the German population, and mentioning the return of many of the former inhabitants, Mexicans, and their demand for the Scriptures.

Another from Rev. D. D. Lore, of Buenos Ayres, and one from Rev. Dr. Smith, of Beirout, in regard to the publication of the Arabic Scriptures, and asking for Bibles in different languages. The grant was made.

A communication was received from the British and Foreign Bible Society, in reference to the celebration of their approaching Jubilee. The year 1854 will be just half a century since the organization of that Society.

Numerous grants were made, including grants to the American Missionary Society, of Arabic Bibles and Testaments for their Missions in Africa; to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for their Indian Mission Schools; and appropriations of $300 to the Ahmednugger, and $400 to the Yulu Missions.

The receipts of the last month amounted to $29,386 93, and the issues of Bibles and Testaments to 41,955 copies.

FLORIDA CONFERENCE ITEMS.

We are indebted to Rev. G. W. Price for some items, additional to those detailed by our courteous and prompt correspondent Bro. Smith, whose letter came to hand previously. Bro. P. is a member of the Alabama Conference, was present at the session, and what he saw, and how he liked, can tell for himself:

* * * * *

The Florida Conference numbers between thirty and forty; but though small, it is far from being a feeble body. There are in it men of energy, of indomitable courage, of commendable perseverance, and holy boldness. It will challenge a favorable comparison with the same number selected from any of our annual Conferences. I was particularly impressed by the modest and retiring demeanor generally exhibited on the Conference floor. There was no unnecessary display of verbosity. There was no unmeaning waste of important time, no disposition to convert the occasion to the purpose of fledgling rhetoricians, or inflated utterers of "melodious wind." Doubtless, this was partially attributable to the judicious employment of Episcopal authority, for the Bishop unceremoniously and properly nipped in the bud many incipient flowers of useless oratory. But the cheerful submission with which the preachers yielded to his recommendations and advice, witnessed at once their love of order, and their respect and affection for the venerable President.

The first two days were spent in the patient examination of certain allegations affecting the character of two of the ministers. It is only necessary to state that the unanimous acquittal of their Brethren evinced the trivial, unfounded, and frivolous nature of the charges and specifications. With these exceptions, the session was harmonious and pleasant, and well calculated to cement more closely that hearty fraternal union that subsists between Methodist preachers.

Have you ever been in Quincey? Many of your readers have not, I know. Indulge a word of description. It is situated in middle Florida, about twenty miles West of the Chattahoochee River, and as many East of the Capital of the State. Its situation is beautiful, slightly undulating, high and salubrious. The town is symmetrically laid out: the streets spacious and clean, cross each other rectangularly. I cannot state definitely the population. It amounts, I should suppose, to several hundreds. The neatness, and in many cases, simple elegance of the private residences, impress the stranger most favorably. A more intimate acquaintance with the occupants by no means detracts from such impressions. On the contrary, the visitor is delighted to find that large hearted hospitality, courtesy, urbanity, and Christian politeness are prevalent characteristics. The Public Square is said to have been one of the handsomest in the South. The recent terrible hurricanes have marred its beauty by uprooting, breaking, and tearing in pieces the noble primitive forest trees that constituted its prime adornment. I have never seen a town where so much of the natural growth was allowed to remain. You know in the South, generally, the vandals who settle the soil leave no traces of the pristine wilderness. Here, however, tall, erect oaks adorn many of the ornamental flower-plats attached to the neat private edifices. In the spring, I am told, it is charming. I can readily accredit it. It imparts to the town a sort of *vis-a-vis* aspect. Indeed, even now, with the balmy, soft atmosphere that bathes the village in mid-winter, it realizes much of the spirit of those frequent poetioisms about the sunny land of flowers. It is the most delectable spot that I have seen in Florida.

Florida Conference is arousing herself to the growing importance of missionary operations, and though small and few in numbers, she seems determined to occupy her rightful position beside her sister Conferences. I predict that next year will show a considerable increase in the collections, which this year have amounted to about $3000. The preachers will go forth "baptized copiously," as Dr. Summers said when correcting President Myers' wish that they might be "*deeply* baptized" with the missionary spirit.

You know that the Chattahoochee is the western boundary of the Florida Conference. West Florida is attached to the Alabama Conference. But there is a growing desire on the part of the latter to be connected with the Florida Conference. The people desire to dissolve their present relations with the Alabama Conference. Nothing formal has been done, but I hear the matter canvassed very frequently, and I hear few dissenting voices. I apprehend that the General Conference will be memorialized to make a new division. Of the expediency of this step, I do not feel authorized to speak.

February 1, 1853.

PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

A French Methodist Periodical began—Its Scope—Progress of the New Conference—Increased power of Romanism under the Empire—Persecution—The Madiai Case uncertain—The Probability—Reliefs of St. Genevieve Worshipped—The Weather—Politics

PARIS, January 20, 1853.

I have just been favored with an early proof-sheet of the prospectus of a new periodical to be entitled: *Les Archives du Méthodisme*, or "The Methodist Record," and intended to represent the interests of Methodism in France. Its publication is not official, though it will be edited by a member of the Book Committee; but it is hoped that the next Conference will approve of its design and spirit, and take it up as the organ of our Church. According to the prospectus, the aim of this paper will be especially to make known Methodism in an *historical* point of view, and such as it now exists in France, in England, in the United States, in Germany, and in every part of the world where God has planted it. By these means the editor will try to create an interest in favor of Methodism among the various denominations of Christians speaking the French language, and will endeavor to destroy the prejudices which still exist in the minds of many. He thus hopes that the Methodist Church, in France and Switzerland, will henceforth occupy, among the Evangelical Churches of these countries, a position which she could not reach so long as she was only a missionary station, not having any liberty of action.

You will, no doubt, be pleased to hear of this effort to have Methodism represented in the French Protestant Press. This was indeed quite a desideratum. The Papists, the Rationalists, the Evangelical Party of the National Church, the Independants, and even the Mormons, have their periodicals in France, whilst we have had none of late. I say of late, for a Wesleyan Monthly was started in 1839, and vegetated, rather than lived, for ten years. But as it was in the hands of the traveling Preachers, not one of whom had time to devote to it, so as to make it a really interesting Review, it was dropped at last. This time, the editor is *not* a traveling Preacher, and moreover he intends to issue but very few numbers this year (only six) in order to get them up in good style. It is hoped, therefore, that this new periodical will not have the melancholy fate of its predecessor, especially as the editor has a little experience in such matters, having successfully edited other Magazines for the last six years.

The information I have received from some of our newly constituted circuits is of a cheering nature. In the Cevennes a revival is going on, and in one place, daily Prayer Meetings have been numerously attended at the early hour of six in the morning, that is some time before day-light. From Nimes the Rev. Dr. Cook reports progress also. An *ouvroir*, or Sewing School, has been opened for girls, and a Day School for boys, and both have encouraging prospects. The Sunday School contains one hundred and ninety children. In one part of the Drome circuit many have given their hearts to God, among whom are three children of the Pastor. Here, in Paris, we are getting on very slowly. There are, nevertheless, encouraging tokens of God's presence. At our last Quarterly Meeting an increase of seven members was reported on our last quarter. Our public services are well attended, and our Missionary Meetings, held a fortnight ago, were excellent, the donations and collections for 1852 having amounted to $370, or $20 more than the preceding year.

As yet, the wind of persecution has not passed over us, which is a cause for thankfulness; for our brethren of other denominations are far from being let alone. The Romish Clergy have now more power than ever; they obtain from the Government whatever they ask for, whether it be the re-establishment of an order, or the restoration of the Bishopricks, suppressed in France by the Concordat of 1801, or the suppression of religious worship established by Protestants in Roman Catholic communes. This is what we have just seen at Estissac. You, perhaps, remember that some months ago the Pastor, and his suffragant, had been condemned by the Police Court for having held public worship in the commune, although five hundred inhabitants had inscribed their names as Protestants at the last census. They appealed to a higher Court—the Court of Appeal at Paris. The first sentence was confirmed last Saturday week, after a speech full of bitterness and partiality from the Attorney General, who proclaimed for the Government the right of closing, when it judges proper, edifices opened for the exercise of worship. The Court, in confirming the first sentence, based its decision upon the decree of the 25th of March, which renders applicable to public meetings, of whatever nature, the Articles of the Penal Code interdicting—under penalty of fine for the first offence, and imprisonment for the second—meetings of more than twenty persons. There would have been for our suffering brethren one more resource—an appeal to the Court of Cassation, which is the Supreme Court; but an eminent pious lawyer has advised not to make that appeal, as it would be altogether useless, and the Supreme Court would do nothing but confirm the previous sentence. In the mean while a temple has been built at Estissac, at an expense of $4000. What will be done I know not, but our friends are resolved to obey God rather than man.

The reports concerning the Madiai are of a conflicting nature. First, the *Opinione*, of Turin, announced the death of the husband, which was at once telegraphed to London. A few days after this report was contradicted by the *Courrier Suisse*, of Lausanne, which which declared that a Protestant Clergyman had just obtained special permission to visit Francesco, and found his health improving. These two contradictory statements are the foundation of all the articles published in the religious periodicals of Europe during the last fortnight. We have not yet received in Paris any confirmation of the one or the other, and neither paper giving their authorities, we scarcely know which to believe. It appears, however, probable that Francesco Madial is not dead, and the report of his death has been circulated by the Papists in order that the Tuscan Government may not be teased any more about his release.

The Pantheon has now become the Church of St. Genevieve, the patroness saint of Paris, and upon the occasion of the dedication (2d January and following days) the relicts of the saint were brought out and—worshipped; for I cannot give any other name to their bowings and kneelings, by hundreds of thousands. And this in the Metropolis of civilized France, in the Nineteenth Century! What next?

The present winter is remarkable for its incessant rains, and its uninterrupted mildness. The rains have caused inundations almost every where. Even the Seine, which seldom overflows its banks, is now so high in Paris as to render all navigation impossible. Now and then the weather clears up, but it is only for a few hours. The usual New Year's Day's sales have suffered a great deal from this.

As to the mildness of the weather it is most extraordinary. I do not think the thermometer has yet fallen here below the freezing point. The consequence is that vegetation is two or three months in advance of what it is expected to be at this time of the year, to the great sorrow of farmers, whose hopes of a good crop may be ruined in a single night by a hard frost. Almond trees and peach trees are in full bloom—the fields are as green as in May—the flower and the kitchen gardens are equally advanced. On New Year's Day I saw a lilac tree the leaves of which were fully developed.

About politics there is but little to say. The Empire has at length been acknowledged by all the European Powers. Napoleon cannot find a wife, though he is said to keep a sharp look out on the marriageable Princesses that exist any where under the sun. *En attendant*, he is giving numerous balls and soirees, and making almost every body a member of the "Legion of Honor," so that the day is fast approaching when a man who is not decorated will be quite a rarity worth looking at. At the Bourse a most scandalous game appears to have been going on, in which Fould is sadly implicated. No doubt he will get off, through the intervention of the Government.

J. P. C.

LET THE FAIR DECIDE IT.

Some of the idle and titled dames of England lately held an anti-slavery convention, at their safe distance from the scene of relief and responsibility, and addressed, through the Dutchess of Sutherland, a circular on the subject to the women of America. This gives a new and interesting character to the agitation. Man, having exhausted his energies in the contest, hands the strife over to the more enduring and invincible companion of his troubles. A cotemporary of the secular press gives this lively sketch of the case; and gallantly consents to a transfer of the responsibilities:

The Duchess of Sutherland imitates the sentimental philanthropist, who left his grandmother to die of want, and was found weeping over a dead ass in the road. She has hundreds of poor Highlanders on her Scotch estates, whose condition would excite the pity and commiseration of our happy negroes—but that they are too near to be seen by the telescope, which is the indispensable instrument of all these theoretical philanthropists. So the Duchess prefers to employ her charity in behalf of such distant subjects as our negroes, and in creating troubles in our household.

But thanks to the patriotism and gallantry of our own fair sex, Mrs. Stowe and the Duchess of Sutherland, backed by the Mrs. Jellybys of England, are not likely to have the field to themselves. A second Ivanhoe has entered the lists against these formidable knights-errant, in the lovely person of Mrs. Julia Gardiner Tyler, the beautiful wife of John Tyler, once President of the United States. Mrs. Tyler was, some years ago, the "cynosure of all eyes" in the gay circles in Washington, as the elegant, graceful, *spirituelle* Miss Gardiner. A New Yorker by birth, she was long a reigning belle of that city. The pleasant *bon hommie* and kindly suavity of the ex-President won her from the crowd of eager, ardent and more youthful aspirants. She became Mrs. Tyler, and the happy couple settled down at the handsome residence of the ex-President, on James river. Here, a few years enabled Mrs. T. to observe closely the condition of our negroes—to study the nature of that institution which she had been educated to regard as a great curse and evil.

The result of this study has been the same in her case, as in that of all other persons who have pursued the same course of honest observation. With these views, Mrs. Tyler gallantly accepts the gauntlet of the Duchess of Sutherland, and replies to her manifesto in a letter, full of palpable hits at the Mrs. Jellebys of England, and of honest graphic forcible views in defence of slavery. This letter is a demolisher. There could be no better evidence of it than the fact that it has thrown Greeley into a perfect paroxysm of rage and indignation. He has lost all sense of gallantry and propriety, if he ever had any, and abuses a lady of the highest character with the scurrility and violence of a fish-woman. This is a great compliment to the power and vigor of Mrs. T's. blows at fanaticism and negro-philism. We feel now perfectly willing to leave the whole subject to be contested, debated and settled, by the ladies of England and the United States. Let the men stand aside and allow the ladies fair play.

PRE-EMINENT TACTICS.—The Reverend Mr. Holmes, a Baptist clergyman, says an exchange, some time since made a very sensible request of his audience, which might be advantageously concurred in by every congregation. He proposed that the ridiculous habit so prevalent in Church, of a whole pew-full of gentlemen arising, and filing out into the aisle, merely to give one or two ladies a seat in the other end of the pew, should be at once abandoned; and the ladies, when coming into Church, would take their seats in the end of the pews vacant, quietly and without disturbing the whole congregation. A contemporary, however, that is in habit of canvassing consequences, contingencies and results pretty closely, suggests that if the desirable reform can't be brought about, the following routine, or system of tactics, be adopted, that the thing may be well done, if at all:

"Suppose, then, that six men are quietly seated in a pew upon the right hand side of the broad aisle, when a lady proposes to herself the somewhat difficult task of taking possession of the remotest seat, which a foolish custom has assigned for the special occupancy of the elder lady of a household, or in default of her presence, any lady or anything that wears petticoats, though it be but a child. This she proposes to take possession of, "peacefully, if she can; forcibly if she must." Happily the sterner sex are disposed to yield the point, and it is desirable that it be done with grace. This can be done in this way:

"Let the lady advance one pace beyond the door of the pew, halt, about face, and salute. The pew must then be vacated by a flank movement. The squad occupying it should rise simultaneously, then deploy into the aisle, the head man facing the lady, and the rest passing to his right and rear, changing the direction of line by a right countermarch, and forming again in line, up and down the aisle, still faced by the right flank.

"The lady, when she sees the coast clear, completes her salute, and advances at once to her position in the pew. The gentlemen break off by files, from the rank, and resume their places. Great care should be taken, of course, by other parties, not to enter the aisle, where this evolution is in progress, until it is completed.

TRUE PROGRESS.—Senator Clemens, of Alabama, in a speech in the United States Senate, drew this graphic and glowing sketch of the "thing called progress:"

This thing called progress, in the eyes of many, covers all defects and makes atonement for every error. If it mean that glorious spirit which sweeps abroad upon the wings of peace, shedding life, and light, and happiness over the land and on the sea; which sends the missionary among the heathen, and gathers the infidel and unbeliever beneath the Gospel's ample shield; which doubles the productions of earth and lays bare the treasures of ocean; which plants the Church of God in the wilderness of the West, and substitutes the Sabbath bell for the howl of the panther; which carries literature and science to the log-cabin of the pioneer, and connects every part of this wide Republic by links so strong and so close that the traveler feels every spot he treads, his home, and every bond he grasps a brother's hand—if this be the progress which is meant, most gladly do I enlist under its banner.

ORNAMENTAL SERMONS.—The preachers in the time of the Commonwealth, says the Harpers' Magazine, looked upon coughing and hemming as ornaments of speech; and when they printed their sermons, noted in the margin where the preacher coughed or hemmed. The practice was not confined to England, for Olivor Molliard, a Cordelier, and famous orator, printed a sermon at Brussels, in the year 1500, and marked in the margin where the preacher hemmed once or twice or coughed.

ADVICE TO PARENTS.—Beware of smiling at that trick—that nice little trick of the prattler at your side. Very cunning—very smart, isn't it? Especially in that *little* fellow? But, what is the principle involved? How would it look if the actor or speaker were a grown up son or daughter—a man or woman? Parents would do well to observe the rule not to show an approval, or merition in any way, of any trait in a child, which they would not wish should "grow with his growth and strengthen with his strength."

"THE PULPIT ELOQUENCE OF LUTHER" is the title of a new work about to be published in Germany. Professor Tholuck has lately brought out a new work called, "The Spirit of the Lutheran Theologians of Wittenberg, in the Seventeenth Century." He has long been collecting materials for a history of Rationalism.

CHINESE TRACTS.—The American Tract Society has donated to the China Missionaries, Rev. Messrs. Taylor and Jenkins, $200 for publishing tracts in the Chinese language.

RESIGNATION OF BISHOP IVES.—The following letter from Bishop Ives, who has lately joined the Catholic Church, he addressed to the Convention of the Protestand Episcopal Church, in the Diocese of North Carolina:

ROME, Wednesday, Dec. 22, 1852.

DEAR BRETHREN—Some of you, at least, are aware that for years doubts of the validity of my office as Bishop have at times harrassed my mind and greatly enfeebled my action. At other times, it is true, circumstances have arisen to overrule these doubts, and to bring to my mind temporary relief. But it has been only temporary, for, in spite of resolutions to abandon the reading and the use of Catholic books; in spite of earnest prayers and entreaties that God would protect my mind against the distressing influence of Catholic Truth; and in spite of public and private professions and declarations, which in times of suspended doubt I sincerely made to shield myself from suspicion and win back the confidence of my diocese, which had been well nigh lost—in spite of all this, and of many other considerations which would rise up before me, as the necessary consequence of suffering my mind to be carried forward in the direction in which my doubts pointed, these doubts would again return with increased and almost overwhelming vigor, goading me at times to the very borders of derangement.

Under these doubts, I desired temporary relief from duties that had become no delighting to me, and determined to accompany Mrs. Ives, whose health demanded a change of climate, in a short absence abroad. But absence has brought no relief to my mind. Indeed, the doubts that disturbed it have grown into clear and settled convictions; so clear and settled that, without a violation of conscience and honor, and every obligation of duty to God and His Church, I can no longer remain in my position.

I am called upon, therefore, to do me act of self-sacrifice, in view of which all other self-sacrificing acts of my life are less than nothing; called upon to sever the ties which have been strengthened by long years of love and forbearance, which have bound my heart to many of you, as was David's to that of Jonathan, and make my heart bleed as my hand traces the sentence which separates all pastoral relation between us, and conveys to you the knowledge that I hereby resign into your hands my office as Bishop of North Carolina; and further, that I am determined to make my submission to the Catholic Church.

In addition (my feelings will allow me only to say), as this act is earlier than any perception of my own, and antedates by some months, the expiration of the time for which I asked leave of absence, and for which I so promptly received from members of your body an advance of salary, I hereby renounce all claim upon the same, and acknowledge myself bound, on an intimation of your wish, to return whatever you have advanced to me beyond this 22d day of December.

With continued affection and esteem, I pray you to allow me still to subscribe myself,

Your faithful friend, etc.,

L. SILLIMAN IVES.

REVOLT OF THE MONTENEGRINS.—The European papers have recently contained intelligence of a formidable insurrection in the western part of Turkey, upon the Adriatic.

Montenegro, so called from the sombre appearance of the mountain forests, is inhabited by Sclavonians—a bold, warlike and hospitable people, but inclined to robbery. They number about 60,000, can bring into the field 15,000 good soldiers, and have never yet been reduced to complete subjection by the Turks. In 1797 they dissolved all connection with Turkey, and formed an independent State under the protection of Russia. They belong to the Greek Church. Their religion, when connected with their former history, lends some plausibility to the rumor that Russia is about to espouse their quarrel, and also accounts for so large an additional force as 30,000 men being sent to put down an otherwise insignificant revolt:

AN INCIDENT IN THE CAPITOL.—A Washington correspondent of the Concord Democrat, writing January 22 says:

Yesterday, in the House, a poor lady over 60 years of age, who had been for six years prosecuting a claim on Congress, in the name of her mother, a woman 89 years old, was the occasion of quite a scene. The bill, at last, after many days of hope deferred and anxious poverty, was brought up. The lady herself, who was present, and in scant attire of sable, listened to the debate with painful interest, and when at last the indications that the bill would pass, became too evident to be doubted, the long-pent emotions of her heart were stronger than her strength, and she fainted and fell insensible on the floor. The claim, amounting to some $2000, was put through instanter. Never did woman faint in better time. There was hardly a show of opposition."

NEW JERSEY LIQUOR LAW.—A bill reported by a special committee in the New Jersey Legislature, prohibits the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal, chemical and mechanical purposes. Any person manufacturing or being common sellers without authority, to be fined $100 on first conviction, and costs, in default of payment to be imprisoned sixty days, and give a bond of $1000; second conviction to pay $200 and costs, in default to be imprisoned four months; on the third and subsequent convictions to pay $200 and be imprisoned four months. Judges are authorised to issue search warrants to search dwellings, to find liquor kept for sale. The owner of liquor seized to appear and show cause, and if he fail to appear, or cannot prove that it was imported, and is contained in the original packages, or is kept in accordance with the law, the liquor is to be forfeited, and the person made subject to penalties.

A German physician is said to be about to publish in German a scientific condemnation of the present loose sleeves worn by ladies. He asserts that they promote rheumatism, and all kinds of complaints, and recommends a return to the long and loose sleeves of a former period.

METHODIST PRESS.

A PIONEER PREACHER.—The N. W. Christian Advocate, published at Chicago, Ill., gives some account of the labors of Father Walker, one of the itinerants that planted Methodism in the West, in the days that tried preachers' souls:

In his wanderings he became acquainted with Wm. Smith Tee, a man of large property in the mines at Potosi, in Missouri, of noble and generous impulses, but awfully profane and wicked, who formed for Father Walker a sincere affection, and admiration for his zeal.

Sometime after the success of his efforts at St. Louis, Walker deemed it his duty to go and preach at Potosi, the Sodom of the West, where Satan and sin held undisputed sway. He made an appointment to preach there on the Sabbath. Satan and his servants were enraged, and resolved that the preaching of the Gospel should not disturb his kingdom there. Word was sent to Walker that if he came there to preach, they would "regulate" him: that is, mob him. He replied, that "God had required him to do so and he should obey." Tee heard of the threats, and the reception preparing for his friend, and asked him if he "really intended to go and preach to those devils at Potosi!" He told them he "thought it his duty, and he was going." "Well," said Tee, "you are a great fool to suppose you can do any good to these reprobates, but if you want to try, you shall have a chance; don't be afraid, I will be there, and they shall hear the Gospel once in their lives, at any rate."

On the day appointed, Walker mounted his horse, shouldered his rifle, and rode to Potosi. He there found assembled some three hundred as probably as desperate and wicked men as ever congregated in the West, all armed to the teeth. Tee was also there, who was of Herculean strength, with a large party of his men. When Walker rode up, Tee mounted a stump and told them "Walker was a Minister; he did not know anything about his religion; he knew he was a brave man and a clever fellow: and though he was a great fool to think his religion could do any good to such a set of scape-gallows as they, (interlarding his speech with oaths and imprecations,) he wanted to preach to them, and he should do it, and they must hear him. And now," said he, "you know me—the first one who interrupts him, goes from this place a dead man." And then turning to his friend—"Walker," said he, "now give them hell-fire and damnation, for they deserve it." Walker set his rifle down, mounted the stump, sung and prayed, and feeling that God had made the wicked his protection, and indicated that he had sent him, he preached in the power and demonstration of the Spirit. A revival broke out, an entire reformation occurred, and its fruits remain to this day. Truly, "the Gospel is the power of God unto salvation to all that believe."

SABBATH MEMORIAL.—The Southern C. Advocate contains a dignified and well-put memorial to the stockholders of the South Carolina Railroad, touching the desecration of the Subbath by the Company's operations. It is drawn up and submitted in behalf of the South Carolina Conference, by a committee appointed for the purpose. It seems the Conference is involved as a share holder in the capital and dividends. Surely it is time that a remonstrance be made from that quarter. At least, the Conference has a *right* to complain. They say:

That the employment of the Christian Sabbath for purposes of labor by the company, depreciates the value of the stock in market; inasmuch as it prevents many persons from becoming purchasers, through honest and conscientious scruples. Some individuals have already disposed of their stock on this very account: and to the certain knowledge of your memorialists, many others are deterred from purchasing by this consideration. The present position of your memorialists may be adduced in illustration of this fact. Exclusive of what is held by individuals, they own stock as a corporation, to the amount of $8000, and bonds of the company to the amount of $3000 more. Some members of the South Carolina Conference are opposed to the continuance of that body as a stockholder, only from conscientious considerations connected with the profanation of the Sabbath. If these scruples are not removed by some action of your body, that corporation will be compelled to sell out their stock, or submit to the withdrawal of some of their members. And it might be well to ask, how many other religious and charitable societies may desire to invest their funds in this company, and may be withheld by the same consideration. It must be perfectly obvious to every mind, that the stock of the company is reduced in its market value by any cause, whatever it may be, which excludes or drives off purchasers.

The memorialists, among other forcible considerations, bring the following to bear on the railroad management:

Laborers in the employment of the company are entitled to all those claims of humanity which are common to our nature. Not the least among these is the rest demanded, alike by the constitution of body and mind, of one day in seven. The nature of the service required of those in the employ of the Railroad Company, is such as does not even afford the recreation of public holidays. Is it right, is it justice, to any class of men in any station or pursuit in life, to cut them off from every opportunity of domestic tranquility and enjoyment, and doom them to toil without intermission, and to labor without rest? Even if the laborer does not choose to avail himself of the religious advantages of the day—if he has no inclination to lead his wife and children to the house of God, and acknowledge with gratitude the goodness of his Creator—yet the humanizing influences of home and of a day spent in quietness in the bosom of his family, are incalculable. The prospect of the coming rest cheers him through the work of the week; and the enjoyment of it reanimates him for another six days' toil. But the absence of a weekly Sabbath and the holy associations of home, makes life's labor a cheerless task; and is, doubtless, one of the greatest causes in promoting a carelessness and recklessness, eminently dangerous in such a service.

It is well worty the consideration of the stockholders, how many competent and efficient persons are kept from seeking employment, where it can be had only at such a sacrifice.

THAT PIG.—The Helston Advocate gives an account of going the whole hog (or pig) that pleases us:

Rev. William Bruce, a local preacher in Powel's Valley, some time ago set apart a pig to fatten and sell for the Chinese Mission. But at the time of Brother Cunnyngham's leaving for China last year, the pig was not sold, and he did not know what the avails of his pig would be, but *guessing* at it, he paid over eight dollars, after that time his pig grew and fattened so that it brought fourteen dollars, and he has sent us the three dollars not paid over before.

STOPPED.—The Illinois Christian Advocate, owned and conducted by McKendree College, Ill., has ceased to be.

HELPED, AND NOT HURT.—The Christian Advocate and Journal being hard pressed in controversy, and unable to restrain to rampant cotemporary organ at Auburn, on account of its very *exclusiveness*, did some time ago as a desperate resort, try to stop the editor by advising his subscribers to stop his paper. This has turned out a wind-fall to the Northern Christian Advocate. The editor records it:

Many who have never seen the paper, have sent us, at once, their names and money—as they wished to discountenance the proscriptive course of our cotemporary at New York. Others have been induced to renew their subscriptions who had intended to stop, and agents, who were languid, have taken fresh hold of the work.

TRACT STEWARD.—Rev. A. Stevens writes to Zion's Herald, that the New Tract Society has just brought out an edition of Carmens, at very low rates, and will begin operations without least 400 Tracts. They have cut out a new officer:

One of its propositions is, that every Church should form an auxiliary, or where this is not deemed desirable, appoint a Tract Steward to take charge of the distribution of tracts and volumes once a month, or once a quarter, within its own limits, and also to see to the Annual Tract Contributions, whether public or private. This officer should be appointed by the "Official Board," and at the next General Conference, will, it is hoped, be made a member of the *Quarterly Conference*. What present member of that body, except the pastor himself, can be more useful than such an officer! This new appointment, if the incumbent be the right sort of a man, will soon have a visible effect upon the whole Church.

WHAT THE WOMEN CAN DO.—Exchanges abound with notices of the success of Christian effort in redeeming the "Five Points"—a well known festering point of New York. There, it seems, vice in all forms cumulated and gendered for long years. The Augean stables were not more unclean. The moral putridity of the place disgusted and discouraged those who turned a thought upon it. The "Old Brewery" was its head quarters. A few years ago some Christian ladies resolved to bring to bear the ameliorating and redeeming influence of their benevolence upon its inhabitants. They approached it *prudently*, with the usual appliances of Sunday Schools, etc. Lo, what a change! In the last Advocate and Journal, we find a description of the laying of the corner-stone on the site of the Old Brewery of Mission Rooms, on which occasion several ministers of various denominations were present and participating. All honor to the ladies—those noble women! They are such as St. Paul would have made mention of, as helping him. How it would change the face of things if others who sigh and exclaim, "Ah, oh! dear me!" at human woe, would do likewise:

Bishop Janes then laid the corner-stone, prefacing the ceremony with "a very felicitous exposition of the objects aimed at, and, as far as instrumentality can go, provided for by the excellent ladies whose practical benevolence and indomitable energy have so wonderfully changed the aspect of the scene. Education, he said, is to be promoted, therefore here is to be a free school-room; virtue and temperance are to be advanced, and here we have a lecture-room; the salvation of immortal souls is an end in view, and there will be a chapel in this edifice; and as temporal blessings will be an object also, here will be accommodation for the sick and needy."

MORE LINE, MORE LINE.—The Western Christian Advocate makes some extracts from a volume now in course of publication at the Cincinnati Book Concern, in which is a sketch of a man who must have made a stir in his time:

Rev. John Strange died at Indianapolis December 2, 1832. He was received on trial into the Western Conference in 1810, when he was not quite 21 years of age. His ministerial life was spent in Ohio and Indiana. It is not our object to give an account of his labors; for that would require a volume; but to give a brief notice, and attempt a faint sketch of the man as one of the prominent actors in the early history of Methodism in Indiana. Strange was tall and slender, and stood remarkably erect. His hair was black as a raven, and his eyes were a mild blue, yet remarkably brilliant when he was animated. His education was not very thorough; yet he was a close student, and but few men ever had a better command of language than he. For years he was in the habit of carrying Walker's octavo dictionary in his saddle-bags, and of studying it closely; and thus he acquired a very ready and happy use of language, and his storehouse of words seemed inexhaustible. His great attention to the choice of words frequently made his style quite florid and ornate. His leading mental traits were feeling and imagination, and, as a consequence, his sermons were highly descriptive. Sometimes his imagination would tower and soar aloft, till his hearers would be carried in feeling and fancy to the third heaven. He could paint a panoramic scene with the hand of a master, and he frequently employed metaphoric representations with wonderful effect. Once, when preaching on the love of God, he compared it to an ocean, and then he endeavored to sound it with a line. While letting down his line, he became most impassioned, and cried out, at the top of his shrill voice, "More line—more line!" and the effect was to enrapture and convulse the entire congregation on a large encampment, while they seemed lost in wonder and adoration at the unfathomable depths of God's love to a lost world.

INFIDELITY DESPERATE.—Our readers may have seen a marvelous statement going about, that a distinguished English geologist recently stated that among the results to which Layard and Rawlinson have been led, by their researches at Ninovah, is the following: That the *prophecies* of Daniel were undoubtedly written after the events to which they refer had taken place, and that the whole of this book is probably nothing but a political satire!

This is an absurd story. Layard, when publishing a work on the results of his researches, would hardly have omitted such an item: hardly. The Richmond Advocate accounts at it in this proper style:

Infidelity has a face of brass, a heart of stone, and a very treacherous or convenient memory. Foiled at one point of attack against Christianity, it retreats to another; driven from its entrenchments it maintains a running fight through the whole realm of doubt; whipped in every contest, it rubs its conscience with oblivious-salve, forgets all of its past failures and misfortunes, and seeks by all the arts and strategies of inglorious war, to surprise, deceive and capture the hangers on about the Christian camp. It has all the rampant qualities of the prophetic he-goat pushing and stamping with an unconquerable desire to hurt somebody—or, to break his own horns short off in his mad violence.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

OBITUARY:

DIED—In Macon county, Alabama, Feb. 5, WILLIAM BOX, infant son of Rev. Wm. P. Miller, having nearly completed his fourth year. Another golden link is added to the chain that binds the hearts of the bereaved parents to heaven.

Friend after friend departs.
Who has not lost a friend?
There is no union here of hearts,
But here must have an end.

MRS. LOUISA JOHNS was born in Kentucky 27th of April, 1817, and died in Iberville Parish, La., on the 14th of January, 1853.

She was among the first who attached herself to our Church at Plaquemine, and she was the Church's brightest ornament and most devoted friend. Not satisfied with the atmosphere common Christians breathe, her soul sought a height where it could be regaled with a purer element—that Christian love which enables the possessor, even under the most adverse circumstances, with rapture to exclaim, "Christ shall be magnified in my body, whether it be by life or by death. For me to live is Christ, and to die is gain." Phil. i. 20, 21.

She was always among the foremost in every good work—it was her delight to make herself useful in the Church. Her works shall praise her. In her death the ministry has lost a strong and sympathizing friend. Those who have been pastors of the Methodist Church in Plaquemine know well its worth. She was always at her post, not only at Church, but at class meetings, and experience here, poured forth with childlike simplicity, but which gushed from a heart warm end overflowing with the love of God always encouraged her class-mates, and cheered the heart of her pastor. How encouraging to the preacher is the assurance that devoted souls duly bosiege by faith in the throne of grace in his behalf! She was an example in charity. One-tenth of her income she yearly gave for benevolent purposes. Over this rule made by all the members of the Christian Church, every avenue of sorrow would be dried up as far as wealth can be poured towards that object. Our missionary treasury would be full to overflowing, enlarged scenes of missionary enterprise would be seen, and the everlasting gospel would then be felt in her hallowed influences in every part of the habitable globe.

Sister Johns was a daughter of affliction, several times after she embraced religion, was brought to the verge of the grave. It was a privilege to see her at these seasons. She feared no evil, for she had the rod and staff of Jehovah on which to lean. It is true, she has gone to earth were strong, for she had many friends whom she loved us a Christian can love, but she looked forward with unfaltering hope to that better land where our friends will meet never to part. She has also one child—a daughter—for whom she felt the deepest anxiety. Her daughter, in verging upon womanhood, has her sister's bright Christian example before her. All her prayers unnumbered stand at the throne of God in her behalf.

During health she had read her Bible diligently and prayerfully. In looking over it I find that the most pointed promises, and those passages which more than others she felt that suited her, were marked with pencil. In fact, here is the best marked Bible that I have ever seen. Now, when her arm is no longer able to hold up the Blessed Book, she would get her sister-in-law, Mrs. Jones, to read it for her, while her countenance would light up with joy as her soul was drinking in the rich draughts of divine truth. She would say, "I have prayed that the promises of God would be to me as springs of water in a dry and thirsty land, and now I have the most need of them, I find them so."

About three weeks before her death, it was her privilege, in company with her pastor, to visit the chamber of this dying saint. She was very low, scarcely able to speak even in a whisper, but perfectly happy, waiting with all patience till her change should come. It was a glorious privilege to behold a Christian triumphing over death. I shall ever look back to that visit as a green spot on the page of memory. In the radiant light of faith and hope—

O what is death? 'tis life's vast shore,
Where vanities are vain no more;
Where all pursuits their goal attain
And life is all retouched again.

S. J. D.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We take this method of informing our brethren, and the public generally, that our present stock of Methodist Books and valuable Miscellaneous Publications, including Sabbath School Books and Tracts, is unusually large at this time; and it is now confidently believed that from henceforth this depository will be able to supply the entire demand of the Church for Theological literature, in all its different department, throughout the whole South-Western range of the connection. Our catalogue will be promptly furnished, free of postage, to all who may desire it. ☞ Orders for Books respectfully invited.

E. STEVENSON, Agent.
Louisville, Ky. feb12 3t.

INFORMATION WANTED.

A Valuable BOX of BOOKS came to Grand Gulf, Miss., without any label; the Books, however, bear the name of GEORGE S. RIDER. Any one can have the same by proving property and paying charges, and forwarding his address to Charles Johnson, Grand Gulf, Miss. per The Nashville, and Louisville Christian Advocate, will please copy.

CHARLES FRENCH.
Grand Gulf, Miss, feb12 2d p.

From the Boston Transcript,

A SONG.

...By Mas. H. J. Lewis.

I would I were asleep, mother,
Beneath that mossy bed,
Where many a tender flower you nursed
Hath lain its weary head:
And mine that aches with bitter grief
Would fain beside them droop,
And join on earth and meet in heaven
That well remembered group.

Where tears, like summer showers, mother,
Held strong through transient sway,
They passed into the spirit land—
Their tears all wiped away:
Oh! why shall that blessed throng
Was I not gathered too,
Not to move with painful step
Like wildering mazes through?

My head upon thy breast, mother,
My arms around me thrown,
I say not that I would shrink to treat
Death's dreary pass alone;
And do not weep above my grave,
Set rather smile to think
The mother filled from bitter fount
Was shattered on its brink.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Law School—Louisiana University.

On last Monday evening the students in the Law Department held a meeting for the purpose of electing a valedictorian for the next Commencement day. On the third ballot Mr. Hayes, of Canada, was elected. Mr. Hayes is a young man of fine abilities, and well qualified to deliver a valedictory oration. Wesley P. Winans, Esq., of this State, was last year elected to deliver the oration to the Alumnæ on the next Commencement day.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The statistics of this institution during the past week are as follows:

Admissions	224
Discharges	237
Deaths	33
Patients remaining	871

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The following is the Weekly Report of the Charity Hospital from Friday the 11th to the 18th inst., inclusive: Admissions 247; discharges 210; deaths 31; number remaining 838.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.—At or about 10 A. M. Tuesday, the steamer "John Swasey," out of the Yazoo, with a full load of cotton—near 2000 bales—took fire in her wood ranks when nearly opposite Jefferson City. A short distance in her rear was the "Rockaway," which in her endeavors to pass the "Swasey," not knowing her to be on fire, caught a few sparks which ignited her cargo of cotton, but owing to its timely discovery, it was happily subdued without her sustaining serious injury. On the Swasey, unfortunately, the scene was different—approaching the city with a full gale of wind from the south, the fire having originated underneath the cotton, it was not discovered until it was past human means to save her and the cargo from destruction. But while the property was inevitably doomed, the officers of the boat knew that other responsibilities than the protection of property rested on their shoulders. Human life was entrusted to their care, and recognizing the importance of the trust, nobly did they stand up to their duty. While all was confusion on board, the pilot on watch, with his pilot-house in flames, was seen standing coolly at his post, and regardless of his own safety, using his endeavors to secure that of the passengers and crew.

For the credit of humanity, we would like to register the names of the brave and faithful officers, but regret very much to state we were unable to learn his name, however, his best reward is the consciousness of having nobly and manfully acquitted him of his duty. Noting the rapid progress of the fire, he held the boat hard in for the Bretna dock against which he ran her, for the purpose of affording the passengers an opportunity of escape. Many—all who could—availed themselves of the chance, and the boat swinging off in the stream, the engineers stopped her and all hands engaged in throwing overboard the burning cargo.

Drifting in this state she swung in at the foot of Illinois street, and from her fire was communicated to the "Texas," "St. Charles" and the "Postboy." The Texas of the "Texas" was consumed, when she, with the "Postboy," the latter of which had received but slight damage, bore away for Algiers, where they are now lying. With the "St. Charles" it was, however, different, for near half an hour she was side and side with the burning steamer, and but for the indefatigable exertions of our fire department, must have been a total loss. As it was, the injury received by her was very serious.

The Swasey was burned to the water's edge, and most of the cargo is lost; but we have heard of but one instance of loss of life, in the case of the cook, who, in a temporary state of stupefaction from the smoke, fell overboard and was drowned. The Eliza, Capt. Stevens, who had up steam, it being her hour of departure, took in tow some three boats and removed them from the scene of danger. The steamer Eclipse was hauled out in the stream to avoid her being made a feature in the conflagration. At one time the scene appeared ominous of the destruction of a great number of steamers and shipping.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.—At a late hour yesterday afternoon the cotton, part of the cargo of the Swasey, was burning on the Levee, but a careful watch being kept upon it, no further danger was anticipated. We take pleasure in announcing that the pilot on watch at the time of the discovery of the disaster was Mr. Pope Oldham. His courage is well known, but at the same time it rests with us to chronicle the fact that his presence of mind did not desert him on such a trying emergency, but sustained him in his laudable endeavors to effect the preservation of life. Mr. Robert Fletcher, mate, who was on watch on the hurricane deck, had stationed hands with buckets to guard against the occurrence of a fire, but observing it, he quietly gave notice that it had originated. Hearing it, Mr. Oldham, who had a brother in the pilot house, a "striker," learning the river, told him the boat was on fire, to save himself and leave the pilot house; the brother rejoined he would stand by him. Again he was told to seek his safety, and that after the brother (Pope) had looked to the passengers, he would secure his own escape. Soon after the landing at Gretna was effected, Mr. Oldham, by a desperate leap through the rear of the pilot house, on to the hurricane deck, was enabled to affect his own release from his dangerous position by precipitating himself into the river and swimming on shore. There was a collapse through the escapement pipe and the boat remained at the mercy of the three elements, until reaching the city side of the river, where, after burning to the line, she sunk in twenty fathoms water. The load of the boat was one thousand six hundred and ninety-nine bales. No blame is or can be attached to the officers of the boat, for the accident is one liable to occur, despite all precautionary measures.

Later from Havana.

The steamship Isabel at Charleston brought dates from Havana and Key West to the 8th instant. Mr. King arrived at Havana on the 6th instant, and on his arrival in the Fulton the British sloop-of-war Vestal sent a boat to the steamer asking him if he would receive a salute. He declined doing so, and on going ashore took up his quarters at an American boarding-house.

We take from the Charleston Courier the following Key West correspondence:

KEY WEST, February 8, 1853.

Messrs. Editors—On the 4th instant, Mr. King, Vice President elect of the United States, embarked for this place, accompanied by his two nieces, Mrs. Ellis and Miss King, on board of the United States steamer Fulton, Lieutenant Commanding, Murray, for Havana, but did not go to sea before the following day, in consequence of the heavy sea, and the wind being from southeast.

Mr. King's health is rather improved, and he was enabled to enjoy several rides during his stay in our most delicious climate. Since my last, the British ship Lucy has been got off, and towed to this port and discharged; a short time after floating, in consequence of very bad weather the wreckers, and her first officer, (Captain Hiseltou being here) cut away her fore, main and mizzen mast; if is said that she will be repaired. The British brig Cambyses has been condemned and ordered to be sold. Capt. Wilson has gone to Havana to charter some vessel to take his cargo of cotton and corn to Liverpool. On the 31st, the schooner J. S. Burges, of Elizabeth City, N. C., arrived here in charge of wreckers. She was from Black River, Jamaica, for New York, with an assorted cargo of rum, sugar, pimento, pewter, etc., etc. While on her passage, she lost some of her sails, and crossed the reef, near Key Vacas, to come here to replace the same. On the 1st, some of our wrecking vessels arrived here from Tortugas, with the captain, his lady, etc., and crew of Bark Edgar, of Boston, Pendleton, master, from New Orleans for Norfolk. The bark had bilged and gone to pieces, losing almost the entire cargo; a few barrels and half barrels of molasses and whisky were saved, but all of the sugar was washed out of the tierces before the gale abated, so as to admit the wreckers to work—what has been saved has been sold, and 50 per cent. awarded as salvage, and Capt. Pendleton and family leave this piece in the Isabel for your city.

The ship Union, of Boston, has been ashore on the quick sands, half way between this place and Tortugas, and got off after being ashore some forty hours, without assistance. She was from New Orleans for Liverpool with a cargo of 5000 bbls flour and 900 bales cotton. A brig passing through our northwest channel, reports a large ship had been ashore on the banks, with a cargo of 2500 bales cotton, and that the English wreckers had taken out 400 or 500 bales, and got her off, and while in the act of towing her to Nassau, N. P., her mast having been cut away, a gale came on and obliged them to cut her adrift. They think for the direction of the winds, she must have been driven over this side, and likely gone ashore in the neighborhood of Cape Canaveral. OBSERVER.

Foreign Items per Canada and Atlantic.

There is an impression that soon after the re-assembling of Parliament, Lord Palmerston will bring forward motion for an increase of the army.

Dr. Pereira, author of "Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics," died at London, 20th ult., from some internal organic disease, at the age of forty-nine.

The Earl of Oxford is also dead, and this celebrated title becomes extinct. Earl Beauchamp, an aged peer, is also dead, without issue, his title descending to General Lygon.

The latest Uncle Tomism we notice is a specimen of paper-hanging, exhibited in a store in Liverpool. The pattern represents in compartments the most striking scenes from Mrs. Stowe's work. Eliza dressed in the latest Parisian fashion, and the male slaves are portrayed in the costume usually worn by Don Juan's luckless man Leporello.

The anxiety of the farmers has been in some measure relieved by indications of a favorable change in the weather, which it is hoped will soon prepare the ground for the commencement of spring cropping.

From Ireland the accounts are similar, and there too an early and favorable spring would set all to rights.

The reports of the melancholy death of Dr. Leichardt, the African explorer, and his companions, have proved but too well founded.

The Russian Synod has decided to send the Montenegrins some valuable church services and ornaments, in proof of their sympathy.

The total length of railways in activity in France, in 1851, was 3307 kilometres, (about 2200 English miles) and in 1852, 5708 kilometres.

In the committee of the First Prussian Chamber the proposition of the Government respecting the peerage was adopted by a vote of 8 to 7.

According to the last report of the Bank of Vienna, the specie on hand on the 1st inst. was 43,217,366 florins, and the amount of circulation 191,043,256 florins.

The great military activity in Poland increases every day. The number of soldiers in Poland at this moment is not less than 80,000. The cholera has not as yet disappeared.

Mr. John Flun, the father of a "fast" young lady of Melbourne, cautions all clergyman from marrying his daughter, Mary Flun, "who is under age, and to whose marriage her parents are opposed."

A motion for a new trial, in the case of Achilli vs. Newman, was argued before the Court of Queen's Bench on the 22d ult., but no decision was then made—Lord Campbell saying that the court would take time to consider their judgment.

Uncle Tom's Cabin was performed on the night of the 15th January, for the first time, at one of the Paris theatres. It was in eight acts, and concluded at half-past one in the morning.

At Berlin on the 18th of January, the committee of the Chambers rejected, by a majority of 18 to 3, the motion of M. de Waldhott, concerning the Catholic grievances against the government.

The railroad from Bruesbhof to Aix la Chapelle was opened on the 17th of January.

Mme. Jenny Lind-Goldschmidt has just presented a considerable sum in money clothes, bedding and provisions to two charitable institutions recently established at Stockholm—the hospital of St. Magdelene and the institution of the Deaconesses. The celebrated cantatrice, who is at present residing at Dresden, has promised to visit Stockholm in the holy week, to take part in two religious concerts, which are to be given in the cathedral, for the benefit of the poor. In these concerts Mendelssohn's oratorio of "St. Paul" and Handel's oratorio of "Messiah," with the instrumentation of Mozart, are to be performed. They have never been executed in public at Stockholm.

A letter from Leghorn in the Parliaments of Turin states that the Duke of Parma had suddenly dismissed all the French ladies and gentlemen belonging to his household, and in that of the Duchess. Among them are the Countess de Forest, of an illustrious family in Provence, who has been shut up in a convent. The father of the latter, however, has demanded her liberation in very strong terms.

A letter from Constantinople, of the 8th ult., in the Post Amptl Gazette of Frankfort, says: "Abd-el-Kader arrived here yesterday, but he has not been presented to the Sultan on account, it is said, of a difficulty which has arisen between M. de Lavalette and Fuad Effendi on the form in which the presentation should take place."

A dreadful accident occurred at Constantinople on the 4th. A ship was conveying forty soldiers of foreground to a steam frigate about to leave for Dalmatia and it was driven by the violence of the currents against a large vessel anchored near the Seraglio. The shock was so violent that all the men were thrown into the waters, and they, being incumbered with their arms and baggage, were all drowned with the exception of four or five, who were picked up by the boats of the English, Russian and French men-of-war.

ENGLAND AND THE SLAVE TRADE IN CUBA.—The English press boldly charge the Spanish Government with conniving at the slave trade, and a very forcible article upon the subject, published in the London Times, contains the following significant declaration:

"Better that the 'Lone Star' of America should revolutionize Cuba; that the authority of the Court of Madrid should be expelled from its most valuable remaining possession—than that it should be allowed to renew in all its ancient abominations the outrages on Africa. And this, it is to be hoped, Lord John Russell and his forthcoming successor, the Earl of Clarendon, will plainly tell the Court of Madrid. The British nation and Government can take no interest in the retention of Cuba by Spain, whilst Spain refuses to do—which recent experience has demonstrated she can easily do—suppress and terminate the slave trade in that island. It is useless longer to argue or to remonstrate with such a Court as that of Madrid; for reason and remonstrance it is now indispensable to substitute a determination that cannot be disregarded."

NEW BANKING LAW IN MISSOURI.—A very stringent bill to prevent illegal banking is now before the legislature of Missouri. It provides that any persons within the State except the Bank of the State of Missouri and its branches, who either directly or indirectly make, issue, or put in circulation, as currency, any note, bill, check, certificate of deposite, or other document, setting forth that the holder is entitled to receive a certain sum, or that it will be taken in payment of any debts, or exchange for property, shall forfeit for every offence five hundred dollars. The provisions of the bill are to apply to Missouri partners or persons without the State, who issue such paper and circulate it in Missouri. The counterfeiting of such paper and its signatures is declared to be no offence against the State.

THE INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT TREATY, which, it is said, has been prepared between the United States and Great Britain, is similar in its provisions to those of the international copyright treaty between France and England. Under its authority, the authors of book, of dramatic works of musical compositions, paintings, etc., etc., published and copyrighted in the United States, will, *ipso facto*, enjoy all the rights and privileges which an English copywright would secure to them to Great Britain; and, in like manner, a British copyright will possess the same legal authority in the United States as an entry in the clerk's office of the District Court, pursuant to an act of Congress. The only conditions imposed on American authors are the registration of their copyright in Stationer's Hall, and a strict compliance with the laws of Great Britain in respect to the deposit of a copy of their work in the British Museum, where similar restrictions are imposed on British authors. The treaty has not yet received the signatures of the contracting parties.

"MOTIVE POWER WITHOUT FUEL.—Among the many wonderful discoveries of the age, the Genoa correspondent of the Newark Advertiser notes that a complete revolution in the means of steam navigation is anticipated from a recent invitation by Dr. Carosio, of that city. He has, it is said, succeeded in constructing an apparatus for the decomposition of water by electro-magnetism, which will introduce the gases thus generated into the engine, in a way to *save all the expense of fuel!* His invention has been approved by savans and practical engineers, and a company has subscribed the means of giving it a full experiment. Means have also been adopted to secure patents in all other countries. Mr. J. B. Musso, a respectable merchant of Genoa, has started for the United States with letters from our Minister at Turin to the head of the Patent Office, at Washington." This appears to us to be a revamped edition of Palue's theory.

WEBSTER'S WORKS.—The New York Journal of Commerce states that the six large 8vo. volumes, constituting the works of Daniel Webster, have already passed through seven editions, and that another is immediately to be put to press. Two volumes of his letters are expected to be published in about four months, which we doubt not will be intensely interesting. Several hundred letters have already been collected by the gentleman having the matter in charge, and others are coming to light daily.

REDUCTION OF CHEAP FARES.—It is stated that since the reduction of fare to Albany on the Harlem Road, the receipts for through business have increased fifty per cent. This is another practical demonstration of what has been so often asserted and proven, that low fares almost invariably bring an increase of revenue. Many railroad companies now charging exhorbitant rates, and doing little more than paying current expenses, we have not a doubt would be astonished, themselves at the increase of their receipts, were they to evince little more of the spirit of the age, and reduce their fares just one-half.

NEW MALADY IN BENTON COUNTY, TENN.—We learn that an alarming malady has made its appearance in the Southwest part of this county. Several deaths have occurred in a few days. The patient is first taken with a chill, followed by a pain in the head and dies in a few hours. Young Mr. Nordon, a Mr. Cale an old lady and a boy have all died since last Thursday (Camden Tenn. Democrat, January 28.

RELIEF FOR MADEIRA.—The brig Tally Ho, chartered by the committee for the relief of the sufferers in the Island of Madeira, cleared on the 11th inst. She had on board 6,630 bushels of corn, 291 barrels of flour, and 400 pounds of rice, besides small quantities of other provisions. Her cargo is consigned to the United States Consul at Funchal, who will superintend the distribution of the provisions. It is proposed to send out another vessel on the same mission, and sums of money have been raised in various quarters for this object, but the amount is, as yet, inadequate.

POSTAGE TO FRANCE.—The Postmaster General officially announces that in accordance with the advice of the President of the United States, communicated to his department through the Hon. Secretary of State, and given on the personal solicitation of the French minister, the order of the 24th of January last, equalizing the rates of postage on all letters between the United States and France, via England, is hereby suspended for three months from the 10th instant.

OPPOSITION CAYENAL PALACE.—It is said there is serious talk in New York of getting up another crystal pele, to compete with the one already under way, to be located on Staten Island. The movement is backed by influence and capital, and very possibly it may succeed. It is proposed to build it of wood, and have it adapted for a permanent summer house, after the exhibition has closed.

The Uncle Tom excitement in Paris appears to have just begun. Musard has composed a Schottisch called Uncle Tom; Marx has published a quadrille, also called Uncle Tom, and M. Michelet announces a "Pensee Fugitive," entitled Eva; Bignorice is now called "Uncle Tom's candy" and a new play, founded on the story, has been produced at the Ambigu. Uncle Tom is a secondary character. He does not die in the piece, but gets off with a bastinado. The chief interest is centred in Eliza. The scenery is said to be exceedingly splendid.

CHINESE IMPERIAL.—Parrott's building in San Francisco, of one hundred feet in front, seventy or eighty feet deep, and four stories high, all of solid granite, was put up in Canton, block by block, by Chinese workmen; and the blocks being all numbered, the building was then taken down, put aboard ship, brought across the Pacific, and re-erected in San Francisco by the same hands.

COTTON.—It is stated that the wealthiest and most influential commercial organization in Europe has determined to send an agent to the United States, for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the cotton-growers of the Southern States are disposed to throw off the Liverpool monopoly of cotton. The proposition is to create a continental depot for cotton.

Littlefield, the janitor, who discovered the remains of Dr Parkman, has just returned from California, where he is said to have cleared $25,000.

A return of the wine exported from Oporto during the year 1852, states the total export to have been 31,400 pipes of which 19,219 have gone to Great Britain; 1312 to other ports of Europe; 242 pipes to Portuguese possessions; 4452 pipes to the United States; 2833 pipes to Brazil, and 3450 pipes to other ports out of Europe.

TELEGRAPHIC.

NEW YORK, February 13, 8 P. M.

The Cunard steamer Niagara has arrived here, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 29th of January—three days later than the accounts brought by the Atlantic. She reports that the steamer Humboldt arrived at Southampton on Friday, the 25th of January. The Niagara came up at 7 o'clock this evening. The following is a summary of her commercial news.

Trade and Money.

Trade in the manufacturing districts has further improved during the week.

The London money market has slightly improved, and consols have advanced. The closing rates are 97½@98. The bullion in the Bank of England has further decreased £630,000. There has been no further change in the rates of interest. American securities are unchanged in rates, but with only small transactions during the week.

Havre Cotton Market.

The cotton market at Havre has been active, and the sales for the week ending January 25, embraced 11,000 bales—the 20th the sales were 4000 bales. The quotations are for *Tres Ordinaire* Orleans 91, and *Tres Ordinaire* Mobile and Uplands 89@90 francs.

General News.

BALLOT CARTELL.—It is reported that Francis Baring will soon succeed Mr. Gladstone as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

NEWMAN AND ACHILLI.—The Court has refused a new trial in the case of Achilli against Newman.

ANOTHER FAILURE.—The house of Hirsch & Co., of Amsterdam, has failed to halt a million pounds sterling in consequence of the forgeries of H. F. Price, the corn dealer.

WEATHER.—The weather has been favorable throughout Great Britain.

FRANCE.—LOUIS NAPOLEON'S MARRIAGE.—The civil contract of marriage between Louis Napoleon and the Countess Montego has been signed. Great preparations are making for the marriage.

Cherbourg has been declared open as a trans-Atlantic port.

LOANS TO SPAIN AND PRUSSIA.—The house of Baring Bros. & Co. has loaned fifty-seven million of reals to Spain, and the Rothschilds have loaned twenty million Rix dollars to Prussia.

TURKEY.—The Turkish Government are about sending thirty thousand new troops against the Montenegrins. It is thought that Russia will interfere. Austria is sending troops into Dalmatia.

Further by the Niagara.

It is reported that a further seduction is to be made in the French army. Louis Napoleon has declared that after his marriage, his Cabinet will not contain a single individual who has opposed his views on this subject.

California Steamers.

NEW YORK, February 13.

The steamers Northern Light and Uncle Sam arrived here to-day from San Juan and Aspinwall. They passed the Ohio off Kingston, Jamaica.

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, February 10.

In the House, yesterday, nothing was done except to debate Mr. Cass' Monroe resolutions, to the delay of the regular business. To-day the post-office appropriation bill was passed, the rest of the time being occupied in a desultory debate.

In the Senate, the report of the Commissioners for the survey of the canal around the falls of the Ohio was read, after which the Deficiency bill was taken up and passed. The Railroad bill was then debated and passed, when the Tehuantepec question came up. A motion was made to postpone them, pending which the Senate adjourned.

General Pierce.

BOSTON, February 16.

Gen. Pierce left here to-day for New York *en route* to Washington City.

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, February 15.

On and after Monday the House will meet at 11 o'clock, and will hold no evening sessions. In the House to-day, Mr. Davis reported a bill to adjust the difficulties growing out of the sale of swamp lands by the General Government, heretofore granted to States. The report was laid on the table after debate.

In the Senate, the Deficiency bill was taken up and debated. The amendments for light-houses on the Pacific were stricken out. Mr. Douglas addressed the Senate at length on the Monroe doctrine. With regard to Cuba, he said he was desirous to leave the Island alone as long as it remained loyal to Spain. If, however, the inhabitants asserts her independence and demands admission to the Union, and if Spain wishes to sell the Island, he is in favor of the purchase. He opposed Mr. Cass' resolution, but favored the principle asserted with regard to the English Colony at the Bay of Islands. Mr. Cass replied to Mr. Douglas.

Steamer for Japan.

NORFOLK, February 15.

The steamship-of-war Powhatan sailed to-day for China and Japan.

General Pierce.

BOSTON, February 15.

General Pierce arrived here to-day, and had a private interview with Caleb Cushing and Col. Greene. He declined a public reception.

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, February 15.

In the Senate to-day, an amendment was adopted to the Deficiency bill, giving California three hundred thousand dollars for duties collected prior to her admission into the Union.

In the House the bill taken up relative to the coinage of half and quarter dollars, and dimes and half dimes, and after debate, passed.

The Ericsson Ship.

NEW YORK, February 15.

The Ericsson ship to-day made six miles per hour against the ebb tide.

Four Days Later from Europe—Arrival of the Alps—Cotton further Advanced—Marriage of Louis Napoleon.

NEW YORK, February 17—9:16 P. M.

The Cunard screw steamer Alps has arrived here, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 2d instant, four days later than the accounts brought by the Niagara. The following is a summary of her commercial news:

Liverpool Markets

LIVERPOOL, February 2.

There has been a good demand in the Liverpool market since the departure of the Niagara, and the sales of the three business days embrace 23,000 bales, of which 9000 were taken for speculation. Prices have advanced about ⅛d for all qualities, but the greatest improvement has been made in the lower grades. The quotations now are: for Fair Orleans 6¼d; Middling Orleans 6d; Fair Uplands 6¼d. and Middling Uplands 5¾d ₱ lb.

The Flour and Grain markets continue depressed, and both articles have considerably declined. Western Canal Flour is quoted at 25s. and Baltimore and Philadelphia brands 26s. 6d@27s. ₱ bbl. All qualities of corn have declined 2s ₱ quarter.

The Provision market has been firm. Beef has been in active request. For Pork there has been only a moderate demand. Bacon has been active, and is wanted at full prices. Lard is without change.

Tobacco a fair business has been transacted. There is no Rice on the market.

The America arrived at Liverpool on the 30th of January.

Marriage of Louis Napoleon—Political Pardons.

The marriage of Louis Napoleon took place on Saturday. Three thousand political offenders were pardoned on the occasion.

Still Later from Europe.

Arrival of the America—Cotton Firm.

NEW YORK, February 17, 11:10 P. M.

The Cunard mail steamer America arrived at Halifax this morning, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 5th inst. Her advices report a continued firm Cotton market at Liverpool, with a good demand: the sales of the week embracing 65,000 bales. Of these 10,000 were taken for speculation and 7000 for export. The quotations as fixed by the Board of Brokers on Friday evening, were as follows: Fair Orleans 6¾d.; Middling Orleans 6d.; Fair Uplands 6¼d., and Middling Uplands 5¾d. per lb.

The Flour market was still heavy. Western Canal was quoted at 25s. and Ohio at 26s. ₱ bbl. The quotation for Yellow Corn was 32s. ₱ quarter. Lard 62s. ₱ cwt.

The sales of Cotton on Friday were 12,000 bales, and on Saturday, the 5th inst., 10,000 bales, at rather better prices. Trade in the manufacturing districts had improved during the week. The London money market was easy; Consols closed at 99¼. The bullion in the Bank of England had increased 250,000 pounds.

The Pacific arrived at Liverpool on the 4th inst.

Havre Cotton Market.

The Cotton market at Havre had been active and prices advanced, with sales during the week of 12,000 bales. *Tres ordinaire* Orleans was quoted at 92f.

Eastern Mail.

MOBILE, February 17.

The eastern mail has arrived, bringing dates from New York and Philadelphia of the 11th, from Baltimore and Washington of the 12th, and from Charleston of the 14th inst., all as late as due.

Mobile Cotton Market.

MOBILE, February 18.

There has been only a moderate demand in the cotton market here during the past week, and the sales embrace barely 10,500 bales. The receipts for the same time are 38,000 and the exports 32,000 bales. The quotations for Middling is 8¼@.

It appears that Lamartine is not, after all, so very poor, for Turkey pays him $700 a year for his leech lakes in the east.

TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS

PASSAGE OF THE LIQUOR LAW—*Providence*, Feb. 8—The anti-liquor law has passed the House by a vote of 39 to 27.

FRESHETS IN THE EAST—*Boston*, Feb. 7.—The rain and warm weather have caused severe freshets in the Merrimac and Contoocook rivers in New Hampshire, and in the vicinity of Concord immense masses of ice have been thrown up, and the rivers in some places diverted from their channels. Several bridges have been started from their foundations, and some of the railroad trains detained.

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.—The London Times of February 8.—An election was held in this State to-day upon the question of sustaining the Maine liquor law. Thirty-two towns heard from show a majority of 2230 in favor of the law, and it is doubtless sustained by a large majority.

SECOND DISTRICT—*Burlington*, February 8.—The towns of Burlington, Brattleboro, Woodstock and Montpelier, give 674 majority in favor of the Liquor Law. Forty-nine towns give large majorities for the law, rendering its success certain.

AUSTRALIA.—An English paper states that there were 388,102 ounces or £1,323,800 of gold produced at the Mount Alexander and Ballarat mines, in twenty working days, in September, though one hundred thousand people were directly or indirectly employed in the job. The fact is imposing taken as an isolated report, and doubly so when counted with the annual results of the gold yield in Australia, and the continued richness of the placers in California.

ANOTHER WONDER.—A monster steamship, it is said, is to be immediately built in New York. The column is to be 200 feet in length with accommodations for fifty thousand passengers! There are to be sixteen engines, with 5,000 horse power, the maximum speed contemplated is thirty miles per hour, and the ship is expected to make the passage from New York to Liverpool in five days.

The New York Times learns that the famous physician and medical author, Dr. Marshall Hall, is about to visit this country. He expected to leave England about the 1st of February. He is the author of a treatise on blood letting. His researches into the philosophy of the nervous system, and his "Theory and Practice" are familiar to all professional readers.

THE WILL OF GENERAL WASHINGTON.—A petition was presented to the Virginia Legislature, on the 9th instant, from Alfred Moss, Clerk of the County Court of Fairfax, authorizing him to carry out of the Commonwealth the original will of General George Washington, for the purpose of having it lithographed, accompanied by a letter approbatory thereof from G. W. Parke Custis, the sole surviving executor of General Washington.

PARAGUAY OPENED TO THE WORLD.—The London Times contains, among other news from South America, the announcement that the Government of Paraguay had issued a decree dated November 29, to the effect that all vessels of one hundred and twenty tons and upwards will have free access to the port of St. Nicholas; that settlers will be allowed to enter the country free from military exactions; will be allowed to purchase, hold, and dispose of land, and will also enjoy religious toleration to a certain extent.

A BAD SPECULATION.—The steamship Europa, which sailed from Boston for Liverpool on Wednesday week, took out as part of her cargo 40,000 lbs Butter—the same butter that was imported from Ireland some time since, and afterwards attempted to be sold at auction in Boston and New York, but did not command its value. This is rather an unprofitable speculation for the importers, but it is believed it contributed a little, to bring down the prices of the domestic article to something like a reasonable standard.

PEACH TREES IN BLOOM.—The editor of the Savannah Morning News, was on Monday last shown by a gentleman several twigs taken from peach trees on Hutchinson's island, opposite the city, which are full of buds far advanced, and some of them entirely open. He also states that many of the trees on that island are nearly covered with blossoms. The mild weather for some days past has caused, says the News, the vegetable kingdom in many instances, to assume the livery of spring.

WOMAN'S INFLUENCE IN CONGRESS.—A Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial attributes the loss of the New York mint bill to a woman. It seems that Mr Price, of New Jersey, who was in favor of the bill, was stopped in the lobby by a lady, who held him by the button until after his name had been called and the vote declared. The result was 87 to 88. The vote of Mr. Price would have made a tie, and the Speaker was in favor of the bill.

SPECULATION.—Captain Alfred K. Fisher, some four months since, shipped one thousand barrels of flour from New York to San Francisco, and, at the present prices, expects to realize a profit of some twenty thousand dollars by the operation.

SPIRITUAL RAPPINGS AND INSANITY.—In the Ohio Assembly for the Insane, there are now twenty-eight persons who have lost their reason by the folly and wickedness of the spirit rappers; and there are eighteen persons in the Indiana Hospital for the Insane, who were sent to that institution from the same mischievous cause.

BUSINESS AT AUSTRALIA.—Some idea of the business done at Melbourne, Australia, may be obtained from the fact that the Argus of that place, of September 1, a daily paper, contains over forty-two columns of advertisements, seven of which are auction sales.

During the month of December, twenty-six ships, with 8,200 passengers, left Liverpool for Australia.

AN INDIAN CAPITOL DEFENDER.—A son of Mr. Chubbs of Adrian, Michigan, who was stolen by Indians fourteen years ago, when he was only six years old, returned to his father, near Detroit, lately. It appears he was sold by his captors to another tribe, who subsequently re-sold him to a different tribe; that he married the daughter of an Indian chief, and that, having adopted their customs, he is about to go back to them.

The discovery of the precious metals in Australia has suddenly presented to a wondering world a spectacle it previously could never have dreamed of beholding, namely, an extensive emigration from the United States to the British possessions. Ten or twelve first class vessels are up at New York for the new country.

Paul Hildreth, of Greenfield, Mass., is manufacturing poplar wood into mattrasses by means of machinery which he has fitted up for the purpose. The logs are first sawed, and after the bark is stripped off, they are placed in a machine which reduces them to very fine shavings. What an idea that of sleeping on a "poplar" bed.

FIRE IN LITTLE ROCK.—A fire broke out in the Post-office building in Little Rock, Ark., on the 4th inst., which destroyed the building in which it originated, and six business houses—some of the principal ones in the place. The loss is estimated at $20,000.

NEWSPAPERS IN THE WORLD.—The following is supposed to be the number of newspapers in the world: "Ten in Austria, fourteen in Africa, thirty in Asia, sixty-five in Belgium, eighty-five in Denmark, ninety in Russia and Poland, three hundred in Prussia, three hundred and thirty in other Germanic States, five hundred in Great Britain and Ireland, and eighteen hundred in the United States.

CARRIAGES FOR THE CALIFORNIANS.—Several vessels recently sailed from Boston for San Francisco, having taken out a number of hacks and private carriages. The expense of freight is quite large, considering the value of the property, yet it is less than the difference between the cost of manufacture in San Francisco and New England.

CAPERS OF THE BEAR.—The bear has even a greater fondness for acorns than the deer; he also is seen in numerous parties during the season. An expedition that took the field against them a short while ago, saw in the neighborhood of Clear Lake, no less than fifty at one time. Of the social habits of the bear no great deal is known. As the temper of the gentleman does not invite much familiarity from outsiders, men one only trent with him from the top of a tree. The Indians, however, say that after his own bearish fashion he has some idea of sport. The female cuffs her little ones about much in the spirit of many two-legged mothers; and the cubs, on their part, cut all sorts of queer antics, very often apparently for the sole purpose of distressing their anxious parents. Solemn dances are often held among these bears that have arrived at mature age, in which, though there may not be much of the agility of a French *danseuse*, the actors behave with a remarkable degree of dignified decorum. For such exhibitions they retire into some dense thicket, and there beat down an area of convenient size. Generally, one at a time occupies the floor; and while he peeps up and down on his hind legs, the rest squat down on their haunches, and, as is probable, with an occasional grunt of approval or otherwise, they look on and criticise the performance. It is something like the old-fashioned minu

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

THE OLD MAN TO HIS WIFE.

We are growing very old, Kate—
Our heads are growing gray,
And upon our temples now
Is growing thin and gray.
Though not all we were, Kate,
And yet our hearts are young,
As when we roved the sunny hills
And flowery dells among.

We are growing very old, Kate,
And in our age of heart,
Though sparkling the hope comes on,
When I and thou must part:
But we will part, I trust, Kate,
As we have ne'er before,
Within our cottage hearth to meet,
With words of love no more.

But we're growing very old, Kate,
And the parting won't be long,
Till we shall obtain a better home.
Amid yon heavenly throng;
Till we sing the song together, Kate,
The angels sing above;
Where love for love of parting takes
The bitterness from love.

RIP VAN WINKLE.—This appellation, given by Irving to one of his most favorite characters, around which agreeable associations are apt to cluster, has been occasionally applied to the good old solid State of North Carolina. Rev. Dr. Hawks lately delivered a lecture before the New York Historical Society, in which he dwelt at considerable length on the historical incidents connected with North Carolina, and the character of the inhabitants, in which he pretty clearly proved that few States in the Union are less entitled to the appellation of Rip Van Winkle than North Carolina. This will be seen in the following extract from the conclusion of the lecture, as reported in the New York Literary World:

"Now I said, with becoming modesty, say in conclusion, for the good old State that has furnished my theme, that as one of the children of the great and learned, she is exceedingly good natured, and not over ready to take offence when no wrong is meant. She can understand, too, a joke among friends. She is willing the other children of the family, especially the little and the young ones, should (if it will afford their parents any amusement) call her "sleepy old Rip Van Winkle." Rip Van Winkle be it then; it is a respectable soubriquet, for it is Dutch; and North Carolina has rather a fancy for the Dutch, inasmuch as it has never proved to be sour enough; but let me tell you, sleepy as you may think Rip to be, he follows the fashion of his country, and generally sleeps, to use the phrase of his country, "with one eye open."

Rip Van Winkle he was wide awake on the 20th of May, 1775, in Mecklenburg; wide awake when on the morning of the 27th of February, 1776, he fought the royalists to the number of 1500, and made a clear field of it, scattering them and crushing their principles throughout Carolina; wide awake on the 12th of April, 1776, when he told the Constitutional Congress to shout out, without fear, *Independence*; wide awake, when after the war, almost one of his first acts was to found an University; wide awake when he took the lead and ordered the first geological survey of any State in this Union; and above all, wide awake when he saved the money he earned, and always paid promptly every dollar he owed, from the time he was a freeman, and never had occasion to give his promissory note, much less deny his signature to it afterward; wide awake when he resolved to use a little of his surplus money to show his respects and regard for a very worthy gentleman and friend of his, one George Washington, and so caused the best sculptor in the world to make a marble monument of his departed friend, and had it set up, that the children might know what was old Rip's idea of a man. Who would have thought, by the way, that the sleepy old fellow was so full of gratitude and good taste! Really, he does not seem to have been such a drowsy character after all; and when he is up where he is, perhaps he will be lying down, and perchance you will think he is again asleep; but let me tell you he knows very well all that is going on in the great family household, and how each child is getting on in the world; and he knows, too, something about the qualities that are of no kin to him; and just whisper to him that you think there are thieves and enemies prowling around the old homestead, and he will tell you that he knows it, and soon will see him on his feet in an instant; and when he is wanted, there he will be, rifle in hand, with a man's heart and a man's strength to do all a man's duty; and when he has done it, he will, perhaps, quietly lie down again; and whether he is too sleepy, or whether he is too modest, I cannot say—but so it is, that after he has done all that a man should do, he will be very sure, unless obliged to speak, to say little or nothing about it. This is Rip Van Winkle. I hope you like him."

SHAWLS.—The passion for shawls among all women every where is remarkable. In one country, the shawl may flow from the head, like a veil; in another, it is knitted around the loins like a sash; in yet another, it is swathed round the body like a petticoat. Wherever worn at all, it is the great article of dress. From a time remote, and beyond computation, the sheep of Cashmere have been cherished on their native hills, and the goats of Thibet on their plains, and the camel of Tartary on their steppes, to furnish the materials for the choicest shawls. From time immemorial; the patterns we knew so well have been handed down as half sacred tradition through a Hindoo ancestry, which puts even Welsh pedigrees to shame. For thousands of years have the bright dyes, which are the despair of our colorists and art, been glittering in Indian looms, in those primitive pits under the palm trees, where the whimsical patterns grow like wild flowers springing from the soil. For thousands of years have eastern potentates made presents of shawls to distinguished strangers, together with diamonds and pearls.

At this day, when an Eastern prince sends gifts to European sovereigns, there are shawls to the value of thousands of pounds, together with jewels, perfumes, and wild beasts, and valuable horses; just as was done in the days of the Pharaohs, as the paintings on Egyptian tombs show us to this day. And the subjects of sovereigns have as much liking for shawls as any queen. At the Russian Court, the ladies, judge one another by their shawls as by their diamonds.

In Europe, the bridegroom wins favor by a judicious gift of this kind. In Cairo and Damascus, the gift of a shawl will cause almost as much heart-burning in the harem as the introduction of a new wife. In England, the daughter of the house spends the whole of her first quarter's allowance in the purchase of a shawl. The Paris grisette and the London dressmaker go to their work with the little shawl pinned neatly at the waist. The lost gin-drinker covers her rags with the remnant of the shawl of better days. The farmer's daughter buys a white cotton shawl, with a gay border, for her wedding and it washes and dyes until, having wrapped all her babies in turn, it is finally dyed black to signalize her widowhood. The maiden-aunt, growing elderly, takes to wearing a shawl in mid-winter; and the granny would no more think of going without it any season than without her cap. When a son or grandson comes home from travel, far or near, his present is a new shawl, which she puts on with deep consideration—parting with the old one with a sigh. The Manchester or Birmingham factory girl buys a gay shawl on credit, wears it on Sunday, puts it in pawn on Monday morning, and takes it out again on Saturday night, for another Sunday's wear, and so until she has wasted money that would have bought her a good wardrobe. Thus from China round the world to Oregon, and from the Queen down to the pauper, is the shawl the symbol of woman's taste. [Dicken's Household Words.

LORD MAYORS AND THE SEWS.—The circumstances accompanying the decoration of the Grand Rabbi, Moses Montefiore, of Ramsgate, with the legion of honor, makes that occurrence a matter of general importance. He had received an invitation to breakfast, and after breakfast the Prince President (now Emperor) handed the Grand Rabbi the Order of the Legion of Honor, in the presence of his suite, the municipal officers, etc. In expressing his thanks for the distinction conferred upon him, the Grand Rabbi added, "this is again a confirmation of the generosity of religious liberty, which your Highness has proclaimed and defended." "You may," said the Prince General d'Hautpoul, "be a Mohammedan or a Jew, and yet be a Frenchman and a Senator;" that fine words and liberties of the Jews shall be respected. All the inhabitants of Bordeaux symbolized their joy at the arrival of the Grand Rabbi, and even the Cardinal Archbishop of Bordeaux paid a congratulatory visit to the Grand Rabbi.

Further News, by the Canada.

ENGLAND.

The Chilton parliamentary election resulted in the return of Mr. Alexander, a Derbyite, over Mr. Saddler, and Mr. Gladstone over Mr. Percival, for Oxford University.

There is some talk that the Duke of Newcastle will succeed the Earl of Dalhousie, as Governor-General of India.

The celebrated case of Achilli *vs.* Newman is again before the court, and is exciting some interest among the partisans of those gentlemen.

Hon. D. R. Ingersoll, America's Minister, partook of a public dinner with the principal merchants of Birmingham, on Friday evening. The dinner is understood to have been a very splendid affair, and to have elicited several very happy speeches from the distinguished guest, and others.

Robert Ferdinand Priess, charged with forgeries to an immense amount, (the particulars of which were received in the Africa's advices,) has had a hearing before the Court, which resulted in his being remanded to prison to await his trial before a higher Court.

William Mason, the Boston pianist, has appeared with success in London.

Nearly £2,000,000 gold is reported shipped from Australia to England since previous advices.

Rev. Dr. Rice, of London, has committed suicide.

Chas. S. Lawrence, Governor of the Falkland Islands, announces that guano has been discovered there.

FRANCE.

The news, to the exclusion of everything else, is the Emperor's marriage to Mlle. Montigo, which has taken Paris by surprise, and was unfavorably received by the Bourse. Mlle. is a Spaniard, (twenty-five years of age, a blonde, and grand-daughter of the British Consul at Malaga. Her mother was an Irish woman, named Kirkpatrick, and her father, the younger son of a Spanish family, who, fortunately, by the death of his elder brother, succeeded to the titles of Count Montigo, Duke of Teba and Pennemonde. Her sister is Duchess of Alba, and Mlle. herself Countess of Teba. The proposal for her hand was formally made by the Emperor on Sunday last, and was, of course, accepted. The next day the happy bridegroom communicated to his Ministers that his determination was taken, and that it was a marriage of affection. One report says that the Ministers, except one, resigned, but that the Emperor refused to accept their resignations.

It is said that the civil marriage has already taken place, and that the religious ceremonies will be held on the 29th inst., (January) on which occasion Prince Napoleon Jerome also will espouse the daughter of Prince of Wagram, grand-daughter to Marshal Berthier.

The Senate Legislative body and Council were summoned on the 22d ult., noon, to receive a communication from the Emperor relative to his marriage.

Simultaneously with the matrimonial scheme has taken place a disastrous fall on the Bourse, but the Government assert there is nothing in the state of the country either financially, commercially or politically to cause distress. They attribute the fall solely, and probably truly, to the check of speculation, and say that when the reaction has ceased all will restored things to their proper level, the funds will be in harmony with what the *Pays* calls "the general prosperity."

Nevertheless, the Bourse, Wednesday, 19th, was more depressed than since the *coup d'etat* of December. Prices of 4½ per cents were on the 17th, 105f. 45; on the 18th, 105f. 15; on the 19th, 105f. 50; 20th, 105f. 60; 3 per cents, 16th, 70f. 4d; 18th, 70f. 80; 19th, 71f. 90; 20th, 70f.

M. DeDrouyn de L'Huys persists in his resignation, which, however, the Emperor has refused to accept, at least for some days, to allow the Minister time to reconsider his resignation.

The Budget for 1854 presents an increase over that of 1853.

An article, believed to have been written by the Emperor himself, in the *Moniteur*, complains hitterly of the Paris correspondent of the London Times, Morning Chronicle and Advertiser. Some sensation accounts of a scheme to excite hostilities toward England.

Government has before it proposals for three lines of trans-Atlantic steamers, one to Brazil, another to the Gulf of Mexico, and the third to New York.

Accounts of floods in The Departments are deplorable. The Loire, Saone, Moselle, Aisle, Villaine, Dudlle and Sertbe are overflown, doing great injury to the towns along their banks.

A severe storm happened at Dunkirk on the 16th. A mast with an American flag attached was seen floating at sea.

The whole of the Orleans property is now alienated, the year allowed for its sale having expired.

St. Arnaud, rumor says, will be succeeded in The War Department by Gen. Canrobert.

It is stated that a new attempt at fusion between the Count de Chambord and the Orleans Princess promised success.

Gen. Alfonsfas de Montreal is selected to succeed Gimeau at Rome. Gimeau is made a Senator.

The Paris merchants take account of stock at this season, and business is therefore limited. The export trade, moreover, is checked by the determination of South American merchants no to purchase except at a long credit. The rain has ruined the retail trade in the manufacturing towns, and marked depression is exhibited.

Since the beginning of the present month, the Paris corn market is unchanged, and since December, business in the Departments is quiet, with barley, rice and oats declining.

AUSTRIA.

A telegraphic dispatch from Vienna, 7th, announces the death of the Archduke Regnier, formerly viceroy of Lombardy.

INDIA.

The details of The Indian news add little of interest in the telegraphic intelligence already published.

Great complaints are made of the inactivity of General Godwin in Burmah. Pegu was captured by 1200 men under Godwin, while five months since Major Cotton took the place, and would have kept it had his instructions permitted.

The intention of the Indian Government is believed to be to annex Pegu only, but competent authorities strongly urge an advance on Ava.

CHINA.

Hong Kong dates to November 29 say, in the early part of the month the rebellion was successful, but latterly rumor states that the imperial troops have gained decisive advantages. The transit through the disturbed districts was uninterrupted. American credits 4s. 10d.@4s. 10½d. Freights from Canton to New York $1d for tea, and $25 for silks.

Shanghae dates to the 26th November state that the import market was favorable. Transactions in teas had been large, and prices were maintained. The exports show a decline of 1,000,000 lbs, as compared with the previous year. Silk was lower, and the exports amounted to 20,000 bales.

The U. S. sloop of war Plymouth was at Macao.

Arrival of the Steamer Atlantic.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, February 7.—The American mail steamer Atlantic arrived at her wharf this morning, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 26th ult., and from London and Paris to the 28th. She brings fifty passengers.

On the 26th ult., in latitude 51 57, longitude 17 16, she passed a steamer supposed to be the America, from Boston.

The steamer Asia arrived at Liverpool at ten o'clock on the forenoon of the 26th, just prior to the sailing of the Atlantic.

ENGLAND.

Price, the forger, had been fully committed for trial.

A great meeting in behalf of Madiai was held at Essex Hall on the 25th, and another for the same purpose was held at Birmingham.

FRANCE.

Napoleon contemplates sending an army of 500,000 emigrants to Algeria.

BELGIUM.

The Belgian Government has discharged all foreign officers from the army.

ITALY.

Another Madiai case had occurred at Genova. A surgeon named Daniel Massinglio had been sentenced to three years' imprisonment for preaching.

A company had been formed at Geneva, with a capital of 10,000,000 francs, to establish a line of steamers to New York and South America.

Vessels arriving at Genova from Charleston and New Orleans were subjected to quarantine, also from Brazils and West Indies.

It was reported that the Pope was dangerously ill of apoplexy.

TURKEY.

The Turks were pursuing operations vigorously against Montenegro. On January 15, Omar Pacha took Grahovo by storm, but afterwards, in attempting to surprise the capital of Montenegro, in the mountains, he was repulsed.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Dates from the Cape are to December 20. The war drags slowly on. Large shipments of provisions were making to Australia.

SECOND DISPATCH.

FULL REPORT OF LOUIS NAPOLEON'S SPEECH DECLARATORY OF HIS APPROACHING NUPTIALS—*New York*, Feb. 7, P. M.—The Atlantic arrived at her dock this morning at 10 o'clock, thus beating the British steamer Canada awfully.

FRANCE.

On Saturday, the 22d ult., various functionaries of State presented themselves at the Tuileries, to receive from the Emperor the announcement of his intended marriage.

At noon the Senate and members of the Corps Legislatif, together with the Council of State, met in the Salle du Trone, and awaited the arrival of the Emperor.

The ex-King Jerome, wearing the uniform of a Marshal of France, seated himself to the right of the Throne, and his son, Napoleon Jerome. In citizen's dress, occupied a similar seat on the left; the Ministers, Officers of State, and members of the Imperial Household, were gronped around the Throne.

Dukes and by the Duke Cambaceres entered from the apartment of the Emperor with the announcement of His Majesty; on which *ci devant* Louis Napoleon entered, and, taking his seat on the Throne, proceeded to read the address as follows:

EMPEROR'S ADDRESS.

Messieurs—I assent to the wish so often expressed by the nation, and come to you to announce my intended nuptials. The alliance contracted is not in accordance with the old political traditions, and therein lies its advantage.

France, by its successive revolutions, has ever abruptly severed herself from the rest of Europe. Every enlightened government ought to seek to lead her back within the pale of old monarchies; but the result will be more certainly attained by a just and straightforward policy, and by an honesty of conduct more than by a royal alliance, which creates false security, and often substitutes family interests for those of the nation at large. Besides, in this respect, examples of the past have left in the spirit of the people superstitious feelings.

It is not forgotten that for seventy years foreign princesses have ascended the steps of the throne only to see their race dispersed and proscribed by war or revolution.

Only one woman has seemed to bring happiness—to live more than others in the affections of the people—and this woman, the modest and good wife of Gen. Bonaparte, was not of royal blood.

It must be admitted, however, that in 1810 the marriage of Napoleon (the first with Maria Louise was a great event. It was a guaranty for the future, and a real satisfaction to the national pride to see the ancient and illustrious house of Austria, which had so long been at war with us, solicit an alliance of the elected child of the new Empire.

Now, on the other hand—under the last reign—had the *coup* proper of the country to suffer when the inheritor of the crown vainly sought for several years to ally himself with a sovereign house, and obtained at length a princess, accomplished, no doubt, but of second rate rank and of a different religion.

When, in the face of old Europe, one is borne, by the force of new principle, to the height of ancient dynasties, it is not by antiquating one's sentiments, and seeking to intermingle himself at any price into the family of Kings, that one makes himself accepted. It is much rather by always keeping one's origin in remembrance, in preserving one's own character, and in taking frankly, before Europe, a position of parvenu—a glorious title when it comes from the free suffrages of a great people.

Thus obliged to depart from the precedents followed even to the present day, my marriage became but a private affair, and there remained only to choose a person. She who has become the object of my preference is of high birth—French in heart, by education and remembrance of blood shed by her father for the cause of the Empire—She whom I have chosen has, as a Spaniard, the advantage of having no relative in France to whom it might be necessary to give honors and dignitaries. Endowed with all the qualities of soul, she will be an ornament to the throne, as in the days of danger she would become one of its most courageous supporters. A devout Catholic, she will address to Heaven the same prayers as myself for the welfare of France. Good and gracious, she will revive, I have a firm hope, the same position of the virtues of the Empress Josephine.

I come then, Messieurs, to say to France that I have preferred a woman whom I love and respect to any unknown lady, whose alliance would have brought advantages mingled with sacrifices.

Without disdaining any one, I yield to my feelings; but after having consulted my reason and my convictions.

In short, in piecing independance, the qualities of the heart, and family happiness, above the tyranny of prejudices and the calculations of ambition, I shall not be less strong because I am more free. Ere long, proceeding to Notre Dame, I shall present the Empress to the people and to the army.

The confidence they have in me assures me of their sympathy towards her whom I have chosen; and you, gentlemen, after learning to know her better, will be convinced in this also. I have been directed by Providence.

THE NEW EMPRESS OF FRANCE.—*Her American Origin.*—The New York Commercial of Saturday, 5th, publishes a communication, from one who was formerly a resident of Spain, the following sketch, which seems to explain the family origin of the new Empress of France very satisfactorily. Her history is no less romantic than that of the Empress Josephine:

"By to-day's advices from Europe, we are told that the Emperor Napoleon III. has espoused a Spanish lady, whose grandfather was British Consul at Malaga, and whose mother was an Irish lady by the name of Fitzpatrick; also, that this new Empress was in her own right Countess Teba, although bearing the name of Mlle. Montigo. Thus much by telegraph. Now the plain English of all this is, no doubt, as follows:

"A worthy Scotchman, by the name of William Kirkpatrick, was for some time the American Consul at Malaga, and, falling in business, was succeeded by George G. Barrell as United States Consul at Malaga. This was, I think, under President Monroe's administration.

"Mr. Kirkpatrick's eldest daughter, Maria, or 'Mariquita,' as she was familiarly called and known by all Americans there, was a very fine, dashing lady, and married the Count de Teba, a younger brother of the celebrated Palafox, who behaved so gallantly at the siege of Zaragoza, and who in reply to a demand of surrender, declared he would continue the defence by 'war to the knife.'

"The Palafox family embraced numerous titles, and was singularly brave and noble.

"This husband of Maria Kirkpatrick (Count de Teba) was a gallant soldier, and on set up by wounds as to be unable to mount his horse without aid, and when in the saddle looked more as if he was *hooked on* than seated there.

"The new Empress of the French is no doubt the daughter of this Countess Teba, 'Marquita Kirkpatrick,' who was the daughter of William Kirkpatrick, late U. S. Consul at Malaga—not British Consul—not Fitzpatrick, and not Irish.

"The British Consul at Malaga was Wm. Laird, another old Scotch gentleman, and he was followed by Mr. Marks, an Englishman.

"If the new Empress of France was Countess Teba, as stated, then her mother is dead, as also is her father, and she took the title of her mother. The name Montigo, under which she passed in Paris, is perhaps one of the family names or titles of the Palafox family."

The Commercial, in giving this, says:—

"Like his uncle, the great Napoleon, Louis has determined, it appears, upon a marriage of affection and not of *convenance*; with this difference, however, that while Napoleon I. divorced Josephine after obtaining imperial rank, Napoleon II. raises one of the people to the throne. This marriage may increase the sympathies of the masses with Louis Napoleon.

Further from the Plaine.

We take the following from the Independence (Mo.) Messenger of the 22d ult.:

The Santa Fe mail under charge of Mr. Jones, reached us on Wednesday morning last, in very good season. We learn that the early arrival of the party was in consequence of the fine weather, and the good roads—no interruption from snow or anything else. A winter trip, when all is favorable, is delightful enough on the prairies, but when the snow, sleet and rains come, then one may desire to be any where else. By the mail we learn that business, either in upper or lower New Mexico, or Chihuahua, has not largely arrived, and until our government patronage is extended towards that land, in the way of building roads, sinking Artesian wells, and developing the resources of the country, little better state of thing can be expected. It seems that the civil and military authorities have come into (or nearly so) collision. From all that we can gather, Col. Bumner was a little chagrined that he did not receive the appointment of governor, finding it given to another, he has thrown every obstacle in the way of pacifying and making smooth affairs in and about Santa Fe. On the eve of his departure to Albuquerque, he had the American flag, that has floated in front of the palace ever since Gov. Kearny entered the country, taken down—he did not give the Governor appointed a friendly greeting on his arrival, etc., etc.

Lately, and just while the Legislature were about assembling. Gen. Lane requested Col. Brooks, the commandant at the port, to hoist the flag during their setting. This was done. Col. Sumner, as soon as he heard of it, had Brooks removed to Fort Union, and one of his *pets* put in command. The flag was again removed. The citizens, with Gov. Lane at their head, run up another flag; but to their haste made a tri-colored one—this properly by the military was ordered down—again it was lowered, a few stars painted on it, and again unfuried at the top of the staff, amidst cheering. The military authority was not sufficiently strong to have it brought down again, and it floats still. It is with regret that we learn such statements, as it is very necessary under the present state of things in that country that the civil and military powers should move along harmoniously, and we think, taking all things together, that Sumner's removal would be very beneficial to all parties.

We are glad to see a recommendation to our government to aid in the construction of Artesian wells. Water is all that is wanted in those jornadas, and in the gold and silver mines, to make that region of country the most valuable in the world.

Our friend and townsman, Jas. Gilchrist, is here now, on his way to St. Louis to perfect his machinery in the construction of those wells. We sincerely trust he may do, well.

Near Fort Fillmore, Messrs. Lucas & Co. were robbed of a wagon load of goods, by some Mexicans dressed as Apache Indians.

The mail outward bound was met at Fort Atkinson on the 14th ult.

From Texas.

INDIAN NEWS.—The Southwestern American states that Hon. H. P. Bee, of Austin, has received a letter from Col. E. B. Jordan, dated Laredo, January 25, saying that news had been received that a party of Indians, twenty in number, on Saturday, 22d instant, about mid-day, arrived at San Ignacio, and killed, within 1500 yards of the rancho, two men, left one severely wounded, and took off a youth about sixteen years old.

The moment the information came, Lieut. Burleson started a party after them, consequently hopes are entertained that the savages may still meet their well merited chastisement.

WHEAT GROWING IN TEXAS.—A Tarrant correspondent of the Palestine Advocate, writes that Col. M. T. Johnson, of that county, has taken the contract for furnishing flour at $12 per barrel to the military posts at Forts Worth, Belmot, and Phantom Hill. Also, that Col. Johnson's at this time erecting a steam mill, which will be completed by harvest time. He has sown down nearly his whole farm in wheat. There will be a large amount of wheat raised in Tarrant this year. For the growth of wheat, he says, the country is admirably adapted. It will take, he says, nearly all that can be raised in Tarrant to fill Col. Johnson's contracts, and thinks farmers need have no fears of selling all they can raise for the reason that they will find a better market at home than New Orleans.

The Richmond Recordrr mentions the murder of Mr. Lum, near that place. He was shot while sitting with his family at their evening meal.

POULTRY SHOW IN LONDON.—From the 11th to the 13th ultimo there was a grand Poultry show in London, at which were exhibited no less than 615 pens of different species of fowls, each pen containing from two to four animals—besides eleven pens of geese, thirty-three of ducks, ten of turkeys, two hundred and forty-nine of pigeons, and forty-eight of rabbits. Of the fowls, there were two hundred and forty-nine pens of the Cochin China breed, sixty-three Dantams, seventy Dorking, besides Spanish, Malay, Flamburg, Poland, etc. On the first day there were some hundreds of visitors, at an admission fee of five shillings, on the second day over five thousand at a shilling, and on the third day a much larger number at the same price. Very high prices were put upon some of the pens. At the auction sale on the last day the highest price paid was forty-eight guineas for a Cochin China cock and pullet. The general selling prices varied from fifty to two pounds for each pen.

CONSUMPTION OF TOBACCO.—At a recent meeting of the Liverpool Statistical Society, a paper was read on the history and consumption of tobacco. The following table exhibits the consumption in the United Kingdom and revenue derived therefrom, at different periods since 1821:

Year.	Consumption.	Duty per lb.	Revenue.	Population.	Consumption per head.
1821	12,585,152 lbs	4s	£2,192,883	21,185,960	1,21 oz.
1831	16,858,541 lbs	4s	£2,964,899	24,410,432	12,0 oz.
1841	22,209,870 lbs	3s	£3,990,484	27,019,678	19,31 oz.
1851	25,084,875 lbs	3s	£3,685,762	27,452,502	16,56 oz.

The total annual production of tobacco is estimated at 2,000,000 tons, and would require half the British tonnage which "enters inwards" or "clears outwards" annually to transport the same. The value at 2d. per pound would amount to £37,000,000.

PROTECTION AGAINST FORGED CHECKS.—At a meeting of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, on the 1st inst., the report of a committee in regard to the protection against forged checks was read. The Chamber adopted the following recommendations, as proposed in the report:

1. That there be only one person connected with a firm who shall draw checks, and that each house use its own blanks, which are recommended to have some distinguishing peculiarity. 2. That these blanks be kept as carefully as bank bills, and that each one be numbered. 3. That no check shall be drawn for a less sum than ten dollars.

VALUABLE DISCOVERIES.—Three of the Chinca Islands, on the coast of Peru, on which guano is deposited by birds are said to contain two hundred and fifty millions of tons of the manure, worth twelve hundred and fifty million pounds sterling, or upwards of seven thousand millions of dollars. The number of human beings and vessels that find employment in this trade, and the fortunes acquired by it, show that other "diggings" than those of gold may be of value to mankind. As a universal fertilizer of the earth, increasing the food of its inhabitants, it possesses an importance that surpasses all other "diggings" in proportion as food is superior to anything else.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—It is stated that this company, now applying to the New York Legislature for an act of incorporation, have made arrangements with Norris & Co., of Philadelphia, to put up works to manufacture motive power for their road; and, with Hewett & Cooper, of Newdersey, to roll the iron. T rail, at the Iron mountain in Missouri. Wells & Co., A. S. Divin & Co., with others, have contracted to build 1000 miles of the road within twenty-four months, to be six foot guage and double track. The company expect the government will loan them $45,000 per mile. If so, the probability is, the road will be built in less than five years.

NEW GUN.—It is stated that Porter's newly invented repeating gun can be discharged nine times, as fast as the trigger can be pulled, without taking it from the sight; and then in a few seconds the discharged cylinder replaced by a charged one, and so on, to fire nine, eighteen, and twenty-seven times, in almost as many seconds. It can be used as a self-loading gun, without displacing the cylinder. It is probable that this revolving cylinder invention is destined to make a revolution in the manufacture of all kinds of fire-arms.

HOW TO MAKE OLD OAK.—The appearance of old oak may be obtained by exposing any article of new oak to the vapors of ammonia. Every variety of tint may be procured, according to the duration and temperature of the volatile compounds. A new oak carved arm-chair, exposed to the vapors of ammonia, will in about twelve hours have all the appearance of having been made two hundred years before. [Kidd's Own Journal.

BISHOP AND CONSCRIPTION.—We find in The Baltimore papers a very remarkable document from Mr. A. J. Marshall:

It appears that Mr. Marshall was the hired agent of the the Baltimore and Ohio Company in 1810 and 1847, to obtain from the Legislature of Virginia the right of way for that company to the Ohio river. The company promised to give him $50,000 to procure the desired grant. After the work was accomplished, it refused to pay the fee. Mr. Marshall brought suit, and was met by a plea that the contract was a fraudulent one, which a Court of Justice should not enforce. This plea was sustained, and the laborer has been deprived of the fruits of his toil.

A London letter of the 11th January, says that the accounts from all the manufacturing districts of the prospects with which the year commences, are more satisfactory than have perhaps ever been known. High wages are every where obtainable, and pauperism, except in the cases of the idiotic and helpless, is rapidly becoming extinct. The returns of the Savings banks, provident societies, life assurance companies, and all similar institutions tell thesame tale.

MINORS IN FACTORIES.—The Senate of Rhode Island has passed a bill which provides that children under twelve years shall not be employed in any manufacturing establishment in that State, and children between twelve and fifteen shall not be employed more than eleven hours in any one day, nor more than nine months in any one year, and these children must attend school at least three months in the year. The bill provides that ten hours shall constitute a day's work.

One by one of the pioneers of Mississippi are passing away. Gov. Charles Lynch died at his residence near Jackson, on the 9th inst., at a very advanced age. He had filled several stations of public trust, and was Governor of the State from 1836 to 1838. He leaves a numerous family connection and many friends to mourn his loss and emulate his virtues.

THE SENATE.—The U. S. Senate, after the fourth of March next, as far as is now known, will consist of 38 democrats and 21 whigs—a democratic majority of 17. The number of democrats already elected or holding over is 35; number of whigs 16. Vacancies to be filled by democratic Legislatures, 3; by whig Legislatures, 2; vacancies in which the result is doubtful, 3.

SCARCITY OF SALT AT THE WEST INDIES.—Capt. Duncomb, of the brig Wellhouding, arrived at New York on Sunday week from Rosaire, in ballast, having been unable to procure a cargo of salt there, on account of its scarcity. He also reports it to be very scarce at Turk's Island, and very high.

SEVERE COLD.—At Quebec on Thursday week the thermometers ranged 22 to 31 below zero, the latter being the lowest point indicated by a registering thermometer upon the Cape. In other exposed places, the low point of 34 deg. is said to have been reached.

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MY TIMES ARE IN THY HAND.

My times are in Thy hand!
I know not what a day
Or e'en an hour may bring to me:
But I am safe while trusting Thee.
Though all things fade away,
All weakness—I
On Him rely,
Who fixed the earth and spread the starry sky!

My times are in Thy hand!
Pale poverty or wealth,
Corroding care or calm repose,
Spring's balmy breath, or winter's snows,
Sickness or buoyant health—
Whate'er betide,
If God provide,
'Tis for the best—I wish no lot beside.

My times are in Thy hand!
Should friendship pure illume,
And strew my path with fairest flowers,
Or should I spend life's dreary hours
In solitude's dark gloom,
Thou art a Friend,
Till time shall end,
Unchangeably the same—in Thee all beauties blend.

My times are in Thy hand!
Many or few my days,
I leave with Thee—this only pray,
That by Thy grace I, every day
Devoting to Thy praise,
May ready be,
To welcome Thee,
Whene'er Thou comest to set my spirit free!

My times are in Thy hand!
Howe'er those times may end,
Sudden or slow my soul's release,
Midst anguish, frenzy, or in peace,
I'm safe with Christ—my friend:
If he be nigh,
Howe'er I die,
Still be the dawn of heavenly ecstasy.

My times are in Thy hand!
To Thee I can intrust
My slumbering clay, till Thy command
Bids all the dead before Theo stand.
Awaking from the dust:
Beholding Thee,
What bliss 'twill be
With all Thy saints to spend eternity!

To spend Eternity
In Heaven's unclouded light!
From sorrow—sin—and frailty free
Beholding and resembling Thee
O, too transporting sight!
Prospect too fair,
For flesh to bear.
Haste—haste, my Lord, and soon transport me there!

[FROM THE DEATH OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.]

THE SOLDIERS OF THE POPE.

A Short Catechism for the use of Roman Catholics.

QUESTION: Who is the Pope?
ANSWER: A king of Italy.
Q. Who are his soldiers?
A. The priests.
Q. Who are the ministers of this Popeling?
A. The cardinals.
Q. Who are the generals of his soldier-priests?
A. The archbishops.
Q. And their colonels?
A. The bishops.
Q. The majors?
A. The vicars-general
Q. The captains?
A. The arch-priests
Q. The lieutenants?
A. The curates.
Q. The sergeants?
A. The curates.
Q. The corporals?
A. The officiating ministers.
Q. These, then, are all in command?
A. Yes, and the people obey.
Q. How many men are there in this army?
A. Some millions!
Q. Where are they?
A. Every where.
Q. How many of them are there in France?
A. Forty thousand, of all ranks, and with all weapons.
Q. Who enlists them?
A. The Pope.
Q. And who pays them?
A. The king.
Q. For whom do they fight?
A. For the Pope.
Q. And who are they quartered upon?
A. Upon the king.
Q. What are the Pope's weapons?
A. Bulls.
Q. Which is the most powerful the bull of the Pope, or the sword of the king?
A. With his three hundred thousand swords the king cannot alter or suggest to me one wish; with his simple bull the Pope commands forty thousand men who influence the wills of millions.
Q. Does the Pope command the King?
A. No. But he approves or annuls his orders.
Q. Does the Pope command the prefects?
A. No. But he directs the bishops.
Q. Do the bishops command the majors?
A. No. But they give orders to the curates.
Q. And who preaches in the parishes—is it the major?
A. No; the curate.
Q. Who confesses—is it the major?
A. No; the curate.
Q. Who acquits from peuances—the major?
A. No; the curate.
Q. Who shuts hell?
A. The curate.
Q. Who opens heaven?
A. The curate.
Q. Which, then, is subject to the other?
A. Not the curate.
Q. What interest have the soldier-priests in serving the Popo-king?
A. The Pope nominates the cardinals, and confirms the bishops; the bishops present to livings, and instal officiating ministers.
Q. Has this army any auxiliary troops in the interior?
A. Yes; monks and nuns.
Q. Has it any spies in foreign parts?
A. Yes; male and female Jesuits.
Q. What are their weapons?
A. The inquisition for the body, and damnation for the soul.
Q. Upon whom do they discharge these weapons?
A. Upon the people.
Q. What are their citadels?
A. Churches.
Q. And their keeps?
A. Convents.
Q. What is their favorite style of warfare?
A. The ambuscade.
Q. Where do they lay it?
A. In the confessional.
Q. What is confession?
A. The surest method of finding out secrets.
Q. What is it besides?
A. A school, where the penitent learns the evil that she did not know before.
Q. And besides that?
A. A study where the clerical notary directs consciences, alms, and the fate of inheritances.
Q. Is this last fact probable?
A. It has been foreseen and provided for by law.
Q. Who goes to confession?
A. Women.
What is it that makes their husbands feel secure?
A. The celibacy of the priest.
Q. What ought most to alarm them?
A. That very celibacy.
Q. What is the distinction between marriage and celibacy?
A. Marriage makes a natural want a duty—celibacy makes it a crime.
Q. What calms passion?
A. Marriage.
Q. What, on the contrary, irritates it?
A. Celibacy.
Q. Does this natural want, thus repressed, grow weaker?
A. Just as much as hunger and thirst would.
Q. What, then, is the effect of celibacy?
A. To make one martyr or two criminals.
Q. What are in France the comparative numbers of men and women?
A. They are equal.
Q. Then, according to the intention of nature, what would our forty thousand single women have been?
A. The legitimate wives of our forty thousand priests.
Q. Does the adoption of the cassock free from passion?
A. No.
Q. Do those who go to the confessional escape temptation?
A. No.
Q. Who, then, tempts the priest in the confessional?
A. His penitent.
Q. And in his house?
A. His servant.
Q. And at the foot of the altar?
A. The married pair whose hands he joins.
Q. And in the world?
A. The women whose director he is.
Q. But how, then, escape scandal?
A. By an increase of crime.
Q. Who gave to our priests the example of celibacy?
A. Pagan priests of Isis.
Q. And to our nuns?
A. Pagan vestals.
Q. And who gives them the example of marriage?
A. The priests of the true God.
Q. Was Aaron married?
A. Yes: the Bible makes mention of his children.
Q. Were the prophets married?
A. Yes: Isaiah speaks of his wife.
Q. Were the apostles married?
A. Yes; the gospel alludes to the mother-in-law of St. Peter.
Q. Why, then, does the Pope prefer a state of celibacy for his priests?
A. For the same reason which would lead a king to prefer it for his soldiers. The priest, having neither wife nor children, but being bound up in the interests of his colleagues, or superiors, is consequently ready at all times to sacrifice his country to his church. As soon as his trunk is packed he may set off leaving nothing behind him, and sure to find friends and station five hundred leagues away. He has no need of your predilection to marry a daughter, or your interest to get a situation for a son, of your arm to escort his wife. The Church stands him instead of all besides. His Pope suspends him, or makes him a cardinal, without asking your leave, be you peer of France, or member of the Assembly. The good will of a verger is of more avail to him than that of a king; at least unless the king be on good terms with the Church, which amounts to saying, that in himself the king is powerless in these matters. And thus the priest, being perfectly independent of all secular authority, comes forward and speaks, opposes and overcomes all difficulties, rather than yield one inch of ground.
Q. But do not the offices of the Romish priest tend to moralize society?
A. No! 1. Abstaining from meat cannot moralize. 2. Lent, by depriving us of eggs and butter, cannot moralize. 3. Ashes rubbed on the forehead cannot moralize. 4. The fingers of a bishop applied to our cheek cannot moralize. 5. Olive oil, in annointing a sick man, cannot moralize him. 6. A hair-cloth, worn next our skin, cannot moralize us. 7. Words that we do not understand, repeated at so many an hour, cannot moralize. 8. The impure questions of a confessor cannot moralize.
Q. But does the priest, then, never speak to his people except in the confessional?
A. Yes, he baptizes in Latin, marries in Latin, officiates for them morning and evening in Latin, visits them on their dying bed in Latin, and buries them in Latin. Now, the living understand Latin no more than do the dead.
Q. But, at least, he preaches in French obedience to God?
A. Much less to God than to the church, that is to say to the priests.
Q. These priests are then useless to society?
A. Nay: they are injurious to it
Q. How so?
A. They deprive their country of forty thousand pair of arms.
Q. And of what besides?
A. Of eighty thousand children.
Q. Is not that last clause severe?
A. Not so; for it supposes that all priests keep their vows.
Q. But do they really do this?
A. History shall give the answer. Remark, first of all, that St. Paul himself assumes the marriage of ecclesiastics, for preserving a happy medium between the polygamy of his period and the celibacy of ours; he enjoins that not only the priest but the bishop should be "the husband of one wife." [1 Tim. iii. 2.] Thus we find that priests and bishops married during the early ages of the Church. Eusebius names two bishops of Egypt, Ceremon and Philias, who, in the midst of their martyrdom, were assisted by their wives and children. [Eccl. Hist. xvi., c. 48, l, viii., c. 9.] Unfortunately, the Pope Sixtus decreed, in the fourth century, by way of better discipling his troops, that "henceforth any bishop, priest or deacon, who was not a celibat, should be beyond the reach of pardon." [1st. Decretal.] The pontifical soldiers struggled for ages against this monstrous enactment, and it was only under Gregory the VIIth that it was definitively decreed. The army at length submitted, but not without compensation. Later, things came to such a pitch that several German synods were obliged to allow clerical concubinage in order to preserve clerical celibacy. By and by the bishops found a source of wealth in this happy innovation; impurity was not only authorized, but taxed. And Agrippa tells us of a license which granted to women, whose husbands were absent, the privilege . . . . But enough of this! .... No. yet one other fact: A Spanish inquisitor, being informed that certain women had cause of complaint against their confessors, had the candor and simplicity to open a registering office for the purpose of receiving their depositions. The penitents came in such numbers, that soon one recorder was insufficient, and a second was appointed. Complaints multiplied with the power of registering them, and as they came from all parts of the Kingdom the inquisitor opened a second court in another town. A certain term had been fixed, but the last day did not bring the last deposition, and the closing of the lists was postponed for four months. Then there was such a deluge of accusations of adultery, impurity, and other crimes, brought by the penitents against their confessors, that the Holy Tribunal, frightened at these results, closed the registering offices, and declared that it would not carry their hideous and disgusting law-suit any further.
Q. Who must we except from these disorders?
A. Those whose temperament is cold by nature, through artificial means, or old age; those who mourn because they are in the church, or gladly leave it.
Q. Continue your impressions of the papal army.
A. It is an alien in the bosom of our country, an independent power in the State, an isolated caste in society. All that it gains we lose. One priest more is one citizen less. A convent built is a farm destroyed; and as they live by our labor and our money, without returning either money or labor, it follows that, in proportion as they prosper, we decline. Elevated by the people, they employ that very elevation to subjugate the nation. Give them money to open a school—to found a hospital—they will yet sell you admittance into that hospital, and that school, at the price of your influence or your liberty. Receiving gratuitously and selling dear, they cannot fail to become rich, and to govern by their gold the consciences and passions of men. Formerly they required only the re-establishment of Divine service (*des autels,*) later, seminaries for the instruction of priests, and soon, the monopoly of instruction. Formerly they only asked for priests, now they have religious orders. a little patience, and they will demand the inquisition, and soon in their retrograde march they will arrive at imposing on you, people, the payment of tithes—they will present to you, kings, a slipper to kiss!
Q. What then must we do in order to arrest the advance of this immense army, which crushes us beneath its elephant tread!
A. We must simply deprive it of its two strongholds.
Q. What are they?
A. Confession and celibacy.
Q. What must we do induce our priests to marry?
A. We must send them no more women to confess.
Q. But without confession the priest will not grant absolution!
A. So much the better; we will ask it from God.
Q. But the married priest will no longer dare to offer the sacrifice of the mass!
A. So much the better; we will have recourse to the great sacrifice, Jesus Christ.
Q. But we shall no longer have the counsels of the confessional?
A. So much the better. we will seek these of the Bible.
Q. We shall no longer have any casuists to guide us?
A. So much the better: we will implore the aid of the Holy Spirit.
Q. No more penance?
A. So much the better; we shall have the more time to sanctify our lives.
Q. No more indulgences?
A. So much the better; depending no longer upon them, we shall be the more watchful as to our conduct.
Q. But, last of all, who will pardon our sins?
A. What! do not you see that I would only tear you away from the lying pardon a man can speak, to lead you to the real pardon, the gift of God! Who is the one who should pardon if not the offended? Who is it that died for you if it be not Jesus Christ? Who can give you strength to live holy, if it be not the Holy Spirit! Ah, leave human institutions to rise to a divine! Do you not see that till this very day you have been confounding two totally different things—the church and religion—priests and Jesus Christ—the word of man and the Word of God! If you knew not yet how to draw this distinction listen to me.

I will suppose that, becoming conscious of your sins, you go to a priest for absolution, what will he say to you!

A. He will say—You must give alms.
Repeat aves.
Make a pilgrimage.
Perform a nine day's devotion.
Burn a taper.
Wear a hair-cloth.
Fast.
Abstain from flesh.
Wear a medal.
Kiss a relic.
Walk on your knees.

And, now, suppose that instead of going to the Romish priest you went to Jesus Christ Himself—speaking in the Bible: what would be His answer to your confession, made in true repentence! He would reply as He replied to an open sinner of old, "Thy sins are forgiven thee: go in peace, thy faith hath saved theo." [Luke vii. 48—50.]

Which of these pardons seems to you the simplest, the noblest, the greatest! Which savors most of man—which of God! Compare them.

Lastly, say that you had given alms, told beads, made pilgrimages, performed nine-days' devotions, burnt tapers, paid for masses, put on hair-cloth, fasted, abstained from flesh, kissed relics, worn medals, bent your knees—say, do you suppose that you would be in consequence any more inclined to lead holy lives for time to come! Would all this make you love justice, purity, temperance! I know not: but wait; return to that Jesus, Son of God, who has said to you. "Thy sins are forgiven thee." If you believe the Word, what must be your feelings when you hear of this magnificent gift of Heaven, without reserve, without penance, without conditions. Ah, if I cannot be sure what *you* will feel I can, at least, tell you what *Magdalen* felt. She loved Jesus much, because much had been forgiven her by Jesus; she washed His feet with grateful tears, and won the brightest praise the Savior ever conferred. That is what Magdalen did; and if like her you were pardoned by Jesus, it is this that you would do. [See Luke vii. 36—50.]

And, now, measure the immense distance, the profound gulf, that separates the Church of Rome from the Gospel of Jesus Christ. There, a man's pardon sold, and for four days! Here, a sublime pardon given, and for ever! From the priest, a pardon, which wears off, and that must be renewed every month by some rounds of the rosary. From Jesus, an imperishable pardon, paid for by His blood! At the confessional, a pardon, which incites to new offences, since one has a cheap method of clearing one's self from them. On the cross, a pardon, which inspires a horror of sin, since it has crucified a Friend, a Savior! With the priest, a contemptible penance; with Jesus, the death of God! Say, do say, which of those pardons appears to you to proceed from God, and which to be invented by men!

Away, then, with this vain apparatus of forms, lusts, macerations! I have something else to do; I have my life to spend in works of love, courage, and holiness; I will no longer macerate my body, I will purify my heart; I will not mutter Latin prayers, wearisome and unintelligible alike, but with the warm impulse of my heart I will cry aloud to God, "Thanks, thanks, my Father, Thou hast saved me; I will love thee, love my brothers, and live a holy life. Take away your images: my Bible is enough! Remove your rosaries; I no longer count my prayers! Free me from the burdens of your fasts; I wish to abstain from nothing but sin! "Thanks, thanks, my Father, Thou hast saved me!"

A DESCENDANT OF JOHN ROGERS, THE MARTYR.—Died in Royalston, the 3d inst., Mrs. Eunice, wife of Benoni Peck, Esq., aged sixty-five. Mrs. Peck was daughter of Mr. Eliphalet Rogers, late of Royalston, and son of Mr. Benjamin Rogers, who was son of Rev. John Rogers, Pastor of the first church, in Ipswich and President of Harvard College, who died July 2, 1684. This gentleman was the eldest son of Rev. Nathaniel Rogers, who came from England in 1636, and settled at Ipswich as colleage pastor with Rev. Nathaniel Ward, and died July 2, 1655, aged fifty-seven. Nathaniel Rogers, was a son of Rev. John Rogers, of Dedham, England, who died October 18, 1630, aged sixty-seven, and John was grandson of the Rev. John Rogers, the martyr, who was burnt at Smithfield, February 5, 1555, nearly three centuries ago. [Fitchburg Reveille

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Rev. Elezear Williams, the supposed Bourbon, delivered a sermon on Sunday 13th inst., at Rev. Dr. Hawks' church, in New York. There being a universal curiosity to see him, ever since the publication of the Putnam article, there was, of course, not a single pew empty

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Among the peculiarly new features of the new Liquor Law, which has just passed the Rhode Island House of Representatives, is the appointment of complainants at the annual election for town and city officers.

[For N. O. Christian Advocate.]

RECOLLECTIONS OF NEW ORLEANS

Forty Years Ago.

[The following reminiscences are from W. Garret, Esq., and kindly forwarded to us through his son, the ex-Secretary of Alabama: Ed.]

During the war between the United States and Great Britain some forty years ago, I visited the city of New Orleans on business, and remained there some time. In my stay, I became acquainted with the Rev Lewis Hobbs, sent there as a missionary (as I understood) from the South Carolina Conference. As I was a boarder in the same house with him, I spent many of my spare hours in his company. I considered Mr. Hobbs a deeply pious man, and much in the spirit of his mission. He appeared to be a man of but feeble physical powers, and those powers to be giving way to his labors and to the climate. His labors were abundant. I remember of spending a Sabbath with him, in which I heard him preach four times:—early in the morning to the prisoners in the old Calliaboos, then at ten o'clock at a hired house in the city, again at four o'clock, and then again at night. His sermons were short, commonly from thirty to forty minutes, yet they contained the essentials of the gospel mission, and though he was not an eloquent man, in the common acceptation of that term, yet he was endowed with one kind of eloquence, (O, how important for a minister!) "He preached with the Holy Ghost sent down from Heaven," and with a heart filled with love to God and man; he spoke from the heart, and it often reached the heart of his hearers. I remember to have seen among his hearers finely dressed females, (attracted perhaps by the novelty of Methodist preaching, as it was a new thing in New Orleans at that time,) before the discourse was finished, dissolved in tears.

The Government had but recently passed from the hands of the French to the Americans. The citizens of Orleans were mainly made up of French and Spanish, and they were generally Roman Catholics. They opposed Methodist preaching. I was informed while at Orleans, that they applied to the Mayor of the city to use his authority to prevent it, and that he was disposed to do so, for he was a French Roman Catholic, but he was informed by an American lawyer, that he had nothing to do with it, and reminded that he was in America, where the Constitution and Laws authorized all men to worship God, according to the dictates of their own consciences—so they were disappointed.

I remember another incident. A servant of a rich French lady had gone to hear Mr. Hobbs preach. She became convicted, obtained religion, and joined the Church. The Roman Catholics went to her mistress, saying that her servants would all be ruined if she suffered them to go to the Methodist meetings. She replied that "she would like to have them all ruined as that one was; that before she went to hear the Methodists she was a disobient, bad servant, but that now she was one of the best servants she had."

I have remarked that Brother Hobbs was in feeble health, which appeared to be failing, yet he seemed to have the spirit of the Apostle Paul, when he said: "None of these things move me, neither count I my life dear unto myself, so that I might finish my course with joy, and the ministry which I have received of the Lord Jesus, to testify the gospel of the grace of God."

I left Brother Hobbs in Orleans, and made my way home to East Tennessee, where I then resided. And a long and weary journey it was, passing through the Choctaw, Chickasaw and Cherokee nations of Indians. About twelve months after I had parted from Bro Hobbs in Orleans, I was sitting in my porch, and saw some person coming down my avenue, bearing the appearance of "a weary man, and tired beast." It was Brother Hobbs worn down by his labors at Orleans, and the toils of a long and wearisome journey. He had come to rest and refresh himself at my house. He remained some time, and I importuned him much to stay with me, but he consented not. He seemed to think that he would die soon, and wished to get to his relatives in Georgia. I understood he did get there, and shortly after died in the triumphs of faith, and is no doubt now enjoying "that rest that remains for the people of God." W. G.

ALABAMA, February 5, 1853.

"IT IS GOOD FOR A MAN THAT HE BEAR THE YOKE IN HIS YOUTH."

By bearing the yoke is meant the enduring of hardships of whatever sort—poverty, affliction, disappointment, persecution—all adverse providences. These adverse providences in early life bode a man good—not evil. Like the storms that purify the air, they are healthful to the spirit. Harsh school-masters are they—teaching grand lessons of wisdom and fortitude. You have thought God partial, perhaps, in the bestowment of his favors because he brought not you into the world like some others—the born-heirs of station and riches. Under your burdens you have sighed for the freedom of a more prosperous condition, and coveted the walks of ease and plenty which are not for you; they would hurt you more than they would help you. Your burdens are your blessings. Your yoke, if you bear it, is good for you. This, I think, can be made to appear.

Because such a lot in early life creates a sense of dependence upon God. The heart that has few earthly hopes to kindle it, looks away more naturally and earnestly to the charm of immortal hopes. For such an one to sell all that he hath, and follow the cross-bearing Son of God is not like forsaking houses and lands. He who has no human helper, who is called to struggle alone, who takes his first painful steps with few of all who look upon him to bid him "God speed;" whose sensitive nature is wounded by coldness or taunting; and on whose neck the pressure of an unprovided condition bears gallingly, what shall he do but resort to God and make Him his friend, and seek a sympathy from His heart of love, and ask His hand to bind up his bruised spirit, and, having no other reliance to tempt him, rely upon strength and grace divine? And such a choice in life's morning, how it lights up all the gloomy day! In youth choosing God as the portion, all is well for manhood and age. Happy, happy lot, blessed hardships that lead to such a choice!

Such a lot in early life preserves from temptation and vice. How it does this, is seen at once if it lead the heart to God, for then divine grace enters in and becomes the keeper of the soul. And if it does not do this, it has yet an influence of its own to hedge up the way of youth from the onset of temptation. Idleness is the parent of vice. Ease and luxury are the high-priests of the shrine of pleasure. Riches and leisure are more than martyr flames, a fiery trial for virtue. It is in the sunshine that the serpent broad of the passions is warmed and roused to eager life. What the impetuous desire calls for, the unoccupied hand is free to seize upon—the ample resources able to command. A double guard of moral principles is needed for the heights of prosperity, especially in the ardent days of youth. But let this early way be beset with hardships—let the chill blasts of adversity blow upon the face of passion—let hand and thought be bond-slaves to daily necessity, and the heart overshadowed continually by the lowering clouds of trouble, and want, and the excesses of crime and wantonness are excluded, as by an iron barrier. Here, if any where on this flinty path, may the feet of young men tread safely though sorely.

Such a lot in early life develops, disciplines, and strengthens character. Childhood is quickly passed amid hardships. It is not a long summer of careless mirth—it is but a summer's day. The lines of thought-lessness are early traced on cheek and brow. An acquaintance is made with life's experiences while the years are yet few. Necessity, a rigid teacher, ripens her scholars fast in knowledge—bitter but salutary. The pupils of want graduate into a quick maturity. Young in number of days, old in lessons of what the world is, they are men with the stature of children.

A habit of self-reliance is one fruit of such training. Out of itself, having no refuge but God, the soul begins to summon whatever of energy it has within. With no helping hand to lead up the difficult steeps, it braces its own limbs to the ascent. With none to help to bear burdens, it hardens its own neck to the yoke. The mothers of the South Pacific Isles push their offspring, scarce out of infancy, into the sea, and they must swim or drown. Trained by such rude nurture, they are as much at home as dolphins amid the waves. Those pushed early upon life's sea of troubles, compelled to struggle or sink, learn to trust their own arms; the exchange of buffetings with the billows, becomes but pastime; they are never again afraid to commit themselves to rough waters. The lesson is laid up to fall back upon themselves, as upon energies tried and proved, in each exigency of life.

The issue of such varied discipline must be strength of character. Fortitude is the attribute only of souls that have passed through fiery ordeals. Strength to endure is purchased by having endured. They who have known in youth sorrow, and poverty, and hardship, will not blanch before them, let them come again. You may lay care upon such now, it is no new experience. You may weigh them down with burdens, their shoulders have felt such weight before. You may let loose the storms—there is no terror in them, they were the nurses of their youth. Such men are earth-fast rocks. They are no holiday makers. They have bone and muscle immovable when they stand, irresistible when they advance. The great and strong rise not up from silken couches. The earnest workers for human advancement go not forth to their labor in frills and stays. It is the early discipline of trial and suffering that makes men.

Such a lot in early life heightens the joy of success. Pleasant is it when our ends are attained, our good won, to sit down and look back upon our path of advance. Struggles past, perils over, hardships ended, are ever sweet to recall. If one gains success, it is worth more to him that he has conquered it out of difficulties. If his pursuits at first were environed with barrier beyond barrier of obstacles which, by stout and manful assault, he has surmounted and overthrown, the crowning of it is truly grateful, because it is a victory. He will love to contrast the early prospect, so much against him, with the greatness and felicity of the result. Old men who began with nothing, in their homes of ease and honor, or on their high stations of usefulness, recur, with no mean delight, to their struggles of long ago. Their pinched and straightened boyhood; their resolution to outbrave their circumstances, and get the mastery, is to them now their heroic age. Again and again they tell the story of early hardship to their more favored offspring. To part with that history would rob them of half the value of what was so hardly won.

MY PLAYMATE. By ALICE CAREY.

I little care to write her praise,
In truth, I little care that she
Should seem as pure in all her ways
To others, as she seems to me.

At morn a sparrow's note we heard,
His shadow fell across her bed,
She smiled, and listened to the bird;
And when the even twilight red,
Fell with the dew, he came again,
And, perching on the nearest bough,
Higher and wilder sang the strain—
She did not smile to hear him now.

Many and many years the light,
This moonbeam, sheets for her have spread;
And scented clovers, red and white,
Have made the fringes of her bed.

Small care for sitting in the sun
Have I—small care to war with fate:
The wine and the wormwood are as one,
Since thou art dead my pretty mate.

DR. BEECHER ON REVIVALS.

We have been requested to publish the following remarks of the venerable Beecher on revivals. We do it cheerfully. The present is the time when we need all the light and experience of age and wisdom. The Doctor says:

I have lately heard disparaging remarks made concerning revivals; that they were attended with so many defects; that their absence was better than their presence; and that on the whole we had better go back to the good old days when revivals were unknown, and ministers had easy times; when no such attacks were made upon the heart, and conscience, and intellect, but that he could spend most of his time on his farm, fattening his hogs and getting in his crops, while if he preached half a century he would never hear of a conversion. I would ask these croakers at revivals how many friends of missions would have been mustered, if there had been no revivals? My brethren, *we must have revivals!* It must rain faster or we perish with drouth! There is no such thing as a growing, progressive church without them. God has never multiplied His people; never built up His kingdom rapidly without them, and never will. This is the thought I would impress upon those who hear me—the indispensible necessity of revivals of religion to perpetuate the church and to convert the world.

1. Revivals are necessary as a kind of substitute for miracles. God is the author of conversion, but not in the way of miracles—without reference to and conformity with the laws of mind. Miracles cannot convert the soul. How many of those who witnessed the miracles of Christ, do you suppose, were converted by the prodigies that astounded them? Miracles had their use, but that use was not the conversion of the soul. But now their object is accomplished; the gospel is authenticated; the work is under motion. Hear the world roar as it rushes along; and see, as civilization advances, wealth accumulates, luxury abounds, and society rises higher and higher, how men dislike the humbling doctrines of the cross! Religion becomes offensive; the gospel is odious; and if they go on they will scout it out of the world with their sneers and contempt. How are you to make head against all this accumulating hatred? By jogging along in the good old orthodox way? No; men will go to hell by whole generations if something be not done. But go into a church filled with those gay, self-sufficient, contemptuous schemers, when the spirit of God is abroad, and the atmosphere of revivals envelopes the mass. Then see how they stir; what an arrest is put upon the current of their worldliness! The whole town is affected. Conviction spreads from heart to heart, like a fire in a dry forest. Every body feels, and you cannot tell why. In Litchfield, during a great revival, I would hear of conversions taking place simultaneously, ten miles apart, without any contact or intercommunion. The gospel then took hold. It was invested with a kind of almightiness. It is impossible for the truth to make such an impression any other time. We must have revivals if the world is ever to be converted. To wait till the church is filled with the droopings of the sanctuary, is to wait forever. On the ratio of conversions which take place under an old cozy orthodox ministry, it would take to all eternity to convert the world. We must travel faster. A nation must be born in a day.

2. We must have revivals to keep pace with the progress of the world's education, civilization, philosophy, business, thought. Every thing now goes ahead; and nothing but revivals will keep us in hailing distance of the world. The church is in the world; and if the church goes ten times as fast as formerly, we need ten times the power to keep our hold of it. A church in the days of Puritane could endure a season of death and destitution for seventy years, and yet keep alive. But ten years of destitution now, will do more injury in a church now, than seventy then. If we went along in the old pace we would soon be out of sight. The world would leave us so far behind that we could not be discerned with a telescope.

3. We need revivals to secure the ministration of sound Scriptural doctrine. The carnal mind is enmity towards God; and where conversions are unfrequent the worldly spirit predominates. I have seen the time when men's minds were impressed with an omnipresent awe; some were vexed, and some trembled, as I preached the severe humbling doctrines of the cross, but not a dog wagged his tongue. The presence of the revival enabled me to preach, without let or hindrance, the whole truth. But just as soon as the revival subsided and the pressure was taken off, for me to have preached the same truths would have created an insurrection. We must have revivals, or we shall stand a chance to meet the mob. The world will not endure sound doctrine without the subduing power of revivals.

4. We need revivals to prevent the fatal effects of doctrinal formality. Many good people seem to think that if they have the Shorter Catechism in their houses, and especially if they have taught their children to "say" it, all will be well. I don't know of any thing more stupefying, Lethean, than a dead orthodoxy. Orthodoxy, without revivals, will produce formality. There are a great many ways to hell; and I do not know, but the orthodox way is as fatal as any. He who lives on trusting to the saving power of his creed, may be sure he is riding down the broad road at a railroad speed.

I do not wish to speak of myself; but if there be a thing for which I desire to thank God, it is that He has permitted me to have some part in the glorious work of revivals. I am an old man, and on the very verge of eternity; I would say that if I had a thousand lives, they would be devoted to [illegible] revivals. You will ask me how [illegible] are to be obtained? Take this, [illegible] last

counsel of an old man, for I shall soon leave the world. I never yet had a revival unexpectedly, or on the mere ground that God is a sovereign, and pours out His Spirit when and where he pleases. This doctrine never yet begat revivals. I always sought and labored for them, carefully watching the indications of Providence, and endeavoring by the grace of God, to seize upon the appropriate moment. If the time came when efforts seemed called for, I made them. If I found my own heart not prepared for a revival, I took it to the throne of grace for correction. Revivals, like all good things, are to be labored for diligently, faithfully. Do any of you feel the need of a revival in your churches? There is my experience. Prayer and labor—faith and works. Let me add, the preaching I have found to be most successful was doctrinal. I never wrote articles for the press, with rounded periods and polished style, to do execution with in a revival. I never had any freedom when I was obliged to read my sermon so closely that I could not make a gesture. Such sermons always grow cold in the mouth, and freeze the hearts of the hearers. I taught men they were rebels against God—the doctrine of total depravity—defining what I meant by it, and by all means what it didn't mean; and then, after stating the doctrine as clearly as I could, I endeavored to send it home. I never did any good with a sermon which had no application. Men are not so eager for the truth that they will pick it up. Other animals may do it, but sinners will not. Sermons ought to be made properly for execution. The church will never do her duty without revivals.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $1 50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, February 26.

Minutes of Louisiana Conference.

These are now out—a neat pamphlet of 84 pages. Showing a membership of—

Whites	4872
Colored	5115
Traveling Preachers	43
Local Preachers	92
Superannuated Preachers	3
Total	10,125
Collected for missions past year	$10,297 05
Superannuates, widows, orphans	451 45
Support of Bishops	137 75
Bible cause	226 02
Sunday Schools	934 00
Total	$12,046 17

The report of the domestic field shows fifty-three plantations, numbering twenty-six hundred slaves, on which there is preaching by missionaries appointed by the Conference.

To the Presiding Elders packages will be sent for distribution addressed as follows:

Opelousas.....Rev. P. M. Goodwyn.
Shreveport.....Rev. W. E. Doty.
Trenton.....Rev. J. Sandors.
Lake Providence, La....Rev. Z. Thompson.

A Governor and the Sabbath.

The Mobile correspondent of the Delta, writing on the 22d instant, shows a "difference." The writer says that "save at a soldier's funeral, the military dress is never seen on a Sunday in Mobile." The item is a palpable hit at our Louisiana officials:

"Governor Collier arrived here at a very early hour on Sunday, and as he came for military duty, and in his military capacity, military preparations were made to receive him. Now, in your city the 'uniform' is a regular Sunday suit; not so here. Your Governors, too, differ from those of Alabama, and hence the messenger, sent to ask when the Commander-in-chief would please to be escorted to the quarters, returned with the simple intimation contained in the word 'Sabbath.' It was of course enough."

DEPARTURE OF BISHOP SOULE.

On Tuesday morning last, accompied by a traveling companion, Rev. B. T. Crouch, jun., of Memphis Conference, the venerable Senior Bishop of American Methodism, left our port, on the mail-line steamship Philadelphia, for California.

The oldest Bishop and the oldest preacher in the Church took his journey, in age and feebleness, to its most distant and rugged Conference, lying on the other side of the Continent, and reached by six thousand miles travel! Verily, the spirit of itineracy is not yet extinct.

A company of preachers felt it who lingered on the wharf as the steamer unloosed from her moorings. The whole Church must feel it. John Wesley, whose parish was the world, yet has successors. A brother, strong in the spirit of the scene, remarked that this example was a revival—a revival of itineracy, and the day would soon be when every member of an annual Conference would report himself, and hold himself ready, to go, for seven years, and preach the gospel to *any part of the world!* Nobly conceived! This is not a time to talk of locating the ministry. The spirit of the Church, the opening doors of heathendom, the increasing facilities of trade, and international communication, all speak—go ye—go ye out—go ye *into all the world!* The cords must be stretched out—not drawn in!—Gospel messengers must be on their feet!

The Bishop took a cheerful leave of his friends on ship-board, and in response to their frequent expressions of solicitude for his safe return manifested, like "Paul the aged," the same indifference to the things that might befal him, in the discharge of this duty, as was expressed in his letter to the Missionary Board when he undertook it:

"So I may but sleep in Jesus, no matter *when*, no matter *where*."

We would not omit to state, in justice to the courteous benevolence of the Messrs. Aspinwall, that a free passage was tendered him.

A DISAPPOINTED CHURCH.

A correspondent, R. F. P., writing from that portion of the Louisiana Conference situate in Vermillion Parish, complains with force and feeling that no pastor was sent this year to Perry's Bridge. He represents the people, and other representations corroborate his, as able and willing to support the Ministry of the Word—*desiring* and *deserving* it. The ministrations of our Church have been not only welcomed in that quarter, but attended with much moral and religious good. He asks—

"Has, indeed, an enemy gone forth from among us, to report aught of us to our harm, that thus we should have no one sent to sow the good seed, or reap the blessed harvest in our borders? Why should we be thus forsaken—left without a preacher in this land which Methodism, be it said to her praise, can claim by a sort of preemption right? I see no cause, and I think no valid one exists."

The evils of this non-occupation by a Conference appointment are thus portrayed in part:

"And what are to be its consequences? A new feature of worship is already to be introduced into our midst, to which we have no counteracting influence, much as it is to be desired. We have never yet had a *Mass* said in our little town. But it appears that on next Sunday, 13th instant, Catholic service is to be established among us. Even in the very building where, for the last two years, we have heard the gospel of truth, is the gowned priest of Rome to take his stand, and under the cover of religious worship entertain the people with the lifting up of the trailing robe, the jingling of bells, and the mumery of unmeaning Latin phrases. And a little way off, will stand the new Methodist Church, upbraidingly showing the unzealous contrast of closed doors, silence reigning within, and the spiders weaving their webs unmolested about its walls. We write these things "more in sorrow than in anger," and we put the question, in all seriousness, ought it so to be?"

R. F. P., and those he speaks for—not a few—are indeed afflicted at their destitution. And they show, by their appreciation of gospel privileges, that they deserve the best preacher in the Conference. We would not grudge him to them. But our Brethren should judge nothing and no man before the time—neither Bishop, Presiding Elders, nor Conference. We put the case in its simple difficulty to them: Seventy appointments to supply with about forty preachers. How could each get one preacher? Such cases as those must have racked St. Paul's brain when the "care of all the Churches came upon" him. We have sometimes imagined the Apostle in the midst of his perplexities—pushing on the kingdom, extending and planting Churches in his zeal, and yet hard put to it to supply them with ministers. Laboring to meet the demands of a great and widening work with the abilities of the few who say, "Here am I; send me!" Even Paul, with Timothy, and Titus, and Mark, and Epaphroditus, and such like at his command, was sometime at his wit's ends. They did not possess the attributes of ubiquity—neither he, though he hastened from point to point with anxious alacrity. Some churches were still disappointed, or to use our phrase, "poorly supplied." And in all this we judge his distribution of ministers was governed by the rule which our appointing power endeavor to observe—supplying not the most worthy, but the most needy.

We see something of his perplexities when he writes to the impatient Philippians—"trust to send Timothy *shortly* unto you." Again, in another place—"I also, myself, shall come *shortly*." That adverb of time, "shortly," has much meaning in it. Again, at another time, and writing from another place—"Do thy diligence to come shortly unto me." That word "shortly" once more. See him disposing of a feeble force to cover a large field—some deserting the ranks of availability to make scarcity more scarce. "Demas hath forsaken me, having loved this present world, and is departed unto Thessalonica; Crescens, to Galatia; Titus, unto Dalmatia. Only Luke is with me. Take Mark and bring him with thee; for he is profitable to me for the ministry. And Tychicus have I sent to Ephesus."

Now, good Brethren of Vermillion Parish, and all in your condition, do you not see this trouble is an old one? Do you not sympathize with the Bishop in making his appointments? It may be, that a supply will come to you "shortly." Perhaps the Bishop had his eye upon one when he left the place open, and ere this he is ministering to you.

Forget not to draw out faithfully your own resources in the mean time, in holding various religious meetings, and God will bless you, and that right early and abundantly.

We append a resolution adopted at the late session of the Louisiana Conference:

"Day of Fasting.—Resolved, That in view of the greatness of the harvest lying within the bounds of our Conference, and the fewness of laborers, we solemnly set apart the first Friday in May next, as a day of fasting and prayer, that the Lord of the harvest would send forth more laborers into this harvest; that we pray for the prosperity of the Church, and request all our members to assemble at Church on that day for religious services."

RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS.

Our brethren of the Baptist Church will date an era in their history in this city from the past week. A Consultation Meeting, of delegates from the Conventions of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and Middle Tennessee, met on the 19th, and adjourned the 22d instant, to take into consideration measures for Baptist Church Extension. Rev. C. F. Curtis, Secretary of the Southern Mission Board, met with them. A fine feeling and liberal counsels prevailed. It was resolved to raise, in the bounds of those several Conventions, $t5,000 to be added to the legacy of Mr. Paulding, (about the same amount) for building a Church forthwith. An eligible lot, on the corner of Camp and Basin streets, has been bought for $5,500. Until the building is ready, for use, the congregation will occupy an apartment in Odd Fellows' Hall. Rev. J. E. Dawson, from Georgia, will act for the present as their pastor. It is hoped to secure Mr. Dawson permanently. Mr. D. is represented as a strong and good man, and just such is needed for this work.

We commend to Methodists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and all evangelicals, the following paragraph from their appeal, inserting "the cause of our common Christianity" just before "our denomination:"

"We do hope that the Baptists of the South, and South-west, will make one united effort for the regeneration of New Orleans. We regard the importance of its religious occupation to our denomination in the great West, as great as Jefferson did its political and commercial importance to the Mississippi Valley. It was for a vast sum that our Government purchased Louisiana to secure New Orleans, and had that sum been thrice what it was, it would have borne no comparison to its commercial value; nor will any sacrifice that our denomination may make, in successfully occupying New Orleans, in future years be considered too great."

REVIVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Perryville Circuit—Alabama Conference.

This Circuit was formed at the late session of the Alabama Conference, and is the major part, in point of territory, of the former Summerfield Circuit, and numbers nine regular appointments.

Our first Quarterly Meeting was commenced on Saturday, the 29th ultimo, and progressed without any unusual occurrence until Sunday night. The Lord very signally blessed the preaching of His Word; a number were pungently convicted, and presented themselves for the prayers of the Church. Such deep interest being manifested we resolved upon protracting, and did so; and the interest increased from day to day, as we continued to protract, until very nearly the whole community was under the heavenly influence. We continued eleven days in regular succession, and we have good reason to believe that upwards of thirty souls were happily converted, and thirty were added to the Church—twenty-four whites, and six colored.

Our Presiding Elder, Brother F. G. Ferguson, was with us four days, and labored with efficiency and acceptability.

Brother C. C. Callaway was with us nearly all the time, and by his Holy Ghost preaching was made a very highly honored and useful instrument in the salvation of many souls.

Rev. W. Wilkes, of the Baptist Church, preached us two very appropriate and useful sermons.

Our local Brethren, L. P. Ramsay and D. H. Smith, did much faithful service.

A number of the subjects of the revival were heads of families, and it was truly delightful to see the *father* and the *children* yielding to the overtures of mercy.

This village, although it has been proverbial for its wickedness and profligacy, has been almost entirely renovated; and we have the consolation to know that "where sin has abounded, grace does *much more* abound." May the holy influence exerted here spread out upon the entire Circuit.

February 16, 1853. J. W. Shores.

NEW ORLEANS AND SOUTH-WESTERN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Agent, Rev. H. C. Thweatt, is promptly in the field and at work. He has, since the 12th ult., visited Caddo, Rapides, Tensas and Feliciana Parishes, in Lonisiana, and gone into Mississippi. He reports a hearty cooperation on the part of people and preachers. We hope to hear from him often, and welcome to our columns his reports of progress. He writes 17th instant:

That my Christian brethren, and friends of the Bible generally, may see that I am endeavoring to do something, though in much weakness, toward the accomplishment of the contemplated object, at present desired, viz: the *building of a Bible House in New Orleans*. I give you briefly, as follows, the amounts contributed at each place where I have thus far presented the claims of the Society:

Shreveport	$51 00
Greenwood	24 50
Alexandria	50 00
Waterproof	t02 50
Natchez	628 00
Clinton	190 00

At Baton Rouge I took up a small collection, among a few friends, on the eve of my departure, $28 00, which, however, was only the beginning, as they assured me, of what they would do when I returned there, which will be in a few days, after I leave here.

So, you find, from the 10th January to the present date, embracing a period of five or six weeks, as the result of my labors $1074 00 to which add, on former subscription, t90 00 making in all $1,264 00.

I do not flatter myself that any peculiar influence can be brought to bear in this enterprise simply by my efforts, but would rather attribute whatever success may attend it, to its own intrinsic excellency, and the previously prepared views and feelings of the people who so far as I have found, are generally favorable to the object.

The cause is a good one, and must commend itself to every considerate, enlarged, and liberal mind. God has declared that His Word shall fill the Earth. We are only his humble, though honored agents—sent forth to bring together, and rightly apply, the means which He, himself, hath so graciously and abundantly provided. O! then, let us, who dwell in this portion of his vineyard, see to it, that we do our part in this important work, and rest not at least till we have erected, in the great Emporium of the South-west, a depository from which shall issue, to the destitute of these lands, the Word of Life. With sincere and Christian regard, I am, fraternally, yours,

Jackson, La. H. C. Thweatt.

STATE OF LOUISIANA AND CENTENARY COLLEGE.

The present Legislature of Louisiana has not neglected to consider the interests of Education. The proposition, touching Normal Schools, we hope to see perfected and something come of it. In the mean time public attention has been drawn by Hon. D. Randall, of Lafourche, who has expressed the opinion that Centenary College was bound, according to its contract with the State, to board as well as educate ten students designated by the Governor. The matter has been brought before the Legislature, and if this construction be correct, then the College has failed to fulfil the terms of its contract.

We are glad to see in the Southern Mirror, of the 17th instant, the legal opinion of the Attorney General, Hon. Isaac Johnson, on the subject. From this it appears that those having charge of Centenary College have been true to their engagements to the uttermost. President Rivers, in submitting the opinion for publication, remarks:

"This opinion, which I regard as lucid, just and satisfactory, should have the more weight as the act referred to was passed during the administration of Governor Johnson, and as no man is better acquainted with the history of the act than himself."

New Orleans, La.,
January 15, 1853.

My Dear Sir—I am in the receipt of your letter in which my official opinion is desired in reference to the proper interpretation to be given to the third section of the Act of the Legislature for the relief of the Purchasers of the College of Louisiana, approved March 10, 1848. The section declares that it shall be the duty of the Faculty of the Centenary College to have at all times in said Institution, and to educate gratuitously, ten indigent young men, to be designated by the Governor of the State, and the question presented for consideration arises from the fact that the Faculty of the College deny that their obligation, to admit into said Institution and to educate gratuitously ten indigent young men, includes and carries with it the obligation to board them. On this view of their obligations and duties the Trustees and Faculty of Centenary College have uniformly acted, and in that view my judgment is obliged to concur.

Argument is certainly unnecessary to prove that to educate gratuitously does not embrace in its meaning the obligation to furnish food also. By the terms of the section the Faculty may be bound to furnish rooms in the College buildings to such indigent beneficiaries as may be designated by the Governor, but this inference will not sanction the idea of an obligation to board them free of charge. There is no obscurity in the law, and the rule is when the letter of a law is plain, it cannot be deserted under a pretext of pursuing its spirit.

I am not, however, inclined to the opinion that the intention of the Legislature has been violated by the Faculty of Centenary College in the construction they have given of their duties and responsibilities in virtue of the Act of the 16th March, 1848.

The College of Louisiana having failed to accomplish the object and purposes of its incorporation, the property and buildings belonging to it were sold by authority of law, at public auction, to several philanthropic and enterprising gentlemen, who gave their bond for the purchase money thereof in the sum of $10,000.

On the ruins of the College of Louisiana the purchasers built up the Centenary College and put it into successful operation. The bonds thus executed were required by the first section of the Act of 16th March, 1848, to be delivered to said purchasers whenever the Trustees of the Centenary College executed officially their bond to the State for a like sum, with a first mortgage on the property and buildings of said College. This being done the bond was relieved of interest, and from collection, as long as the Trustees furnished a regular Faculty of Arts, competent teachers, etc.

The Faculty were moreover bound to have at all times in said Institution, and to educate gratuitously, ten indigent young men to be designated by the Governor of the State, and in the event of a failure on the part of the Trustees and Faculty to perform these conditions, and others enumerated in the fourth section of the Act, the bond executed as aforesaid became due and collectable with legal interest from the time of forfeiture. Legal interest on the bond for one year is $500, and the cost of educating ten young men for the same time amounts to the same sum, and it is clear to my mind that the abeyance of interest, as stipulated, was intended as the consideration for the gratuitous education of ten indigent young men.

If, therefore, in the sense of a supposed implied obligation, the Trustees and Faculty are held bound in law to board gratuitously those ten indigent students, as well as to educate them, it would cost one thousand dollars in addition or fifteen per cent. per annum on their bond, ten per cent. of which would necessarily be of cash expenditure, when in fact the bond can bear no interest except in the event and from the time of a forfeiture as already stated. Such a construction cannot prevail. It would render the obligation of the Trustees extremely onerous, especially when considered in reference to other duties and responsibilities assumed by them, not only in the interest of educating, but as fair equivalents for the forbearance of the State to enforce payment of their bond.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
Isaac Johnson, Att'y Gen'l.

Hon. David A. Randall, Donaldsonville, La.

Baton Rouge, La., Feb. 1853.

Sir—The foregoing opinion is a copy from the Record in the Office of Attorney General, which I think proper to communicate to you. With great respect, your obedient servant, Isaac Johnson.

Rev. R. H. Rivers,
President Centennry College, Jackson La.

Oak Bowery, F. M. C.—The President, Rev. W. F. Samford, writes 14th instant:

"Our College to-day enters upon its second week, and we number fifty-three pupils, with brightning prospects. Our halls will be full and we shall, with God's blessing, succeed."

We quote from the College Circular the Faculty:

Rev. W. F. Samford—President.

Literary and Classical Department—Miss Sallie F. Toomer, Miss Emily Bailey.

Primary Department—Miss Sarah M. Starr.

Musical Department—Miss Mary J. Toomer.

CHOLERA and INTEMPERANCE.

It is a fact, and a singular one, that a cholera visitation puts "good old brandy" into uncommon requisition. Thousands broke through their pledges of total abstinence the few years past, because the cholera was about and they were fighting it off. We visited a fair in this city once, when it was prevailing to considerable extent, and on one table, kept by beautiful ladies, was a decanter labelled "Cholera King." It was brandy. How far these cures and preventives go let this tell. A clergyman in Rochester, New York, referring in one of his sermons to the cholera, which so fearfully prevailed, recently, in some sections of that city, remarked:

"Most of the adult cholera victims were also victims of intemperance, hurried into the presence of their Judge with but a few hours' warning, and to all human appearance, I must say, unprepared for eternity. Never did I more heartily deprecate the vice of drunkenness than when, on some of those sad funeral occasions, I was not only forced to think of the ghastly tenant of the coffin as having, as it were, reeled and staggered into eternity, but was also forced to see living drunkards as my attendants to the place of burial, and so under the influence of intoxication, at the very grave, as to be unfit to render the needed aid to those who bury the dead! On one occasion I remonstrated with the only persons, four in number, who constituted the company at the grave, and all of whom were partially intoxicated, and within three days they all died of the cholera, and were in their graves near the spot where I had forewarned them of their danger."

ARMINIANISM SPREADING.

The Presbyterian suspects that Congregationalists, transplanted in the West, work loose from the tight Calvanistic lacing that obtains in the East. Of course the Presbyterian laments this "degeneracy" which we rejoice over as a good sign of improvement. In the broad, expansive, unsophisticated West, without "notions" and ecclesiasticul cretchets, where common-sense people will judge doctrines, in a common-sense way, without the bias of "Schools," old or new, we expect Arminianism to hold its own, and more, in all contests with Calvinism. The Presbyterian bases its remarks upon a lately published sermon, and refers to its author as one whose statements may be confided in. It says:

"The defectious in Western Congregationalism, as referred to in this sermon, are at once startling and melancholy. He relies for his facts on the published doctrinal formulas of conventions, conferences, and prominent churches, by which it is made apparent that Western Congregationalists are fast receding from the Calvinistic basis, and slurring important doctrines, either with a view of propitiating Arminians, or what is more probable, from a want of hearty faith in the doctrines themselves."

RAILROAD TO THE PACIFIC.

If there be any subject of universal interest—any one which would command the suffrages of Ninety-nine out of every hundred men, women and children in our land—it is that of the *immediate commencement* by our Government of a route of communication by railroad between the Atlantic and Pacific portions of the confederacy.

While we admit that the importance of a measure demands a commensurate deliberation, yet we do earnestly deprecate and protest against that selfish, dog-in-the-manger policy which, while it cannot effect all that its own immediate interest requires, only induces to the lamentable result of doing nothing at all. All the letter writers from Washington admit the universally favorable disposition of members of Congress towards this vast project; but they all equally agree that the preference for particular routes—a sort of commercial (honorable, because not sectional,) jealousy at the North and the South, will inevitably lead to its defeat, at least this session.

The importance of a speedy communication with the Pacific is so generally admitted, that it seems a labor of supererogation to dwell upon it. As a *peace* measure it gives us the trade between all Europe and Eastern Asia, and the Isles of the Pacific. In time of war it would be indispensable to the integrity of the Republic. Only a few days ago Mr. Senator Bell (and, as late Secretary of War, few men are more entitled directed to it, and we shall be surprised if the next year does not witness demonstrations which the National Legislature will not dare to neglect. We trust that petitions will flow from every Congressional District in the Union, that members may be admonished of the imperious necessity of discarding all sectional interests, of throwing aside all their petty bickerings, and uniting in the firm resolve to enter at once upon a work demanded by every consideration of national policy.

METHODIST PRESS.

What Should be Done—The editor of the Nashville Advocate discusses that endless and interesting subject—the periodicals of Church. We have said our say on this subject, and for the present shall confine ourselves to the practical part of the business—publishing a Church periodical, on the cash plan, at a low price, at the most eligible point in the bounds of the Southern Church, and promoting, by a broad-cast circulation, as much as in us lies all the ends, aims, and interests, of a Methodist Christian Advocate. We hope our patrons are of the same mind, and will help us do the same thing.

Our Nashville cotemporary thinks the General Conference should select two or three points for the location of weekly papers. "Let them be well edited, and published as cheap as possible." Exactly so. He suggests that—

"Two or three weekly papers, a quarterly, or well conducted monthly, a lady's magazine, and a Sunday school journal, might, by harmony of action and united energy, be well sustained, and would certainly meet the demands of the Church in her calls for periodical literature; while the further energies of the Church should be directed to a more permanent class of works—expounding and advocating the doctrines and duties of Christianity, and such miscellaneous productions as would be useful to the Church and the reading public."

Dancing Professors.—Certain sins are epidemical in their character. They take to particular classes of the Church and run their course. They break out, in various and distant places, simultaneously. This is singular and worthy of consideration. Last week an old and faithful Pastor published in our columns a *Prescription*. It was plain enough what sort of troubles he had been contending with. This week the Buffalo Advocate comes to us and the leader is not headed "Prescription," but evidently looks to the same thing. The editor says:

"We have heard of Dancing Christians. No, excuse us, we have heard of Dancing Professors. Those who had solemnly at the altar renounced the world with all of its vain pomp and glory. But, alas, conscience has grown unwatchful upon her sentinel post. Her voice has been stifled, or her faithful admonitions are no longer heeded. The spell of pleasure is upon them. Her syren notes invite to the public ball-room, and there with the giddy, thoughtless, sinful throng, are seen professors giddy, thoughtless and sinful, apparently, as any of the children of the world. The mind of the scoffer and the impenitent exult over the fact. The accession of such fills with satisfaction the ungodly heart. Christ is wounded in the house of his friends. The Church and the cause of religion is disgraced in the person, and by the acts of the unworthy professor. How sickening the sight! But this might do were there no life beyond the grave. Pause and consider, ye offending ones, whether this is your Father's work, about which you should be. For a moment let the scenes of the Judgment pass in review before you. See the assembled dead of a thousand ages around the throne. The Almighty Judge sits in robes of light and majesty. All classes and conditions are arrayed to meet the results of a life spent in piety, or squandered in folly and sin. The expectant angels cease from their songs of praise, while in character of living fire is seen written on the arches of heaven, 'as ye have sown, so shall ye reap this day.' Then, how extremely vain will the vanities of life appear in comparison to that virtuous and godly course, which will meet the outbeaming wonders of the last day with joy and the most triumphant realizations. May not our warning and entreating voice be heard! May it not gather strength in view of the bitter reflections of the hour, and the dreadful forebodings of the fearful future. The sublime principles upon which Christianity is based command the respect and admiration of the world. Their purity is such that they force an homage, unwilling though it may be, from the impenitent. Who, think you, among the church membership is held in the greatest respect by those who make no professions of religion? Is it he who is seen at the theatre, in the public ball-room, in the tippling shop, he whose garments of piety set loosely upon him—he who is the boon companion in the social hour! Most certainly it is not. The scoffer may like the association, may like the treason to God and the Church, but in his heart he despises the traitor. But that one who makes the word of God the 'man of his counsel,' and the guide of his life—whose every-day walk bears evidence that he has sat at Jesus's feet—who mirrors forth the Christian virtues in their greatest purity and perfection, is looked up to even by the vile and impenitent, with mingled feelings of veneration and respect."

A Call to the Ministry.—Nothing is worthier of the best efforts of the best writers, at this time, than the task of setting distinctly, impressively, and in a manner difficult to be misunderstood, before the Church a *call to the Ministry*—what it is. He that furnishes the proper article, or series of articles, readable and scriptural, to this point will furnish a *desideratum*—he will serve his generation and bless the Church. And those who do not write it, ought to preach it. We do not suggest what a Prize Essay is offered for in a late number of the "Independent," a Congregationalist paper. A layman fears that unless some means are used "to arrest the tendency of high-minded, cultivated, and pious young men, to enter into other departments of life, in preference to the Ministry, the Churches, and the world, will long have reason to regret it," and therefore he offers a prize of two hundred dollars—

"For the best Essay on the means to be used by the Churches for making the pastoral office a more inviting and productive field of Christian labor."

Now, we would have the *duty* only made plain. This being done—pious young men will hardly wait for the field to become more "inviting."

The Holston Advocate has a well-timed article on a call to the Ministry. The editor begins by saying:

Some alledge that there is no such thing as a conscious manifestation of the Divine will to any man, that a dispensation of the gospel is committed to him, and he will be held to a strict accountability for obedience to the injunction thus imposed: that the only proof of such call any man can have, is found in a desire for usefulness and to his fellow men—a desire for their salvation, and the providential opening of his way into the Ministry. But, meanwhile, it is supposed that no penalty is annexed to a refusal to obey this call.

But he indicates his better opinion to be otherwise:

That those who are put into the Ministry by the great Head of the Church, are the subjects of a call so clear and convincing as to leave them no option but at the hazard of their comfort in this life, and of their prospects for the world to come. In other words, that their call to this work is ordinarily convincing, that a refusal to obey it involves a willful disobedience to Christ.

Thereupon follows a "running sketch," not a fancy sketch, as many have proved:

Did you see that young man? He was converted at ——, joined the Church under the Ministry of Rev. ——, and has maintained a consistent Christian walk and conversation ever since. The secret wish of his heart has been to live the life of a Christian, but in a modest and retired manner, not being conspicuous in the Church, or regarded with those who are specially "set for the defence of the gospel." He takes great delight in seeing the work of the Lord go forward, but trembles at the idea of being in any measure responsible for the defence of the outposts. He will converse freely with his friends on the interests of religion, and even venture to urge the importance of personal piety; but he does not wish it understood that he claims to be any thing more than a private Christian.

But, notwithstanding the purposes and the plans for life which have been formed by the subject of our story, there is a secret, undefinable sensation, which occasionally comes over him, leaving the impression that he will one day preach the gospel, and yet, even the thought almost startles him.

Fix your eye upon that young man—follow him to the Church to hear the preaching of the Word. Whenever the Ministry—the work of the Ministry—the responsibilities of the Ministry—or the rewards that await the man "that winneth souls" is the theme of the pulpit—he is, unconsciously, all eye—all ear; and the visible emotion which he feels betrays the secret workings of his heart, and tells that the preacher's theme has found a response in his bosom—has touched a chord which vibrates to its loftiest sentiments.

Follow that young man to the lonely walks of life—what are his exercises? He is almost alarmed to find himself exhorting sinners as he walks along. He kneels to pray—he becomes engaged—his thoughts seem involuntarily to run in a certain channel; and after a time he arouses as from a reverie and reproaches himself—for, lo! instead of praying he has been exhorting! Could you follow his eye as he reads the sacred page, you would see that whenever it falls upon a passage touching the duties, obligations and responsibilities of the watchman on the walls of Zion, his bosom heaves, a tear starts from his eye—he enters into the spirit of the man whom his imagination sees on the ramparts of Zion. He wonders why it is so, and passes on.

See the same man when after the business of the day is over and he retires to revisions of preachers, congregations, and religious exercises are before his eyes—"I have called thee"—"cry aloud and spare not"—"he that loveth father or mother more than me is not worthy of me"—"O! son of man, I have set thee as a watchman over the people"—"go preach my gospel saith the Lord" and such like sentences occupy his mind, till it becomes a question of alarming reality, whether he is not indeed called to the work of the Ministry.

Put you ear close to his heart and hear the contest which is going on there. "Vain man that I am—the pride of my heart would prompt me to seek a place among the elders of the land!"—"I will compose myself and think no more about it." This resolution is scarcely formed till the conviction that he must preach returns with greater force, tears gush from his eyes and he cries, "Lord I am but a child—what wouldst thou have me do." All this time he probably keeps his exercises to himself—ashamed to let any one know his thoughts, and if a brother who reads his thoughts in his countenance, should hint the subject, his cheek mantles with a blush, lest it should be thought that he was aspiring.

But we are not yet done with the subject of our story. The matter is drawing to a crisis, and the question has assumed a character of grave reality, involving his interest for both worlds. He begins to count the cost: "What do I seek! Is it ease! I cannot hope for it in the Ministry; to perform that work acceptably requires close application and much labor. Do I seek fame! Alas! not one in twenty acquires fame as a public speaker, and I may not hope to be numbered among the few. Besides, I am well aware that my motives will be impugned by some—that I will be repudiated as unqualified for the work by others. But what shall I do? I cannot gainsay or resist this abiding conviction of duty."

After much prayer and self-examination, he ventures, with trembling, to disclose his exercise to some friend, and begins to arrange his plans for an entrance upon the arduous field that lies before him. We need not pursue his history—our readers know it. He either holds on his way through evil report and good—cultivates his talent—makes the work of the Ministry the business of his life—acquires character and influence, and becomes a blessing to the Church and the world; or he prosecutes his purpose for awhile—becomes fascinated with the flowers that grew by the way-side—concludes that his call, though genuine, was only to a limited sphere of action—he is not qualified for extensive labor—is not required to make such heavy sacrifices. * * * Reader, we need not tell the end.

Bishop Soule and his position.—It is satisfactory and admonitory to see the venerable Senior Bishop of American Methodism, at this stage of the Division Question, and at his time of life, calmly reviewing his position in the M. E. Church, South; and reaffirming it. He writes to the editor of the S. C. Advocate, acknowledging the receipt of $15 contributed by the colored people of Georgetown, S. C., to aid in clearing his expenses to California:

"I regard this offering as one the fruits of the great and precious work of God which has been effected through the instrumentality of the preaching of the gospel, and religious instruction to this deeply interesting class of the population of these States. Let our Northern friends continue their worse than useless controversy. Let us leave them alone in their speculative, but not very brotherly, contentions. We know our calling of God better. We know, blessed be God, that masters and servants may be Christians without the laws of a dissolving the relation which the authority Civil Community, and the higher authority of the inspired Canon, have recognized.

"I assure you, my dear brother, that there is no act of my life, since I entered the Christian ministry, on which I look back with stronger assurance of purity of motive, or with greater satisfaction, than that in which I took a firm position on ground where what influence I might possess could be exerted, directly or indirectly, in the promotion of the best, the highest interests of the colored race. Hundreds of thousands of this race, redeemed by the precious blood of Christ, and brought into his fold by the instrumentality of the missionaries of the Cross, will join in anthems of everlasting praise, (with their pastors and teachers) to the infinite riches of grace."

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

SECULAR PURSUITS INCOMPATIBLE.—The Canada Christian Advocate questions whether any man can travel a circuit, preach to ten or twenty congregations, look after as many societies, perform the requisite amount of pastoral visiting, minister to the sick and poor within his bounds, attend to baptism, marriages, funerals, etc., and give that attention to reading and study which will be requisite, in order that he may "show himself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth;" and at the same time have his attention devoted to worldly pursuits, such as farming, merchandizing, etc! The idea is preposterous. The Church never meditated a worse policy, to say the least, than getting rid of the burden of its ministry by a total or partial secularization. The celebrated Dr. Emmons says, "it is very easy to preach, but very hard to preach well. No other profession demands half so much mental labor as the clerical profession." And we may add, no other profession involves half the responsibility of this. Hence the necessity that the Christian minister should be a man of one work, and devote all the energies of his soul to that work.

The editor draws close lines around one to whom, in this peculiar sense, a "dispensation of the gospel" has been committed:

"Happy is that servant of God who does not quit the field until the Lord calls him out of it. He did not appoint himself to the work of the ministry, nor has he authority to discontinue the divine call: if he ceases to preach without permission from above, he does it at his peril. The gifts and calling of God are without repentance; the Lord does not call a man to-day to the work of the ministry, and change his mind to-morrow, or when a good opportunity offers for entering into business. It is not for him to say when his call expires; when that time comes it will be indicated in a manner too plain to be misunderstood; till then he is bound to devote himself wholly to the work, no matter what may be his difficulties or trials, his opposition or persecutions: whether he be well or poorly paid—whether he 'abound' or 'suffer need;' he must labor on in the fear of God, in all things approving himself as a minister of God, in much patience, in afflictions, in necessities, in distresses, in stripes, in imprisonments, in tumults, in labors, in fastings; by pureness, by knowledge, by love unfeigned, by the Holy Ghost, by long-suffering, by kindness, by the word of truth, by the power of God, by the armor of righteousness on the right hand and on the left, by honor and dishonor, by evil report and good report—as a deceiver and yet true—as unknown, and yet well known—as dying, and behold he lives—as chastened and not killed; as sorrowful, yet always rejoicing—as poor, yet making many rich—as having nothing, and yet possessing all things." It is not for us with him whether he preach or let alone, whether he continue in the work, or cease it for a more lucrative calling; he is bound by the most solemn of all obligations, the divine appointment, to continue in the work until discharged therefrom by the same authority which called him to it."

Give not thy tongue too great liberty, lest it take thee prisoner. A word unspoken is like the sword in the scabbard—thine. If thou hast thy sword is in another's hand. If thou desire to be wise—be so wise as to hold thy tongue.

The General Minutes of the Methodist Episcopal Church give an aggregate membership of 728,700, an increase for the year 1851-52 of 6896 members.

OBITUARY:

DIED—At his residence in Rankin county, Mississippi, on the 4th February, 1853, after a short illness, REV. JOAB EVANS, in the thirty-ninth year of his age.

The deceased was a native of Mississippi. Possessed of an ardent temperament, he was, before he embraced religion, as much devoted to the pleasures of the world, as he was afterwards to the cause of the Redeemer.

In 1837 he embraced religion, and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1842 he began to preach, and having joined the Mississippi Conference, commenced in 1843 the work assigned him. Owing to his ill health his ministerial labors were partially limited for a few years, and the late Conference added his name to the list of superannuated ministers.

He was truly a self-made man. His early advantages were extremely limited; yet, before his marriage, and as soon as he felt constrained to preach the gospel, he began to study assiduously that he might qualify himself for an efficient discharge of his ministerial duties. His improvement soon became known, and he became a useful and an efficient minister.

His loss to the Church where he held his membership is very serious. No one was so active in getting up meetings and aiding in building up the support of the preacher. The Christian friends who knew him intimately before, and since his conversion, bear unanimous testimony to his worth as a Christian and a minister. ✠

* * *

MADISON, Feb. 19, 1853.

DIED—In Fayette county, Alabama MRS. ELEANOR, consort of John McClure, in the 73d year of her age.

She was taught in early life to fear God and keep His commandments, but did not receive the spiritual adoption into the family of God until a short time before her death. She was one that loved the Methodist doctrine and discipline, and used all the means she could to bring her children under the influence of the same. During her life she was a strong supporter of the Church, but could not see her way clear before her heavenly Father. About this time a copy of Dr. Bangs's Songs of Zion was put into the hands of the family, which were sung with much faith. While the songs were singing she listened with a great deal of attention. At the close of one, which I do not remember, she said: "Now I understand that it is a truth that it is to be received." The next time Brother Horn returning to see her, he asked her if she was satisfied yet; she answered him in the affirmative. A few days after she was visited again by Brother H., and the same questions asked her, and if she was ready to die. At this she laughed, and said that death was her friend, her treasure. She died happily, and has gone to God.

G. W. TUCKER.

General Intelligence.

Punch, in estimating the fortune of the Empress of France *before marriage*, puts down several *Chateaux en Espagne*, (Castles in the Air.)

It is reported that the Rev. Dr. Hawks, of Calvary Church, NewYork, is to succeed to the vacant Bishopric of North Caroline.

The Bigbee river, says the Mobile Tribune, is within two feet of being as high as it was ever known to be. The account is from Aberdeen.

Vice President King, it is stated, expects in return to Washington by the first of April. Senator Clemens has received a letter from the commander of the steamer Fulton, at Havana, stating that the health of Mr King was much improved. He takes exercise on foot daily.

TEMPERANCE IN DELAWARE.—A bill has been introduced in the legislature of Delaware prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors on the Sabbath, and fixing the license to retail at $100 per annum. Fine and imprisonment is to be the penalty for a violation of the law.

IMMIGRATION.—It is calculated that since the date of the last census, (June 1, 1850) the population of the country has been augmented by immigration, and the natural increase of population, upwards of 11 per cent. The increase from all sources is set down at 2,489,000. In two years and seven months, viz: from June 1, 1850, to December 31, 1852. The number arrived at NewYork alone during the last two years, is 967,621.

VALENTINES.—It is estimated that about 20,000 valentines were dispatched in Boston, on the 14th, about one quarter of that number having passed through the Post-office. At Wheeling, Va., 5000 or 6000, and at Norfolk 1500 passed through the Post-office.

LIBERAL SUBSCRIPTION.—A gentleman from New York has subscribed $400,000, the whole amount required, to build a railroad from Fayetteville, N. C., to the Deep River Coal Mines, in the same State.

A bill has been introduced into the Missouri Legislature appropriating $5000 and appointing an agent to collect specimens of the minerals of the State, to be sent to the World's Fair.

A French savant, whose name we regret to have forgotten, says of the ocean telegraph: "The idea of extending an electric cable connecting Europe and the United States, across the whole Atlantic appears to me to be attended with insurperable difficulties. The only route by which the two worlds can be connected telegraphically, is to pass by Behring Straits, which, with the islands that divide it, presents no greater impediments for a submarine cable than the British Channel."

NEW JERSEY AND THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—A bill for the incorporation of an "Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company," we see, has just been introduced into the New Jersey Legislature. It embraces a large number of corporators, who are prominent men in that and other States. The capital is stated at $70,000,000, with the privilege of $150,000,000."

A TUNNEL UNDER CINCINNATI.—It is stated that it is seriously contemplated by the directors of the Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad to cut a tunnel under the city of Cincinnati, to connect with the Hillsborough and Parkersburg road, or some other direct eastern route. The Enquirer says the tunnel will be commenced near the foot of Sixth street and run through into Deer Creek Valley, by this means furnishing a sufficient quantity of dirt to fill up the whole valley. The top of the arch will be some feet below the bottom of Longworth's wine cellar on Sycamore street.

A SICKLY CITY.—The amount paid out for liquors, to supply the agency to Lowell, Mass., from the time of its opening last Summer to the 1st of January last, or about six months, was about $3,164.67. The receipts from sales during the same period, for medicinal or mechanical purposes, were $4,896 25. The exponses of the agency were $661.04. There was, however, a stock of liquor on hand the 1st of January, worth $962.18. The agency would seem to be doing a good business—that is, disposing of liquor for medicinal purposes, at the rate of nine or ten thousand dollars per annum.

DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS IN CIRCASSIA.—The latest accounts from Circassia, generally suppressed in the Russian journals, are to the effect that the Russians have lately met with several severe checks at the hands of the Circassians, having been obliged to abandon many of the strong places in that country which they had captured last year. The Circassians had also broken the blockade of the Russian fleet of the Circassian sea, and several vessels had arrived at Dagdad and Constantinople with cargoes of slaves.

A NEW STATE.—A correspondant of the St. Louis Democrat very warmly urges, through the columns of that print, the propriety of forming a new State to be called Washington, after the Father of his country, with the following boundaries. Its says: "Let us form beyond Missouri a great central State. Let its boundary leave Missouri at Fort Scott, and traverse west four hundred miles along the southern rim of the Kansas Basin; thence north to the Platte; thence down the Platte to its mouth; thence by the Missouri river to the starting point."

LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE IN EUROPE.—The imprisonment of the Maldia family in Tuscany, for exercising the natural right of man to freedom of thought, is by no means the only instance of religious persecution which might be cited in proof of the assertion that religious toleration is not yet universal. Letters from Genoa state that a trial has taken place in that city similar to that of the Madias in Tuscany. The name of the accused is Daniel Mazzinghi, twenty-five years of age, and a surgeon by profession. The trial took place with closed doors, but it is said that he was charged with having, in company with Capt. Packenham, of the British Navy, preached against the religion of the State and in praise of Protestantism. He was sentenced to be imprisoned for three years by virtue of the 24th article of the penal code.

Subscriptions have been raised to the amount of $21,000, and scholarships to the amount $21,000 have been raised for the North Alabama College, which is to be located at Huntsville, Ala., a healthy and beautiful town. The charter granted last session by the Alabama Legislature, requires that before active operations can be commenced, the subscriptions for the erection of the building, etc., shall reach $30,000, and the scholarships for the endowment to the amount of $60,000. The sum of $9,000 is still to be raised for subscriptions to the first amount, and the trustees have sent out the Rev. J. N. Bradshaw, of Lauderdale county, Tenn., to solicit aid.

THE DERELICT SHIP ITALY.—Capt. Lorett, of the Kotch Brothers, at Charleston, reports a derelict ship, which he passed on the 13th inst., in lat. 30 45, long. 79 50, about 125 miles from the Charleston bar. From his description (as the Standard) she is supposed to be the ship Italy, of Bath, lately laden at NewOrleans, with 2700 bags of cotton, etc. She was injured on some of the Florida Keys, and was got off by the wreckers, but broke loose and was lost in the attempt to take her into Nassau. Since then, about a month, she has been floating at the mercy of the waves, without crew, mast or rudder. Her cargo is probably worth $100,000, and the ship, if not too much injured, $15,000 or $20,000. The steamer Carollua, of the Florida line, has been sent in search of her.

INTERESTING EXPERIMENT.—A very interesting experiment was tried at Chicago, a few days ago, to ascertain the amount of oxygen necessary to support life. Six hundred persons were placed in a hall in one of the hotels, all the doors and windows were closed and the experiment began. During the first half hour nothing special was observed except a universal drowsiness, which was warded off as long as possible by an ingenious device of the experimenter in the shape of an eloquent lecture. During the second half hour several sank into a deep sleep, from which it was impossible to rouse them, and a few fainted. At the end of the third half hour it was deemed unsafe to continue the experiment longer, and the fact was considered established, that under those circumstances, life would not become extinct within the space of ninety-five minutes.

ARREST OF A BOARDING HOUSE THIEF.—A few evenings since, John M. King, a boarder at the house of Mrs. Dunham, in Cincinnati, proposed to a room mate, named R. C. Randall, to treat the boarders of the house to egg-nogg drugged with morphine, and while under its influence enter their bed chambers and rob them of their money. Randall assented to the arrangement with apparent good will, but after the departure of King, for a file and a pair of nippers, and the morphine, he revealed the matter to the boarders, who agreed to remain silent and allow the thing to go on, with the only difference in the arrangement that Randall should, by some means or other, substitute a paper of flour for that of morphine. The egg-nogg was furnished, the deception practised, and at the usual hour all hands retired, but not to sleep, as they determined to watch King. The latter, about one o'clock, awoke Randall, and the two proceeded to ransack the house, until the boarders rallied, rushed in, and knocked King down. He soon confessed his guilt, and was held to answer. It is said he was engaged to be married to one of the young lady boarders.

HERMETICALLY SEALED PROVISIONS.—The business of putting up provisions in hermetically sealed cans, has become quite an important one in our city. There are five large establishments engaged in it. Beef, mutton, lamb, lobsters, clams, meats and sheep's tongues, with green corn, green peas, green beans in their season, etc., etc., are put up in immense quantities. But a small portion of the articles put up are used in the city—much the greater quantity being sent to New York and Boston, where they are sold to vessels going to California, and on other long voyages, and likewise for home consumption. When taken from the cans, they are generally in excellent order, and retain much of their original flavor, although months and even years may have elapsed since they were sealed up. [Portland (Me.) Advertiser.

EXPRESSES.—We clip the following from an Eastern exchange:

THE LAST ARRIVAL PER "EXPRESS."—The American Express Co. "delivered in good order" in this city, a few days since, twenty-one soldiers—"Forwarded" from Detroit "per express." The same well known Express Co delivered in this city some time since, "a blind boy" and a deaf and dumb girl. They also brought Mr. Derr's celebrated trained horse Morgiana, from away out West. Who says the express men can't do any thing and every thing? Send them an elephant or a paper of pins, it's all the same; they will take good care of 'em and deliver them "as agreed."

We expect that few are aware of the multiplicity of facilities which the express system presents to the public. We were shown the last way-bill sent out from the office of Harndee's Express, in this city, and were really amused at the strange medley of items it presented. Barrels of sugar and molasses, cotton carpets, kegs, boxes, bales, demijohns, with sums of money ranging from five to fifty dollars, addressed to parties at the most divergent compass points, were brought together with strange bed-fellows—like travelers in a stage, awhile in company, then taking their separate courses by other expresses, from the NewYork office, never to meet again. Nestled among bales and barrels, recorded on the way-bill, with sugar on one side and molasses on the other, appeared the following entry:

"One young lady, as per telegraphic order—charges $169 08, freight $80."

On enquiry we learned that the express had been employed, by telegraphic message, to find this lady's residence, pay all her outstanding debts, and forward her without delay, and had fulfilled the commission to the letter. We submitted to the agent of the express the difficulty of securing the payment of the charges on such movable freight; but he pointed to the mysterious letters, C. C. D., appearing on the margin of the way-bill, signifying "Collect on delivery," and hinted that in the event of difficulty with the consignee, the express might legally detain "the baggage."

THE SPIRITUAL BANK.—We have already announced the closing of the Spiritual Bank at Chicago. We here the following additional particulars:

The managers, it is said, affected to have communications to regard to its management from the spirits of the departed, and a commission of lunacy having been issued in case of its President, Mr Eddy, the "Medium" took the matter in charge, and avowed that the "Spirits" counseled resistance, even unto death, and for that purpose arms were provided, which resulted in arrests—the holding of Messrs Arnold, Pilgrim, Drysdell, and Mrs. Herlick to bail, and the lodgment of Seth Paine in jail.

The bank was mainly managed through the dictation of Mrs. Herrick, a Medium, with whom Mr. Paine or Mr. Eddy was in the habit of retiring to a back room several times a day, and professing to hold conversation with the spirits of Franklin, Washington, Gen. Jackson and others, who directed how the affairs of the bank should be carried on. Mrs H. at times stood behind the counter and pointed out, by spirit influence, who should have their notes redeemed and who not. Mr. Eddy was completely under their control. Most of the persons arrested are Mediums. It came out, in the examination that Paine had little or no capital in the bank—that all the stock amounted to some $4000 or $5000, deposited by Ira B. Eddy, and about $20000 by other persons. Mr. Eddy disclaimed being a partner in the bank, and said he had only deposited money there the same as any other person. The bank belonged to "Seth Paine & Co.," and appears to have been a spirit swindling shop in good earnest.

MERCHANTS AND SHOP-KEEPERS IN HAVANA.—Mr. Fuller, of the NewYork Mirror, in one of his letters from Havana, says:

It is a well-known fact that nearly all the merchants and shopkeepers of Havana are native Spaniards, and they are not only contented, but fanatically devoted to the Spanish Government. A large proportion of this class come to Cuba as adventurers, and began life as clerks on small salaries. After accumulating five hundred dollars, they would purchase a share in a joint stock slave trading company, and in the course of a year or two, receive a profit in the shape of a dividend, amounting to ten thousand dollars, which sum, re-invested in the same business, soon made them millionaires. These nabobs then generally return to Spain to spend their ill-gotten fortunes, leaving a crop of clerks to follow in the footsteps of their illustrious predecessors. It is, perhaps, not generally known that some of our NewYork "merchant princes," whose sudden wealth has been attributed to the sugar business, have derived their largest revenue from capital slyly invested in the slave trade. Persons who are curious in such matters, may learn further particulars by making inquiries in Havana.

The London Times has the following utilitarian notions upon the poultry mania which seems to rage in England as fiercely as it does in this country:

"A fowl, after all, is not materially the more precious for being 'gold' or 'silver pencilled,' 'white crested' or 'double-combed,' though 'double-breasted,' if procurable, might be an eligible quality to introduce. One variety, we see, styled 'dumples' or 'bakies,' attracted great admiration for the extraordinary shortness of their legs; but we scarcely understand the advantage of the feature, unless, indeed, they will go into a smaller saucepan.

"The end, in short, of all such exhibitions as that now open, should be the improvement, not of private collections, but of the public stock, and the breed deserving the prize is not that with the largest comb or the rarest plumage, but with the best promise of general usefulness. Five years months hence, eggs should prove better, chickens cheaper and all poultry more abundant than now, we shall be the first to acknowledge the benefits of the Baker street show; but, if the result is confined to the monstrosities of private collections, there will be little credit gained by the notoriety of this week's display."

MAIL FROM NEW ORLEANS TO SAN FRANCISCO.—The New York Express says:

A contract to carry the mail from NewOrleans to San Francisco, by the way of Vera Cruz to Acapulco, it is said, has been signed, giving about $500,000 for the job. The contract, however, is to go before Coegress. The successful biddare are Mr. Rankin, of Poughkeepels, taking much of it nominally to behalf of parties in NewYork city, Mr. Charles Morgan, of NewYork, and Mr. Aspinwall, the latter on the Pacific, the former from New Orleans to Vera Cruz. The parties from Vera Cruz to Acapulco are said to be Simeon Draper, of NewYork, Coleman & Stetson, and some others. The "bidding" was not open, but was confined to these parties.

A VERY PARTICULAR MAN.—A gentleman passing a house in the upper part of the city the other evening, was accosted by a lady at the door, who desired him to go into the back yard, and see what a strange man who had entered there, was about. The family were very much alarmed at his proceedings. The gentleman accordingly entered the yard, where he found a man crouched down, in the act of pulling on his stockings. Inquiring his business, the fellow replied that, as he was changing his stockings, for he put the right one on the left foot in the morning, and he could endure the discomforts consequent thereon no longer. [Portland (Me.) Transcript.

THE ERICSSON.—The NewYork Times says: We understand that an offer has been made to the Government, on behalf of her owners, to construct two or more vessels of the largest class for government service, on the minimum rate of expense for steamers of the same class, to warrant their making ten miles per hour with a consumption of not over eight tons of coal per day, guaranteeing that all their machinery shall last four years—as long as the boilers of a steamship, and offering bonds in any required amount for the fulfillment of the contract in all its parts. The proposition has been very favorably received by the President and the Secretary of the Navy, and it is for the purpose of giving them an opportunity for personal inspection, that the ship has been summoned to Norfolk. She will go thither direct, and probably thence to Washington.

ADVICE OF AN OLD LADY.—Now, John, listen to me, for I am older than you are; I couldn't be your mother. Never do you marry a young woman, John, before you have contrived to happen at the house where she lives at least four or five times before breakfast. You should know how late she lies in bed in the morning. You should take notice whether her complexion is the same in the morning as it is in the evening, or whether the morning wash and the towel have robbed her of her evening bloom. You should take care to surprise her, so that you may see her in her morning dress, and observe how her hair looks when she is not expecting you. If possible, you should be where you can hear the morning conversation between her and her mother. If she is ill-natured and snappish to her mother, so she will be to you, depend on it. But if you find her up and dressed neatly in the morning, with the same countenance, the same smiles, the same neatly combed hair, the same merry and pleasant manners to her mother, which characterized her appearance and deportment in the evening, and particularly if she is lending a hand to get the breakfast ready in good season, she is a prize, John, and the sooner you secure her to yourself the better.

A CHEMICAL.—A distinguished medical lecturer in a neighboring state, once described a glandular swelling as being "as large as an apple." One of the students audibly whispered, "as large as a piece of chalk." "It was about the size of a large apple," continued the lecturer. "A large piece of chalk," repeated the wag in an under tone. "It was as large as my fist," thundered out the indignant lecturer, at the time clenching it convulsively, and shaking it at the obnoxious and terrified studeots.

MISSOURI STATE CENSUS.—The total population of Missouri, as shown in the printed returns of the census taken in 1852, is 710,787—of which 87,762 are slaves and 2537 free blacks. The white males exceed the white females more than 30,000. In St Louis county, the excess in favor of white male is 13,893. Among the slaves, the excess is on the side of the females. The number of deaf and dumb amount 259; of the blind, 116.

Our Minister at Constantinople, Mr. Marsh, and his lady, arrived at Florence, Tuscany, about the middle of January.

Joshua C. Cary, of Richmond, Va., has obtained a patent for improved adjustable heading lever in spike machines.

The use of opium is getting common in England. In 1850 the import was 103 718 lbs.; in 1852, 231,792.

A company is being formed in Fall River with a capital of $100,000, for the purpose of manufacturing locomotives.

In England, a Mr. Edwin Bates has invented a railway break that will stop a train going at twenty miles speed, within a distance of eighteen feet.

The Catholics of St. Louis are about to erect another church to cost $9000.

The present naval force of Great Britain consists of five hundred and forty-five ships of war. Of this number one hundred and eighty are armed steamers.

Women's rights are sometimes recognized in Russia. The Duchess of Lehtenberg has just been chosen to preside over the Imperial Academy of Sciences.

A sort of prepared linen is now used in Germany to print children's books on. It is dearer than paper, but the youngster cannot tear it.

"Many a lad returns from school
A tailn, Greek and Hebrew fool
In arts and knowledge still a block,
Though deeply skilled in *hic, hæc, hoc*."

The bunking capital of the State of Maine is $4,478,000, and their present loans exceed $8,000,000.

The winter in Vermont has been so mild that maple sugar in large quantities is already in the market.

The man who never loved a pretty woman was last seen wandering around the north pole, with an icicle hanging to his "blue nose."

Arrival of the Steamship Albatross

IMPORTANT NEWS.

The steamship Albatross arrived in port Sunday afternoon, from Vera Cruz, which port she left on the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock m., bringing a letter mail from California for NewYork, and passengers through from San Francisco, with dates to the 1st February. The California mail, as well as a mail from the city of Mexico, was brought through by the Ramsey contract under charge of Mr. Farnham.

MEMORANDUM OF IMPORTANT MEXICAN NEWS.—Mr. Wilson O'Meliee, late Superintendent of the telegraph lines in Mexico, has kindly furnished us with the following hasty but important memorandum of Mexican news:

Steamer Albatross sailed from Vera Cruz on 15th. Revolution continues in Mexico. The late President Juan N. Cebellos resigned on the 8th, and Sr Lombardini, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, took the seat by Constitution of Mexico. Cebellos resigned on account of the arrival of General Urega at the capital, who differed with him, and who is said to be in favor of the return of Santa Anna and the plan of Jalisco. It is believed by many that General Urega will declare himself dictator, he having at present the whole of the Government forces under his command.

In Puebla there has been a recent "pronunciamento," on account of which, Dr. Juan Mugica, Governor of the State, has resigned and Dr. Cosme Furlong has been proclaimed Governor in his stead.

A Commissioner left Vera Cruz on or about the first of the present month for the purpose of inviting Santa Anna to return to Mexico.

It is rumored that in many of the States the people will oppose his reinstatement at the head of the Government.

Commercial affairs are quite on the decline, and all business generally depressed, owing probably to the present disunion of the States throughout the country.

The Tehuantepec question has finally been settled. The contract has been given to Mr. Stowe, and several Commissioners have been dispatched to the isthmus.

The telegraphic line between Mexico and Vera Cruz suffers continual interruptions from the "pronunciados" on the road. Highway robberies are frequent on the road between Mexico and Vera Cruz, and the only security for travelers, is to go well armed.

The Italian Opera Company of Max Maretzek has arrived in the Albatross, and will continue to New York.

The Boundery Commissioners on the part of the Mexican Government also come in the Albatross, and will continue to Matamoros, where they expect to meet the American Boundery Commissioners.

Synopsis of the contract between the Mexican Government and the Sloo Company:

First article provides that the communication is to be by water as far as the Guatzocalcos river is navigable.

2. A plank road to be commenced from the head of navigation, within one year, and completed in three years. A railroad to be commenced at the end of three years, and to be completed in the course of the four following years.

4. Company shall make docks, etc., at the ports of the termini, which are to be designated by the Government of Mexico.

5. Government grants the lands necessary for plank road and railroad, and for buildings, etc.; owners of private property taken to be indemnified according to law.

6. The Company may use public lands *en route* gratis, and also that of private individuals with indemnity, etc.

8. The Company to have exclusive right of transit for passengers, freights, etc., at rates to be approved by Government. Government to levy any contribution on the property, etc., of the enterprise, at any time, but it reserves the right to impose a duty not exceeding 12½ cents per passenger and package transported by the Company's route.

9. The Company may import, free of duty, of all materials etc., for the road, with the sanction of Government; also such provisions, etc., for workmen as cannot be procured on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

10. The Company subjects to rules established by Government; no sales of goods, etc., to be made on the route.

11. The Government will open two ports at the termini of the road, it being understood that Ventosa shall be used only for the reception of passengers and merchandize by the Company. The other port is Vera Cruz.

13. Government protection is assured to the Company and its employees during the twenty years of its existence.

14. Guarantees payment by the Company of $300,000 in silver at once, and $50,000 in monthly instalments until $600,000 is paid.

15. The Company is to carry the Mexican mails without charge, and all goods for Mexican Government at one-fourth of the regular rates; all Mexican troops, officers and Government agents to pass free. All moneys, ores and other products of the country to be transported at one-fourth less than the regular rates.

16. For fifty years the Government is to receive 20 per cent of the profits of the road. All privileges stated are guaranteed during the twenty years to the Company; but at the end of that time the road is to be turned over to the Government, nevertheless the delivery at the end of that time, by a deposit of 10 per cent of the profits for the last ten years of the contract.

17. The Company to build light houses, etc., at designated points; and will appropriate 2½ per cent. of the net profits of this road to that object.

18. Inspectors to be appointed by both parties to overlook their interests along the road.

19. The Company is to construct no forts, introduce no armed troops, shall not admit on the road any more persons than necessary to do their necessary work. The Company to assist in preventing smuggling.

20. Foreigners employed by the Company to have only the same rights as Mexican citizens. All questions to be decided by Mexican tribunals.

21. Transit free to all nations; but 25 per cent to be added to the charge for transporting merchandize of other nations who have no treaty with Mexico.

22. Offices for the sale of Bonds are to be opened in the City of Mexico and London, and for the first six months one third part of the shares are to be kept at the disposal of Mexican citizens.

23. Foreign mails may be carried over the road by the Company; but always seated, and not passing through under proper inspection.

24. No sales of shares to be sold for lands appropriated for Indians, etc.

25. All the articles of the convocation of July, 1852, not conflicting with those stated above, are to be binding on the Company.

NAVIGATION ARTICLES.—1. The exclusive privilege of navigating the Guatzocalcos is guaranteed; but Mexican vessels have right of navigation for the supply of the inhabitants along the bank of the river.

2. Government exempts from tonunge duty all the Company's vessels.

3. The Company is to supply a line of steamers under the Mexican flag, to transport merchandise from Vera Cruz to the Guatzocalcos.

4. All Mexicau mails are to be carried free of charge to all points at which the vessels of the Company touch, and all goods belonging to the Mexican Government at one-fourth part of the regular charge. All troops, agents of the government, etc., are to be free of transit; metals, products, etc., at 25 per cent. less than the regular rates.

5. Steamers on Pacific are to use the port of Acapulco as a depot for coal, and as soon as possible, they are to use the coal mines in the State of Guerero.

The contract is signed by the following: J. Miguel Arroy, Minister of Foreign Affairs; St. Payno, W. D. Lee, J. Joachin Pesado, Ramon Alarte.

From the Rio Grande.

By the arrival of the steamship Yacht we are in receipt of Brownsville dates to the 0th inst.

The Flag of that date says: The revolution mentioned in our last has terminated in favor of the revolted. Gen. Aralos, the former commandant of that important place, has been displaced and Colonel Valentin Cruz now fills his position. This change, we understand, was effected mainly through the instrumentality of Colonel Quintana, of Matamoros, who is said to have conducted himself bravely during the struggle, and humanely after its accomplishment. After the success of Col. Qualutana and his command, Gen. Aralos, taking alarm from some cause or other, fled across the river at night, and took temporary quarters under the hospitality of the officers of our army in Fort Brown. But the Matamoreuses were prompt in convincing the General that it was not the man, but the principle, they were contending for. A deputation from Matamoros waited upon him at his own quarters, and assured him there was no danger in person or property, should he return to Matamoros. Under this assurance he returned—remaining but a day on this side. On the 6th instant, he took up his line of march for Saltillo, having been furnished with an escort of above a hundred men.

Carvajal has published a proclamation, dated Ancalitos, Mexico, January 30, addressed to his subordinates and the people generally, and signed as "General-in-Chief of the Liberating Army." He calls their attention to the horrible crimes and murders committed by the army of the Government, who serve their masters for money, and whom he calls traitors to their country. He calls for revenge on the murder of Rodriguez and Leal. He says that the whole nation will see with abhorrence the crimes committed by the veterans, who, in Tamaulipas, pretend to support the Jalisco plans.

He tells the inhabitants of the frontier to open their eyes, to distrust the treachery of their oppressors; and to die rather than submit to the yoke which so many misfortunes and such dishonor have drawn over their country.

The occasion for this proclamation seems to have been a meeting of the officers to deliberate on the violent death of Rodriguez at Tampico, and the execution of one of Carvajal's men by an officer of Col Cruz, at Las Cuevas. An effort is made to throw the whole blame of the suffering in Tamaulipas and the execution of her citizens upon the military, who have seconded the plan of Jalisco. He asserts that Col Cruz, seconded by Casanova, at Tampico, is laboring to establish a system of military despotism, worse, if possible, than that imposed under the administration of Gen. Avalos, in his old regime. He complains that Col Cruz is prosecuting against him a relentless war which admits of no quarter, and, therefore, himself and companions swear anew to die with arms in their hands rather than succumb to such terms.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19th

In the Senate to-day, the President's message relating to the Nicaragua affairs was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The Army appropriation bill was taken up and referred. A bill granting right of way for a Railroad in the District passed. Pacific passed at last. (?)

In the House the civil and diplomatic bill was debated, and amendments were adopted, granting outfits for the different foreign Ministers, so as to enable the new administration to change the representatives abroad, providing for a full mission to Peru, and one for Central America; and creating the office of Charge d'Affaires for Switzerland.

London Money Market.

NEW YORK Feb 19

The steamer America reports a falling off in the bullion in the Bank of England of a quarter of a million pounds. The London money market was very dull with an increased pressure on the market.

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, February 20.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Pacific Railroad bill continued under debate, and an amendment was adopted, which, if not taken out will insure its defeat, or if the bill should pass the amendment would destroy its value. The amendment provides that no money shall be expended for the construction of any part of the road passing through any one of the States of the Union. Mr. Weller gave notice that on Monday he would make a motion to re-consider the vote by which the amendment was adopted.

In the House the Civil and Diplomatic bill was discussed and amended in Committee of the Whole, reported to the House and then finally passed.

Three Days Later from Europe—Arrival of the Arabia—Interesting Intelligence—Revolt in Milan.

NEW YORK, February 23, 2:15 P. M.

The Cunard steamer Arabia has arrived here, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 12th instant; three days later than the accounts of the Pacific. The following is a summary of her news:

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, February 12.

There has been a fair demand for Cotton in this market during the past three days at steady prices for the fine qualities; but a decline of nearly ⅛d. for the Middling and lower grades. The sales of the entire week are 50,000 bales, of which 20,000 have been taken for speculative and 3000 bales for export. The quotations, as fixed by the Board last evening, are as follows: For Orleans, 6¼d.; Middling Orleans, 5⅞d.; Fair Uplands, 6¼d.; and Middling Uplands, 5¾d. ℔ lb. [The quotations by the American and Pacific were: Fair Orleans, 6¼d.; Middling Orleans, 6d.; Fair Uplands, 6¼d.; and Middling Uplands 5¾d. ℔ lb—Eds.]

Flour has been without further change of moment, and is quoted at 26s. for Western Canal, and 27s. for Ohio brands. The closing rate for Mixed Corn is 32s. 6d. ℔ quarter.

The Provision Market has been animated, an active demand having prevailed for Beef, Pork and Bacon. Lard is quoted at 60s. ℔ cwt., and continues dull. Rice has gone off heavily at prices rather in favor of buyers, but without quotable change. Sugar has been in active request at previous rates. Coffee has been dull and the rates easier, without a positive decline.

Insurrection in Milan.

An insurrection broke out at Milan on the 6th, concerning which there are very contradictory reports by the different parties interested. The Austrians say that the revolt was quelled with the loss of only five lives on the side of the authorities. The patriots state that the number of killed reached three hundred. It is reported that the patriots attacked the garrison and massacred the soldiers that composed it, and at the same time proclamations signed by Kossuth and Mazzini were posted up throughout the city. Massini has gone to Switzerland.

Lombardy and Rome.

Austria and France are sending more troops into Lombardy and Rome.

England—Meeting of Parliament—Protection Given Up.

Parliament met on Tuesday the 8th inst., but so far nothing of importance has been done. The Protectionist Society has been dissolved.

India Mail.

The India mail has arrived bringing advices of the formal annexation of Pequ to the British territory.

China.

The rebellion in China has received a check, and a considerable number of the rebels captured. Of these, one hundred and twenty were hanged.

The Great Indian Rubber Case Decided.

WASHINGTON, February 23.

The Commissioner of Patents has to-day announced his decision in the great India Rubber case which has so long been in contest between Charles Goodyear and Horace H. Day. Perhaps no decision of equal importance in the country at large has ever been rendered in the Patent Office. There is no appeal from the decision, as the law of 1845 gives power to the Commissioner to decide finally in such cases. The interests involved amount to more than five millions of dollars.

The case came before the Commissioner by an application to extend Goodyear's patent for the manufacturing of certain descriptions of India rubber goods, for seven years. The application was opposed by Horace H. Day, who, in the examination of the case, proved by thirteen witnesses that he was the prior inventor of the method claimed by Goodyear. The application was consequently dismissed and the public will hereafter have the free use of the invention. From a careful perusal of the decision it appears that the precedent is likely to carry with it the subsequent patent, as that is immediately dependant upon this, inasmuch as sulphur is indispensable in both patents.

Charleston Cotton Market.

CHARLESTON, February 26.

There has been a moderate demand in the Cotton market during the past week; with sales of 8000 bales. Prices are without any material change since last Friday, and Middling is still quoted at 9 cents per lb. The receipts at this port since the 1st September, compared with those of the corresponding period last year, show an increase of 30000 bales. Freights have advanced about 1-16d. for Cotton to Liverpool, and the quotation is now ½d.

Mobile Cotton Market.

MOBILE, February 26.

The Cotton market here has been inactive during the past week, and the sales reach 22,000 bales. Prices have been rather firmer, and close at 8½@8¾ cents for Middling. The receipts of the week embrace 29,000 bales, and the stock on hand this evening is 148,000 bales. The market to-day has been rather quiet, and only about 2000 bales have changed hands at the above quotation.

Further Foreign News.

We have some additional items of news by the steamer Alps.

ENGLAND.

Viscount Melbourne, ex-Premier of England, has died, and his title was extinct.

Dr. Newman had been fined £100 for his libel on Dr Achilli.

FRANCE.

The civil marriage of the Emperor took place at the Tuileries at 8 o'clock on Saturday evening, with all the papers express it, "nohts simplicity." Eight hundred persons were present. The religious ceremony took place on the following day, at Notre Dame, and was celebrated with great pomp and splendor. The populous turned out en masse, and the ally was decorated with flags, etc. In all directions the streets were lined with military, and the scene was of the most imposing character.

The service was performed by the Archbishop of Paris, and every thing passed off well. Three thousand political prisoners of 1851 were pardoned on the day of the marriage. The Empress refuses to allow the Senate to settle any donation upon her, and this, coupled with her previous refusal to receive jewelry from the municipal council, had produced a most favorable impression. The municipal councils all over France were voting congratulatory addresses to Napoleon.

The report that the Asiatic cholera had broken out in Paris had caused great uneasiness.

It was reported that French officers had been employed in surveying and mapping Piedmont and Lombardy.

The French Minister at St. Petersburg had presented his credentials, and been very favorably received by the Czar.

M. Considerant, ex member of the Legislative Assembly, was about to embark from Belgium for America.

AUSTRIA.

The Vienna Lloyds announces that definite arrangements had been made with regard to the differences between Austria and the United States.

Napoleon's speech to the Senate in relation to his marriage, had created considerable sensation at Vienna, and the answer given by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Austrian embassador, in regard to the Emperor's allusion to Maria Louisa, was not satisfactory. A difficulty exists between the two Governments concerning the line the Roman States are to be occupied by the French troops.

TURKEY.

The Turks commenced active operations against Montenegro on the 12th of January. During the day three villages were destroyed by fire, and Omar P

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

LINES....By H. Cowles.

Hark! 'tis the stillness of the midnight air,
Where sounds are there which seem to rise and swell
Over the wide world, new-born and free from care.
Like the low-breathing of a deep-toned bell?
It is the mighty heralds of Time,
Ringing the changes of its solemn chime!

As the hour of life's short day is past;
Another moment of its hour has fled;
Another turning of the wheel, which fast
Rolleth our life-car onward to the dead;
And we have more on-ward there appears
Another milestone in our path of years.

Another year! O Boating, Fleeting Time!
How speed'st thou on thy unreturning track,
Bearing away our pleasures in their prime,
Yet coming not again to bring them back.
And if so pause awhile we then implore,
Thou bear'st on heavy on thy pinions more.

The lonely sea-bird o'er the trackless deep,
When evening shadows gather round her way,
May sink on some distracted ship to sleep,
Until the darkness shall have passed away;
But on thou goest through the night and storm,
Finding no wreck on which to rest thy form.

And thou, Old Year, whom we are called to mourn,
Hast fled forever from our fond embrace;
And though the changing seasons may return,
We shall not gaze again upon thy face:
But on thou go'st up the ever-widening sea,
We weep our farewells on the shore for thee.

Thou hast brought changes in thy circling flight,
Among young hearts which had not learned to bow;
Stealing the glances from the eye of light,
And deepening the wrinkles on the thoughtful brow;
Blighting fond hopes, and scattering brighter dreams,
As morning scatters dew-drops where it gleams.

And Death, the grim Destroyer, on his way,
O'er the broad earth hath poised his sable plume,
And laid his finger on the young and gay,
Whispering the beautiful unto the tomb;
And pressed his cold hand on the weary heart,
Until its aching current ceased to start.

We daily around the old familiar hearth,
Where we have gathered in the days of yore;
But some are gone who mingled in our mirth—
Their beaming smiles are best on us no more.
And as remembrance fills the vacant chair
We mutely gaze upon each other there.

Sometimes we start to hear the well known words,
On which we loved to dwell in olden times.
Of those we lost, who went like autumn birds,
Winging their way to calmer, brighter climes:
But oh! we only start and list in vain,
We shall not hear them on the earth again.

Where have they gone? O whither have they fled?
Ask of the clouds that sweep above their graves,
Ask of the winds that moan around their bed,
Or the low, voices of the chanting waves.
Whither? alas! none 'tis only known,
That they were with us once, but now are flown.

You silvery moon trims her bright lamp on high,
And pours her sweet effulgence o'er the earth,
The stars undimmed wheel through the vaulted sky
And rise and set at their time of birth;
But in the spirit's west, the stars that set,
Return no more to shine on our regret.

Yet time speeds on, waving his restless wings,
O'er the dark waters of the solemn sea;
Summer and changes in his flight to bring,
And bear us onward to our destiny.
But shall we mourn while on his wings we rise,
Where pain is not and pleasure never dies?

O may our years as one by one declines,
Bring good results as day by day departs;
Each old one leave us wiser in our minds,
Each new one find us better in our hearts;
Performing well the duties life doth give,
And learn to die in learning how to live.

Then might he hasten o'er the ocean's foam,
Nor stay his flight until its depths are crossed,
While hurrying on conveys us sooner home,
To reunite us with the loved and lost;
To bring an end to all our cares and fears,
Beyond the changes and the flight of years.

AN EMBARRASSING POSITION;

OR, CAUGHT IN A STRANGE CHAMBER.

I will tell you all about an affair—important as it proved to me—but you must not hurry me. I have never been in a hurry since then, and never will. Up till that time, inclusive, I was always in a hurry; my actions always preceded my thoughts; experience was of no use; and any body would have supposed me destined to carry a young head upon old shoulders to the grave. However, I was brought up at last "with a round turn." I was allowed a certain space for reflection, and plenty of materials; and if it did not do me good, it's a pity!

My father and mother both died when I was still a great awkward boy; and I, being the only thing they had to bequeath, became the property of a distant relation. I do not know how it happened, but I had no near relations. I was a kind of waif upon the world from the beginning; and I suppose it was owing to my having no family anchorage that I was in the habit of swaying to and fro, and drifting hither and thither, at the pleasure of wind and tide. Not that my guardian was inattentive or unkind—quite the reverse; but he was indolent and careless, contenting himself with providing unhandsomely for my schooling and my pocket, and leaving every thing else to chance. He would have done the same thing to his own son if he had had one, and he did the same thing to his own daughter.

But girls somehow cling wherever they are cast—anything is an anchorage for them; and as Laura grew up, she gave the care she had never found, and was the little mother of the whole house. As for the titular mother, she had not an atom of character of any kind. She might have been a picture or a vase, or anything else that is useless except to the taste or the affections. But mamma was indispensable. It is a vulgar error to suppose that people who have nothing in them are nobody in a house. Our mamma was the very centre and point of our home feelings; and it was strange to observe the fervent care we took of a personage who had but two ideas in her head.

It's no wonder that I was always in a hurry, for I must have had an instinctive idea that I had my fortune to look for. The governor had nothing more than a genteel independence, and this would be a good deal lessened after his death by the lapse of an annuity. But sister Laura was thus provided for well enough, while I had not a shilling in actual money, although plenty of hypothetical thousands and sundry castles in the air. It was the consciousness of the latter kind of property, no doubt, that gave me so free-and-easy an air, and made me so completely the master of my own actions. How I did worry that blessed old woman! how Laura lectured and scolded! how the governor stormed! and how I was forgiven the next minute! and we were all as happy again as the day was long!

But at length the time of separation came. I had grown a great hulking fellow, strong enough to make my bread as a porter if that had been needed; and so a situation was found for me in a counting-house at Barcelona, and after a lecture and a hearty cry from sister Laura, a blessing and a kiss from mamma, and a great sob kept down by a hurricane laugh from the governor, I went adrift.

Four years passed rapidly away. I had attained my full height, and more than my just share of inches. I already enjoyed a fair modicum of whiskers, and had even made some progress in the cultivation of a pair of moustaches, when suddenly the house I was connected with failed. What to do? The governor insisted upon my return to England, where his interest among the mercantile class was considerable: Laura hinted mysteriously that my presence in the house would soon be a matter of great importance to her father; and mamma let out the secret, by writing to me that Laura was going to "change her condition." I was glad to hear this, for I knew he would be a model of a fellow who was Laura's husband;—and, gulping down my pride, which would fain have persuaded me that it was unmanly to go back again like the ill sixpence, I set out on my return home.

The family, I knew, had moved to another house; but being well acquainted with the town, I had no difficulty in finding the place. It was a range of handsome buildings which had sprung up in the fashionable outskirt during my absence; and although it was far in the evening, my accustomed eyes soon descried through the gloom the governor's old-fashioned door plate.

I was just about to knock, really agitated with delight and struggling memories, when a temptation arose in my way. One of the area-windows was open, gaping as if for my reception. A quantity of plate lay upon a table close by. Why should I not enter, and appear unannounced in the drawing-room, a sun-burnt phantom of five feet eleven. Why should I not present the precise and careful Laura with a handful of her own spoons and forks, left so conveniently at the service of any area-sneak who might chance to pass by? Why? That is only a figure of speech. I asked no question about the matter; the idea was hardly well across my brain, when my legs were across the rails.

In another moment, I had crept in by the window, and, chuckling at my own cleverness, and the great moral lesson I was about to teach, I was stuffing my pockets with the plate.

While thus engaged, the opening of a door in the hall above alarmed me; and, afraid of the failure of my plan, I stepped lightly up the stair, which was partially lighted by the hall-lamp. As I was about to emerge at the top, a young girl was coming out of a room on the opposite side. She instantly retreated, shut the door with a bang, and I could hear a half-suppressed hysterical cry.

I bounded on, sprang up the drawing-room stair, and entered the first door at a venture. All was dark, and I stopped for a moment to listen. Lights were hurrying across the hall; and I heard the rough voice of a man, as if scolding and taunting some person. The girl had doubtless given the alarm, although her information must have been very indistinct; for when she saw me I was in the shadow of the stair, and she could have had little more than a vague impression that she beheld a human figure.

However this may be, the man's voice appeared to descend the stair to the area-room, and presently I heard a crashing noise, not as if he was counting the plate, but rather thrusting it aside *en masse*. Then I heard the window closed, the shutters bolted, and an alarm-bell hung upon them, and the man re-ascended the stair, half scolding, half laughing at the girl's superstition. He took care not with standing to examine the fastenings of the street door, and even to look it, and put the key in his pocket. He then retired into a room, and all was silence.

I began to feel pretty considerably queer. The governor kept no male servant that I knew of, and had never done so. It was impossible he could have introduced this change into his household without my being informed of it by sister Laura, whose letters were an exact chronicle of every thing, down to the health of the cat. This was puzzling.

And now, that I had time to think, the house was much too large for a family requiring only three sleeping rooms, even when I was at home. It was what is called a double house, with rooms on both sides of the hall; and the apartment, on the threshold of which I was still lingering, appeared, from the dim light of the windows, of very considerable size. I now recollected that the quantity of plate I had seen—a portion of which at this moment felt preternaturally heavy in my pockets—must have been three times greater than any the governor ever possessed, and that various pieces were of a size and massiveness I had never before seen in the establishment. In vain I bethought myself that I had seen and recognized the well known door plate, and the area from which I entered was immediately under. In vain I argued that since Laura was about to be married, the extra quantity of plate might be intended to form a part of the *trousseau*, I could not convince myself.

But the course of my thoughts suggested an idea, and pulling hastily from my pocket a tablespoon, I felt, for I could not see, the legend that contained my fate. But my fingers were tremulous; they seemed to have lost sensation—only I fancied I did feel something more than the Governor's plain initials. There was still a light in the hall. If I could but bring that spoon within its illumination! All was silent; and I ventured to descend, step after step, not as I had bounded up, but with the stealthy pace of a thief, and the plate growing heavier and heavier in my pocket. At length I was near enough to see, in spite of a dimness that had gathered over my eyes; and, with a faintness, I beheld upon the spoon an engraved creet—the red right hand of a baronet!

I crept back again, holding by the banisters, fancying every now and then that I heard a door open behind me, and yet my feet no more consenting to quicken their motion than if I had been pursued by a murderer in the night-mare. I at length got into the room, groped for a chair and sat down. No more hurry now. O, no! There was plenty of time, and plenty to do in it, for I had to wipe away the perspiration that ran down my face in streams.

What was to be done? What *had* I done? O, a trifle, a mere trifle. I had only sneaked into a gentleman's house by the area-window, and pocketed his table-spoons; and there I was, locked and belled in, sitting very comfortably in the dark and alone, in his drawing-room. Very particularly comfortable; what a capital fellow to be sure! What an amusing personage! Wouldn't the baronet laugh in the morning? Wouldn't he ask me to stay to breakfast? And wouldn't I eat heartily out of the spoon I had stolen? But what name is that? Who calls me a housebreaker? Who gives me in charge? Who lugs me off by the neck? I will not stand it. I am innocent except of breaking into a baronet's house. I am a gentleman, with another gentleman's spoons in my pocket. I claim the protection of the law. Police! police!

My brain was wandering. I pressed my hand upon my wet forehead, to keep down the thick-coming fancies, and determined, for the first time in my life, to hold a deliberate consultation with myself. I was in an awkward predicament—it was impossible to deny the fact; but was there any thing really serious in the case? I had unquestionably descended into the wrong area, the right hand one; but was I not actually the relation—the distant relation—the very distant relation—of the next door neighbor? I had been four years absent from his house, and was there any thing more natural than that I should desire to pay my next visit through a subterranean window? I had appropriated, it is true, a quantity of silver plate I had found; but with what other intention could I have done this than to present it to my very distant relation's daughter, and reproach her with her carelessness in leaving it next door?

Finally, I was penned, caged, trapped—door and window had been bolted upon me without any remonstrance on my part—and I was now some considerable time in the house, unsuspected, yet a prisoner. The position was serious; but come, suppose the worst, that I was actually laid hold of as a malefactor, and commanded to give an account of myself.

Well, I was, as aforesaid, a distant relation of the individual next door. I belonged to nobody in the world, if not to him; I have but an indifferent reputation in regard to steadiness; and, after four years' absence in a foreign country, I had returned idle, penniless, and objectless—just in time to find an area-window open in the dusk of the evening, and a heap of plate lying behind it, within view of the street.

This self-examination was not encouraging; the case was decidedly queer; and as I cast mine pondering in the dark, with the spoon in my hand, I am quite sure that no malefactor in a dungeon could have envied my reflections.

In fact, the evidence was so dead against me, that I began to doubt my own innocence. What was I here for, if my intentions had really been honest? Why should I desire to come into any individual's area-window instead of the door? And how came it that all this silver-plate had found its way into my pockets? I was angry as well as terrified; I was judge and criminal in one; but the instincts of nature got the better of my sense of judgement, and I rose suddenly up, to ascertain whether it was not possible to get from the window into the street.

As I moved, however, the horrible booty I had in my pockets moved likewise, appearing to me to shriek, like a score of fiends—"Police! Police!" and the next instant I heard a quick footstep ascending the stair. Now was the fatal moment come! I was on my feet; my eyes glared upon the door; my hands were clenched; the perspiration had dried suddenly upon my skin; and my tongue clove to the roof of my mouth. But the footstep, accompanied by a gleam of light, passed—passed; and from very weakness I sat down again, with a dreadful indifference to the screams of the plate in my pockets.

Presently there were more footsteps along the hall; then voices; then drawing of bolts and creaking of locks; then utter darkness; then silence—lasting, terrible, profound. The house had gone to bed; the house would quickly be asleep; it was time to be up and doing.

But, first and foremost, I must get rid of the plate. Without that hideous *corpus delicti*, I should have some chance. I must, at all hazards, creep down into the hall, find my way to the lower regions, and replace the accursed thing where I found it. It required nerve to attempt this; but I was thoroughly wound up; and after allowing a reasonable time to elapse, to give my enemies an opportunity of falling asleep, I set out upon the adventure.

The door creaked as I went out; the plate grated against my very soul as I descended the steps; but slowly, stealthily, I crept along the wall; and at length found myself on the level floor. There was but one door on that side of the hall, the door which led to the area-room—I recollected the fact distinctly—and it was with inexpressible relief I reached it in safety, and grasped the knob in my hand. The knob turned; but the door did not open; it was locked; it was my fate to be a thief; and after a moment of new dismay, I turned again, doggedly, reached the stair, and re-entered the apartment I had left.

It was like getting home. It was snug and private. I had a chair there waiting me. I thought to myself that many a man would take the trouble to break into such a house. I had only sneaked. I wondered how Jack Sheppard felt on such occasions. I had seen him at the Adelphi in the person of Mrs. Keely, and a daring little dog he was. He would make nothing of getting down into the street from the window, spoons and all. I tried this; the shutters were not even closed, and the sash moving noiselessly, I had no difficulty in raising it.

I stepped out on the balcony, and looked over. nothing was to be seen but a black and yawning gulf beneath, guarded by the imaginary spikes of an invisible railing. Jack would have laughed at this difficulty; but then he had more experience in the craft than I, and was provided with all the necessary appliances. As for me, I had stupidly forgotten my coil of rope. The governor's house, I found, had either no balcony at all, or it was too far apart to be reached.

Presently I heard a footstep on the side walk, a little way off. It was approaching with slow, and measured pace; the person was walking as calmly and gravely in the night as if it had been broad day. Suppose I hailed this philosophical stranger, and confided to him, in a friendly way, the fact that the baronet, without the slightest provocation, had locked me up in his house, with his silver spoons in my pocket? Perhaps he would advise me what to do in the predicament. Perhaps he would take the trouble of knocking at the door, or crying fire, and when the servants opened, I might rush out, and so make my escape.

But while I was looking to see if I could not discern the walking figure, which was now under the windows, a sudden glare from the spot dazzled my sight. It was the bull's eye of a policeman: and with the instinct of a predatory character, I shrunk back trembling, crept into the room and shut the window.

By this time I was sensible that there was a little confusion in my thoughts, and by way of employing them on practical and useful objects, I determined to make a tour of the room. But first it was necessary to get rid, some how or other, of my plunder—to plant the property, as we call it; and with that view I laid it carefully, piece by piece, in the corner of a sofa, and concealed it with the cover.

This was a great relief. I almost began to feel like the injured party—more like a captive than a robber; and I groped my way through the room, with a sort of vague idea that I might perhaps stumble upon some trap door, or sliding panel, which would lead into the open air, or, at worst, into a secret chamber, where I should be safe for any given number of years from my persecutors.

But there was nothing of the kind in this stern, prosaic place; nothing but a few cabinets and tables, and couches and arm chairs, and common chairs and devotional chairs; and footstools, and lamps, and etatuettes, and glass-shades, and knick-knacks; and one elaborate girandole, hung round with crystal prisms, which played such an interminable tune against each other when I chanced to move them, that I stumbled away as fast as I could, and subsided into a *fauteuil* so rich, so deep, that I felt myself swallowed up, as it were, in its billows of swan's down.

How long I had been in the house at this time, I cannot tell. It seemed to me, when I looked back, to form a considerable portion of my life-time. Indeed, I did not very well remember the more distant events of the night; although every now and then the fact occurred to me with startling distinctness, that all I had gone through was only preliminary to something still to happen; that the morning was to come, the family to be astir, and the housebreaker to be apprehended. My reflections were not continuous. It may be that I dozed between whiles. How else can I account for my feeling myself grasped by the throat, to the very brink of suffocation, by a hand without a body? How else can I account for my sister Laura standing over me where I reclined, pointing to the stolen plate on the sofa, and lecturing me on my horrid propensities still she grew black in the face, and her voice rose to a wild, unearthly scream, which pierced through my brain?

When this fancy occurred, I started from my recumbent posture. A voice was actually at my ears, and a living form before my eyes; a lady stood contemplating me, with a half-serene smile on her lips; and as I moved she would have fallen to the ground, had I not sprung up and caught her in my arms. I laid her softly down on the *fauteuil*. It was the morning twilight. The silence was profound. The boundaries of the room were still slim and indistinct. Is it any wonder that I was in some considerable degree of perplexity as to whether I was not still in the land of dreams?

"Madam," said I, "if you are a vision it is of no consequence; but if not, I want particularly to get out."

"Offer no injury," she replied in a tremulous voice, "and no one will molest you. Take what you have come for, and begone."

That is sooner said than done. The doors and window below are locked and bolted; and beneath those of this room the area is deep, and the spikes sharp. I assure you I have been in very considerable perplexity the whole of last night;" and, drawing a chair, I sat down in front of her. Whether it was owing to this action, or to my complaining voice, or to the mere fact of her finding herself tete-a-tete with a housebreaker, I can not tell; but the lady broke out into a low, hysterical laugh.

"How did you break in?" said she.

"I did not break; it is far from being my character, I assure you. But the area-window was open, and so I thought I would go in."

"You were attracted by the plate! Take it for heaven's sake, thou desperate man, and go away!"

"I did take some of it, but with no evil intention—only by way of amusement. Here it is;" and, going to the sofa, I drew off the cover and showed her the plate.

"You have been generous," said she, her voice getting quiverous again; "for the whole must have been in your power. I will let you out so softly that none will know. Put up in your pockets what you have risked so much to possess, and follow me.."

"I will follow you with pleasure," said I, "were it all the world over;" for the increasing light showed me so lovely a creature as the morning sun ever shone upon; "but as for these, I never stole anything before, and, please Heaven, I never will again!"

"Surely, you are a most extraordinary person," said the young lady, suddenly, for the light seemed to have made a revelation to her likewise; "you neither look nor talk like a robber."

"Nor am I. I am not even a robber—I am nothing; and have not property in the world to the value of these articles of plate!"

"Then, if you are not a robber, why are you here? why creep in at the area-window, appropriate other people's spoons, and get locked up all night in their house?"

"For no other reason than that I was in a hurry. I had come down from Barcelona, and was going into my guardian's, next door, when your unfortunate area-window caught my eye, with the plate on the table inside. In an instant, I was over the rails and in through the window like a harlequin, with the intention of giving the family a pleasing surprise, and my old mistress, sister Laura, a great moral lesson on the impropriety of her leaving her plate in so careless a way."

"Then you are Gerald, my dear Laura's cousin, so lonelingly expected—so beloved by them all—so"——Here the young lady blushed celestial rosy red, and cast down her eyes. What these two girls could have been saying to each other about me, I never found out; but there was a secret, I will go to death upon it.

She let me out so quickly that neither her father nor the servants ever knew a syllable about the matter. The Governor swept down another ash with another gaffaw; mamma bestowed upon me another blessing, and Laura was so rejoiced, that she gave me another hearty kiss, and forgot to give me another lecture. My next four years were spent to more purpose than the last. Being less in a hurry, I took time to build upon flourishing business in partnership with Laura's husband. As for the baronet's daughter—for we must get every body into the concluding tableau—why, there she is—that lady cutting bread and butter for the children, with as matronly an air as Werter's Charlotte: she is my wife; and we laugh to this day at the oddity of the first interview which led to so happy a *denouement*.

"MODEL DWELLINGS FOR THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES."—Large four story edifices, styled as above, have lately been erected in New York city. In front they resemble substantial private houses. One block in 37th street, consisting of two distinct buildings, each 25 feet front by 100 feet deep, is highly spoken of by the Tribune, being represented as constructed in the most thorough manner. Each consists of twenty suites of apartments, each suite comprising a parlor, with an alcove for a bed, a bed-room, a kitchen, a pantry and a coal bin. The rooms are airy, lighted with gas, etc. The plan seems requisite for New York, where room is scanty and rents exceedingly high.

From an article in Putnam's Monthly, entitled "The Best Society," we take the following:

MRS. POTIPHAR'S BALL.—We went to the brilliant ball. There was too much of every thing. Too much light, and eating, and drinking, and dancing, and flirting, and dressing, and feigning, and snirking, and much too many people. Good taste insists first upon fitness. But why had Mrs. Potiphar given this ball? We inquired industriously, and learned it was because she did not give one last year. Is it then essential to do this thing biennially? inquired we with some trepidation. "Certainly," was the reply, "or society will forget you." Every body was unhappy at Mrs. Potiphar's, save a few girls and boys, who danced violently all the evening. Those who did not dance walked up and down the rooms as well as they could, squeezing by non-dancing ladies, causing them to swear in their hearts as the brusque broadcloth carried away the light outworks of gimze and gossamer. The dowagers, ranged in solid phalanx, occupied all the chairs and sofas against the wall, and fanned themselves until supper time, looking at each other's diamonds, and criticising the toilets of the younger ladies, each narrowly watching her peculiar Polly Jane, that she did not betray too much interest for any man who was not of a certain fortune. It is the cold, vulgar truth, Madam, nor are we in the slightest degree exaggerating. Elderly gentlemen, twisting single gloves in a very wretched manner, came up and bowed to the dowagers, and snirked, and said it was a very pleasant party, and a handsome house, and then clutched their hands behind them and walked miserably away, looking as affable as possible. And the dowagers made a little fun of the elderly gentlemen among themselves as they walked away.

Then came the younger non-dancing men—a class of the community who wear black cravats and waistcoats, and thrust their thumbs and forefingers in their waistcoat pockets, and are called "talking men." Some of them are literary, and affect the philosopher; have, perhaps, written a book or two, and are a small species of lion to very young ladies. Some of the *blase* kind; men who affect the extremest elegance, and are reputed "so aristocratic," and who care for nothing in particular, but wish they had not been born gentlemen, in which case they might have escaped ennui. These gentlemen stand with hat in hand, and coats and trowsers most unexceptionable. They are the "so gentlemanly" persons, of whom one hears a great deal, but which seems to mean nothing but cleanliness. Vivian Grey and Pelham are the models of their ambition, and they succeed in being Pendennises. They enjoy the reputation of being "very clever," and "very talented fellows," "smart chaps," etc., but refrain from proving what is so ungeneously conceded. They are often men of a certain cultivation. They have traveled, many of them, spending a year or two in Paris, and a month or two in the rest of Europe. Consequently they endure society at home with a smile and shrug, and a graceful supercilliousness, which is very engaging. They prefer to hover about the ladies who did not come out this season, but are a little used to the world, with whom they are upon the most friendly terms, and who criticise together very freely all the great events in the great world of fashion.

These elegant Pendennises we saw at Mrs. Potiphar's, but not without a sadness which can hardly be explained. They had been boys once, all of them, fresh and frank-hearted, and full of a noble ambition. They had read and pondered the histories of great men; how they resolved, and struggled, and achieved. In the pure portraiture of genius they had loved and honored noble women, and each young heart was sworn to truth and the service of beauty. These boyish instincts clung to whatever was lovely, and rejected the specious snare, however graceful and elegant. They sailed new knights upon that old and endless crusade against hypocrisy and the devil, and they were lost in the luxury of Corinth, nor longer seek the difficult shores beyond. A present smile was worth a future laurel. The ease of the moment was worth immortal tranquility. They renounced the eternworship of the unknown God, and acknowledged the deities of Athens. But the seal of their shame is their own smile at their early dreams. Youths, whose younger days were fervid with the resolution to strike and win, are content to eat and drink and sleep well; to go to the opera and to the ball; to be known as "gentlemanly," and "aristocratic," and "elegant;" and to cherish luxurious and enervating indolence. The end of such men is evident enough from the beginning. They are snuffed out by a "great match," and become an appendage to a rich woman; or they dwindle off into old roues, men of the world in sad earnest, and not with elegant affectation, blaze; and ne they begun Arthur Pendennises, so they end in the Major. But, believe it, that old fossil heart is wrung sometimes by a mortal pang, as it remembers those squandered opportunities and that lost life.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS ON THE HONDURAS QUESTION.—Mr. Mason, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, in the United States Senate, has made a report on the Central American question. The report argues against the right of Great Britain, under the treaty, to extend the limits of her settlements in Honduras. It says that what is now the extent of claim or pretension on the part of Great Britain, either in regard to the territory or dominion on the Gulf of Honduras, the committee have been unable satisfactorily to ascertain. In the unsettled condition of the country, pending hostilities between Spain and the colonies, it is very manifest that, whether with or without the sanction of the British Government, the settlers there pushed their occupancy far beyond the southern limits assigned to them by treaty, and it now appears that a right is asserted to maintain such occupancy, as it stood in 1821, when the colonies were dismembered from Spain. These are questions properly belonging to the respective powers, who claim on the one hand or contest on the other—that is to say, of Great Britain and the Spanish Republics. But the extension of dominion is of a different character, and it is one in the disposition of which this Government can never be indifferent. Whether it shall ultimately be determined that the English settlements in the Honduras are in Mexico or Guatemala, the question remains the same as regards the United States; and as connected with this inquiry, the committee have deemed it incumbent to express an opinion as to the character of the tenure by which these settlements are enjoyed by British subjects.

The report proceeds to say that the anomalous character of these English settlements is well illustrated by the legislation of Great Britain concerning them, and alludes to certain statutes herein it is clearly admitted that they are not within the dominion of Great Britain, it having been necessary to provide by special legislation for the punishment of crimes committed there by British subjects. The report quotes the law of third George in 1817, and says:

"But this act could not be carried into effect at the Belize, because it was found that there was no island there in the dominion of his Majesty, nor dependation, colony, dominion, fort or factory to which the King's commission could be directed, and of course it was found necessary, by an amendatory act, passed in 1819, to substitute a special tribunal, created thereby at Belize, for the trial of offences, the same being rendered necessary, as recited in the act, because of the great delay and difficulty of removing offenders in Honduras for trial to England, or to any of his Majesty's islands, plantations, colonies, forts, or factories, such crimes do oftentimes escape punishment." These statutes clearly showing that as late as the year 1819, the Parliament of England did not claim or recognize the British settlement at Belize as being within the dominion of Great Britain; and, secondly, that England had no established authority there, even of the grade of plantation, fort or factory."

The report then goes on to give the opinion of the committee, as follows:

"On the whole, the committee therefore report as their opinion to the Senate: That the Islands of Roaton, Bonacca, Utilla, Barbant, Helena, and Morat, in and near the Bay of Honduras, constitute part of the territory of the republic of Honduras, and therefore form a part of Central America, and, in consequence, that any occupation or colonization of those islands by Great Britain would be a violation of the treaty of the 19th of April, 1850. The committee, from the information before them, entertain a decided opinion that the British settlements at Belize, as defined by the treaties with Spain, lie within the territory of the republic at Guatemala, and so equally constitute a part of Central America. Should such be the fact, whilst the committee are not prepared to say that the engagements of the treaty of 1850 would require that those settlements shall be abandoned and discontinued on the part Great Britain, yet this Government would have just cause of complaint against any extension of the limits of these settlements beyond those prescribed by Spain, or as further allowed by the republics where they may be found; and that in any manner to enlarge or change the character of these settlements by any mode of jurisdiction, would be in violation of said treaty."

THE SILVER COINAGE.—The House of Representatives having passed the bill which passed the Senate at the last session, amendatory of the existing laws regulating the coinage of half dollar, quarter dollar, dime and half dime and providing for the coinage of three dollar gold pieces. Without amendment it requires only the signature of the President to become a law. As the subject possesses general interest, we now insert the provisions of the bill at length, as follows:

Sec 1. That from and after the first day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, the weight of the half dollar or piece of fifty cents, shall be one hundred and ninety-two grains, and the quarter dollar, dime, and half dime, shall be respectively, one-half, one-fifth, and one-tenth of the weight of said half dollar.

Sec. 2. That the silver coins issued in conformity with the above section, shall be legal tenders in payment of debts for all sums not exceeding five dollars.

Sec. 3. That in order to procure bullion for the requisite coinage of the subdivisions of the dollar authorised by this act, the Treasurer of the Mint shall, with the approval of the Director, purchase such bullion with the bullion fund of the mint. He shall charge himself with the gain arising from the coinage of such bullion into coins of a nominal value exceeding the intrinsic value thereof, and shall be credited with the difference between such intrinsic value and the price paid for said bullion, and with the expense of distributing said coins as hereinafter provided. The balances to his credit, or the profit of said coinage, shall be, from time to time, on a warrant of the Director of the mint, transferred to the account of the Treasury of the United States.

Sec 4. That such coins shall be paid out at the mint in exchange for gold coins at par, in sums not less than one hundred dollars; and it shall be lawful, also, to transmit parcels of the same from time to time to the assistant treasurers, depositaries, and other officers of the United States, under general regulations, proposed by the Director of the Mint, and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury; provided, however, that the amount coined into quarter dollars, dimes and half dimes, shall be regulated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 5. That no deposits for coinage into the half dollar, quarter dollar, dime, and half dime shall thereafter be received, other than those made by the Treasurer of the Mint as herein authorized, and upon account of the United States.

Sec. 6. That at the option of the depositor, gold or silver may be cast into bars or ingots of either pure metal or of standard fineness, as the owner may prefer, with a stamp upon the same, designating its weight and fineness, but no piece, of either gold or silver, shall be cast into bars or ingots of a less weight than ten ounces, except pieces of one ounce, of two ounces, of three ounces, and of five ounces, all of which pieces of less weight than ten ounces shall be of the standard fineness, with their weight and fineness stamped upon them; but in cases when the gold and silver deposited be coined or cast into bars or ingots, there shall be a charge to the depositor, in addition to the charge now made for refining or parting the metals, of one half of one per cent. The money arising from this charge of one-half per cent, shall be charged in the Treasurer of the Mint, and from time to time, on warrant of the Director of the Mint, shall be transferred into the Treasury of the United States; provided, however, that nothing contained in this section shall be considered as applying to the half dollar, the quarter dollar, the dime and half dime.

Sec. 7. That from time to time there shall be struck and coined at the Mint of the United States, and the branches thereof, conformably in all respect to law, and conformably in all respects to the standard of gold coin now established by law, a coin of gold of the value of three dollars, or units, and all the provisions of an act entitled "An act to authorize the coinage of gold dollars and double eagles," approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, shall be applied to the coin herein authorized, so far as the same may be applicable; but the devices and image of the three dollar piece shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 8. That this act shall be in force from and after the first day of June next.

THE CHOLERA.—This disease, which preceded the cholera in 1832, and which since is supposed by some to be a herald of the cholera, is now prevailing extensive in Paris and London. A Paris letter, (January 24,) to the New York Journal of Commerce, says:

"It over the epithet dismal could be applied to the weather, it was never more so than that of our last week or month. The Medical Gazette informs us that, in London, every third or fourth person has the *grippe*, and that in our capital there is scarcely a dwelling without a patient.

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☞ The next regular session of five months will commence the 1st day of MARCH. Pupils, however, will be received at any time, and will be charged only from the time they enter.

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A commodious and splendid brick edifice has just been completed—ninety-seven by forty-seven feet, three stories—which for stability, convenience of arrangement, and for number, size and comfort of private and school rooms, is not surpassed by any similar one in the country. The Principal resides in the building, and with his lady and competent female assistance, superintends the Boarding Department. A lady will reside in the Seminary, who faithfully discharges the duties of Matron, Nurse and Governess, so that at all times, pupils will find the comforts, kindness and attentions of home. The Principal, with the aid of female teachers, who also live in the Seminary, diligently guard and form their morals, manners and habits of the pupils. Being under his charge at all times, they are constantly exercised under a wholesome system of regulations, requiring neatness, order, punctuality, economy and regularity, calculated to give a safe and vigorous development to character. The appliances of home and family are thus secured by this arrangement, but perpetuated and strengthened.

The ensuing scholastic year will commence on Thursday the 23d of September, 1852. Pupils can enter at any time during the year, chargeable from the time of entrance. No deduction will be made but by special arrangement with the Principal.

Boarders study at night under a teacher. They are required to retire by o'clock at night, and rise early in the morning at a given signal, and to take frequent and wholesome exercise.

Private rooms are large, conveniently and comfortably furnished. Pupils are required to keep their wardrobes and private apartments in neatness and order. A proper officer weekly takes charge of their clothing, inspects its condition, and every Saturday morning instructs them in plain sewing and necessary repairs of clothing. Every article of clothing must be marked with the owner's name.

Bi-monthly reports are sent to patrons, which are a faithful showing of the scholarship and deportment of pupils.

Pupils are not allowed to attend parties, balls, dancing classes, or any amusement calculated to interfere with their studies.

Visitors are not received by pupils except with suitable introduction to the Principal from patrons.

The Principal must have certain information respecting every correspondent. Pupils are required to attend Church and Sunday School on Sabbath.

No accounts will be opened in Marion but with the

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VOLUME III. NUMBER 5. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1853. WHOLE NUMBER, 109.

HEAVEN.

[Selected by the Rev. A. M. Box, from the "Sainted Dead" by Harbaugh.]

We speak of the realms of the blest,
That country so bright and so fair!
And oft are its glories confessed,
But what must it be to be there!

We speak of its pathways of gold,
Its walks decked with jewels so rare,
Its wonders and pleasures untold,
But what must it be to be there!

We speak of its freedom from sin,
From sorrow, temptation, and care;
From trials, without and within,
But what must it be to be there!

We speak of its service of love,
The robes which the glorified wear,
The church of the first born above,
But what must it be to be there!

Thou Lord, 'midst sorrow and woe,
For heaven my spirit prepare!
And shortly I also shall know,
And feel, *what it is to be there!*

[For N. O. Christian Advocate.]

BISHOP GREEN ON THE IVES CASE.

The last Church Herald contains an apologetic explanation of the causes of the perversion to Papacy of this ex-Bishop, from the pen of the Right Rev. W. M. Green, D. D., Bishop of the (Episcopal) Diocese of Mississippi.

We hardly know what to make of the letter; it takes us by surprise. It does so because of its singular and striking discrepancies. Bishop Green seems to be taken by surprise himself at the change of Bishop Ives' church relations; and, I suppose the case so, as Bishop Otey had stamped the mere rumor as utterly false in the secular journals of Tennessee. But why surprised? Was not Bishop Green known that Ives was a heart a Romanist for several years? And why should any High Churchman wonder at his brethren for carrying out the Popish views that now characterize that party, or sect, in the Episcopal Church, and adhering to Rome! No Low Churchman, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, or out-side observer, is taken by surprise. Consistency will force men into strange extremes; and if any body, Bishop or layman, feels astonished at Bishop Ives, and the hundreds of English Episcopal Clergymen, whom consistency has carried to Rome, they must be greatly behind the times, or to say the least, be very easily astonished. For ourselves we are not surprised, but if this is not the droppings before a plentiful shower, we shall be. If all the inflated and preposterous pretensions of the Episcopal Church, (the least numerous of all denominations that have a national extension,) and her impertinent imitations of the over-lordings, self-importance, and exclusiveness of her *holy* Mother, do not lead her back into the Old Lady's lap, why, then, may we expect that effect will no longer follow cause. But I am neglecting the Bishop's letter.

The design of the letter, evidently, is to parry the blow the change of Ives's church relations is calculated to strike. "Bishop Green, however, wishes it distinctly understood that he admits Ives's right to do as he has done, and he "will have nothing to do" "with the unkind and unreasonable practice" of some who, in such cases, would "rend him without mercy." But, then, lest the flight of a chief shepherd should draw along any portion of the flock, or open the eyes of the spectators who watch with some solicitude these Rome-antic proceedings, he, notwithstanding the loving protestations of his introduction, soon lets you know that Ives was no great things, and never was. Indeed, the first thought that occurred to me after reading it was, that the letter was a real torpedo—a hot and ragged thunder-belt, done up in a lamb's skie, whose wool was soft as cider down.

He begins with an extract from "a pious and intelligent layman," a North Carolinian, as follows:

"To-day's mail (Jan. 28,) brings us intelligence from Italy that Bishop Ives has formally abjured Protestantism. This has been expected for some time, and the result proves that the Bishop has either been playing the Jesuit and the ——, or that he is a deranged man. I have charity enough to believe that his mind has been affected for some years. If it were not so he would not, within the last ninety days, have drawn from his diocese six months' salary in advance, to defray the expense of his trip to Europe."

The author of the above extract has "charity enough to believe that his mind has been affected;" wonderful stretch of charity to be sure! But if his *charity* was so voluminous as to cover the Bishop's crimes with a mantle of derangement, why did not his spleen and vindictiveness cool themselves in that holy virtue "enough" to leave out "the Jesuit and the ——," a concealed weapon, honed for the fat of the fifth rib?

Bishop Green takes his cue from the letter; the extract is its key note. "The unsettled condition of Bishop Ives's intellect, or rather his moral judgement, has been a growing source of pain," etc. It is clearly his opinion that Ives is not mentally, but morally deranged—deranged in his "moral judgment," by which, of course, he means his conscience. Well, if there is any meaning in words, he gives us to understand that the ex-Bishop is, and long has been a *corrupt* man. And this appears, from the letter, to have long been the opinion of his diocese. For, had his intellect been shaken humanity, and the ordinary dictates of common prudence, would have required that like "the Osaerdonks, he should have been superceded, or at the least had an assistant appointed to relieve the menaced Lemon of its incessant bile.

But no, when these things were "on more than one occasion" hinted at, the bold champion of Puseyism would come forward and blanch the "moral judgment," confess that he had gone too far, and by "earnest entreaties, and repeated recantations," prove that wherever the "moral judgment" might be, the intellect was sound enough. Bishop Green shows no inclination to adopt the notion of mental insanity, in whole or in part, for he says he will "pray that the erroneous creed which he (Ives) has chosen, may not prevent him from making his calling and election sure against the last day."

Now, surely, the good Bishop of Mississippi does not believe God will hold an insane man responsible for the sort of creed, erroneous or orthodox, he may, in the tumultuous obnlitions of a bewildered reason, choose? Not he. He does not thus vainly pray. But he prays that the corrupt conscience, which has thrown him into "the spiritual dangers which now surround him," may be washed and purified "against the last day." It is true the author says he has not "regarded him as a responsible man" for some years past, though his *choosing* an "erroneous creed," seems to show so much method in his madness, and the proclivities for that choice dating back just about as far as the period of his dawning irresponsibleness, have wrung from the mortified pretender to prelatical preeminence, and priestly exclusiveness, a sad exhibition of chagrin, and an endeavor to hide from the public eye the Romeward tendencies of the High Church party in the Episcopal Church.

Or, if he really supposed Ives's reason impaired, why should he pursue him with such bitter and burning words as these: "As to the probable effect of the apostacy of Bishop Ives upon the diocese which he has so insulted and deserted." Insulted—deserted! A man smitten of God, not "regarded as responsible," guilty of insult and desertion! I have seen a husband, in a fit of derangement, deny, disown, and desert his wife, but she did not charge him with "insult," nor accuse him of "desertion," but was compassionate and tender, and felt that returning reason would prove he loved and honored her as his wife. But poor Ives has been in a "high state of nervous excitement" about religious matters, and has got his "moral judgment" deranged; and he is held up before the world as guilty of "insult and desertion." Besides, Bishop Green tells us that in passing through Bishop Ives's diocese, in North Carolina, recently, he "was grieved at heart to see the general disaffection of the diocese towards their Bishop on account of his many inconsistencies of conduct. All confidence was gone, and the wish was openly expressed that he would resign, and thus open the way for the return of that soundness in the faith, and that mutual love," etc.

Now, if that is a fair exhibition of High Church hospitality and Christian kindness, or to say the least, of North Carolina humanity, why, then, from all such people "good Lord deliver us."

Poor Bishop Ives is not deemed "a responsible man;" has been suffering under "a high state of nervous excitement;" his mind has been "singularly affected," and when he needs in his grey old age, and "many infirmities," the tender care, Christian forbearance, gentleness, and brotherly love and sympathy, of those he has so long served in "word and doctrine"—when the hand of God is upon him, and derangement usurps the throne of reason—when more than at any other period in his life, he needs the affection of the Church, we find only a "general disaffection of the diocese toward their Bishop—all confidence gone." Well, if ever we get insane, may Heaven save us from a residence in, or a visit to the State, where its "living apostle," and the only Bishop of *the* Church has met with such evidences of unfeelingness and inhumanity.

It is true, no doubt, that Bishop Ives has been petting a favorite idea about "Church unity," but if that be evidence of insanity, and madam rumor be not more false than false can be, then the highly distinguished Diocesan of Mississippi, need not wonder if at no very remote period he should find himself catalogued among those who are characterized by a "nervous excitement," and a mind "singularly affected." But is it strange that a man, who for several years past has been so home-sick as to earn the rebukes of his brethren for showing himself unweaned, should, in a paroxysm of adolescent love, fly to his mother's bosom the moment he got out of the nursery? He doubtless tried the recipe of the Puseyite, over the waters, that we must "forget our Mother;" but as the "course of true love never did run smooth," he found it more difficult, the more he tried, till at last, like a famishing child that seizes its nurses thumb, and tries to draw life and nourishment therefrom, you see Bishop Ives prostrate at the feet of the Pope, with his big toe in his mouth, and sobbing, like a long lost child, that weeps for joy at having found his mama.

Well, now that he has gone, the way is open for the return of "soundness in the faith." What a state of things! Orthodoxy absolutely fled from the presence of the poor crazy Bishop! Well, if it produces the same effect on Rome, we may hope to see her heresies, like the Spirits of Legion, soon betake themselves to the depths of the sea. But there is ground of fear, it would seem, lest this epidemic derangement that would not let "soundness of faith" stay there, may not not let it return home so soon after all. But we shall see what we shall see. Thus far it is the first time I ever heard of a single case of clerical insanity producing so remarkable a result as to drive orthodoxy and "mutual love" out of a great and intelligent State. We have heard of a minister who, after preaching several years, found out that himself had never been converted, born of the Spirit of God, and it so awakened him that for a while some thought him "insane"—deranged. But it was remorse and repentance, and when he sought the Lord with a broken heart, he found himself restored to his right mind, more sane than ever before. And it would not much surprise us if with the absurdities of Puseyism, baptismal regeneration, confession and sacramental grace, the Bishop had lost sight of the blood of Christ, which alone can cleanse us from sin, and under powerful awakenings, a sense of guilt, remorse, and unpardoned transgression, he had betrayed what is sometimes scornfully termed "animal excitement," and aroused the suspicion of insanity among his unconverted priests and parishioners. However, it may be that as the legal fraternity, for several years past, has so successfully hamboozled courts and juries with the doctrine of "insanity," and "derangement," the Church intend to take their share of the spoils in order to account for the constant perversions to the bosom of the "Mother of Harlots." If so, we shall soon hear of the "singularly affected" mind, or "moral judgment" of the Bishops of London and Exeter, Dr. Pusey and Bishop Doane, and some of his associates, and many others. But after all the good old truth still stands, "ye shall know a tree by its fruits." We have read, somewhere, the words following: "Pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall;" and if it ever was, or will be shown to be God's word, and applicable to men, as we believe it is, it meets a most striking illustration in the Heaven-speaking rebukes with which the pride, pretension, exclusiveness, and haughtiness of the Episcopal Church has been, and is being visited.

The names of several of her most eminent and pompous Bishops have become bye-words and synonyms for lewdness and intemperance, and others bid fair to swell the catalogue very soon with the equivalents of Jesuitry and "moral" insanity. The lesson—at least one lesson we hope that Church may learn, viz: that she has enough to do to take care of herself—take care of her "singularly affected" children and fathers, and let other Christian denominations alone. Instead of preaching, writing, and sneering, about Presbyterian "Societies," Methodist "Societies," "Lay Preachers," "want of authority," "true administrators," "unordained usurpers of the office of the Ministry," and other like endeavors to throw odium upon the most honored and most useful branches of Christ's Church, where He delights to dwell and display the verity of his promise of being with his ministers always, let them attend to their own "deranged" and deplorable affairs, and see to it that they "give no offence" to the "little flock" of the Lord Jesus.

Since penning the above, Bishop Ives's letter of resignation has come to hand, and it shows the whole working of his mind, and proves that it was Puseyism that tormented him. He was trying to reconcile the claims and pretensions of High Church Episcopacy with the admitted rights, powers, and privileges of Romanism. The Bishop discovered that according to the dictum of the Episcopal Church, she was herself a schismatic "Society;" that he was no Bishop—not even a preacher of right; nay, more, that he was not a member of a Christian church. And I have come to the conclusion that Puseyism is a "derangement" of the "moral judgment," *per se*, and will produce sooner or later the same effects on all its miserable and unfortunate victims.

Look, for instance, at the fact that the editors of those four rabid Roman Catholic periodicals, the Catholic Herald, the Shepherd of the Valley, the Pittsburg Catholic, and the Freeman's Journal, were once connected with the Protestant Episcopal Church of this country.

A MISSISSIPPIAN.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Composition of the British Ministry—Deficient in stern Protestant Element—Cause of Alarm—Endowment of the Priesthood—Maynooth—Papal Power on the Continent—A Prince in Search of a Wife—British Annexation—New Persecutions in Italy—Finale of the Achilli and Newman Case—A Pardon in Piedmont.

LONDON, February 3, 1853.

As to home politics, and Wesleyan intelligence, the past month has been singularly barren of interest. The Aberdeen-Russell Cabinet are, it is to be presumed, incubating over their measures. Meantime, however, this process goes on in silence, and no sound or token reveals what are likely to be forms which their legislative schemes, when fully hatched and fledged, will take.

The Earl of Clarendon, it seems, is in a few weeks to take the office of Secretary for Foreign Affairs, which, since the formation of the Cabinet, Lord John Russell has provisionally held. Lord John will then be a member of the Cabinet without the special cares of office, and leader for the Government in the House of Commons. The Earl of Clarendon, some twenty years ago, as the Honorable, or Right Honorable George Villers, discharged with great ability the functions of Ambassador, at the Court of Spain, in connection with the Whig Ministry. He has since been constantly in high office when the Whig Ministry has been in power, and, as is well known, during their last tenure of office occupied with singular ability and success the very difficult post of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. From the antecedents, therefore, of this nobleman, whose talents are universally acknowledged, it may be presumed that he is eminently competent for the office which he is about to fill. It is, however, well understood that, though a man of honor and integrity, he is a mere politician. It will not be expected that he should be guided in his administration by the highest principles of right—the dictates of Scriptural religion—which are also the truest and surest guides in regard to real expediency. In one word, Lord Clarendon is understood to be a mere worldly statesman, and if the endowment of Popery should appear to him to be advisable, on grounds of political expediency, no scruples of conscience are likely to restrain him. On similar principles of lax expediency we may expect our foreign affairs to be conducted. Yet the Earl of Clarendon is not the man dishonorably to truckle, or suffer the national political interests of Britain to be infringed.

My foregoing remarks have suggested that which is likely to be the great political danger and difficulty of the present Cabinet—the question of Popery. They have taken into office some of the leading and most violent members of what was called the Irish Brigade, or the Pope's Brass Band; and these men, in accepting the bait offered, have broken all their engagements, and forgotten all their boasts. This transaction honest men of all parties cannot but feel to be almost equally discreditable to the Cabinet which offered and to those who have accepted office. Men, whose language had been violent even to sedition, and whose aim had been to trample upon the Protestantism of the Empire, should never have been invited to take office by a Ministry careful of its character. For a Conservative Ministry, however liberal, to do this was also glaringly inconsistent: and, although to silence these men in such a way may be a present convenience, it must ultimately be an injury, and speedily prove a source of weakness to the party which has done it. In Ireland the names of the traitors, as they are called, who have been bribed to join the Ministry, are loaded with execrations. Nor are the Ministry the better liked at all by the disloyal party for this transaction, while the loyal party have felt themselves wronged and insulted by it. Surely, the late leaders of a violent and disloyal faction, were not the men to be preferred to all others as the legal advisers and agents of the Crown in Ireland. It is to be hoped the late Lord Lieutenant, the Earl of Clarendon, had no share in this business.

Here, then, we have a Ministry in which Lord Aberdeen, Mr. Gladstone, and Sir James Graham, three of the ablest of its members, are notoriously, as to the matter of Popery, and its political influence, or social development and progress, either theoretical and practical indifferentists, or, as is generally believed in the case of one of the three, disposed rather to favor than to disfavor Popery. It will not be forgotten that Mr. Gladstone has publicly slurred Protestantism, as a merely negative form of religious belief. And all three of these statesmen, as I stated in my last, opposed themselves twenty months ago to the almost unanimous feeling of the country, and to the immense majority of their co-Senators, in the matter of Lord John Russell's Ecclesiastical Titles Bill. They have always supported the Maynooth grant, and will assuredly oppose all the weight of their influence to any proposed inquiry into the condition and influence of that mischievous Popish college. Lord Palmerston, again, is in all such matters a mere liberal and patriotic politicinn—guided, not by religious feelings, but by considerations of national expediency. Lord John Russell, it is true, is from historical research, and religious conviction, decidedly anti-Popish. But what can he do against such counter-influence, especially now that the Ministry has admitted the representatives of the Popish Band to high and confidential office? Sir W. Molesworth, again, is a mere secularist; and others of the Ministry are anything-arians, or nothing-arians, whichever you please to call them.

I should not be at all surprised if the present Cabinet should, not perhaps this session, feel their way towards proposing an endowment of the Irish priesthood. The grant to Maynooth will certainly be kept up, if it is not increased; and it is probable that the project of instituting diplomatic relations with Rome, which the Earl of Aberdeen entertained when last in office, and to which a large proportion of the Cabinet have committed themselves, will be renewed, in a year or two at any rate, should the present Ministry continue in office.

In other respects I have great confidence in this Ministry. As political economists, and financiers, never was there so able a Ministry. In the matter of Parliamentary reform they are likely to be, at the same time, liberal and conservative, bold and cautious, progressive and safe. As Parliamentary debaters, expositors of principles or policy, for weight and ability, they surpass all parallel. Never did any Cabinet possess such an array of and combination of statesman-like intellect, brilliant Parliamentary talent, and official experience. And the coalition of different parties is not only perfectly honorable, but highly creditable, to those who have coalesced, except so for as regards the Irish section. Let it be remembered that the objection to the Irish section is not that they are Roman Catholics, but that they have proved themselves to be bigoted and rabid Papists, and disloyal factionaries. There are Roman Catholic lawyers and gentlemen, in Ireland, very competent for office, who are as loyal as any British Protestant can be. I am as little of an alarmist, especially about Popery, as any one can well be. Yet, certainly, the tendency of Popish politics on the Continent is not such as to permit one to forget the ancient and unchanging character of Popery, or to prevent a feeling of shuddering fear at the thought of even the remotest possibility of its again acquiring predominance in the world. On the Continent, at any rate, it has regained very much of its former ascendancy, being probably as powerful now as it has ever been since the middle of the Sixteenth Century. And, in resuming its ancient power, it has equally resumed its characteristic persecuting rancor and cruelty. Never, even in the darkest ages, did it show more of this than it has lately done—especially in Italy. The case of the Madiai is but a sample of a class of cases which every month is increasing in number. The last case of which we have heard, is that of Mazzinghi, at Genoa, which is now included in the territory of Piedmont. The accused is twenty-five years of age, and a surgeon by profession. The trial took place with closed doors, but it is said that he was charged with having, in company with Captain Pakenham, of the British Navy, preached against the religion of the State, and in praise of Protestantism. He was sentenced to imprisonment for three years, by virtue of the CLXIVth Article of the Penal Code.

But it would seem, in fact, that Piedmont, which has so long, as the Italian citadel of political and religious liberty, bravely sustained a close seige on the part of Rome, Austria and France, which have beleaguered her on every side, has at length been compelled to give way to a pressure so disproportioned to her strength. For I see it is announced in the papers that the Intendant General of Chambery has published a decree prohibiting the introduction into Savoy of the Bible bearing the name of de Saey; and that the Piedmontese Gazette contains an official article calling upon the conductors of journals to abstain from severe reflections upon foreign Governments and their chiefs. This latter announcement indicates, of course, the influence of the despot of France upon the liberty of the press in Piedmont.

As to France, of course the Emperor's last evolution has absorbed universal interest. Finding himself disappointed of a Princess as consort, who might have added security and dignity to his power—and he had negotiated with not a few—the Emperor very prudently made a virtue of necessity, with a proud humility owned himself a *parvenu*—a newcomer—among the Princes of Europe, and declared his determination contentedly to accept that position, and not degrade himself by seeking any longer alliances which "dynastic prejudices" would not permit him to obtain, unless of such a secondary class as rather to injure than aid his position, but to please himself, and follow the dictates of reason, by marrying the woman he loved. This magnanimous manifesto would have been worth more if the Emperor had previously shown himself somewhat less anxious to propitiate, and gain to his own side, "dynastic prejudices." The following summary of the Emperor's disappointments is taken from the Morning Chronicle, one of the best informed and ablest journals in Britain, the organ of the Peelites and Puseyites:

"You are aware," writes the correspondent of the Chronicle, "that for some time past Louis Napoleon has in vain sought to find a lady of the rank of Princess, combining all the qualities desirable in a person to be raised to the preeminent position of Empress of the French. The qualities required are—suitable rank, suitable age, the Catholic religion, and willingness to accept Louis Napoleon as lord and master. The number of Princesses combining the first three of these qualities are very rare—so rare, in fact, that in the whole of Europe they may be limited to half a dozen. But it is the last requirement which has been the principal obstacle to Louis Napoleon's wishes; for as the marriage of Princesses is not a marriage of choice, but of State policy, Sovereigns and Governments are the 'mamas' who have to be consulted, and whose consent is required. The Emperor of the French has accordingly found, wherever he addressed himself, that his has been subjected to the humiliation of having his suit rejected with as little ceremony as if he were an ordinary mortal. Every one has heard of the visit paid by Louis Napoleon to Baden, of the almost official announcement made that the Princess de Wasa, who was the object of that visit, was to be his partner on the Imperial throne; of the subsequent interference of Russia and Austria to prevent the marriage; of the promise of the Czar to find the young lady a suitable husband; and of her final betrothal to Prince Albert, the heir presumptive to the throne of Saxony. But this, though the most notorious, is neither the first nor the last instance in which Louis Napoleon played the part of a rejected suitor. It is well known that unsuccessful overtures were made to the daughter of the Duchess of Braganza, who was considered an eligible choice, as the descendant of Prince Eugene, and consequently in connection of the Benaparte family. Similar overtures were made for the daughter of the King of Sweden, who has the recommendation of being of French extraction, and being a distant relation of his own, through the Clarys. Since then a sister of the King of Spain has been spoken of; and very lately Prince Lucien Murat made a winter journey to Dusseldorf, for no other purpose than that of demanding the hand of a very young Princess, the daughter of the mediatized Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmarigen. But wherever he addressed himself some difficulty was started. The Brazilian Princess was more nearly connected with the Orleans family than with the Bonaparte family; the Swedish Princess was refused to him because the King, her father, was in dread of the anger of his powerful neighbor—the Czar; and her Highness of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen was pronounced by her relations, if not by herself, as 'over young to marry yet.' In short, wherever he turned, Louis Napoleon found that there were obstacles in his way, and it became at length clear to himself, as well as to others, that the great Powers of Europe were determined if possible to prevent him from finding a wife at all. Louis Napoleon has determined to get over the difficulty by a species of *coup d'etat*, which does not appear to have been guarded against by the Northern Powers. He has laid aside all idea of hunting after Princesses, and has determined to raise to the throne a young lady whose principal qualifications for that high rank, are her beauty and the admiration with which she has inspired his Majesty in the course of a personal acquaintance of some months' standing."

Louis Napoleon, however, in his manifesto on the subject of his marriage—which I need not tell you was solemnized at Notre Dame last Sunday—committed one serious imprudence. For him to refer respectfully, and affectionately, to the amiable Josephine, his grandmother, was graceful and sure to be popular, but to refer injuriously to Marie Louise, his Imperial Uncle's second consort, was a gratuitous insult to the Court of Vienna. Besides it is the reverse of true that the Austrian Princess, or her family on her behalf, intrigued to bring about the marriage with Napoleon. Fallen, as at that time, were the fortunes of the House of Hapsburg, they were never reduced to this pass. And there is sufficient evidence that it was only with the greatest reluctance, and with a sense of degradation, that they consented to the alliance of one of their daughters with one whom they feared and hated as their conqueror, and loathed as an upstart Dictator among the thrones of Europe. It is said that this imprudent expression of the Emperor's has embarrassed the diplomatic relations between France and Austria; and even previously to this, the print of Louis Napoleon had been ordered to be removed from the windows of the book and print shops in Vienna, and the editors of journals advised that they would do well to give the Emperor no other name than Louis Napoleon.

As to the internal affairs of France—the extension of Jesuit influence, the more and more vexatious restrictions put upon all forms and manifestations of free religion, the precarious position of our own missionary operations, which subsist only by sufferance—you will no doubt receive full information from your Paris correspondent.

In Birmah we have gained fruitless victories—wasted precious time, lives and treasure—on what principles, or according to what policy, nobody knows. That was a most just and needful war—undertaken because negotiation had proved fruitless, and British merchants and residents were daily and most insolently maltreated and oppressed; but the manner in which it has been conducted is incomprehensible. Instead of marching on the capital, our troops have thrown away their time and every thing else in making an inroad upon a frontier Province of the Empire; and this Province, with a vast and very assailable margin, it has been determined to annex to our immense Indian Empire. It may be doubted whether the gain of Pegu will not turn out a loss. For these results, however, neither the Government at home, nor the Governor General of India, can be held responsible.

Sentence has been at length pronounced in the case of Achilli vs. Newman. The defendant, Newman, is sentenced to a fine £100. This is almost laughable, considering that the trial has cost him £10,000. The severest part of his punishment, however, was the judgment of Mr. Justice Coleridge, preceding the sentence. With tender fidelity the Judge showed Doctor Newman from what he had fallen. Doctor Achilli has gained his suit, yet not vindicated his character. Indeed, it was impossible, opposed to all the force and subtlety of Popery, and having lived nearly all his life in Italy, that he could be in position to do this. X. Y.

P. S. The good news is come from Italy that His Majesty, of Piedmont, has immediately and fully pardoned Mazzinghi, and that a measure will be introduced to do away with the Religious Penal Code.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

FEMALE EDUCATION.

Oak Bowery College—Its Resources in East Alabama—Relative Importance of Female Education—Endowments, etc.

MR. EDITOR: The resources of this institution must form the staple of this number—*in medias res*. They are permanent; railroads and telegraphs can't so much interfere with them as to disturb the advantages of our position. We command the outlet to a country rich in material, and must continue to command it. Look at the map; how can we be cut off from the North and West?

But we have ample material in Chambers county, itself. Its heavy and thrifty Methodist population ought to furnish, and will furnish us, one hundred pupils annually.

Then, what better can Russell county do than send us her daughters? What better the upper part of Macon! What better can Tallapoosa, Benton, Cherokee, Randolph, or Talladega?

If we are faithful to our trust there will, with the help, the partial help of the Alabama Conference and the blessings of Providence, be ample material for us. All we want is just a little of encouragement, and our own people stirred up to this vital interest. I thank God and take courage. There is some movement in this direction; the dry bones begin to rattle. In a late letter from my dear old college friend, Professor S—— of Emory College, Georgia, he asks: "What all this stir about the education of our daughters is to come to?"

I am proud that Eastern Alabama is moving; and I, with all due modesty, claim that Oak Bowery was the first in this harvest-field. Ours was the first movement, and if we go down, let it be inscribed on our monument we fell "martyr to this glorious cause," the right education of the daughters of our Church.

Brother Sasnett thinks it is half alarming that the Church is educating two or three young ladies to one man. Let it be so. A family may get along with a plain, hardy, industrious, uneducated man, to push its fortunes, provided the mother at home is well, thoroughly, piously educated.

Another consideration: the wife oftener elevates and ennobles the husband, than the husband the wife. If either must be advanced more rapidly than the other in social power, let it by all means be the *wife*; virtue has more to gain by it. Educate this generation of girls and it requires no prophet to foretell that the next generation of boys will be educated. Hundreds of millions have been expended in the past history of our own Anglo-Saxon race on the education of man, while thousands, only, have been expended on the education of *woman*. What has been the result? Society has moved with an unbalanced burthen on its shoulders. The progress has been tardy and painful; one wheel of the wagon has been to heavy for the other. Let things now be equalized; this is the prevailing sentiment.

What has all this do with the Oak Bowery Female College? Simply this: It shows that the present phase of society reveals an element of more enlarged and progressive interest in the matter of female education, and that as this development goes forward, Chambers county, itself, ought to support a female college—has the requisite number of pupils—I mean the requisite number of Methodist girls—children of Methodist parents—who must prove false alike to the best interests of their Church, their country, and their children, or give these girls collegiate opportunities.

But what of pecuniary resources? We have money enough to enlarge our houses, supply apparatus—pianos, library, etc.—enough to spare our girls from hard labor that they may be educated, and when it is necessary to board them do so; enough to buy books and stationery, and to pay tuition fees.

Have we an endowment? None, and want none. It is "an obsolete idea"—belongs to dark ages; it is no more necessary to the cause of American educational success and progress, than it is to the success of American agriculture. If half the zeal and capital, which have been expended in vain attempt to endow literary institutions in our state of society, had been expended in the right direction, we should have been a century in advance of our present position. Give us a constituency that shall understand the nature and necessity of education, as a means of happiness and usefulness, and the work is done. Adapt your education to the right ends, and carry it out to the masses; willing hearts and hard hands will take hold of it: make it up in packages to suit the strength of individual wants, and it will soon be borne on broad shoulders, by active steps, to the mountain tops, where your lumbering old fogy wagons can never be driven. All we want is a field to work in. If we cannot sustain ourselves, let us perish, as we shall deserve to do.

What *endowment* had Methodism when she first unfurled the banner of the Cross on the American Continent? What endowment had liberty when she first waked the almost unbroken stillness of these solitudes with her sublime "Declaration of American Independence?" Endowments were the offspring of an age of despotism, of exclusiveness, of darkness, of impotency. They are a part of the machinery by which kings and priests, in the Old World, managed to delude, to degrade, to brutalize the masses for successive centuries. Education became the property of Princes. Mr. Wesley said a young man might learn four times as much in one year, of useful knowledge, as he could acquire in several years, perhaps by a whole course in Oxford. He was an conservative, no fogy, no exclusive. If he were now living, and you should put him on one of your visiting committees, *he would report*. It seems to me the whole, dark, cavernous empire of conservatism, trembles at the very thought of his apparition.

Another element of our resources, is a habit of patient endurance. We "bide our time"—we know ourselves—hope one of these days to have ourselves understood. Our objects are right—our motives right; we war on nobody—feel kindly disposed to all our neighbors. We expect to work—we want to work—'tis our destiny and glory. We hope to succeed—we expect to succeed. Why should we not succeed? We laid the foundation of our enterprise broad and deep; it may not go up as rapidly as Washington's monument, but go up it will. Our hands are weak, but our faith strong. The coral bed grows despite the currents of the sea. We take the lesson; slowly, painfully it may be, but we shall make progress. The Oak Bowery Female College will yet lift herself from the bed of the ocean, and spread far and wide, tossing the verdant beauties of her island fertility high above the tide, a guiding point, a rendezvous, a grace and a glory to the whole continent of Southern Methodism.

In this work we have a *will*—guided, we humbly trust, by the word of God—sanctified by His Spirit—strengthened by the hopes of the Gospel.

Such are our resources, human and divine. They are not likely to fail. Humbly, resolutely, prayerfully, we commit ourselves to their *promise*, and to the prayers of our Zion, content to "deserve" success and despising the—

"Momentary buzz of vain renown."

Respectfully, WM. F. SASNETT.

SUNDAY WORK.—At the meeting of the stockholders of the South Carolina Railroad, recently, the presentation of a memorial from the South Carolina Conference, on the subject of running freight trains on Sunday, led to a protracted and interesting discussion. After which the following resolutions were adopted; the first with no dissenting voice, and the second with only two or three in opposition:

Resolved, That it is expedient that one day in seven should be a day of rest from labor and from business pursuits.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that all Sunday labor on the South Carolina Railroad and its branches should be discontinued, except as regards the carrying of the public mail and other cases of emergency, and that the directors be requested to effect this desirable end as far and as soon as practicable. [S. C. Advocate.

There is a voice of warning in the following to which the young, especially, should give earnest heed. "But one false step, one wrong habit, one corrupt companion, one loose principle, may wreck all your prospects, and all the hopes of those who love you."

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $1 50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, March 5.

A DONATION DIRECTED TO A GOOD CAUSE.

* * * *

"Dear Sir: I am desirous to contribute to God's service something of the treasure he has committed to my charge, and not being in a position to become acquainted with many objects of real charity, I beg of you to bestow the enclosed twenty dollars on poor, and needy, and worthy disciples of Christ, if any such are known to you: if not, please apply it to some good cause that may be blessed and sanctified by the Head of the Church."

The above is a copy of a note (anonymous) we have received the past week enclosing a twenty dollar bank bill. The poor we have always with us and everywhere. There are never wanting poor, and needy, and worthy disciples. But we use the privilege, given us by this unknown Zacheus, to direct his donation elsewhere. There is an object dependant on Christian benevolence, which is just at this time very much in need—*suffering*; and perhaps as its claims are not so well known and sympathized with, as some other objects, it may not stand so fair a chance of being helped: it is truly "a good cause" that may be, and *is*, and *has been* blessed, and sanctified by the Great Head of the Church, for good both to the souls and bodies of men. We mean the publishing and stereotyping of a fine collection of Sunday School Books, now compiled and prepared for the press by the Book Editor of the M. E. Church, South. Dr. Summers calls for donations of $20, $30, $50, $75, and $100, to stereotype such books as Wesleyan Catechisms; A New Sunday School Hymn Book; A Question Book on Genesis; Heart Blossoms and Bible Gleanings, by Mrs. Cross; A Life of Wesley, for Children, and many other suitable books.

Our Church is lamentably deficient in a Sabbath School Literature. We have just none at all—the Visitor excepted. And this at a time when all are feeling and confessing the importance and power of Sabbath Schools. We do not enter a Sabbath School Room without being struck with the want—of what? teachers—pupils?—No: but of books, *suitable* books. We cannot use, wholesale, the books of the American Sunday School Union. Many of them teach doctrine we do not believe in. The Sunday School Library of the M. E. Church, North, is objectionable in many of its volumes, not on account of doctrines, but allusions to our domestic institutions that are not worth being paid for. In the Pittsburg Sabbath School we learn that Uncle Tom's Cabin has been introduced! And out of this mass, some good, some bad, and all suspicious, until searched through, purged and endorsed by a competent editor, we are at present making up our Sunday School Libraries. Sometimes even going outside and introducing miscellaneous books, according to the taste and judgment of the teachers. And teachers are not always competent to this task of selection. Neither have they the time for the critical examination requisite; nor the means of remedy. They must often lose a whole volume that is excellent, but for an objectionable paragraph or two. Moreover, supposing these selections for our Sunday School Libraries safe, and judicious, and sufficiently various—(a thing not to be expected as at present selected) then there would be a sad lack of that uniformity and connectionalism that should obtain in these nurseries of our Church.

A little over two years ago occurred, in our knowledge, a case in point. A large Sabbath School had raised over three hundred dollars to buy them a library. The money was entrusted to the best hands that could be selected for the purchase. A pile or heap of books was purchased—we will not call it a Sunday School Library—a heterogeneous mass of tales, travels, and doctrines: much of it not fit to entertain, much less to educate and mould religious youth. One gentleman took away his son from the Sabbath School, and talked about prosecuting the superintendent. For what? Why John, his son, had brought home a reading book from the Sunday School and, as was the father's custom, he read it. Lo! it was one of Chambers' Series; among other things and persons, Miss Martineau freely figured in its pages. Here were her letters on Southern Slavery, presenting in its most insulting form the worst abuse our enemies have ever published. The school teachers were not a little astonished when John brought back his book with the leaves turned down by his father, and the places marked. They had never read the book. They had dealt out that volume, as they had others, not knowing what was the particular nature of the article. This is not a solitary case. Under the circumstances it must be, and is so, that our Sabbath School Libraries are in a bad fix. We need, and pressingly need, volumes of suitable size and on suitable subjects, every word of which has been carefully read over and been endorsed by an editor appointed by the M. E. Church, South, for that purpose. Such volumes we have now, both original and compiled, ready for the press. The Editor has been busy, and done his part of the work. But these volumes must go through the press, and be put in shape, to supply our destitute Sabbath Schools. Money is needed. The Book Agent is waiting for it. The Conferences have resolved well, and promised to raise money for this object and send it on. We hope each pastor will attend to it immediately. And if our anonymous friend, who sends $20, has any more that he is at a loss to dispose of, we should like to have the responsibility of directing it for him to this "good cause" till its wants are met.

RELIGIOUS BOOKS FOR TEXAS.

Daniel Ayres, Esq., of Galveston, Texas, passed through our city, Thursday last, returning from the North, where he has been to make arrangements for an unofficial Book Depository in Texas. Our Texas friends will be pleased to learn this, and we congratulate them.

Mr. Ayres informs us he will offer for sale at Galveston all the Books of the Methodist Catalogues, North and South. Terms, *cash*. Prices the same as those charged at New York, Louisville, Charleston, or Richmond, with the addition of freight and insurance to Galveston.

We take Mr. Ayres to be the very man for this business, and the facilities offered for circulating our Church publications will doubtless be readily and extensively appreciated and used by those for whom they were intended.

NO PRIDE IN HEAVEN.

None, because the proud cannot enter there. The proud were once cast down from it, into hell. Every one that is proud in heart is an abomination to the Lord. How say some that a certain degree of pride is allowable, proper even? They either call some allowable thing by a wrong name, or else they say wrong. If some degree of pride, then, some degree of covetousness, hatred, envy is allowable, proper even! But that would not bear a statement.

Often and strongly do the Scriptures insist on humility, lowliness of mind, meekness, and commend those of this temper. Much of the providence that rules our lives aims at the promotion of it. Those possessing it are in the way of true exaltation. The proud nobleman who was seeking a religion "fit for a gentleman" may have found it; many have found it and rest complacently therein. The religion that is fit for a sinner, that can exalt a worm into a saint, and a saint to God, lies in quite another direction.

The Family Journal tells a story of the Duchess of Buckingham, noted for her inordinate pride. Alas! what slight cause had she to be troubled, and yet she was much troubled during her last sickness, for she would be obliged to mingle in the society of those in heaven whom she tauntingly termed "the common people." She at length sent for a clergyman, to whom she proposed the question, "whether in heaven some respect would not be had for a woman of such birth and breeding as herself!" When the Rev. gentleman informed her that with God there was no respect of persons, that he was equally the father of the rich and the poor, for they were all the work of his hands, she said with a heavy sigh: "Well, if it be so, this heaven must be, after all, a strange sort of a place!"

CITY CORRESPONDENCE.

Top of St. Patrick's.

"Far from the top of the rocks I see Him, and from the hills I behold Him."

This is a dizzy height—one hundred and eighty feet above the human tide whose currents and counter currents are swooping through the streets and alleys. Here we are above confusion. The rattle of carriages and drays, the hum of thousands of voices, and the bedlamic din of all noises, and all sounds, is nearly hushed. It reaches us only in the subdued murmur of a distant ocean. Within our look not less than one hundred and fifty thousand souls live and move. Far beneath us, in the dusty and thronged streets, we see them hurrying here and there, but we neither hear their tread, nor come in contact with their haste.

The chartered limits of New Orleans are but a small part of the prospect. The city seems to be just beneath you; if you look abroad, you look beyond it. An old resident could identify all the streets, and call them by name. The prominent buildings appear to have gathered at your feet, within a stone's throw, apparently. The Odd Fellows' Hall, that magnificent monument of liberal benevolence, and artistic taste, is so near by you might think of Sam Patch, and leap upon its dome if it were not roofed with glass, and if it were not so far below. I would suggest, that as this dome is the chamber of the fraternity's highest secrets, they have need of sky-curtains as well as sky-lights. The City Hall, from this point, appears to be about half its real dimensions, but it presents a handsome aspect with its white marble front and stately colums. The colonade of the St. Charles Hotel shows to the greatest advantage, and so of the few really fine buildings which ornament various localities. The Churches, those that have steeples, can all be seen without exception. Those that have no steeples are lost and confounded with the brick and mortar mass. Is there not reason in steeples? By them these sacred edifices stand aloof from all secular masonry. They confess the faith and preach the Gospel silently; tell the stranger where to find a sanctuary, who else might inquire for one in vain. Surely, in a large city, your devotional country friends need way-marks and guide posts. The theatres and opera houses hang out their flags; so do the exchanges; and many, very many, are deluded into them, who, if they knew where to go, would swell the number of your congregations. The Churches, then, should have steeples, not simply to show which way the the wind blows, but to guide and invite to the mercy seat. And most of them have. They rise up, all about us, on every hand glittering in the light, and to the street gazer piercing the heavens; but to us, only trying to do so. One versed in steeple-ology might describe them entertainingly; for there is a science here, and philosophy too.

Drawing near the parapet, over which we look with great caution, the well known Church of Dr. Scott meets our view. This is more like the New England than is usual here in the South. It is of no barbarian order of architecture, but plain, spacious, and solid. The steeple shows Northern raising; just such as I have seen lifting its spire amidst the picturesque beauties of a New York village. There is policy and good in such a style. The youthful adventurer, from the land of the Puritans, will shed a tear when he sees it, and the overflowing associations of home, and home prayers, will constrain him to come within the sanctified influence of its pulpit and altar. A careless observer would not fail to remark three distinct species; the architectural names he might be ignorant of, but the denomination he would recognize. The Papal host, more numerous than all the rest, have that ordinary mark of the beast—the Gothic hand with various degrees of distinctness and and purity. The Protestant forces are entirely dissimilar in structure, blending in some instances every other order of architecture, save that appropriated by the Papists. Besides these, there are several which appear to be a cross of both. They look neither decidedly Roman nor Protestant. They seem to blend them both in one, the former usually predominating, sometimes so much so as to absorb and hide the latter. This idiosyncracy in architecture has a parallel and explanation in theology. This mongrel breed of steeples defines the position of the High Church. It has a few dying Protestant affinities, but stronger sympathies for Rome. These steeples are the embodiments of Puseyism, of apostolic succession, and the Church nonsense. Very slight alterations would make both steeples and doctrines harmonize with the mortar and mortality of St. Peter.

Crescent City is rather fanciful. We have a perfect view of the river for miles, and we look in vain for the moon-shaped Levee. The horns are certainly gone—perhaps washed away, or filled up. The Mississippi describes a channel nearly in the shape of the letter S, coming in view above Carrollton, and disappearing below the United States Barracks, and measuring in all a distance of more than fifteen miles. The city proper, with its suburban attachments, occupies about half of this space—the middle of the S.

It is only here that we have a complete view of the harbor. The centre is reserved for steamboats, and the wings are occupied by the shipping. This arrangement gives effect to the scene. The long line of masts bristle along the bank, on either hand, like files of mammoth sodiers carrying arms with fixed bayonets, and their flaunting colors remind you of an army with banners. Between these imposing flanks the thousands of steamers, which bear the commerce of the West, find wharfage. Some are arriving and others departing. The whole extent presents a busy scene. Looking just across the point, where the town of Algiers is situated, we may see a considerable fleet of gallant ships, moving majestically up against the current, with sails all furled and lashed tight, as if in expectation of a storm. These are not spectators, and the spirits of the waves are not yoked to those keels. As they near us, the secret is revealed. A little iron-nerved tow is in their midst, which seems, for aught we can see besides, to bring them along by dint of coughing. Huge lungs those tow-boats have, for we hear their hoarse respirations even here. There is one creeping cozily along-side yonder unbroken bulwark of broad sides. If one were to lurch, in the least, she would be as easily swamped as a nut-shell in a gale. Now, her strong cables and hawsers grapple a staunch three-master, and now her prize swings lazily out into the stream, and with her hand of steel and heart of fire, she leads the proud old copper-bottom sea-ward, which but for her would never ride the billows again. Three steam-ferries ply from different points, between this and the opposite side, and sail-boats and skiffs, innumerable, manned with oyster-men and fishermen, make up the picture.

And, now, about-face! Where are the points of compass! Exactly the reverse of of our geographical instinct. The main course of the river, within the compass of this description, is nearly North; it should be South, so you think, or did think when a school-boy, but it is not. The river, then, as nearly as we can come at the matter, bounds the city on the East, that is where we look for sun-rise. The swamp lies in the rear to the West and North. In this direction the view is wholly different. A low, dismal woods, hung with mossy festoons, defines the improvements of the city in this quarter. Some of the streets have penetrated nearly through to the Lake, but most of them terminate in less than two miles from the Levee where they begin.

Directly in the rear of the position we occupy is the town end of the Shell Road, of much celebrity at home and abroad, and the Canal, which accompanies it all the way to Lake Pontchartrain, distant about six miles. The eye can follow them from the toll-gate to the Firemen's Cemetery, mid-way the distance, and then on almost to the Lake House and Pontchartrain wharf. They look like silver lines drawn out, here and there lost in the swamp, and then appearing again. Beyond, and above all, the blue waves of the Lake are seen filling a narrow space between the tree tops and the horizon, and belting the whole with a dark cerulean zone of wild and transcendant beauty.

Such is a bird's-eye view of the city. Many points of interest we have purposely left unnoticed, which are rich in historical associations. In this suggestive place much might be written to clothe this scanty outline with additional attractions. These will occupy your attention, and claim your courtesy hereafter. This is, as we have thought, a desirable preparation for those who are strangers to New Orleans, but who are acquaintances of this Advocate, and of your quondam rustic correspondent.

WOODSMAN.

CALIFORNIA CORRESPONDENCE.

Weather and Roads—Great Suffering—How a P. E. in California Travels his District—Taken for a Gambler—False Alarm—A Strange Ferryman—A Scientific Ferry—Prayers in the Family—Reflection.

Sonora, January 27, 1853.

Dear Brother McTyeire:

When I bid you adieu in the mountains, in the midst of snow and ice, rain and mud, it was with a very imperfect conception of the duration and extent of the sufferings in California then alluded to. For two months it rained almost incessantly. It seemed, at times, that the fountains of the great deep were broken up. The clouds lowered, and steadily poured their thunderless contents upon us. From the countless peaks of surrounding mountains it accumulated, and came roaring and leaping over crags and cliffs, until the vallies and plains beneath were submerged. Branches and slues became rivers. On the larger streams bridges were washed away, ferries torn loose, fences, and even houses swept off, gardens desolated, and stock drowned. The loss of property in stock, alone, is almost incredible.

Stockton, Sacramento, Marysville, and Nassa, were under water for a time, and if not under, at least deeply in the mud ever since. The people of Sacramento have perhaps been the greatest sufferers of any of the cities, but they not only survive the calamities of fire and flood, which followed each other in rapid succession, but retain that energy characteristic of Californians. To meet present emergencies they have temporarily moved out, about six miles, to a high point of land on the American river, now obtaining some notoriety under the very euphonous soubriquet of "Hoboken," where they are doing a brisk business.

In San Francisco there has been considerable destitution and suffering among the newly arrived;—landing without means, and unable to get employment. But those in the interior, and mining regions, remote from navigation have been the greatest sufferers. Many of these were just in the country, and had not the means to supply themselves with provisions before the severe weather set in. Merchants, and others who had the means, were prevented from doing so by a vainly entertained hope that breadstuffs would soon be cheaper. But they were not only mistaken as to the fall in the price of provisions—the snow became so deep, the roads so bad, the streams so swollen, bridges and fences gone, that provisions could not reach them even on pack mules.

As an instance of the rate of travel, when the roads are good, the stage usually runs from Stockton to Sonora in ten hours, but for weeks during this weather it required three days to carry the mail between the same places on horse-back. Hence the condition of hundreds was deplorable in the extreme. In places flour sold for one dollar per pound, in others for any price the owner might ask; and in others still, it could not be had for love or money. A very melancholy occurrence is related of two men who attempted to relieve their suffering friends, in the Northern mines, by packing flour to them on their backs, but both perished in the cold, and when found had each a sack of flour, fifty pounds, lashed across the shoulders.

It is stated that the high price of provisions, especially flour, arises not from the scarcity of the articls, but from a combination of moneyed speculators, whose avarice has prompted them to unite and control the market, and are thus filling their own coffers by wringing tears from the eyes, and anguish from the hearts, of the widow and orphan, and destitute of the land. If so, no virtuous man will envy them their ill-gotten gains. But enough of this gloomy picture, especially since the rains have ceased, the clouds dispersed, and the sun again shines with all his wonted brightness, imparting life and cheerfulness to all around. Lift up your eyes and look forth upon the thousand hills, scattered all around and thickly covered with a beautiful carpet of green oats, exhibiting all the freshness and beauty of spring itself, and you will conclude that it is April instead of January.

I hope the past may be profitable to all in future; and, yet, that this will be the case, to the extent that might be reasonably expected, is doubtful. Indeed, experience seems to be really of less value here than in other places, so far as my own observation extends—less assurance of hitting the mark by adhering to the old adage: "judge the future by the past," especially in business matters. That there will be no rain in the summer we are confident: that there will be rain in the winter is equally certain, but whether there will be a flood, or only the gentle showers of spring, the future alone will show—the past season being no criterion by which to be governed.

But, Mr. Editor, when I last wrote you, I was in Sonora. Do you feel at all curious to know how I got away from there! The account will be more amusing than edifying, but may give some of your readers an idea of our modes:

The time for the Quarterly meeting was rainy; but few in attendance. Tuesday morning, 21st December, came with increasing gloom—snowing rapidly; stages all stopped—no conjecturing when they would run again. Said I, to myself, the distance from here to Stockton is seventy miles when the weather and roads are good, but, now, nearly a hundred! But to set down and wish for sunshine, dry roads, and stage coaches, is unprofitable, or, as Californians say, "will not pay." So, after depositing my saddle-bags at the "Express," to be sent down, I bid Brother M. adieu, took my cloak and umbrella, and set out on foot, without however any definite calculation as to how far I would travel in that way—hoping, meanwhile, that I should overtake, or be overtaken, by a stage that would convey me on. A short walk brought me to Woods's Creek. Of a miner, at work close by, I made some inquiry as to the best method of crossing, who informed me that he had ferried several over that day. A bargain was soon made for my transportation at twenty-five cents. I mounted his back, and he walked slowly into the stream. The current was strong, and rushed over the rocks with force; but for the constant and serious apprehension of being precipitated over his head, and on my own, into the stream, I should make no particular objection to that mode of crossing streams. At any rate, I was safely landed and payed my ferrage without reluctance. The road crosses the same stream seven times in a distance of six miles, but by continuing around the mountain slopes I avoided crossing any more. Twelve miles brought me to Oak Springs, where I had spent a night and a day on a former round, and was kindly entertained. The hospitable proprietor urged me to remain over night, but after a rest of an hour I continued my journey six miles further, rain, instead of snow, falling very heavily, and stopped for the night at Green Springs. Supper over and dry, a comfortable bed was appreciated. I had scarcely fallen asleep, when the whole house was thrown into excitement by an alarm of a grizzily bear—that fearful monster of the mountains. Such a mustering of guns, pistols, swords, knives, and other implements of warfare! But it was a false alarm.

Next morning the ground was white with snow. At an early hour I was on the road: but very soon another stream to cross, and not even a miner near to be employed as ferryman; there was only one alternative. Only a few miles further and another, wider and deeper than any hitherto encountered, was before me, with the same facilities for crossing as at the last. Another, and yet another, is to be passed in the same way. Rather wet this!

About noon I reached Night's Ferry, on the Stanislaus river, and for the first time saw the current of a river made to carry the boat, however heavily ladened, back and forth across the stream. The river was much swollen, and the impetuosity of the current almost incredible. One large cable rope crosses the river, to this the boat is secured by a smaller cord, at each end, working on pulleys to prevent friction. When crossing the cord at the bow of the boat is shortened, while that at the opposite end is lengthened, thus bringing the current obliquely against the side of the boat; on the principle of the parallelogram of forces, it is impelled forward with sufficient rapidity.

Here I met the stage going up, three days from Stockton, and yet twenty-nine miles from Sonora. I learned from the driver that if the stage from Sonora reached there that night, they would start to Stockton next morning, but when they would get there he did not pretend to know. These were the best assurances he could give me, so I would continue on foot a little further.

At the "Mountain Brew" I paid a man fifty cents to ride behind him, on his horse, across the slue. But where is the use of paying to cross one stream, when you have to wade a half dozen others, just as formidable, in going as many miles? That night I spent at the Wisconsin House.

The following day was one of the most disagreeable, cold and stormy, that I ever experienced. As to personal comfort there was but little difference between wading, swimming, or standing still in the mud under the pelting of the merciless storm. I had walked some six miles, and was approaching an inn, called the Farm Cottage, when the storm increased in severity, and caused me to seek shelter. Here an amusing interview occurred, but not complimentary to my personal appearance. There were two persons in the room when I entered—a traveler on his way up just stopped, and was taking a drink, and the bar-keeper in his place preparing the grog. I deposited my cloak in a convenient place, and seated myself by the stove. Soon the traveler approached the fire, and very courteously interrogated me as to my point of destination, and method of traveling. When I told him I was on foot, the bar-keeper heard it. Stopping short, and looking at me, he exclaimed, rather vehemently, "You're a gambler!" I smiled. He repeated, with an oath, "You're a gambler; I'll bet fifty dollars you're a gambler!" "Sir," said I very seriously, "I am a Methodist preacher." "You're not!" said he, "I can preach a better sermon than you can, and advance better doctrine." "That may all be true, sir, but I am a preacher, nevertheless, and no gambler." Finally, being convinced that I was a preacher, he bid me welcome, urging me, especially, to spend the night with him, telling me that he had been religiously trained, had a pious father and relatives in Georgia. This joke was much enjoyed by some of my brethren, especially as they had predicted, on my way up, I would be taken for a gambler.

After traveling seventeen miles, with the usual routine of wading, and ferrying in boats, ox wagons, and on mules, I put up at the Fourteen Mile House, and glad enough was I to reach it—I was acquainted, and at home. One of the proprietors, Mr. Ferguson, is a member of Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and though a hotel keeper in California, since 1849, has not forgotten his former professions to religion, nor its claims upon him. Here met two ladies, with children, who had just landed and joined their husbands. One of them assured me that by Divine aid she intended to live a Methodist here, as she had for many years done in Missouri. These, with many boarders, at a suitable hour, all assembled around the fire-side, while we read the word of God, and invoked the blessings of Heaven.

The next day was Christmas Eve, and I congratulated myself on being favored with a ride from thence to Stockton, fourteen miles in an ox wagon. "All things hang upon comparison."

I found Stockton, but much deeper in the mud than I had before seen it. Here I will close my travels for the present. I feared sickness from this trip, but never enjoyed better health than during, and since that time.

Life, or happiness, consist not in the abundance of our possessions. Often have I waded deeper sluces, climbed higher mountains, and been submerged in thicker gloom, while in an easy chair and comfortable study, with a fine church, tall steeple, well arranged pews, and carpeted aisles and pulpit. Yours,

W. R. Gober.

CALIFORNIA EXCHANGES.

The Observer, of the 26th January, was received by last mail. It announces the arrival at San Francisco, on the 19th ult., of Bishop Ames, who goes to attend the California and Oregon Conferences. Bishop A., on the day of his arrival, issued circulars appointing the 3d February for organizing the Conference of the M. E. Church, North. About forty preachers are expected to be in attendance.

The Observer brings a traffic to view which it justly stigmatizes as foul and abominable:

"It is true our State Constitution excludes the institution of American slavery, and the Legislature has refused to admit foreigners, who may be brought hither under contruct; in other words, refused to recognise and enforce such contracts; and the cry is lusty against all traffic in the article of human flesh; and, yet, in our great commercial mart; not only are these *chattels* bought and sold, but bought and sold for the sole and abominables purpose of prostitution.

"Who could believe that ship loads of women—young women—could be imported to an American city, and sold out at remunerating prices for so foul a purpose! We can scarcely think or write of this subject without utter disgust and loathing, for everything in connection with it. Can it be that a practice so offensive to God, and disgusting to every pure minded man, will be suffered to continue in our very midst! What the consequences must be on society, and every thing that is lovely and good, requires no prophet to foretell."

A correspondent of the California Christian Advocate congratulates the Methodists and public that the Book Committee have secured the services of C. H. Pierce, late of Boston, as Book Agent in San Francisco. He says:

"Our share in the business of supply is responsible, and ought to be a very large one. It calls for an agent of capacity and experience beyond the common style of endowments. Mr. Pierce, if I have not mistaken his character, fills the measure. I seem to see for him, in his connection with the Book Depository, a career of successful and highly useful enterprise.

"I notice, with pleasure, that the Agent intends to keep a full stock of the books demanded by the times. Thus miscellaneous orders can be filled at the Depository on terms which, I feel quite sure, will make it for the interest of the public to patronize that establishment."

"A lick forward" this for our Northern brethren. The arrival of the Bishop was matter for real joy. He was to spend the next Sabbath in Santa Clara and San Jose. Of his farther movements the Advocate says: "The Bishop will sail for Oregon soon after the Conference. He will administer the affairs of that Conference, and then return to spend a few weeks more in California before returning to the Atlantic States."

Now, if plain Mr. Ames, as he was only a year ago, had gone out into California, would it have made such a sensation, collected such crowds, inspired such hope, and renewed such energy among preachers and people? It is the Bishop that does it. Strange that the Church does not extend her Episcopal policy, and have Bishops to go here and there over its territory, organizing and encouraging, and putting in order the Churches—tarrying among the people, learning the physical and moral geography of the country, and taking to the *hustings* of gospel propagandism at protracted and camp-meetings. Our Bishops are too scarce for the great good uses they subserve.

What to do, and how to do it.—The remark of Rev. John Newton, below, deserves to be written on the tablet of every heart: "I see in this world," he observes, "two heaps—one of human happiness, and one of misery; now, if I can take but the smallest bit from the second heap, and add to the first, I carry a point. If, as I go home, a child has dropped a half-penny, and if, by giving it another, I can wipe away its tears, I feel that I have done something. I should be glad, indeed, to do great things, but I will not neglect such little ones as this." These little things are what we all can do, and we should encourage ourselves with the one thought, that—

"The drying up a single tear, hath more
Of honest fame than sons of gore."

An Ecclesiastical Reform League has been formed in the English Church, to be composed of influential clergymen and laymen, for the purpose of effecting a reform in the church. It is proposed to abolish deans, chapters, etc., church rates, marriage and baptismal fees, Easter offerings, sinecure offices, sale of livings, duplicate livings, absenteeism of clergy, attendance of bishops on the House of Lords, etc. It is further proposed that the affairs of the church shall be managed entirely by a board of laymen appointed by the government; that the kingdom be divided into one hundred dioceses, each consisting of four districts, presided over by an archdeacon as assistant bishop, to have annual diocesan conventions, as in the United States, and the salaries of the high prelates to be greatly reduced.

Some people fancy that royal children live on "pound cake," and have the air of heaven distilled in the nursery while playing on beds of gold made soft like feathers. The following is given by a London paper as the routine of their duties in England. It were well if some untitled children were kept so much and so well employed: Rise early, breakfast at eight, and dine at two. First hour after breakfast, the classics; next, the modern grammatical instruction, being also carefully given; next, military exercises for the boys; then music and dancing; then the riding-school; music and drawing for the girls; then the carpenter's shop, and, occasionally, the laboratory; then shooting in the royal gardens, then supper, then prayers, and then to bed. Such are the daily occupations of these young people.

A PILGRIM AT REST.

The following historical obituary is republished, by request, from the Natchez Courier:

Departed this life, on the 9th of December, in the town of Washington, Adams county, Mississippi, Lavinia Lewis, widow of the late Robert Ford, of this county.

The deceased was born of respectable parentage in the State of Connecticut, in the year 1775, seized with the adventurous enterprise of his countrymen, Mr. Lewis her father, emigrated to what was then called West Floridu, and located near the spot where the town of Grand Gulf now stands. He no doubt formed one of the colony brought here by Gen. Lyman, who had received a large grant of land from the British Government for services rendered in the old French war. The family of Mr. L. consisted of several children, the eldest of which, a son, had just reached maturity. The settlement was made in a dense cane brake, and after toiling for a few months the sickly season came on, and both of the parents, within a short time of each other were removed by death. The forlorn children, the subject of this notice being the fourth, and then about thirteen years old, came to the resolution to seek some more inhabited region. They embarked, probably on a flatboat, which even then was not uncommon on the Mississippi river, and went to Iberville, or Bayou Manchack, the lowest point on the river of the British possessions. This was a town of some importance in those times, it being the commercial depot of the English trade with West Florida. It was then approached, not by the mouth of the Mississippi, but through Lake Borgne and Pontchartrain. Here the children attempted to keep together, finding some employment which promised a living. But in a short time the eldest brother, now the protector of the family, was drowned in the Mississippi. This broke the family up, and they found a refuge in that pity, which the God of the orphan has planted in every human breast. These children had bequeathed to them an inestimable legacy, not in lands or money, but in the pious example of their parents, the incipient moral and religious principles inculcated in them, and the prayers and blessing of a dying mother. Strange to say, in a country affording almost no means of education, without wealth or friends, all the survivors of the family became among the most respectable and cultivated in the community in which they lived. Seth, then a little boy of ten years old, was afterwards the late Supreme Judge of the Mississippi Territory, and long an ornament to the Judiciary of Louisiana, and one of the most eminent Christians of any age or country. One of the sisters was married to Major Guion, the first military commander of this State. His urbanity of manners, highly cultivated mind, and Christian character, is well remembered by all the older inhabitants of Adams county, though she has been many years dead. She was the mother of Gov. John I. Guion of Mississippi, and of Hon. George S. Guion, of Louisiana.

The subject of this notice was married late in life, and was only the foster-mother of one for whom she felt a mother's affection, and had the tenderest filial regard in return. From her youth she loved and read the Bible, and though reared in a Roman Catholic community, she was an unswerving Protestant. Her creed she made from that blessed volume, and when the early Methodist Missionaries visited this country she found them preached the very doctrins she had already embraced. She early attached herself to this branch of the Church, of which she continued an unswerving member, and bright ornament to the day of her death. Her husband was a member of the Baptist Church, but they gave as fine an illustration of the possibility of unity of feeling, with diversity of opinion, as we ever remember to have seen. For about seven years befors her death she was a cripple, not able to walk one step, from an injury received by a fall. In this condition, though of a large frame and quite corpulent, she seldom failed to be at the house of God on every pleasant Sabbath when she was in health. What a reproof to the lukewarm! Her mind was highly cultivated, and she was gifted above many in conversational powers. Her knowledge of history was peculiarly fine, and to the last of life she kept up with the literature of the day—read almost all good books, and could give an sound a judgment on their merits, as any one of my acquaintance. She had none of the croaking of old age, was generally cheerful, and remarkably happy in religion. Several times I have visited her when apparently on the verge of the grave, and her chamber seemed like the ante-chamber of heaven. On one of these occasions I administered the Lord's Supper to her, and two worlds seemed to come as near together as they are wont to do in these low grounds of sorrow. Her joy seemed to be full. Her desire was more ardent to depart and be with Christ; yet she was willing to remain. She was ninety years old the 22d of October before her death. Her conscious illness was very short, but she remained in a state of insensibility for several days before her death, breathing as sweetly as a sleeping infant, and without the slightest distortion of countenance, till she breathed her soul into the hands of a faithful and gracious Creator. Her pilgrimage was long, but her rest is all the sweeter. How joyful the greeting which has taken place with the sainted Judge Lewis, Mrs. Guion, and our sainted Friend. May we be permitted to join that goodly company of the redeemed. Ames.

B. M. D.

Magnolia Springs, Jan 18, 1853.

Archbishop Hughes having intimated in his late letter to the Freeman's Journal that the Roman Catholic Church is not hostile to the circulation of the Scriptures, Anson G. Phelps, Esq., of New York, comes out in a card offering to pay for the printing of as many copies as the Roman Catholic, or any other version, as the Archbishop may choose to circulate.

Eighteen French Catholic missionaries have taken their departure within six months, for different points of the globe, as follows: seven for China, two for Cochin China, one for Thibet, four for Pondicherry, two for Tonquin, one for Siam, and one for Meysour.

An honorary testimonial is about to be presented by the New York merchants, to Lieut. Maury, of Washington, for his eminent services in the cause of nautical science. Few men in any age or country have achieved, as a private citizen, greater results in the same department of knowledge.

A pew was recently sold at auction in Franklin Street Church, Boston, and was bid off by a woman at $40. This woman has for many years been known as an apple seller on Long Wharf.

There are 400,000 Indians West of the Mississippi.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Receipts to March 5, 1853.

Please see that the money sent is duly

Acknowledged.

Less $2 00

By Rev T Y Armstrong—
A Harrison.....less.. 1 50

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

W E Ripley.....$1 50
J B Gordon..... 1 50
Mrs F A Lamkin..... 1 50
By Rev Thos Nixon—
Mrs M E Lewis..... 1 50
W S Mullen..... 1 50
Less $3 00

By W C Lemmy, P M—
Mrs M A Keggan..... 1 50
By Rev W H Seal—
Mrs E Whiting 1 50
Miss E F McDowell.... 1 50
Less $3 00

By D A J Parker—
W J Lams.....less.. 2 50
By Rev J W Cook—
Mrs Mary Carter..... 1 50
W S Bruton..... 1 50
Credit by $2 00

By Rev Geo Thompson—
Benjamin Moorehouse.. 1 50
Rev L P Peacock 1 50
J A Landie..... 1 50
J W Hill..... 1 50
By Rev H H Montgomery—
Mrs S Barrett....less.. 1 50
Joseph Clinton..... 1 50
By Rev C T French—
O C Hives..... 1 50
Hiram Wluters..... 1 50
Less $3 00

By Rev Jas Mackenzie—
Dr H O Evans..... 1 50
A H Kornegay..... 1 50
K Harper..... 1 50
Less $4 50

By Rev H T Lewis—
W D Martin..... 1 50
Credit by $3 00

By Rev Isaac Denton—
W J Edmiston..... 1 50
J T Parmenter..... 1 50
J M Maxwell..... 1 50
W J Robinson..... 1 50
Noah Hardy..... 1 50
Credit by $2 50

By Rev John Lusk—
Mrs V Brandel..... 1 50
Mr Haygood.....
John F. Scott..... 1 50
Rev J Mathews..... 1 50
J H Avery..... 4 00
Col J D Moore..... 1 50
By Rev J Mathews—
W Adams..... 1 50
S H Adams..... 1 50
Less $3 00

By J H Carpenter, P M—
W Johnson..... 1 50
By Rev J W Cook—
J S Loveday..... 1 50
W H Floor..... 1 50
Less $3 00

By J H Bowen—
Mrs S P Taylor..... 1 50
Mrs H B Theobald..... 1 50
Mrs Henrietta Bryant 1 50
By Rev H J Harris—
Mrs S R Cowan..less.. 1 50
Credit on A J W & Co. 15 00
By Rev J Penman—
W Weaver..... 1 50
James Morris..... 1 50

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

A H Muse (to 1853)..$10 00
By H Packard—
Mrs C Spear..... 1 50
By Rev R L Childers—
Mrs Sharp..... 1 50
Mrs Williams..... 1 50
T J Hunter..... 4 00
By W Downing..... 1 50
Dr P Plow..... 4 00
W Sherwood..... 1 50
By Rev J H Walker—
Mrs L Morgan..... 1 50
By Rev C K M Shail—
Robert Garland..less.. 1 50
Miss Ann Calwell..... 1 50
J H Webber 1 50
Mrs Mary Kellian..... 1 50
By Rev J oel Sanders—
L Odingan..... 1 50
By Rev A E Cushman—
N K Knox.....less.. 1 50
By Rev W H Turuley—
Joseph Selgers..... 1 50
By Rev P H Dieffenwerth—
Benjamin Kendrick... 1 50
W T Mason..... 1 50
Less $3 00

By Rev S A Davies—
Rev C Morgan..... 1 50
By Rev Thos Samford—
H Purcell..... 1 50
David Smith..... 1 50
Mrs F M Baldwin.... 1 50
Credit by 50c

By Rev L A Reed—
Mrs E M Lewis..... 1 50
Isaac A Reed..... 1 50
Less $2 00

A Johnson..... 1 50
Mary Cunnolton..... 1 50
Mrs T J Perkins..... 1 50
A W Brown..... 1 50
By Rev R Trippett—
W B Roberts..... 1 50
James Gwin..... 1 50
S Clower..... 1 50
Less $4 50

By Rev W A Mouley—
R Clover..... 1 50
W Smith..... 1 50
Less $3 00

By Rev W Venable—
B Lee..... 1 50
H Curruth..... 1 50
Nancy Hody..... 1 50
Thomas Garrison..... 1 50
Less $6 00

By D P & M A'Cain—
Mrs H Northam..... 1 50
Messrs Schwartz & Love. 1 50
By Rev W H Rogers—
Rev R H Stegall..... 1 50
Josephus Tuttord..... 1 50
Less $3 00

TEXAS CONFERENCE.

W J Blocker.....$1 50
Mrs V A Jones..... 1 50
By Rev A Hinkle—
H D Redwine....less.. 1 50
By Rev S A Williams—
G W Cottingham..less.. 1 50
By Rev J W Fields—
John Freeman..... 1 50
R F Freeman..... 1 50
Less $3 00

By Rev W Craig—
P C Barksdale..... 4 00
J C Barksdale..... 1 50
Less 500

Rev J Taylor..... 7 50
John Abney.....
By Rev P A Meshann—
L H McGowen..... 1 50
John W Stevens..... 1 50
Less $3 00

By Rev N W Burks—
C H Peeln..... 1 50
H R Jackson 1 50
Less $3 00

Rev N A Cravens..... 1 50
balance acc't

FLORIDA CONFERENCE.

By Rev P C Dunlevy—
N M Randolph...less.. 1 50
T J Perkins..... 1 50
By C G Sullivan..... 1 50
Rev J Lockey..... 1 50
W A Wachob..... 1 50
W H Sessions..... 1 50
Jas Sexton..... 1 50
Less $7 50

By Rev P P Smith—
C J Sutton..... 1 50
Geo Thompson..... 1 50
By P M—
J C Pillans..... 2 50

ARKANSAS CONFERENCE.

By B G Harper (sell)$1 50
J T House..... 1 50
H Dew..... 2 50
Mrs Ann E Heard.... 1 50
By Rev W Monroe—
Mrs E E Franklin..less. 1 50
By Rev J W Annis—
H C Stockman..... 1 50
W Blokman..... 1 50
Less $3 00

GEORGIA CONFERENCE.

Richd H Leonard..$3 00
Rev A J Reynolds—
Stephen Myres...less.. 1 50

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We take this method of informing our Brethren, and the public generally, that our present stock of Methodist Books and valuable Miscellaneous Publications, including Sabbath School Books and Tracts, is unusually large at this time; and it is now confidently believed that from henceforth this Depository will be able to supply the entire demand of the Church for Theological Literature, in all its different department, throughout the whole South-Western range of the connection. Our catalogue will be promptly furnished, free of postage, to all who may desire it. ☞ Orders for Books are respectfully invited.

E. STEVENSON, Agent.

Louisville, Ky. feb12 3t.

INFORMATION WANTED.

A Valuable BOX of BOOKS came to Grand Gulf, Miss., without any label; the Books, however, bear the name of GEORGE S. RIDER. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges, and forwarding his address to Charles Johnson, Grand Gulf, Miss.

☞ The Nashville, and Louisville Christian Advocate, will please copy.

CHARLES FRENCH.

Grand Gulf, Miss. feb12 2d p.

General Intelligence.

We are indebted to Mr. H. Vanderlinden for the following report of the Charity Hospital for the month of February: Admissions, 928; discharged, 805; deaths, 97. Weekly report for the week ending yesterday—Admissions, 208; discharges, 221; deaths, 20; remaining, 917.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The report of this institution for the week ending Saturday, is as follows: Admissions, 225; discharges, 207; deaths, 10.

FIREMEN'S CELEBRATION.—The sixteenth anniversary of the New Orleans Fire Department was celebrated yesterday with fitting ceremonials. The day was clear and cool, and was rendered only slightly disagreeable by the dust that was at times stirred up and whirled about by the wind. Notwithstanding the fact that the members of the department, during the last forty hours, had been engaged in active conflict with the devouring element, battling with and subduing the most destructive conflagration that had ever held our city in its consuming embrace, and in spite of the fatigue consequent upon such continued exertion, they brushed off the cinders of the fiery conflict, and came out in full force in their holiday attire, as ready to take part in the festival celebration as they were efficient in performing their duty in the perilous hour. Though worn in body, and blackened by the showering cinders in the previous day's encounter, their engines tarnished by the smoke of burning timbers, they made their appearance rejuvenated and refreshed, with burnished machinery, flashing back the sunlight, with steps elastic, and with decorations and uniforms as orderly and spotless as was fitting this notable occasion.

Between nine and ten o'clock the several companies could be seen emerging from different quarters of the city, dressed in their brilliant uniforms, bearing banners, preceded by bands of music, while the different lines were brought up by the brightly burnished engines, tastefully decorated with garlands—all marching to the gathering point, Canal street.

Shortly after 10 o'clock all the different companies had assembled, and Canal street made one of the most busy and animated sights witnessed for many a day. On both its sides, from St. Charles street extending East and West in long lines of brilliant uniforms with tastefully decorated engines; citizens in holiday dresses, ladies in the balconies—living garlands warm from the hand of luxurious nature—it presented a scene not soon to be forgotten

AWFUL CONFLAGRATION!—*Seven Lives Lost! Destruction of an Immense Amount of Property!!!*—At half past 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon a fire broke out in the Alabama Cotton Press. In the vicinity of the bales, which at the time of our reaching the scene, had completed the destruction of the press, and five or six yards, in which cotton to the amount of nearly twenty thousand bales were stored, as also the large log house adjoining, both the property of Mr. Charles Genois. The Alabama Press is situated between the Louisiana Cotton Press on the West, the Orleans Independent Factory and Union presses on the East, to the two latter of which, owing to the direction of the wind, which was from the West, veering occasionally to the North-west, the attention of our indefatigable fire department was more particularly directed. The falling of the southern wall of the Alabama into Basin street gave us informed by officer Hayes, who was present—is supposed to have caused the death of four out of six negroes who were using their endeavors to save the cotton, as also, that of three white men similarly engaged.

The fire, as we stated in our last notice, was kept within bounds, but it was only by the unwearied attendance of the firemen throughout the entire night, that the ultimate spread of the fire was prevented. How the boys may look to-morrow in their festival equipments, is not of moment to the community, so long as they appear as men that have, and are equal to, doing their duty against all odds. The estimate of the property destroyed varies, as coming from several sources, but from our own personal observation, we imagine it cannot fall short of ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS. As we have stated above, we will, after repairing to the spot to-day, furnish a statistical (as near as can be ascertained) statement of the amount of property destroyed. Whether the loss falls on individuals or corporations it is to be considered a calamity to our city. Since the destruction of the St. Charles Hotel, in the great fire of the 18th of January, 1851, our city has not been the scene of anything approaching the devastation of last night.

THE OLD PETER FUNK STORY.—A "green un," rejoicing in the name of Robert Little, yesterday appeared before recorder Genella and gave his honor to understand that being a stranger in this city, and journeying from the river to the ferre he went into an auction store at the corner of Bienville and Levee streets. Being there, he saw a man named Moses Meyer offering for sale a lot of shirts. Another individual named Sydney Bedford represented to complainant that he wanted to buy half of the lot, and for (complainant) being under the impression that the shirts were ordered by the lot, bid one dollar on them. They were immediately knocked down to him, and pulling out his purse he was about paying the dollar, when the sum of $25 was snatched from his hand by the aforenamed Moses Meyer. Complainant was then induced by the aforesaid Sydney Bedford to go to another auction store at the corner of Gravier and New Levee streets—said Bedford having represented to him that he would pay him the $25 when he got there and would also take the whole lot of shirts. Arrived at the store; the shirts were placed upon the counter, when another individual supposed to be named White, sustained the humbug of shirts and offered them at auction. Bedford then induced deponent to bid the sum of $10 on the shirts, assuring him that it was the only way to get back his money. At the same time a lot of watches were laying on the counter, and when complainant came to settle and pay a second time for the shirts he was told (much to his surprise and contrary to his own private opinion about the matter) that he had bid upon the watches and not upon the shirts. The accused, after examination, were committed for trial before the First District Court.

Registry Law.

An act to provide for the registry of the names of the legal voters in the city of New Orleans, has been introduced into the House by Mr. Paul E. Theard:

Section 1 provides that the Governor shall appoint four commissioners to take the census of the legal voters in the city of New Orleans, one for each District.

Section 2 provides that four months will be allowed to the said commissioners to make said census; that the names of the legal voters of each Precinct, Ward and District shall be registered in a book kept for that purpose, and that a copy thereof shall be furnished to the Inspectors of Elections at each precinct.

Section 3 provides a penalty of ten dollars for each name not registered by the Commissioners.

Section 4 provides a penalty of $30 on every person not answering the questions of the Commissioners.

Section 5 provides that no person shall be entitled to vote, unless his name has been registered by the Commissioners, or unless two worthy witnesses, being sworn by the Inspectors, shall certify that the voter is duly qualified.

Section 6 provides for the payment of the Commissioners, by the State, as follows:

First District, $2,000; Second District, $1,800; Third District, $1,500; Fourth District, $1,200.

Section 7 provides that this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Mr. Hilriart, from New Orleans, moved the rejection of the bill, which motion brought Mr. Theard to his feet.

This gentleman, in defending his bill, contended that the Constitution (Art. 11) binds the Legislature to pass such a law. It was the wish of all honest citizens of New Orleans, whether whigs or democrats. The bill was not given as a portion and by the mover, but his intention was to have it referred to a committee to whom Mr. Lacey's and Mr. Hunt's bills should be also referred, in order to enable that committee to make out a good bill from the three submitted to them. It was necessary to put an end to the frauds which disgraced all elections in New Orleans.

Mr. Hilriart objected to the reference, because *he saw no efficacy* in the law, and it would certainly not prevent fraud. It was no more the duty of this Legislature than that of '54 or '55' to pass such a law.

The suspension of the rules, in order to make the reference, was refused. The bill lies over until it comes to its second reading.

SMALL NOTES.—The following act, prohibiting the circulation of small notes, was introduced in the State Senate by Mr. Kenner, was passed on the 23d ult., reported on favorably in the House by Mr S. F. Willson, Chairman of the Committee on Banks, read twice, and ordered to be printed:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened. That from and after the promulgation of this act it shall be unlawful for any individual or association of individuals, authorized or not authorized, to carry on the business of banking, or for any body politic or corporate within the state of Louisiana, to make, emit, issue or cause to be issued, to pay out or receive in payment any bill of credit, bank note or promissory note, or issue within or without the limits of the State of Louisiana any other instrument of writing to be used as money or as a circulating medium, in a less amount or of a less denomination than five dollars.

Sec. 2. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That any individual or association of individuals, or body politic or corporate, violating the provisions of this act, shall forfeit for each and every offence the sum of ten dollars, to be recovered, with costs of suit, in the name and for the use of any person who shall sue for the same, and prosecute such suit to judgment before any court of competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 3 *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the penalty inflicted by the second section of this act shall not be enforced against any individual or individuals other than those issuing or causing to be issued said small notes, who shall pay out or receive in payment any note or notes as prohibited by the first section of this act, for and during the period of six months after the promulgation thereof.

THE WINTER IN HERRMANT.—The New York Tribune says the winter has been as mild and the weather as delicious along the Rhine as here along the Hudson. On the first of January almond trees were in blossom on the "Bergstrasse" in Baden—that is, on the Rhine valley, at the foot of the mountains of the Black Forest; from Freiburg, (also in Baden,) December 27, apple trees were in bloom, herdsmen were leading their herds to pasture, and the peasant women collecting green grass for their cows at home. At Tubingen, on the 26th of December, boys bathed in the Neckar. The Zeitung says, "we, here at Augsburg, plucked in our own garden roses and violets at Christmas, which had blossomed in the open air.

The majority in favor of the Liquor Law in Vermont, as officially reported, is 1121.

Another overflow has occurred at Augusta, Ga., and at Hamburgh, on the South Carolina side of the river. Not much damage, however, was done.

The Canadians have got the rail-road fever not less than the people of the United States, and are building rail-roads in all directions.

A new mode of advertising has been originated in New York—a number of firms having their address and places of business conspicuously painted on the interior of the omnibuses.

The new Empress of France had fifty-eight splendid wedding dresses made a few days previous to her marriage. Her pocket handkerchiefs, it is said, cost $2000 a piece.

GASEOUS MESSENGER.—The streets of Memphis were lighted up by gas, for the first time, on the night of the 22d.

Abd-el-Kader has been received very coldly in Constantinople, not only by the Sultan but by the Turks generally.

A rescript from the Pope has been received at Toronto, ordering the priests to pay one-tenth of their salaries toward the support of the Bishops.

The New Brunswick papers do not appear to be at all satisfied with the plan of the settlement of the fishery question and reciprocal trade, because as they allege, too much is conceded to the United States.

The new liquor law in Illinois provides that licenses for the sale of intoxicating drinks shall range from $50 to $300, and no liquor to be sold less than one gallon in quantity without license.

The frigate Constitution, "Old Ironsides," is fitting out for the Mediterranean, and will sail under command of Capt. Budd, from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, sometime during this week.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The capital stock of the Crystal Palace Company has been increased by the issue of new shares to $3,000,000, the full amount allowed by the charter. It is expected that the building will be opened between the 4th and 10th of May.

Ex-President Van Buren, says the Albany Atlas, will start for Europe next month. He will accompany his son, Martin Van Buren, Jr., whose impaired health, it is thought, will be benefitted by the European tour. Mr Van Buren himself retains all his vigor of mind and body.

Foreign immigration from Europe to the United States has, it is thought, reached its climax during the year 1852, and will, in future, as it has already done during the months of the present year just passed, continue to decline, owing to the attractions of Australia, the improvement in the prospects of labor in Europe, and other causes.

Gov. Jones, of Virginia, in a message to the Legislature recommends to a favorable consideration, the New York World's Fair, and suggests that some measures be taken to arouse the citizens of the State to take an interest in its success.

GLASS PENS.—Pens are now made of glass, and it is said that they answer the purpose well. It is known that with a flux of lead, in combination with the silicon, in right proportions, glass can be made very ductile. These pens are now becoming not uncommon, and they are perfectly anti-corrosive by the most impure ink.

NEW PANTALOON STYLE.—Our fashionable tailors must be on the look out for the new fashions introduced in Paris, under the reign of the Emperor Napoleon. Ornamental cassimeres have been made with stripes of different colors, running round the leg below the knee, and plain above. Only think of a fashionable young man going to the opera in a pair of cork screws!

A ferocious wild cat was caught in a trap, by Mr. Jeremiah Stevens, in North Madison, C. a few days since. The trap had taken hold of the toes of one of its fore-feet, but in that situation it was more than a match for a large and fierce dog, which Mr. S. set at it. He had finally to take a club and knock it on the head. The animal weighed 16 pounds, and was supposed to be about two years old.

Among the items of news brought by the America is a statement in the London Morning Advertiser, that a packet of eighty letters has been stolen from the Emperor's private apartment, and suspicion rests upon Mrs. Howard Letters which duplicate the first men of France are also thought to be in her possession. A reward of 300,000 francs has been offered for their recovery.

One of the Washington correspondents describing men and things in Washington just now, remarks: "There are but few young men in the crowd now in Washington. Full three-fourths of the persons at the hotels, are men over forty-five years of age, and it is a rare thing to hear a man addressed except as 'Judge,' 'Colonel,' 'Major-General,' or, at least, 'Captain.'"

THE EMPEROR'S BRIDE CAKE.—The bride cake for the marriage of Louis Napoleon, was made by Messrs. Purssell, of Cornhill, London. It weighed 320 pounds, exclusive of the decorations. The following are the ingredients of the cake: Dorset butter, 21 pounds; loaf sugar, 84; currants, 30; raisins, 30; flour, 28; Jordan almonds, 42 pounds; 332 eggs; 40 lemons; of orange, lemon and citron rinds, 24 pounds; three bottles of brandy, and two of noyeau.

A SINGULAR MAN.—Reuge E. Price, a resident of Cincinnati, a gentlemanly and philanthropic individual, has made a proposition to the Legislature of Ohio, for a dissolution of his partnership with the State. He considers the notions of the Commonwealth antagonistic to those entertained by himself, and does not desire fellowship with it. He proposes to pay his portion of the State debt, which he estimates at $600, and he absolved from all allegiance.

A BOLD RASCAL.—A few days since a Mrs Palley was walking along Main street, Rochester, N. Y., near the New England House, when a runaway horse came along the sidewalk. She tried to escape, when a man seized her under pretext of protecting her from the danger, and robbed her of a gold watch, chain and pencil. In her consternation she did not discover the robbery until it was too late. This was done in open daylight, and is as cool a piece of rascality as was ever heard of.

AN EXHILARATORY MACHINE.—A machine is being exhibited at the Merchants' Exchange, Boston, invented by Dr. St. H. Fletcher, which, it is said, is kept in constant motion by the action of the tide, gifting the manner the following important information, viz: 1st, That he approaches land. 2d, What land or place. 3d, Whether the tide is on its flood or ebb. So says an exchange Wonder if the inventor could not extend and improve the arrangement, so that it would tell the mariner whether he was approaching New York or New Orleans.

DISCOVERY OF A DUARTE CITY.—The city of Sacckarch, about five miles from Cairo, has been exhumed, and a multitude of curiosities discovered by a French gentleman, who has obtained a grant of the spot from the Pacha. He has laid open a long buried street, sixteen hundred yards in length, and containing thirty-eight granite sarcophagi each weighing about sixty-eight tons. At Alexandria, has also been laid open very recently, the foundation of what is believed to be the once famous Alexandrian library, destroyed by the Caliph Omar.

It is said that the International Copyright Treaty is in danger, President Fillmore, it is said, being hostile to it. The same is said of the Reciprocal Fisheries bill; in relation to which, documents from the Department of State will be before the Senate, showing that the bill, if it become a law, must admit colored fishermen. British subjects, into the ports of the South, in violation or disregard of State laws, and that the probable or certain acquiescence would be forcible resistance to it.

SPANISH NOBILITY.—According to the Spanish law, daughters inherit titles of nobility, and preserve them not only while they retain their family name, but transmit them, in marrying, to their husbands. Thus Napoleon III will receive the title of nobility from the head of Emilio Montijo's family. If he accepts it, it will become his duty, by the terms of the law, to make a declaration of his acceptance to the chief of the Spanish nobility, who is now the Duke of Montpensier, son of Louis Philippe, who attained that distinction by virtue of his marriage with the sister of Queen Isabella.

COURT NEWSMONGERING.—We have never exactly understood the *modus operandi* by which the London press obtain reports of the daily doings of the Court of Victoria and her household—of her "walking on the slopes;" of her husband's taking "a day's shooting," and whom with; of the personages they have to dine with them, and the tunes the bands play during the dinner hour—and so forth, and so on—(including the other more delicate and personal matters.) We see it stated in a la la English print that it is one of the Lord Chamberlain's perquisites to supply this information. It is daily prepared, authenticated, and forwarded to him by the Equerry in writing; and, besides being allowed a liberal salary for its daily transmission to the newspapers, he receives a handsome douceur from the press for his valuable services.

FAMILY POISONER.—On Saturday morning last, says the Louisville Courier of the 21st ult., Mr. Bingly a teamster, residing in the lower part of the city, mixed a quantity of arsenic with flour in a tin pan, and placed it on a shelf near a rat hole, to poison rats. Soon after he left the house the servant woman took down the pan and used it for the purpose of making bread for dinner. He did not return till late, and his wife and the servant woman ate of the bread for dinner, and when he came in both of them were sick and vomiting. His wife died yesterday at 11 o'clock. The servant woman, it was thought, would recover.

Arrival of the Falcon.

The U. S. mail steamship Falcon, Lieut. Henry Rodgers U. S. N., commanding, arrived on Saturday evening last, from Aspinwall, bringing the California mails to the 1st instant, 250 passengers, and $250,000 on freight and in the hands of passengers. The Falcon sailed from Aspinwall at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 10th. The steamship Georgia sailed the same morning for New York, with 400 passengers and $2,500,000 in gold dust on freight. The steamer United States sailed for New York, via Kingston, on the evening of the 18th. On the afternoon of the 24th the Falcon passed a steamer, supposed to be the Daniel Webster, bound to San Juan.

The Panama Railroad is progressing very rapidly. The health of the Isthmus was good, and a considerable number of buildings were in process of erection. Many of them, however, were delayed for the want of lumber.

Arrival of the Pampero.

The steamship Pampero, Capt. Flanders, arrived on Saturday evening from San Juan, she having left that port on the 18th inst. She was detained twelve hours by getting aground in the river.

The town of San Juan was healthy. The British war steamer Geyser was in the harbor when the Pampero left

The passengers by the steamship Pacific report having met the steamship Columbus the 8th inst., about 40 miles above Acapulco. The Columbus had been despatched from Panama for San Francisco with the passengers who had through-tickets for the Winfield Scott, for which steamer they had waited twelve days at Panama.

Great suffering and loss of life had occurred on the Columbus, she having sprung a leak in the Gulf of Tehuantepec, and it was only by the unremitting exertions of the passengers and crew that the vessel was got into the harbor of Acapulco. For several days previous the passengers were without food, and up to the time the Columbus left Acapulco forty passengers had died, and a large number of those remaining were very ill.

The following is a list of passengers by the Pampero:

Important from San Juan.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCES THREATENED.

We learn through private letters received by the house of W. L. Cushing & Co., of this city, that at the time the Pampero left San Juan, disturbances of a serious nature were threatened between the citizens of San Juan or Greytown, and the Vanderbilt Nicaragua Transit Company As is well known, the depot of the Transit Company is located on a point across the mouth of the river from Greytown, and at this depot the Company has stores with supplies of all descriptions which are furnished to passengers going either way, thus completely monopolizing this branch of trade, and cutting off the citizens of the town from all participation in its benefits. Numerous complaints have been made, which have been unheeded, until at last the citizens have become exasperated and so strong has the feeling become, that unless the depot is removed to Greytown, open warfare is anticipated; indeed, cannon and ammunition had been purchased, and the determination was, to demolish the Company's buildings, unless the depot was removed.

Mr. Baldwin, agent of the Company, had been arrested and imprisoned for using threatening language against the peace of Greytown. He was, however released on Messrs T. L. Harper and H. L. Stevenson becoming security to stand trial.

We have learned that our own correspondent wrote us a long letter, giving full particulars of this affair, and other important news, but from some cause, perfectly inexplicable, it has not come to hand.

Later from Texas.

By the arrival yesterday of the steamship Texas, Capt. James Lawless, we have received dates from Galveston to the 25th, but our exchanges from the interior did not come to hand.

VIOLENT GALE.—The Galveston News of Friday, says: On Tuesday morning about 8 o'clock, a squall on severe gale set in at this place from the N. W. It moderated through the day, but towards evening it sprung up with tremendous fury, when some slight damage was done to our city. The large new store of Messrs. St Cyr & Lee, had its metal roof partially blown off. The new wharf of Mr Parsons, at which several vessels were lying, was carried away, and some two hundred tons of railroad iron, now belonging to the Harrisburg Company, and other merchandize lying on the wharf was precipitated into the water.

The steamer Farmer was blown aternwards on the flats, where she has since remained, as the low water consequent upon the Norther, left her nearly high and dry

We also learn that this violent gale extended to the head of the bay, the schooner Jenny Lind being compelled to throw some seventeen bales of cotton overboard. We are anticipating to hear of losses on the Gulf.

LARGE SALE.—Col. Kinney has sold one half of his interest in the town of Corpus Christi for $100,000.

THE RIVERS.—The Brazos and Trinity rivers are in fine navigable condition, and the steamboats are doing a brisk business.

INDIANOLA A CITY.—The bill to incorporate Indianola as a city has received the signature of the Governor and become a law.

INVITED TO LEAVE.—Three men were arrested in Galveston a few days since on a charge of burglary but the evidence was not sufficient to warrant their committal. The citizens, however, provided a small boat, sent them to the main land, and informed them that the climate of the city would prove very unhealthy to them should they return.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Supreme Court of the State has decided the long contested case of Du Leon vs. White, which involved a large portion of the land on which Indianola now stands. The decision was in favor of White. The Bulletin, speaking of it, says:

"That this important decision, though long deferred, is a source of joy among our people, (many of whom have their all upon the land,) is to be expected. The great drawback upon our city has been removed, and now, with a city charter and the Turnpike charter, the people will take hold and go to work with new life."

COUNTERFEITS.—The Indianola Bulletin says that counterfeit bills on the State Bank of Louisiana are in circulation in that city, but does not mention the denomination. They are dated 1850, and signed S. J. Peters, President.

DEATH.—Mr. Charles M. Creemer, Constable of Indianola, died on the 20th, from wounds received by the hands of Davis, an Indian who is now in jail awaiting his trial.

GREAT MORTALITY.—A strange mortality has been prevailing in Polk county for several weeks; some calling it black tongue, others typhoid pneumonia. The following are the names of those who died near Cold Springs alone:

Hon. Vernon H. Lea, brother-in-law of General Sam Houston, —Hilley, —Graves, (a new comer;) also Mr. Graves's daughter and two negroes, Mrs Rankin, aged about one hundred years, one of the few who had seen Gen Washington; Mrs. Frankey Hubert, aged about sixty, daughter of Mrs. Rankin; Anderson Hubert, son of A Hubert, sr., aged about twenty-three; Ann McComb, aged about fourteen, daughter of Samuel McComb; Jane Ainsworth, aged about twenty-four, lately married; John Saunders, who kept a small store at Cold Springs for some time past, on or Houston merchants; Mrs Butler, widow of Charles Butler, deceased; Wm. Fanebrough, who kept a doggery at Cold Springs; Isaac N. Williams, at Johnson's Hull.

A CONSIDERABLE RASCAL.—A man named Charles Jouns has been recently sentenced to the State Prison at Hartford, who appears to have been one of the most subtle and graceless rogues of the day. He originally belonged to Montpelier, in Vermont, but for three years or more has furnished about Connecticut. His general plan of operation was to effect great piety, and on all occasions to render himself remarkable for his attention to his religious duties. He kept a Prayer Book and a Bible about his person constantly, and frequently, as he made afternoon calls, or hung about the stores of his friends, spying out goods for the purpose of stealing them, he was seen to read these good books with much devotion. "He could beat a white crowd," as the Hartford Times, from which we get his history, says, "at the hollow ground." He had a long, sombre countenance, and when he cast down as he frequently did, his full, owl-like eyes, and puckered his oval lips, he was a splendid picture of devout wisdom. But to the close observer, his physiognomy presented that cold, wiry, selfish, and completely heartless appearance which marks the deliberate and calculating villain."

The fellow appears to have robbed every family into which he was admitted, and almost every person with whom he came in contact. At one time he set up as an Episcopalian preacher, thus:

He trimmed his pulpit with costly broadcloths and silk fringes which he had stolen at Dean's store, and with stolen goods he paid for a pulpit Bible, Prayer Book, Hymn Book, and a large armed chair. He hung some splendid French curtains in one corner of the room as a screen, behind which he dressed in his silk robe. He stole these curtains from Mr Dean, and also the silk for his robe; and he broke into St Peter's Church in Dublin, and stole Father Brady's robe, using it as a pattern from which the stolen silk was made up. He also stole the silver chalice and some other articles from the Church.

About this time, or a little later, he went to a Huguenot gallery, put on his stolen robe, placed the Bible, bought with stolen property, upon the table, rested one hand upon this holy book, and rolling his round dull eyes languidly upward, and pointing the forefinger of his upraised hand heavenward, he stood for his likeness. In this it was taken, and shown around among his friends as a fine thing. He paid for the likeness from money stolen from Mr. Dean, and he stole the outside case from another gallery.

But after a series of similar tricks and crimes he was discovered, tried, convicted and sent to prison for four years. When he was seized by the Sheriff, his duplicity did not desert him, and he feigned to be crazy. The account says:

"Deputy Sheriff Alden, just before his removal from the county jail to Wethersfield, found him in his bunk, dirty and playing 'possum. Alden directed him to get up and to wash and share himself. He made no reply, but rolled up his eyes, and looked up to Heaven. 'My eye,' said Alden, 'you can't play that game. It will be a bad job for you.' No living man believes you are crazy, and the hour that you arrive in Wethersfield, then Wells'n men will have you in such a pair of traces that you'll see stars the minute you look that way; but if you behave yourself and don't play 'possum, or pretend to be crazy, you will be treated as kindly as the nature of the prison discipline will permit. Now take your choice!' This little address had a wonderful effect upon him. He got up, talked fast enough, promised to behave, shaved and brushed up, and quit 'playing 'possum,' and went down like a rational rascal."

Goldsmith's old friend, Ephraim Jenkinson or Sam Weller's companion, Mr. Alfred Jingle, that used to pump up his tears so fast, were slow in comparison with the pious Charles Jones. [N. Y. Eve Post.

Gentlemen desirous of serving their beloved country in some official capacity, some wag in the Carpet Bag hits off thus:

"The office-holders are all in a sweat."
Said an office hoper, with exultation.
"True," said old Roger, "I never yet
Saw such a General Fiscor-pation."

Later from Havana and Key West.

By the arrival of the steamship Isabel at Charleston, dates from Havana and Key West to the 22d inst. have been received—three days later from the former port than were brought by the Empire City. We make up the following summary of news from the Charleston Courier:

Among the passengers is H. Hamilton Jones, Esq., Private Secretary to the Hon. W. R. King who is bearer of dispatches from our Consul at Havana to Washington. We are gratified to learn from Mr Jones that the health of the Vice President elect is much improved. He is at present staying on the plantation of Mr. Jinks, four miles from Matanzas, that gentleman having politely tendered him the use of his house. Mr. Jones describes the place as being exceedingly beautiful, and says that Mr King seems thoroughly to enjoy himself there. Mr Jones left Mr. King on the 21st instant, and appears perfectly sanguine as to his speedy recovery. The sugar-house in Mr King's case, has proved very efficacious, affording him almost instantaneous relief. Mr. King is accompanied by two nieces and two nephews.

The telegraphic account published in the Courier on Thursday, of the misunderstanding between Mr. King and the Captain General, is quite unfamily correct. It is, however, definitely settled, although no interview took place between the parties.

We learn from another passenger by the Isabel that some excitement existed in Havana in consequence of the authorities having broken open the mails from Havana which were placed on board the U. S. mail steamship Empire City, Capt. Windle, for New Orleans, on the 19th inst., by the agents, Messrs. Drake & Co.

It is said that the authorities have adopted this course in order, if possible, to discover what Creoles in the Island are engaged in correspondence with the Filibusters of the United States. On the 21st inst., however, the U. S. Consul at Havana, Judge Sharkey, addressed a communication to the Captain General, protesting. It is said, in cheerful terms against the right of the Cuban authorities to search any U. S. mail steamship. Our informant further states that he believes no response had been received by our Consul, prior to the departure of the Isabel. The Isabel, however, was permitted to leave port without undergoing any examination; the communication therefore, of our Consul, seems to have had a desirable effect

K. K. Collins, Esq., the enterprising projector of the Collins' Line of Liverpool Steamships, also arrived from Havana in the Isabel.

From Rio de Janeiro.

Dates from Rio de Janeiro to the 26th of January have been received in this city. The arrivals of coffee up to January 12th had been more limited than during the month previous. The prospects of the growing crops were very discouraging. The stock in the market was generally of the ordinary descriptions. Of the sales effected, 50,000 bags for the United States, 15,000 for the channel and the north of Europe, and 5,000 for the Mediterranean. The principal purchases effected were at 2,950 to 4,000 for American assortments, 3,850 to 3,900 for assorted lots for the north of Europe. The general estimate is that the crop will not exceed half of the last one, but that as a considerable quantity of old will remain in the interior, the real deficiency will be, it is believed, about one-fifth or one-sixth, say 300,000 to 400 000 bags.

The Brazilian Government steam corvette Offouse was totally lost about ten miles west of Cape Frio.

The steamship Fanny, for New Orleans, was still waiting the decision of the Courts, before she could be sold to pay bottomries and seamen's wages. Of her passengers twenty-three died between the 1st and 25th December; the remainder had been sent forward to California and Australia by various vessels, upwards of 40,000 having been raised by private subscriptions to assist them. The Consul, not being able to afford any aid on Government account, had been obliged to do a good deal on his own.

The Caroline and Augusta, from New York for Australia, arrived in December, with 120 passengers, in a leaky condition. As the captain could not raise money on bottomry, he would probably have condemn and sell her, leaving many distressed passengers in a sickly port at the worst season.

The fever was chiefly confined to the shipping. The cases on shore were very few and of a mild type

The barks St. James, for Philadelphia, and White Wing, for New Orleans, sailed from Rio on the 10th January The bark Hermitage, from Baltimore, was spoken off Cape Frio on the 19th January. The ship Antelope, from California, arrived at Frio on the 15th January

THE INSURRECTION AT MILAN.—The London correspondent of the New York Tribune confirms the belief we have entertained, that the proclamation purporting to have been issued by Kossuth was a spurious document. He says:

"As to the movement, I can give you correct and detailed information. The insurrection took place against the advice of Kossuth, who wished to have it delayed until the probable rupture between Austria and Turkey should offer a fair chance of success; but the Italians were so much exasperated by the recent floggings and hangings, that they said they would rather perish in open battle than in the Austrian dungeons. When Mazzini saw that they could no longer be kept back, he wrote to them that, though he thought the outbreak premature, yet he would go to them. He was the worst person to do with them. On the 6th, proclamations were posted up on all the corners of the streets in Milan, with the names of Mazzini and Kossuth. A riot took place, and blood was shed, but the movement was put down.

"On the 8th, at dawn, some Italians introduced themselves into the arsenal and cut down a few Austrian officers, when the privates surrendered and gave up their arms. The communications were immediately interrupted, and we have no further details up to the hour. The Milanese have dually succeeded, this outbreak premature, yet they would go to them. On the worst grounds, to die with them. On the 6th, proclamations were posted up on all the corners of the streets in Milan, with the names of Mazzini and Kossuth. A riot took place, and blood was shed, but the movement was put down.

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The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

FAR, FAR AWAY!

I love to look on the purple West,
In the gorgeous robes of the sunset drest;
With its crimson pomp and bannered shows,
Like the lordly state of a dying Queen;
The distant woods, with their crowns of gold,
And the hoary hills, Time's fastness hold,
While nephrys breathe their low, soft salutes,
We may only tell of the golden climes,
And that better land, in the realms of day,
Far, far away!"

I love to stand on the mountain height,
In the magic noon of a summer night;
While vale and meadow are fairy land,
And elves come out on the pebbly strand,
And fays are merry in moonlight doll,
And earth is wrapped with a seer-like spell,
And low the voice of the sounding sea,
Beneath to say, in its minstrelcy—
We only tell of the realms of dey,
Far, far away!"

I love to look on a young face fair,
With the sunny smile of childhood there;
To hear the laugh of its careless glee,
Like the glad come sheet of the summer sea,
For it seems to ray, as they float along,
With merry dance and the murmured song,
"The land!—the land by sunset sky,
Where tears are not, and we'll nomore die;
Oh! the old grow young, in that realm of day,
Far, far away!"

There, starry rivers are murmuring low;
To deathless flowers that by them blow;
And the zephyrs breathe, in their interlike tones,
And hymn the stars on their golden thrones;
The sun sings out; and there is no night;
And spirited ones, in robes of white,
Floating along upon azure wings,
Their rapture tell on their trembling strings;
"Oh! let us fly to that realm of day,"
Far, far away!"

Desperate Fight with a Panther.

The Helena (Ark.) Shield publishes the following, and vouches for its truth:

MR. EDITOR—Famous as Arkansas is for all that is marvelous; for its wild mnn of hnge dimensions; its Pete Whetsone tales of "Big Bear," and other tales equally wonderous. Yet I doubt if there has ever been recorded an incident more remarkable than a fight that occurred on the 10th of February, npon Beaver Bayou, in thie county, (Phillips, Ark.,) between Mr. Joseph Grimes and a large panther. I will give you the particulars, as they actually occurred, in an unvarnished tale.

On the 10th, Mr. Grimes had left hie hense during the deep snow that then lay on the ground, to procure some fire wood in the adjoining forest; leaving in the house a sick child, hie wife, and her mother. Attracted by the crying of the child (it is supposed) a large and fierce panther approached the door of the house. The imitative notes of a child crying drew to the door Mrs. Grimes, most fortunately, for alrendy was the nose of the fierce intruder thruet within the door. By an effori, she succeeded in closing the door and shutting out the panther. An alarm was then given by the ladies, which drew to the house Mr. Grimes, supposing his child to be ill; and little dreaming by how fierce an enemy his cabin was besieged.

Judge, then, of hie enrprise upon seeing coolly seated upon the step of his door a huge panther. Undannted and fired with fierce resolve, Mr. Grimes still advanced, nnd attempted to get possession of his gun, which Mrs. Grimes had, opening the back door, brought around to him; crouching, with tnil switching and eyee fiercely glaring, the panther watched every movement of Mr. Grimes. At the very moment that Mr. G. grasped his gun, and before he could use it, the panther made a spring at his throat. With great presence of mind, and almost miraculously, Mr. G. grasped the monster by the throat. Life was now et stnke, and long and bloody was tha fight. The panther had now the left arm of Mr. G. in hie month, and victory seemed to be with him. Every mnscle of Mr. G. was now called into action nnd strained to its ntmost; a long struggle ensued; the panther was thrown, and by pinching hie knee on its neck and still retaining the grasp he had on its throat, he succeeded in releasing from the jaws of the panther his left arm. They again rose from the gronnd. Mr. G. never abandoning his vice-like hold of its throat, had now both of its forelegs grasped in his left hand; he thue kept it at arm's length and prevented it from tearing him with its claws.

Victory was not yet with Mr. G., and he still might have met with a Waterloo defeat, had not the ladies, Blucher-like, come up with reinforcements.

A pair of tongs and a "battling stick" were brought to bear upon the panther. One blow of the tongs sent down his throat several teeth—for so tight was the grasp of Mr. G. that the animal's jaws were forced wide open. The heroines in this fight (Mrs. G. and her mother) continued belaboring the panther until a blow broke it down in the loins. Mr. G. kept his hold until the panther breathed his last—and firmly believes that he choked the panther to death, notwithstanding the aid given him by the ladies. When captured it measured 8½ feet from the tip of the nose to the end of its tail. Its skin now hangs on the outer side of his cabin, a trophy of a hnrd and bloody fight.

Mr. Grimes le now nuoh injured. So stiff is he in every muscle from his great exertions, that he is unable to get about. One arm is much swollen and badly sprained, the other pierced in several places by the teeth of the panther. The scars of this fight he will bear with him to the grave, if it does not become necessary to amputate his arm.

This, Mr. Editor, yon may rely upon as a true statement of all the facts connected with this remarkable fight.

Truly has old Phillips heroines as well as heroes within her borders. BEAVER BAYOU.

February 14, 1853.

FEMALE HEROISM.—"One day," said Messena, "being at Bassenden, I perceived a young soldier belonging to the light artillery, whose horse had just been wounded by a lance. The young man who appeared quite a child, defended himself desperately, as several bodies of the enemy lying around could testify. I despntched an officer with some men to his assistance, but arrived too late. Although the action had taken place on the borders of the wood, and in front of the bridge, this artillery had alone withstood the attack of a small troop of Cossacks and Bavarians; whom the officer and men I had despatched to put to flight. His body was covered with wounds, inflicted by shots, lances and swords. There were at least thirty. And so you know, Madame, what the young man was?" said Messenn, turning to me.

"A woman."

"Yes, a young, and a handsome woman, too! although she was so covered with blood, that it was difficult to judge of her beanty. The latter was a captain of artillery; she never left him; and when he was killed, defended, like a lion, the remains of him she loved. She was a native of Paris, her name was Louis Belletz, and she was the daughter of a fringemaker, in the Rue de Petit Lied. [Memoirs of the Durhess Abrantes.

A STORY WITH A MORAL.—Some years ago, Mr. R., an American gentleman, having discovered some new process by which he thought money could be made in England, concluded to try his fortune in London. Very soon after his arrival, he presented himself at the office of one of the leading journals, and requested to see the editor. He was desired to give in his name and business, which he did, and an answer was speedily brought that the editor was engaged. By dint of great urgency, he at last succeeded in making his way to the room of the sub-editor, and, having never found any difficulty in obtaining a hearing from gentlemen of the press in his own country, where the time of an editor is considered almost public property, he proceeded at once to explain his discovery, supposing that it would be received as a favor, and duly glorified, as a matter of course, in next day's impression. Before he had fairly made his beginning, however, the sub-editor cut him short, politely but firmly, by saying he had no time to spare, and that he presumed his visitor's object was to have his discovery noticed.

"Why, yes, sir, I should like—." "It can be done, sir, without trouble; write whatever you like, and it shall go in; of course you will leave your name and address. The clerk in the office will arrange with you as to terms. Good morning, sir."

Finding himself bowed out, Mr. R. went back to the office, where he was furnished with pen, ink and paper; he sat down, and in the course of some twenty minutes produced an editorial paragraph of perhaps twice that number of lines. This he handed to the clerk, merely asking whether it would appear the next day.

"Certainly, sir. Editorial?"

"Yes, sir, in the editorial columns."

"I presume you would not wish it in the largest type used on the paper?"

"Why, yes, sir, I should prefer that."

"In that case, sir, the charge will be ten guineas; if in the smaller type, five."

Mr. R. took back his manuscript, and withdrew.

UNCLE TOM.—The foreign correspondent of the Newark (N. J.) Daily Advertiser, writing, from Dresden, Saxony, January 6, says:

"A few weeks ago, at the annual fair in Dresden, one of the greatest curiosities of the day was a negro woman with a large iron ring in her nose, represented as a fugitive from slavery. She was pictured upon the outside of the building chained by the ring, and a driver, holding a long whip in his hnnd, standing by. The admittance was about five cents U. S. currency. Thousands flocked to see her, in order to gather from life-an idea of American slavery. It was a good speculation for the exhibitor, whose name I was not able to learn. I understand the above forms a traveling exhibition, making a tour of the whole of Europe. This exhibition, pretending to represent the cruelties of American slavery, together with extreme piety, as represented in Uncle Tom; and the superiority of intellect, as represented in Eliza and George of Uncle Tom's Cabin, and the theatre, are creating a universal feeling of hatred among the masses of Europe against the republican government of the United States. And monarchists are taking advantage of it through the newspapers to add fuel to the fire, to overwhelm that spark of Independence which was kindled through the whole of Europe in 1848-'49."

The above is only additional evidence that the Tom-Cabin party in the United States are "the friends of every country but their own."

Steamers between California, China and Japan.

WASHINGTON, February 20, 1853.—A proposition of unusual interest, and one which is exciting the liveliest attention from the intelligent and leading members of Congress, has been submitted by Mr. Ambrose W. Thompson, to establish a line of steamers between the Western coast of our country and Eastern Asia. The line consists of six steamers of not less than 3000 tons; each steamer to be pierced and ready for mounting of the heaviest batteries for war purposes, but in times of peace to carry always four guns of the largest calibre. In the course of their voyages, they are to perform the naval service in the North Pacific. They will thus afford the most ample protection to the whaling and commercial marine in these seas, and completely relieve the Government from the necessity of keeping a naval squadron at that distant and expensive station. By careful examination it is found that this will be a saving of *one and a quarter millions of dollars per annum* in the Navy Department. This line is to make semi-monthly trips between California and China, touching in going and returning at the Sandwich Islands, and at some port in Japan so soon as communications are opened with that Empire.

For this service a contract is asked for ten years, the Government to allow the contractor to receive the amount of postage which may be collected from mailable matter transmitted by the steamers. To aid in the immediate establishment of the line, it is asked that one-half the amount which the Postmaster-General may estimate will arise from the postal service shall be advanced in bonds of the Government—payable at the end of the contract term—and one-half of the monthly receipts of the line are to go toward the payment of this advance by Government. The fairness of this proposition, its feasibility, and the practical manner in which it is put forth, together with the known ability of Mr. Thompson to carry out the project, are gaining friends rapidly to this most important measure, and there is now scarcely a doubt of the passage of a bill to effect the object by the present Congress.

Accompanying the proposals are statistics of the trade with China and the East, made up from official sources, which are somewhat startling. A period of sixty years is selected, ending with 1852. In that time the imports of teas into great Britain from China has been in the aggregate 1,945,682,857 pounds, and the present yearly report is about 56,000,000 pounds. From this trade the government have derived a revenue in the sixty years of $990,545,03d.

The present annual revenue of Great Britain, from the tea trade alone, is over *twenty millions of dollars*. The entire importations of all descriptions of goods from China to the United States in the same period of sixty years is only $258,858,283. Our exports in the same time have been 86,260,263, leaving to be paid in specie $172,598,149. The nourse of trade and the national balances are also shown, and it is seen that this amount of specie, $92,415,273 has been paid to England for bills drawn on China on account. These bills are caused by England in shipment of opium to China from her East India possessions, and the shipment of cotton goods. They bring China annually in debt to England some $20,000,000 while we are ent off from the shipment of our own cottons by want of proper facilities, and are therefore indebted to China annually from six to eight millions of dollars. The consequence is that England draws our precious metals and robs our industrial classes by her superior mail facilities. This is shown by a statement of one year's export of cotton from England and from the United States:

EXPORTS FROM ENGLAND TO CHINA.—Cotton goods—unbleached muslins, 1,762,321 pieces; bleached muslins, 6,389 pieces; twilled cottons, 176,140 pieces; calicoes or chintzes, 3,150 pieces; cotton handkerchiefs, 3,500 dozens; cotton yarn, 50,667 lbs. Woolen goods—broad cloths, 616 pieces; cassimers, 668 pieces; camicts, 1,658 pieces.

The amount of property afloat on the Pacific Ocean is also shown. It is put down at 1284 sail, aggregating 403,160 tons, employing 24,000 American navigators. The total value of this property would be but $19,000,000. In case of a war with England it would be swept from the ocean by her steamers in the East India and Chinese seas before any armament could be sent round Cape Horn for its protection. The statistics presented by Mr. Thompson, together with the map showing all the British mail lines, and the manner in which Europe, Asia and North and South America is surrounded by them, has afforded an amount of information which has never before been presented to Congress or to the American people. Nearly eight years ago Ambrose W. Thompson suggested this line to the administration of Mr. Polk. It was then favorably received, and but for the Mexican war, would have been established.

Since then, Mr. Thompson has steadily pressed forward the subject, regardless of the obstacles which have been placed in his way by that class of envious speculators who have not the ability to conceive, but who invariably rush in to compete for any thing which superior ability may point out. By that class Mr. Thompson has been constantly beset, and counter plots and misrepresentations have been placed before the committee and urged upon members. The energy and perseverance of the original proposer has, however, kept always in advance of them, and he has now fair and almost certain prospect of success. Should the line be established, mails and letters can be delivered in New York from China in forty days, by the present mode of conveyance from California, and if the railroad is made across the country, in twenty-four days. This will render all Europe dependent upon us for their mail facilities, as well as for the products of Eastern Asia. This is surely enough to cause every American to press on to the establishment of this through line.

CALIFORNIA THEN AND NOW.—In 1846 San Francisco had but 750 inhabitants. In April 1847, there were 375 besides a few Indians. In October '47, there were 800. In October '48, 150 votes were polled, and in December '48, 347. In August '49, there were 1,519 votes cast. In January '53, the city contained 30,000 people and about 16,000 voters. In March '47 there were only six vessels in port, and on the 18th of the following December only four, and no arrival for a week. In January, February and March, of 1848, there were but nine arrivals of vessels, four of which were from the neighboring ports of Monterey and San Pedro; and for the last quarter of 1847, the imports amounted to $49,000 and the exports to $53,600. From the 1st of January to the 31st of October, 1852, there were 827 arrivals, with an aggregate tonage of 376,345 tons, and in last month over 200 vessels in port. From January 1 to October 31, of the year 1852, the duties received at the Custom House amounted to $1,560,842 15, and the number of passengers arriving by sea during the same period was 58,851, while those who departed in the same manner were 19,575. The first brick building was erected in September 1848, and this was the second brick house in Upper California, there being at that date one in Monterey.

In the first two months after the discovery of gold, in December, 1847, the amount of dust brought into San Francisco was about $250,000, and during the next two months about 800,000. Now it is five millions a month. The first Protestant house of worship in California, was built by the Baptists, and was dedicated on the 5th of August, 1849. At the present time, there are eighteen churches, two of which are Catholic and the rest Protestant. January 1, 1853, there were five daily and seven weekly newspapers, twenty private banking houses, twenty-four auction houses, four bath houses, sixteen bakeries, seventeen barber shops, thirty-two blacksmiths, nine booksellers and stationers, thirty-three boot and shoe dealers, twenty-eight butchers, fifty master carpenters and cabinetmakers, sixty-two clothiers, nine dealers in crockery and glass ware, one hundred and thirty commission merchants, twenty-eight dry goods dealers, thirty-four druggists, nine furniture dealers, nine fancy dry goods dealers, twenty-seven hardware dealers, ninety-three groceries, six livery stables, twenty-six milliners and dress maker's shops, twenty-two house and sign painters, eight saddle and harness makers, nine ship chandlers, twenty-four stove and tin ware dealers, twenty-three tailor shops, eighteen upholsterers, forty-six dealers in watches and jewelry, about sixty physicians, and about one hundred and fifty lawyers. [N. Y. Express.

THE TEST TRIP OF THE CAPTAIN ERICSON.—This ship arrived at Alexandria on Monday afternoon from the mouth of the Potomac, where she had lain at anchor for twenty-seven hours during the late snow-storm and thick weather. Capt. Lowber weighed anchor at half past nine o'clock last Wednesday morning at Sandy Hook, and in pursuance of instructions, stood to the east in the face of a strong gale and heavy sea. He kept his course for eighty miles, when the wind shifted to the northwest. He then stood in shore again in the face of the gale. During these two gales the ship stood the test nobly, and though she pitched her bowsprit under water, with her lee guard immersed, her engines performed with the utmost regularity, the wheels making six turns and a half a minute, with entire uniformity. Not the slightest motion was perceptible in the frame work and bearing of the engines. After the ship and engines were thus fully tested, Capt Lowber shaped his course for the Chesapeake, and in going up the bay encountered a heavy snow storm.

On approaching the mouth of the Potomac, the weather became so that the pilot declined to go further, and the ship came to anchor at ten o'clock Saturday morning. The engines had often been in operation for seventy-three hours without being stopped for a moment or requiring the slightest adjustment, only one fireman having been on duty at a time during the whole trip. The consumption of fuel was under five tons in the twenty-four hours. Captain Sands, of the Navy, who was on board to witness the performance, is delighted with the result, and says that he would willingly go to Australia in her. Thus the great principle of the new motor is now a demonstrated reality. [Washington Republic, 27 ult.

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Further Foreign News by the Pacific.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the English funds there has been a marked improvement, and confidence has been considerably restored. The continental exchanges have generally become more favorable for London, and although the gold ships still keep out, it is known that large arrivals must take place at several points within a week or two.

The company lately mentioned, for cutting a canal through the Isthmus of Darien, at a cost of £15,000,000 sterling, or $75,000,000, has been advertised for the first time in London, with a list of directors, etc. One of the objects was to produce a rise in New Granada bonds, but the experiment seems to have been a failure.

A meeting had been held in London, which was attended by some influential public men, to petition the Government to use their influence toward putting an end to the occupation of Italy by French and Austrian troops.

A disposition to strike for higher wages seems to be generally prevalent in England. Some of the shipwrights have already struck, and even the farm-laborers of Wiltshire.

The first fat-market for the south of Ireland was opened at Cork with a good deal of ecremony on the 4th instant.

FRANCE.

On the night of the 5th inst., several parties were suddenly arrested in Paris, among them some correspondents of Belgian and German newspapers, charged with issuing odious and infamous libels on the French Government and the Empress Eugenie." Among them were Transil, of the *Debats*; Dupont, of the *Union*, and Meyer, of the *Patrie*. But a far more important arrest is that of Gen. de St. Priest, an eminent member of the late National Assembly, known to be in the confidence of the Count de Chambord. The natives arrested are to be tried, and the foreigners sent home.

General Montreel had embarked at Toulon for Civitia Vecchia, to take the command of the French troops at Rome, in the place of General Goneau, who returns to France.

On the 8th, at a grand review of cavalry at Versailles, the Empress, mounted on a fine charger, was present. The Empress rode very gracefully, and the acclamations were enthusiastic.

At the festival of the Deouf Gras the oxen are the year named Uncle Tom, Shelby and St. Clair.

The Emperor and Empress have consented to stand godfather and godmother to the great bell of Dordeaux, just about to be plied.

Napoleon expresses much interest in the Industrial Fair at Dublin, and has ordered specimens of French art for exhibition.

Notwithstanding the universal belief that important changes were contemplated in the Ministry, the Moniteur declares that the rumors were totally without foundation.

The Princes Frederic and Christian, of Schlaswig-Holstein, are at the French Court at present.

AUSTRIA.

A letter dated Vienna, February, 3, says: "Although the despatch of a *corps d'observation* to the frontier during the progress of the Montenegro strife is a perfect intelligible proceeding, the order given suddenly yesterday afternoon to mobilize the ninth army Division, now in garrison here, and march it to the frontier, has produced some surprise. Meanwhile three brigades have already been started for Croatia."

"The Austrian force on the Turkish frontier will number 45,000 men. It will be divided into two corps, of which the first stationed in the Austro-Bosnian frontier, will be commanded by Jellachich, the notorious Ban, and the second stationed in Dalmatia, by Gen Count Leiningen."

The Gazette of Vienna of the 4th, however, states that Austria has not taken any aggressive attitude towards Turkey.

The gloomy fortress of Comoru is still filled with Hungarian prisoners. Seven among them are sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment, two for eighteen, and three for fifteen years. The majority of the prisoners are engaged in learning the English language.

ITALY.

The brothers Rothschild have contracted for a loan of 50,000,000f. to Piedmont, and another of $15,000,000f. to Tuscany.

RUSSIA.

The report of the advance of the Russian second army corpse upon the Swedish frontier is nodfirmed.

GERMANY.

The two remaining ships of the German fleet are to be sold at auction on the 10th March, at Bremen. A further term will be appointed for the sale of the 26 gun-boats and the stores.

Professors Schonbein, of Basle, and Bottger, of Frankfort, have sold their invention of gun-cotton to the Austrian government for 36,000 florins. It is said that Austria has communicated to the other States of the German land that they may be admitted to a share of the secret, if Maller Selcher, the leading trade writer in the Parliament of Hesse Darmstadt, has just been tried at Mayence for one of his Zollverein speeches, in the Second Chamber. Fortunately he escaped, from some technical informality.

The Gest Correspondenx says that measures will be taken to prevent the return of those emigrants to Austria who, during last, nothing more valuable than the political opinions they have picked up among the German fugitives in North America."

FLORIDA INDIANS.—A correspondent of the Jacksonville News, whose communication is published with the endorsement of the editor of that paper, advocates the application of the principle of "still hunting" for the removal of the Indians from Florida. We make the following quotations from the communication: "The plan which I propose is one that I suggested three years ago, and which, if it had been adopted, would have removed every Indian in less than three months, and saved the Government at least a million of dollars. It is this: That the State of Florida shall take the matter in its own hands, and offer high rewards for killing and capturing them. If $1200 be offered for each warrior captured alive, $1000 for each warrior killed, and $500 for each woman or child captured alive—but few of them will be either killed or captured before the rest will hasten in and surrender at discretion. Supposing, however, that it might be necessary to kill forty of the warriors (one-third of their whole number) before the rest became terrified at being waylaid and "still hunted," the whole expense would be but $40,000, and this sum the General Government would be bound to refund. One great advantage in this plan is, that if none be killed nor captured, there will be nothing to pay—its expenses will be commensurate with its success—and as all other plans, though attended with vast expense, have signally failed, so would it never be wise to give this one a trial! It is because they still hunt us that one hundred of them can make themselves formidable to 60,000 people. These savages have been for fifteen years laughing at our marching columns, or our puerile diplomacy, regarding us with no more dread than the boy in the apple tree did the old man when he pelted him with grass. It is high time that we began to play their own game upon them, and try "what virtue there is in stones."

The foregoing recalls to our mind the enormous expenditure attendant upon the first Florida war. It was after the disbursement of millions, that Gen Hardin suggested, on the floor of the House of Representatives, the expediency of "farming out" the job of extirpating the Seminoles; and he offered, in behalf of the State of Kentucky, to undertake it, with ample security for its performance, *for a million of dollars*. His advice passed unheeded, an expenditure of forty millions ensued, and now, from all appearances, the battle has to be fought over again.

A NEW PRIZE-MASTER.—While Mr. Gobden is piping his peace pastoral, in London, and betting that the French will never attempt to invade England, Mr. Naysmyth, of the great iron factory at Patricroft, announces in ludicrous contrast, a wonderful discovery. He has invented a mortar against which no vessel can stand for an instant. You have only, he asserts, to plant a couple of these mortars in each port and harbor on the coast, and you may then dispense with all other means and appliances of war. Let an enemy's fleet approach the harbor so protected, with a single match the train is fired, the shell rises in the air, and falling on the doomed vessel, shivers it into a thousand splinters, and sends it to the bottom. Never was invention more complete—at least on paper. It is really touch and go.

A correspondent of the National Intelligencer, commenting upon the probable influence this engine of destruction is destined to exercise upon general diplomacy, aptly remarks:

"We are not sanguine, but we really hope Naysmyth's mortar may be successful. If it were possible to sink a ship—to destroy a regiment at a single blow—to do this easily, cheaply, rapidly, at all times and in all places—there would be no more wars. Men would not dare to make war. The victory would be worth far more than the blood it would cost. It certainly is not so at this time; but with these wholesale destroyers, the price paid for a victory would be inealculable."

Right. And we fervently hope, therefore, that Mr. Naysmyth will go ahead with his infernal machine. [New York Express.

DAGUERREAN AND STORM POINTS.—A correspondent in the Scientific American gives the following:

"Put two drachms of pure nitre and a half drachm of chloride of ammonia, reduced to powder, into two ounces of pure alcohol, and place this mixture in a glass tube, of about the common long and proportionate diameter, the upper extremity of which must be covered with a piece of skin or bladder, pierced with small holes. If the weather is to be fine, the solid matters remain at the bottom of the tube, and the alcohol is as transparent as usual. If rain is to fall in a short time, some of the solid particles rise and fall in the alcohol, which become somewhat thick and cloudy. When a storm, tempest, or even a squall is about to come on, all the solid matters rise from the bottom of the tube, and form a crust on the surface of the alcohol, which appears in a state of fermentation. These appearances take place twenty-four hours before the tempest ensues; and the point of the horizon from which it is to blow, is indicated by the particles gathering most on the side of the tube opposite to that part from whence the wind is to come."

A FACT NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.—Tammany Society was originally a purely Native American Association. When the peace of seventeen hundred and eighty-three was established an unusual number of foreigners landed on these shores. Soon after their arrival they formed various societies, composed entirely of their own country men. Hitches of a strong gale and heavy sea. He kept his course for eighty miles, when the wind shifted to the northwest. He then stood in shore again in the face of the gale. During these two gales the ship stood the test nobly, and though she pitched her bowsprit under water, with her lee guard immersed, her engines performed with the utmost regularity, the wheels making six turns and a half a minute, with entire uniformity. Not the slightest motion was perceptible in the frame work and bearing of the engines. After the ship and engines were thus fully tested, Capt Lowber shaped his course for the Chesapeake, and in going up the bay encountered a heavy snow storm.

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From the New York Times.

Two Letters of Franklin.

Mrs. John Gough Nichols sends to the London Gentleman's Magazine two original letters of Dr. Franklin. Both have escaped the diligent search of Mr. Jared Sparks; at least we find neither of them in the correspondence of Franklin; and the latter is missing from the diplomatic correspondence of the Revolution, leaving a blank very much to be bewept in that important work. Notwithstanding the levity with which the ghost of Franklin has mingled with the poly-colored spirits of rapperism, the fame of the statesman is yet living, and his relics are yet venerable. So we reprint these letters for the benefit of all concerned.

The first in order is addressed to his bankers, and, if less momentous than its companion, is not without significance:

CRAVEN STREET, July 11, 1769.

Gentlemen—I have desired Messrs. Freeth, of Birmingham, to send one of their corn mills packed up and directed to your care for my son. As I shall probably be abroad when it comes up, being about to make a little tour in France, I beg you would be so kind as to receive it, and ship it with Capt. Falconor, pay Messrs. Freeth for it, and charge it to my account.

I shall be further obliged, not having time to come into the city, if you can send me to-morrow forty guineas.

May I further give you the trouble of buying for me two lottery tickets, to be sent me with the money; or rather, on second thoughts, keep them, writing a line to Mr. Jonathon Williams, merchant, Boston, acquainting him with their numbers, for they are for him.

I am, with much esteem yours, etc., B. FRANKLIN.

To Messrs. Smith, Wright & Grey, Bankers, Bombield street.

The second is of more consequence. Those who have turned over the "Diplomatic Correspondence" have noted the absence of several letters that must have passed between the negotiators of the treaty of Versailles in relation to the ratification. They seemed to have absconded so adroitly as to put seekers for them quite at fault. This Gough-Nichols contribution is the most important of them; the rest may be spared:

PASSEY, March 31, 1784.

SIR—We have now the pleasure of acquainting you that the ratification of the definitive treaty is arrived here by an express from Congress. You have already been informed that the severity of the winter in America, which hindered travelling, had occasioned a delay in the assembling of the States. As soon as a sufficient number were got together, the treaty was taken into consideration and the ratification passed unanimously. Inclosed you have copies of the proclamation issued on the occasion, and of the recommendatory resolution. The messenger was detained at New York near a month by the ice, which prevented the packet boat's sailing, otherwise he would probably have been here in February. We are now ready to exchange the ratification with you, whenever it shall be convenient to you.

With great and sincere esteem, we have the honor to be, sir, your Excellency's most obedient and most humble servants, H. FRANKLIN,
JOHN JAY.

His Excellency David Hartley, etc.

There was weather for you, seventy years ago. Just fancy as you read this on a bright February day, the air as mild as May, and the echo of last night's thunder lingering on your years; fancy, we say, a season long ago, when the harbor was frozen up and Congress was prevented from meeting because of the intense cold. Those revolutionary times certainly tried men's souls.

An amusing blunder occurs in the few remarks with which the editor of the Magazine introduces his two epistolontory prizes. Alluding to the latter of the two, he says:

"It is dated from Passy, near Paris, and addressed to David Hartley, Esquire, *who then held some other diplomatic appointment from the United States*." Poor old David Hartley, so soon forgotten and disowned at home—posthumously outlawed, as it were. Old-Hartley, who used, in the goodness of his heart, and fullness of his friendliness to America, to make speeches in the House of Commons, hours long; dull, prosy, undeniable speeches, the exordiums of which sent half the House to dinner and the rest to sleep; and all to show that Ministers were wrong and the Colonists right. Hartley was the victim of the wickedest wit ever spent upon an honest plodder; the veritable butt of his fellows. All the memoirs and histories of the time have something to say of him.

His devotion to the American cause recommended him to his Government as a proper person to treat with the Colonial agents at Versailles. He was not chosen as Minister Plenipotentiary; negotiated the famous treaty of 1783; and in less than a lifedime afterwards is rejected of his countrymen and set down as a person "holding some other diplomatic appointment from the United States." And the very pinnacle of the offence is that Sylvanus Urban, gent., is the offender; an authority which, upon all matters relative to English history and antiquities, has always claimed infallibility. Why Sylvanus was fifty years old at the time, and should know all about it. Is his sight so dim with age that in the very letter he copies he does not see that Hartley is invited, as British Plenipotentiary, to exchange ratifications with Franklin and Jay!

LONGEVITY.—The oldest man in New England died at Nottingham, New Hampshire, on the 23d of January last. His name was Charles Willey. He was born in Nottingham on the 25th of March, 1746, and would consequently have been *one hundred and seven* years of age this month. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and has been a pensioner. He has been an active, robust man, and until recently has been an active laborer. He says he learned to mow when ten years old, and used his scythe until he was a hundred, and then left, as he thought nine years was long enough for any man to follow that business. He has left a son, Mr. Jonathen Willey, between seventy and eighty years of age, who is also a pensioner for services in the war of 1812.

Mary Banton, aged 121 years, died at Elton, near Stockton-on-Tees, on the 7th of January. The old lady was regarded with unusual interest in her own neighborhood and her cottage was seldom free from visitors, to whose bounty she was, do doubt, largely indebted for the happiness and comfort that gilded her declining days. Her form was very much bent, her conversation was free and lively, and her eyes, though dimmed, retained much of their former lustre, and she was able to dispense with the assistance of spectacles to the last. She was a native of Cockfield, Durham, and she resided for some time at Long Newton, previous to her coming to her daughter's house, at Elton.

A gentleman named Hill, aged 100 years, died recently near Kells. He was one of the volunteers of 1782.

John Cryer, of Walton-le-Dale, a Greenwich out-pensioner, died on the 18th January. The deceased fought under Lord Nelson, in her Majesty's ship Conqueror, Capt. Pellew, at Trafalgar, and received the sword from the French commander-in chief, Admiral Villeneuve, on board the Queenlaure. He was at the taking of Genoa, and the storming of Cases; he also fought under Gen. Abercrombie in Egypt, and served under Lord Exmouth for five years. This brave man was sergeat and sergeant-major of the Royal Marines, Plymouth Division, for twenty-one years. The whole of his services during the French war were twenty-four years.

THE SHIP ANTARCTIC.—An inquest was held in New York, on Sunday, the 20th ult., over the body of a child which was born on board this ship, and died after her arrival, when the mother of the child testified as follows:

We had five hundred passengers on board; we were fourteen weeks and two days at sea before we landed in New York; we ran short of provisions, and there was a scarcity of water; I only received three pints of water for myself and daughter during each day; there was sickness on board, and one hundred and thirty persons died during the voyage; the ship was in a most filthy condition; the above number of passengers were all in the steerage, with the exception of a few in the cabin, and there was scarcely a berth but had some person sick in it.

THE OLD GREEN LANE.... By Eliza Cook.

'Twas the very merry summer time
That garlands, bills and dells,
And the south wind rung a fairy chime
Upon the fox-glove bells.
The cuckoo stood on the lady birch
To bid her last good-by—
The lark sprung over the village church,
And whistled to the sky,
And we had some from the harvest sheaves
A hilihe and tawny train,
And tracked our path with poppy leaves
Along the old green fano.

'Twas a pleasant way on a sunny day,
And we were a happy set,
As we idly beat where the streamlet went.
To get our fingers wet;
With the dog rose there, and the orchis there,
And the woodbine twining through,
With the broad trees meeting every where,
And the grass still damp with dew,
As I'll we all forgot in that blissful spot,
The names of care and pain,
As we lay on the bank by the shepherd's cot,
To rest in the old green lane,

Oh! days gone by! I can but sigh
As I think of that rich hour,
When my heart in its glee seemed to ha
Another wood-bird's power.
For though the trees be still as fair
And the wild bloom still as gay—
Though the south wind sends as sweet an air,
And Heaven as bright a day;
Yet the merry set are far and wide,
And we never shall meet again—
We shall never ramble side by side
Along that old green lane.

WEBSTER'S QUARTO DICTIONARY.

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THE STRANGER AND HIS FRIEND.

BY JAMES MONTGOMERY.

"Ye have done it unto me."—Matt. xxv, 40.

A poor wayfaring man of grief
Hath often cross'd me on my way,
Who sued so humbly for relief
That I could never answer, "Nay."
I had not power to ask his name,
Whither he went, or whence he came,
Yet was there something in his eye,
That won my love, I know not why.

Once, when my scanty meal was spread,
He enter'd; not a word he spake—
Just perishing for want of bread;
I gave him all; he blest it, brake
And ate—but gave me part again;
Twice was an angel's portion then,
For while I fed with eager haste,
That crust was manna to my taste.

I spied him, where a fountain burst
Clear from the rock: his strength was gone:
The heedless water mock'd his thirst.
He heard it, saw it hurrying on:
I ran to raise the sufferer up;
Thrice from the stream he drain'd my cup;
Dipt, and return'd it running o'er;
I drank, and never thirsted more.

'Twas night; the floods were out; it blew
A winter hurricane aloof;
I heard his voice abroad, and flew
To bid him welcome to my roof:
I warm'd, I clothed, I cheer'd my guest,
Laid him on my own couch to rest;
Then made the hearth my bed, and seem'd
In Eden's garden while I dream'd.

Stript, wounded, beaten, nigh to death,
I found him by the highway side;
I roused his pulse, brought back his breath,
Revived his spirit, and supplied
Wine, oil, refreshment; he was heal'd;
I had myself a wound conceal'd;
But from the hour forgot the smart,
And peace bound up my broken heart.

In prison I saw him next, condemn'd
To meet a traitor's doom at morn;
The tide of lying tongues I stemm'd,
And honor'd him midst shame and scorn;
My friendship's utmost zeal to try,
He asked, if I for him would die;
The flesh was weak, my blood ran chill,
But the free spirit cried, "I will."

Then in a moment to my view
The Stranger darted from disguise,
The tokens in his hands I knew,
My Saviour stood before mine eyes;
He spake; and my poor name He named:
"Of me thou hast not been ashamed;
These deeds shall thy memorial be;
Fear not, thou didst them unto Me."

From the Bible Society Record.

"THE BIBLE A PACK OF LIES."

DIALOGUE BETWEEN AN INFIDEL AND HIS CONSCIENCE.

INFIDEL.—The Bible is "nothing but a pack of lies."

CONSCIENCE.—You seem very much troubled with the falseness of the Bible. You never give yourself any trouble to dispute the truth of any other books, be they ever so false, if they have nothing to say of God, religion, heaven and hell. If the Bible is "nothing but a pack of lies," let it alone, to share the fate of all other lies. Why spend your time and breath in trying to persuade your neighbors and friends that the book is false?

I.—But I hate to see other people imposed upon and made fools of by the book.

C.—What hurt does the Bible do your neighbors who believe it? Does it make them bad company for you? Does it corrupt them, make them dishonest, disorderly members of society, unkind to you and others about them, and to each other! Can you not depend upon the word of one of these people who believe the Bible, as safely as upon the word of one of your brother *infidels?* And tell me, honestly, do you not find yourself sometimes secretly reposing more confidence in one of these praying, Sabbath-keeping, church-going, Bible-reading people, than in the generality of the men who join you in scoffing at the Bible, and who never pray nor observe the Sabbath, nor go to church, nor concern themselves in religion? If these things are so, then you do not, after all, really believe that the Bible befools your neighbors, or any body else. But if you pretend to be a man of common honesty, you had better not say so.

I.—But I *know* the Bible is not true.

C.—Please to bear in mind, that assertion is not always argument or evidence. Say it as often, and roundly, and angrily as you please, that "the Bible is all a pack of lies;" your repetition of your opinion that it is so, does not make it so. You must bring your proofs that the Bible is false. You are as great a fool yourself as any of your neighbors if you believe what you say, without being able to prove what you say. And more than this, "he that believeth not God, hath made him a liar;" you are a liar yourself, unless you make good your charges of falsehood upon the Bible.

I.—But I have read the writings of Paine, and Hume, and Voltaire, and of other learned and talented men, who have studied into the matter more than I have, and they all pronounce the Book false, and not fit to be believed; and they give their reasons for not believing it. And there are some of my neighbors who have also read the writings of those men, and they say they see not how those people who call themselves Christians can get away from the arguments of those men. And one of my neighbors says he has gone through what is called "experimental religion," and found that there is nothing in it. The Bible is all false, and religion is nothing but a delusion; that's my opinion upon the matter.

C.—What logic! "Other men say the Bible is not true and I think as they do about it;" *therefore*, "the Bible is a pack of lies." Really, sir, you are a greater paragon of credulity than any Christian on the face of the earth. A Christian never *believes* the Bible on such slender grounds as you *disbelieve* it. He has *reasons* for believing it—abundance of them; he is ready to give them, and is not ashamed to tell them. They are his own reasons, too; not borrowed, as yours are; not derived alone from the say-so of ministers and doctors of divinity, ever so pious, and learned, and wise. They are reasons which he sees, understands, and feels in his heart. But, one question let me put to you: "What if the Bible, after all your disbelief of it, should turn out to be true?"

I.—Put it cannot be true. I do not believe it ever will turn out to be true. Paine and Hume, and many others, say that it is nothing but a book of fables and falsehoods, fit only for old women and children and priests: and that's my opinion; and it is an opinion gaining ground in the world.

C.—*Hear me*, I say: *What if, after all, the Bible should prove to be true?* What then will become of you, and Paine, and Hume, and Voltaire, and all the rest of the infidels? Look at the fearfulness of the truths of the Bible, in their bearings upon you and them, and all other men who reject the Book. If, when you die, your soul awakes in that new disbelieved Eternity, and in the presence of that God of whom the Bible teaches, you will be compelled to believe things at which you now endeavor to laugh and scoff. You will find yourself in the solemn and awful presence of the God you have denied, and whose Book you have called a collection of falsehoods; will find that you are going to "stand before the judgment seat of Christ:" that there is a heaven, which you are unfit to enter, as being an enemy to Him who built it: and a hell, from consignment to which there will, for you, be no escape. You will then find that you have gone too far for the possibility of reconciliation with God, whom you have offended; that you can not step back into this life and upon the ground of probation and hope, try again for a better destiny. You, and the men who have deceived you, and those whom you have deceived, and among whom you have indulged yourself in railing at religion and the Bible, and the God of the Bible, will be serious then. The terrors of finding yourselves in the presence and within the power of a holy and just God, will have put an eternal finish to your scepticism; and you will "believe and tremble" for ever. You may talk of the strength of the numbers believing as you do, that the Bible is not true. Hear what the God of the Book itself says: "Though hand join in hand, the wicked shall not go unpunished:" and look, too, at the fact, that unbelief of God is especially declared to be the peculiarly damning sin of the soul, and hell the portion which a righteous God has especially appointed for the "unbelievers."

And once more hear me, while I point you to the warning of the Bible: "Repent, therefore, of this thy wickedness, and pray God, if perhaps the thought of thine heart may be forgiven thee:" and hearken to the merciful invitations, which even an infidel, yet in this world of hope, may, if he will, accept: "He that believeth on the Son of God hath everlasting life." "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved."

FAITH.

If we consider all religion to consist in faith, we must still come to the same conclusion. We know how often our blessed Lord speaks of faith, and believing in Him, as indispensably necessary for every one who would receive any benefit from Him; and as that qualification in man, which is ever quite certain to obtain from Him any thing that we can desire. How often does He assure us, in various ways, that whatsoever we ask in faith, we shall receive! Such are those expressions in the Gospels: "If thou canst believe;" "All things are possible to him that believeth." And if there is any misgiving, any difficulty, any impossibility of being cured and benefitted by Him, it is on account of our want of faith. Thus to the disciples, when they could not cast out the evil spirit, He declared the reason was because of their unbelief, for if they had faith they might move mountains from their place. And when they called out to Him, in fear and distress at the storm, He rebuked them, saying, "O! ye of little faith, wherefore did ye doubt?"

To have faith, therefore, in God, through Jesus Christ, was the cure for every disorder, the alleviation of every distress; to have faith in God only, as infinitely just, and who, the Scriptures declare to us, is "a consuming fire," might be more difficult, as our weak nature might be overwhelmed with fear before Him: but as He is manifested to us in Jesus Christ, as God the Father, the Father of our Lord, and in Him the Father of us all, how shall we not have full faith and confidence in Him!

And thus our Lord seems to imply, in those words of encouragement to His disciples, "Let not our heart be troubled; ye believe in God, believe also in Me;" as if to believe in Him was a full remedy for all trouble of heart.

So far, therefore, as we have this faith which is so essentially required of all Christians, without which, indeed, they can have no life, it is very evident that we shall give thanks for all things at all times. This faith takes the sting out of every evil, and sweetens the bitter waters of calamity by the word of the Cross. [Plain Sermons.

[For N. O. Christian Advocate.]

THE CIVILIZATION OF AFRICA.

The Colonization Society are in no way disheartened, though their illustrious President, Henry Clay, is dead, and they have a turbulent opposition from the Abolitionists, on l every now and then a casual back-set. At their late Thirty-sixth Anniversary it was reported that 656 colored emigrants had been sent by the Society to Liberia the past year, of whom 403 were free born. Hon. Mr. Everett, in the course of his address on the occasion, describes the impracticability of all attempts to civilize Africa but through Africans:

"Thus you see, at the very moment when the work is ready to commence, the instruments are prepared. Do I err in supposing that the same Augnst Providence which has arranged or has permitted the mysterious sequence of events to which I have referred, has also called out and is inviting these chosen agents to enter upon the work! Every thing else has been tried and failed. Commercial adventure on the part of individuals has been unsuccessful; strength, courage, endurance, almost superhuman, have failed; well-appointed expeditions, fitted out under the auspices of powerful associations and powerful Governments, have ended in the most calamitous failure; and it has been proved at last, by all this experience, that the white race, of itself, cannot civilize Africa.

"Sir, when that most noble expedition I think in 1841 was fitted out, under the highest auspices in England, to found an agricultural colony at the confluence of the Niger and the Chad, out of one hundred and fifty white persons that formed a part of it, every man sickened, and all but three or four died. On the other hand, out of one hundred and fifty colored men that formed part of the expedition, only three or four sickened, and they were men who had passed some years in the West Indies and in Europe, and not one died. I think that fact, in reference to the civilization of Africa, is worth, I had almost said, all the treasure and all the suffering of that ill-fated expedition.

"Sir, you can not civilize Africa—you Caucasian—you proud white man—you all-boasting, all-daring Anglo-Saxon; you can not, do this work. You have subjugated Europe; the native races of this country are melting before you as the untimely snows of April beneath a vernal sun; you have possessed yourselves of India, you threaten China and Japan; the farthest isles of the Pacific are not distant enough to escape your grasp, or insignificant enough to elude your notice; but this great Central Africa lies at your doors, and defies your power. Your war-steamers and your squadrons may range along the coast, but neither on the errands of peace, nor on the errands of war, can you penetrate into and long keep the interior. The God of nature, for purposes inscrutable, but no doubt to be reconciled with His wisdom and goodness, has drawn a cordon across the chief inlets that you can not pass. You may hover on the coast, but woe to you if you attempt to make a permanent lodging in the interior! Their poor mud-built villages will oppose no resistance to your arms; but Death sits portress at their undefended gates. Yellow fevers, and blue plagues, and intermittent poisons, that you can see as well as feel, hover in the air. If you attempt to go up the rivers, pestilence shoots from the mangroves that fringe their noble banks; and the all-glorious sun, that kindles every thing else into life and power, darts down disease and death into your languid frame. No, no, Anglo-Saxon, this is no part of your vocation. You may direct the way, you may survey the coast, you may point your finger into the interior; but you must leave it to others to go and abide there. The God of nature, in another branch of his family, has chosen out the instruments of this great work—descendants of the torrid clime, children of the burning vertical sun—and fitted them by centuries of stern discipline for this most noble work.

"From foreign realms and lands remote,
Supported by His care,
They pass unharmed through burning climes,
And breathe the tainted air."

"Sir, I believe that Africa will be civilized, and civilized by the descendants of those who were torn from the land. I believe it because I will not think that this great fertile continent is to be forever left waste. I believe it because I see no other agency fully competent to the work. I believe it because I see in this agency a most wonderful adaptation."

M.

BE COMPREHENSIVE.

Talk to the point, and stop when you have reached it. The faculty some possess of making one idea cover a quire of paper, is not good for much. Be comprehensive in all you say, or write. To fill a volume upon nothing is a credit to nobody; though Lord Chesterfield wrote a very clever poem upon nothing.

There are men who get one idea into their heads, and but one, and they make the most of it. You can see it and almost feel it when in their presence. On all occasions it is produced, till it is worn as thin as charity. They remind us of a twenty-four pounder discharged at a humming-bird. You hear a tremendous noise, see a volume of smoke, but you look in vain for its effects. The bird is sheltered to atoms. Just so with the idea. It is enveloped in a cloud, and lost amid the rumblings of words and flourishes. Short letters, sermons, speeches and paragraphs are favorites with us. Commend us to the young man who wrote to his father: "Dear sir, I am going to be married;" and also to the old gentleman, who replied: "Dear son, go ahead."

Such are the men ready for action. They do more than they say. The half is not told, in their cases. They are worth their weight in gold for every purpose in life. Reader, be short; and we will be short with our advice.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

These two Universities, says the editor of the "Household Words," consist of forty-one colleges—twenty-four at Oxford, and seventeen at Cambridge. These are two learned corporations, governed by their own laws and their own dignitaries, assembling in Oxford under the name of a Convocation, and in Cambridge, under that of a Senate. Each college, however, has its own peculiar laws, its own funds, and its own special character. One is more devoted to theology, another to philosophy, another to classical literature, another to medicine; and one or two are distinguished, like the Magdalens at Cambridge, for such qualifications as are more akin to the arts and mysteries of the grand turf than to any of the fine arts, or the mystic meaning of the white surplice.

In each University, one college takes the lead of the rest, like a Triton among the fishes. In Oxford, it is Christ's Church; and in Cambridge it is Trinity. There are the royal apartments for the sovereign; and there, upon the largest scale, you may perceive the distinguishing peculiarities of college life. Trinity College, Cambridge, is, we believe, the richest college in the world; but its chapel is not so large, nor so transcendently beautiful as that of King's College; nor is its dining-hall so large as that of Christ's Church, Oxford. The finest chapel in the world is that of King's College, and yet it is only appropriated for seventy Eaton boys, for whose sake alone King's College was endowed, and the chapel built. That chapel is three hundred and sixteen feet interior, two hundred and ninety-one in length, and the height of the ceiling, seventy-eight. It contains twenty-six windows, each fifty feet high, and all but one—the west—magnificently painted, and so costly in their preservation that the very cleaning and burnishing of each window, which must be done in London, piece by piece, inflicts a bill of £200 on the college treasury. Such magnificence is not to be seen in any cathedral in England. Trinity College Chapel is smaller, being only two hundred and four feet in length, interior, and forty-four feet high, though even this is much longer than Oxford Cathedral, which is the chapel of Christ Church College. But as Trinity College contains about one-third of the students of Cambridge, its chapel is filled to overflowing, and is one of the most interesting sights which the University presents; for, at each of the Colleges and Universities on what are called surplice days—that is Saturday, Sunday, and saints' days, or eves—the students all attend in their white surplices; and there, at one view, you see the future chancellors, bishops, prime ministers, judges, and legislators of England.

The kitchen of Trinity College, Cambridge, supplies food for one thousand, one hundred mouths daily. The hall, which is one hundred feet long, forty broad, and fifty high, is not sufficiently large to dine one-half of the students. There are two dinners, and many dine at their own apartments. The cellar contains about four hundred barrels of ale, four of which are emptied daily. Even the butler keeps his carriage and his livery servants, and is reckoned a man of £3000 per annum. Food there is over-abundant; for nothing is ever sent twice to table. The remnants go to certain officials; and a table at Trinty College is sometimes worth £200 a year to him or her who has the clearing of it. Next in size to Trinity is St. John's, and these two monopolize more than half of the students, as Christ's Church, Oxford, one-third of the Oxonians.

Gradations of rank, like the four Indian castes, prevail in both Universities. In Cambridge, it is: 1. Fellow-Commoners—noblemen and rich gentlemen, who have the privilege of dining at the Fellows' table, and wear gold trappings on their gowns, and gold tassels on their caps; or if they choose to wear hats, they may. 2. Pensioners—who receive no pension, like state pensioners, but pay for all in less expensive style than the former. 3. Scholars—who are elected on the foundation, and have various emoluments, according to the value of the scholarship. 4. Sizars—who have commons free, and dine on the remnants of the Fellows' table. In Oxford, the four castes are Noblemen, Gentlemen-Commoners, Commoners, and Servitors.

Education at the Universities consists, for the most part, of private tutorship. Each student attends the class-room of a tutor, either in college or out of it, and reads with him as at school; and there are public examinations, at which he has opportunities of displaying his abilities and the progress he has made. There are also public lectures, which he may or may not attend, according to his professional intentions. Every facility is afforded to the industrious, and every encouragement to the talented and the ingenious; and the associations of a university residence are most inspiring, for those who are susceptible of inspiration. The names and the images of the great surround him at every step; their memories are everywhere hallowed. The very mulberry tree that Milton planted with his own hands, in the garden of Christ's College, Cambridge, is carefully preserved, propped up, and the excoriated parts covered with sheet lead.

"I compare the art of spreading rumors," says John Newton, "to the art of pin making. There is usually some truth, which I call wires: as this passes from hand to hand, one gives it a polish, another a point; others make and put on the head, and at last the pin is completed."

If, in thy journey through life, thou overtake or are overtaken by any one who is seeking truth for its own sake, thou needst not inquire from whence he came, or from which particular tribe he sprang, but frankly give him thy hand; for be assured, thou hast found a safe and instructive companion.

If our affections and feelings are moved in social exercises, and are cold and insensible when we are alone with God, we have great reason to suspect our state.

SATAN AND THE CHURCH.

The following anecdote is transcribed from a periodical published in this country nearly fifty years ago. It illustrates an awful truth, that wicked persons are agents of Satan, who, in punishment for sin, are delivered up to him, and who become his slaves to execute his will in the world which he governs. Happy indeed is the assembly of the people of God where he is not found!

The members of a congregation had frequently met to deliberate on measures which involved their comfort, and even their existence; but a troublesome person, whose popular eloquence gave him a dangerous influence, opposed by defeated every attempt to carry these measures into effect. At one of these meetings, a member, who had the welfare of the society much at heart, appeared, while his antagonist was in the heat of debate, to be fast asleep: the friends of the society, astonished at his indifference, at length roused him up. He started, rubbing his eyes, saying, in apparent agitation—

"I have had a strange dream."

Every eye was turned to him, and every ear open. "A dream! what was it?"

"I dreamed," said he, "that I was in hell, where I saw Satan, who inquired: 'What news from the earth?' I told him I came from the place where the congregation were met to decide on business which had long distracted them. This information threw him into great excitement. 'I must instantly go there,' said he, and was making ready to set off immediately. But just as he was departing, he asked me whether his friend —— was at the meeting or not. I assured him he was not only there, but very active. 'Well, well, then,' said Satan, 'I will not go after all; my presence is unnecessary. I know that *my friend* —— will do *my business* as well as I could do it myself.'"

This epilogue produced an effect which nothing else could produce. It silenced the noisy orator, and the measures, which he had hitherto successfully opposed, were readily adopted.

CRUCIFIED WITH CHRIST.

I am crucified with Christ: nevertheless I live; yet not I, but Christ liveth in me.—Gal. ii. 20. "As if he had said, 'I have fellowship with Christ in his death, as to its merit and value, being justified for His sake; so, also, as to its virtue and efficacy, inasmuch as His dying to sin, has been the means of my dying to sin; and yet again, as I have obtained both justification and sanctification through the Cross of Christ, I am through it crucified to the law as a covenant of works, and to the world as an object of complacent delight.' *Nevertheless I live:* 'Not by myself, or of myself, but Christ in me. I live to good purpose, and that right royally and deliciously; but it is Christ that keeps the house, not I. I cultivate the graces, subdue corruptions, perform duty, and vanquish temptations, but the strength by which 'tis act comes from Christ.' True faith is self-renouncing, and the obedience of faith is full of self-denial. It keeps its possessor low, both in respect of what he hath, and in what he doth. It confesses that he lives because his Surety died, and it consents to an inward and daily crucifixion in order to a due meetness for the crown. It acknowledges God as sole benefactor; and while it largely and importunately craves the best gifts from God, it ascribes the entire glory of all gifts and graces to Him who gave them. When the servants came to give up their accounts to their Lord, every one for his pound, how humbly do those who were faithful speak! Lord *thy pound* hath gained ten pounds, saith the first. *Thy pound* hath gained five pounds, saith another. They ascribe both principal and interest to their Lord's benefaction. So true believers ascribe all their happiness, usefulness, and piety to the gracious assistance of God. By the grace of God, I am what I am."

THINGS ETERNAL

Eternity does not touch our hearts as it ought, because it is altogether unseen; and this is why Faith is so great a thing—this is why every thing depends on our believing: for faith, or belief, is the turning away of the heart from the temporal things, which are in sight, to the eternal things which are out of sight. It is turning from the false joys of this world, and seeking comfort in Christ and His Cross; it is looking higher than the friends whom we see, and who, whatever be their good meaning, can only do us good from without, and seeking help and support from the Holy Spirit, who is given us to abide in our very heart and mind. It is denying ourselves in respect of earthly enjoyments, in order that we may be the purer and fitter to receive the unspeakable gift which He offers in His Holy Communion. This is Faith; this is that good thing, so much praised in Holy Scripture, by which God offers to justify and save us, both soul and body, in the world to come.

Let us, more and more, practice this life of faith; let us daily and hourly exercise ourselves in setting the eternal things against the temporal; the pure, blessed, invisible, against the ordinary things which we see. It is in our power to do so if we will; for, indeed, this living by faith is what we continually practice in the affairs of this world. How often, for example, do men abstain from discreditable things, because they are afraid of losing their character; they consider beforehand what people will say of them; they make it present to their minds by a kind of faith; and this helps them to stand against many pressing temptations. With no more trouble and effort of mind, and with a far greater blessing, they might represent to themselves the great day of the Lord, and what Christ and His holy saints and angels will say to them.

REFUGE IN TROUBLE.

They who love God, love to go to Him. They love prayer. They love that intercourse which is sustained between the soul and God at the mercy-seat. They love it at all times. But at no time does the Christian go to God with such eagerness as when he is in trouble. When the heart is aching and bleeding—when it throbs with grief, almost to bursting—Oh, how good that refuge! How good the overshadowing of the mercy-seat! It is as grateful for him to go there when he is worried with cares, or dangers, or bereavements, as for a hunted deer to hide himself in the depth of forest and to cool himself in its living fountains: as grateful as for the frighted bird to alight safely in its quiet nest; as grateful as for the wearied, terror-stricken child to leap to its mother's arms. It is as grateful; it is as natural. And there before God, in the day of his adversity, it is with a full, and fervent, and eloquent heart, that the child of God pours out his troubles and his wants. There is no coldness, no formality, about his devotions then. There is no want of words, no stammering upon his tongue. He comes under the impulse of a beating. He comes in earnest. He comes with boldness. He *plunges* into the fountain. He lays hold upon the Almighty arm *with his whole strength*. He *must*—for to none else can he go. He *must*—for none else can know his heart's bitterness. He *must*—for nothing else can suit his taste; nothing else can touch the spot of pain within him. And thus he is brought into *close earnest* communion with God. He throws himself, as it were, upon the very arms of his Father; lays his throbbing head upon his very bosom; lifts up his tearful eyes and drinks in the very light of his countenance.

A little bird sitting amid the foliage of a tree is frightened by some noise beneath. He flies to a higher branch. Again—and he leaps to a higher. Again—to the topmost bough. Again—and he soars away toward heaven. Just so with the Christian—*just so*. Disturbed by the commotions, and terrors, and troubles of things *beneath*, his first impulse is to leap *upward*. Again—to ascend higher and still higher: and at last, to fly away toward heaven—toward his God, where, for the time, no distress or adversity can reach him; to the sure place of refuge, the free expanse of undisturbed communion with his Father.

Reverence Due to the Sanctuary.

If, as we have shown, God, though not sensibly yet really, is present by a special and gracious presence in His court, is not at least the same reverence that we would show to a distinguished earthly guest, benefactor or ruler, due to the Invisible, but Mighty, and Holy and Gracious Ruler of the Universe? Is it fitting to gaze irreverently, to whisper, to smile, to read, to weave the web of our vain imaginations, or even to slumber in the presence and under the gaze of those blazing eyes, too pure to look upon iniquity? Trifle, if you choose, with wealth and character and worldly education and health, and this bodily life itself, but trifle not with God's house and day, and worship; for it is to squander your hopes of heaven, and to fritter away the staple of your salvation, and to commit suicide upon your souls. The mere habit of association should teach you such reverence. If we look with interest and respect on the observatory where Science has toiled to read the starry pages of the unrolled heavens—where some eminent astronomer, like Herschell, lifting his telescope, has looked off from the edge, as it were, of our solar system, far into the azure depths of space, how much more regard and solemn interest should invest the Christian sanctuary; the observatory of Faith, where, taking her stand, she has looked beyond the flaming bounds of stars, and systems of stars, into the eternal depths of heaven or hell. Here souls have been renewed, and here sealed to perdition.

Here, for a time, it has seemed as if the fiery pit had its covering lifted off, and its smoke went up as the smoke of a great furnace, and the wail of its unremitting and immitigable anguish arose, piercing all hearts and shaking all knees, the cry of a Despair that sate eternally knawing the core of the sinner's heart.

Here, again, the soul, in communion with its God, has seemed already to discern the glories of the beatific vision, and has caught the reverberating thunder of those hallelujahs that, with their resounding and incessant anthem, girdle the throne of light. Here the Saviour is seen by glimpses through the lattices of his ordinances: and here is the Pisgah on which we stand and gaze, till the heart is faint with longing, on the land that is afar off, and on the King in his beauty. Is such a place the proper scene for levity and indifference; for the witling's sneer and the trifler's thoughtlessness? [W. R. Williams.

NOW, WHERE'S THE DIFFERENCE?—A car load of putrid beef, on its way to market, was seized in the streets of New York, one day last week. [Exchange.

That was all right enough. Why, of course. Nobody has any objections to seizing putrid beef and destroying it. To sell it is contrary to law, and contrary to common sense. Pounce on to the man that will dare to do it! But see here. There is a talk of making a law by which something that is sold to people to drink, which is quite as injurious to the public health, and infinitely more injurious to public morals, can be seized and destroyed in the same way. Any objections, any body? "Yes, yes, hold on there. That would be taking away a man's rights." Don't you see? You can take away the liberty of selling *bad meat*; but you can't take away the liberty of selling *bad drink*. That's liquor, and you can't stop a man from selling it. It's—it's—"*unconstitutional*." Reader, you can draw your own conclusions. [Erie Commercial.

Some good people see in every misfortune that befalls themselves a trial—in every one which happens to their neighbors, a judgment.

LORD HAILES AND THE NEW TESTAMENT.

"I was dining," said Dr. Buchanan, "some time ago, with a literary party at old Mr. Abercrombie's of Trillibody, (the father of Mr. Ralph Abercrombie, who was slain in Egypt,) and we spent the evening together. A gentleman present put a question which puzzled the whole company. It was this: Supposing all the New Testaments in the world had been destroyed at the end of the third century, could their contents have been recoved from the writings of the three first centuries? The question was novel to all, and no one even hazarded a guess in answer to the inquiry.

"About two months after this meeting, I received an invitation to breakfast with Lord Hailes, (Sir David Dalrymple,) next morning. He had been of the party. During breakfast he asked me if I recollected the curious question about the possibility of recovering the contents of the New Testament from the writings of the three first centuries? I remember it well, and have thought of it often, without being able to form any opinion or conjecture of the subject.

"Well," said Lord Hailes, "that question quite accorded with the turn or taste of my antiquarian mind. On returning home, as I knew I had all the writers of those centuries, I began immediately to collect them, that I might set to work on the arduous task as soon as possible." Pointing to a table covered with papers, he said: "There I have been busy these two months, searching for chapters, half chapters and sentences of the New Testament, and have marked down what I found, and where I found it, so that any person may examine and see for himself. I have actually discovered the whole New Testament, except seven or eleven verses, (I forget which,) which satisfies me that I could discover them also. Now," said he, "here was a way in which God concealed or hid the treasures of his word, that Julian, the apostate emperor, and other enemies of Christ, who wished to extirpate the Gospel from the world, never would have thought of; and though they had, they never could have effected their destruction." [Memoir of Haldane.

JOHN ERICSSON.

The Literary World furnishes the following particulars of the life of this gentleman, "whose name now takes rank with Franklin, Watt, Morse, and other great benefactors of mankind." He is a man fifty years of age, of a muscular, well developed, and strongly knit frame; he is of middle size, has a firm tread, a person who gives the assurance of reserved strength, and a head with all the proper intellectual developments, the high forehead prominent brow, marking the man of thought and the philosopher; he has a dark complexion of hair, somewhat whitened by time, black eyes, introspective and reflective rather than observing, a decisive mouth, and the mixed temperament, combining the nervous and bilious, which distinguishes the powerful in action and steady endurance. His head rises in a phrenological summit of benevolence; he was heard to remark—the only sign he gave of self-congratulation on his triumph—that he was proud to be the means, through his invention, of saving life.

He was born in Sweden, in 1803. He early showed a taste for mechanics, and at the age of eleven attracted the notice of Count Platen, who obtained for him a cadetship in an engineer corps. He afterwards entered the Swedish army, and was employed in the survey of Northern Sweden. While occupied with his favorite study of mechanics, he projected his *flame engine*. In 1826, he visited England. While there in 1829, he competed for the prize offered by the Liverpool and Manchester Railway for the best locomotive, and produced an engine that produced the wonderful speed, at that time, of fifty miles an hour. His propeller, his semi-cylindrical engine, his centrifugal blower, his distance instrument, for measuring distances at sea, his hydrostatic gauge, his pyrometer, and other ingenious inventions, have already made the name of Ericsson famous in the scientific world; the Caloric Engine, which has now arrived at the consummation of success, was brought before the scientific world of London twenty years ago, and was rejected by men of science as an impracticability, and as involving the absurdity of perpetual motion. Faraday, Brunel, and Ure, after a short resistance, finally conceded the practicability of the invention, and Faraday endorsed the caloric engine in those famous lectures of his, before the London Institution. Fox, whose name is identified with the success of the London Exhibition, was a pupil of Ericsson.

ALL ARE NEEDED.—Society is like an army. The infantry, dragoons and artillery all occupy separate squads; but yet, in action, all is unison. So in society—the hopeful, the impulsive, the deliberate, the hasty, are all needed. But love must unite them, and then we have a perfect man. Let the weak points of one man be placed to the strong points of another, and we shall then make society; progress, growth, is now the moving spirit. Progress is the locomotive, progressives the engineers, conservatism the brake, conservators the brakemen. All are needed in their proper place. Both elements should be recognized.

A BLESSED PROSPECT.—The ties which bind together a family who all have a good Christian hope shall never be dissolved. Death comes among them, but we take the Bible in our hands and inscribe on their tombstone, "Pleasant in life, and in eternity not divided." One after another falls, till the last of the circle is carried to his long home, but the grave can not retain them. By and by the family is to meet again; husbands and wives, parents and children, masters and servants, are one day to stand within the gates of the New Jerusalem, all washed, and sanctified, and justified, in the name of the Lord Jesus, and by the Spirit of our God, to whom will be rendered glory eve

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $1 50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, March 12.

PLEA FOR THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

Rev. W. B. N. sends the result of what he says was "a short speech" at one of his appointments—eight subscribers. At one of them! Supposing he has six appointments here, would be, in a very short time as the result of a few short speeches, obtained nearly *fifty subscribers* to the Advocate. But the greater number of circuits have more than six appointments. See how easily, and quickly, the thing might be done—those ten thousand subscribers obtained! Is it strange that the friends of the Advocate speak for, and expect, that many?

When it appears how much good may be done by so little effort, we cannot forbear an occasional paragraph stirring up the minds of our brethren to remember these things. A few short speeches made for it, and the religious press would speak for itself in thousands of families where, without a special effort for its introduction, it will never be felt. Consider brethren of the ministry how valuable, as an auxiliary, is it to your work and every good work:

First, It *advocates*, illustrates, and defends the same doctrines, and discipline, in promoting which you spend your lives, and count them well spent.

Second, It does not detract from your support; it does not divide your means, while it helps in your work.

Third, Though it heralds the truths of the gospel, and preaches by its essays, it does not divide your congregations with you. Where it is heard, you have no fewer hearers.

Fourth, You can visit your congregations personally, and often at much inconvenience, only at intervals of months. The religious paper, on the same errand, visits them every week. It goes before you quickening public attention upon the great objects of your mission, and bespeaking for you a favorable hearing. It follows after your discourse with its "line upon line, line upon line."

Fifth, Those that go forth to war, conquering and to conquest, do more than victoriously overrun territory—they leave garrisons behind to secure their possessions. So must we do. The spirit of error and proselytism is abroad. All portions of the field demand the ministers presence; and while he is here and there much of the hopeful fruit of his ministry is spoiled. Before he leaves let him throw a garrison into every family—a religious newspaper.

And all this costs but a little looking after, a few words—"a short speech." Who will not make the speech? It may be a *short* one. It will not cost you much labor to deliver, or time to prepare it. You will not feel exhausted after it. And be sure, after making the "short speech," to *make the application*, also. A good many of these short speeches will quite do away with the long faces of editors, and give them instead, what is better—a long list of paying subscribers.

No. 56 Gravier street.—The Book Store of H. D. McGinnis is going a flourishing business. Perhaps it may be esteemed no favor to our friends in the country, or Mr. McGinnis, if we should direct them, by this notice, to call upon him, as already he seems to have as many calls as he can attend to. The boxes of books are rolled in, sold, re-boxed and rolled out in brisk style. For particulars, refer to his ADVERTISEMENT.

"SOLDIERS OF THE POPE."

The Catholic Messenger quite forgets its propriety, and makes symptoms of a moral spasm at the "Catechism for the use of Roman Catholics," gratuitously furnished by us, two weeks ago. The only comfort we can offer our neighbor is that offered by the doctor to a charity patient that *wouldn't mend*, and kept coming back for another prescription. Mixing a pretty severe dose—"Here, take that, good woman, and if it doesn't work, come back to-morrow, and I will put a seton in your neck."

To be plain: Those telling tracts of Napoleon Roussel are not yet out. They were imported expressly for the use they are being put to. After awhile will appear one on the Jesuits, and after awhile another and another on appropriate subjects. We say, after awhile; for, though wholesome, they are difficult of digestion, and we wish them thoroughly digested.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

We are at length enabled to congratulate our readers and the whole country upon the auspicious action of Congress on this important matter. On the 2d of March the House of Representatives adopted, by an overwhelming majority, the amendment from the Senate appropriating $150,000 for the necessary surveys.

The vote in both Houses was very decided in its character—nearly two to one—and very clearly indicates that the views of Congress are those of the great mass of the nation.

We trust the new President's attention will be at once directed to the subject—that competent corps of engineers will, without delay, be placed upon all the routes which have been suggested by the friends of each, and that Congress may thus be enabled, at an early day, to [illegible] measures for the completion of a [illegible] will have no parallel among the [illegible] of art, and of which every American [illegible] be proud.

RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS.

We noticed, a fortnight ago, what our Baptist brethren were doing towrd establishment and Church extension in this city. Other denominations are up and doing. There seems to be a most laudable and determined feeling among them to make New Orleans the centre of their evangelical operations in the South-West.

It is currently reported that Dr. Clapp's congregation have raised, by subscription, $70,000 for Church building.

Our Episcopal friends have nearly completed a brick Church in the Fourth District, on Jackson street, of Gothic style, and substantial and commodious. The site is very eligible, and a large and influential congregation will soon be gathered there, under the excellent paster. We hear it is also contemplated to supercede the building on Camp street, (St. Paul's,) by a more durable and costly structure.

A pamphlet has been laid on our table which presents Presbyterian action in a style of characteristic energy and *perseverance*. It gives the outlines of large operations. A lot, near the Bible House lot, has been purchased for about six thousand dollars. A house is to be erected thereon, in which a large depository of the publications of the Presbyterian Board is to be kept, and a newspaper (an official Church organ) published. Texas and the southern portion of Arkansas, with parts of Tennessee and Florida, Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi are to be concentrated upon this enterprise. This brings to bear a powerful moral force, and the concentration is entirely practicable and must be of large importance in its results. We extract from the pamphlet;

"It is confidently believed by your Board that a bright day has already dawned upon New Orleans and the South-West at large. The people are awakening to the necessity of Railroads and the support of home manufactories. The increase of our population and the advance of property is looked upon as certain from this date. Nor is there a doubt on our minds of the *entire practicability* of carrying out the wishes of the Synod in the matters above contemplated. All that is wanting is *faith, union* and *action*. If the country congregations will help those of the towns and cities at once, this great enterprise can be set going immediately. Not a syllable of argument is necessary either to convince the Churches of their ability, *united*, to sustain this enterprise or to persuade them of its vast importance to us as a denomination. It is only by assuming and maintaining that position in regard to schools and the religious literature of our country, to which, as a denomination, our wealth, talents, learning and numbers entitle us, that we can hope to do our duty as citizens and as a branch of the Church of Christ. There is much land before us to be possessed. This is the day and the hour for us to arise and enter upon its possession. We must have schools and books and newspapers advocating our doctrines, if we would maintain ourselves in this age of ceaseless enterprise and progress."

The design is large, but resolute, and well planned, and we hope for its abundant success. As a clerical friend, speaking about it, pleasantly said to us the other day: "We Presbyterians believe when a thing is predestinated, that it has got to be done, and so we go at it." Not the least objection to that article in the Creed of Faith.

The Lutherans are getting along in their cosy, Dutch fashion. They are a mighty people for a family broil, in a quiet way. But it is all among themselves. They keep going to Church and sing in the most delightful strains. Now and then a Rationalist, from the hotbeds of the old country, gets among them, and is tolerated with more forbearance than it seems to us he ought to be. We rejoice to believe that among this people there are many of the family of Christ. But they are stationary. We see no Churches building—no new congregations forming.

The Christians (Campbellites) have a neat, small Church, well filled. They enjoy much unity, and are prospering.

And what are the Methodists doing? The best we can. While others are resolving to have a denominational newspaper, we have one: the Advocate being a fixed fact. We have no official depository for sale of Methodist publications; but just beneath our office H. D. McGinnis, successor to John Ball, keeps the most of them on sale. He receives and fills numerous orders. Mr. Ball could not have left a more accommodating successor. We are glad to see his business has increased this winter thirty per cent. over any previous season. Notwithstanding, when the General Conference gets ready and sees it to be to the interest of the M. E. Church, South, to establish a DEPOSITORY in New Orleans, and provide therein a suit of rooms for the Christian Advocate—that will be an advance upon present position—a large advance.

Our German Mission are doing a good work. Feeble and small as they are, compared to the large and increasing demands upon them, they are the principal evangelical instruments now operating among the Germans. The aid granted them from Louisiana and mainly from Alabama last year, has been, and is being judiciously invested. It has given appreciable relief and enlargement to their operations.

The calamity of having two large chapels burned down that befel the New Orleans Methodists, is being repaired. The Carondelet street Church (*vice* old Poydras) has held a large congregation the past fall and winter in its basement. The architect engages to have the building complete in sixty days. When complete, few Church buildings will present a more chaste and elegant finish, and none in the South will accommodate a larger audience.

On visiting the lower part of the city last last week, we were not less surprised than gratified to find that the walls of Moreau street Church, going up on the old foundations, had reached a height of ten or twelve feet. Taking good heart in their trouble, and applying the promise to Churches as well as persons, that all things work together for good, they rose up to build, Capt. Robertson, like Nehemiah, directing the work. It goes on finely. The new will differ in a few points from the former edifice, and the difference be both an economy and improvement.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

"AS UNKNOWN, AND YET WELL KNOWN."

To become a notoriety is an easy and insignificant achievement. A casualty, a scandal may do this. Among the

"——— Few immortal names
That were not born to die,"

are reckoned knaves of renown and villains of high degree. They are passed round by the press; they are the theme of table talk; the multitude is familiar with their history. "An eminent man" is equivocal praise. There is such a thing as "bad eminence."

Grace cures an itching ear. Grace corrects these morbid cravings for poor human famousness, and reconciles the Christian to labor and suffer and die, with little concern about the applause of earthly witnesses, so that from heaven the approving eye of God looks down. Grace tunes his heart to a strain of sublime indifference—

"Let me be little and unknown,
Loved and prized by THEE alone."

And yet the Christian can not, even in the humblest sphere, be hid. He may not be a notoriety, "a distinguished arrival;" his name and deeds may never have sounded through the brazen trumpet's throat; the list of "notabilities" may not include him; to those seeking out "stars" he may be passed by "as unknown;" yet there is a circle where he is not only known, but known for good—"well known"—and in such a way as it is well to be known.

It was an evening that invited out, and, with the pastor of a Church not set down on the guide-books, we took a long ramble through the city. He figured not among the platform orators, his movements were not chronicled in the gazette, and but for a minute direction privately furnished, we should never have found his dwelling. On inquiry at the chief places, none could tell where he lived. Indeed, one person believed he had heard of such a name, but to them all he was "unknown." With the name of Dr. Sachs, who lived on a salary of five thousand a year, they were familiar, and others of that class. Knowing that our friend was not brilliant, we began to fear he was living to little purpose in such a great mart. But we knew, also, that he was a faithful and industrious man, and we should find him working away somewhere.

We had not proceeded far, and a drayman, mounted high on a pile of cotton bales, bowed to us. The hat was tipped, almost to taking off, and on the sable face was an expression of deference and grateful love that might be read half across the street. "He seems to know you, and to be happy at the sight of you. Who is he?" It was one of a congregation of blacks he had gathered and regularly instructed on Sabbath evenings. This man had been awakened and converted under his ministry. "As unknown, and yet well known."

Farther on, a group of children met us—a family group of three little girls and a brother. They had been gathering chips and shavings at a carpenter shop close by, which they were taking home to save the wood bill. Their faces brightened. They whispered, "that's our preacher." "We've already learnt our Sunday School lessons," said the two oldest, "and read through the books." Encouraging them, they drew nearer and told the titles of the books they had got from the Sunday School library—that blessed circulating library for the poor—and they went on to say that mother was most well again, and was going to bring the baby to be baptized. "You seem well known to them, and they are not ashamed to own you." "Nor am I ashamed to own them," was the reply. The brief history of the case was being told—how that during an epidemic that raged a few summers before, when few of the distinguished clergy remained in the city, he had become known to this poor, but industrious family, continued to visit them, the mother had professed religion and joined the Church, the father was measurably reformed, and the children put in the way we found them—when we halted before a house bearing the marks of comfortable independence. Such a house as "good livers" live in.

We found ourselves in company that opened a welcome to the very heart and sanctuary of that home. The sick was there, and the doctor on a professional visit. It needed no penetration to discover that our friend was "well known" there. Two of the best thought-of people in any family had called in at the same hour—"our preacher" and "our doctor." The physician was not a member of his congregation; he had a pew in Dr. Skylight's Church; but from mutual remarks and inquiries about the man that had the consumption, and the case at the hospital, and this and that case that was better or worse, it was clear they were used to meeting at the house where it is better to go than to the house of feasting. And as our friend retired to the sick couch to feel the moral pulse of its languid occupant, the doctor said to us: "Good man, that; when I die I want him to be there."

We left soon after the doctor, but staid long enough to see from the looks and the speeches, of the young and old, even of the children and servants, that the preacher was "well known" there. Following us to the door, the mother said: "Do come soon. The dear creature suffers and talks of you so much. She says your prayers are such a comfort. She is always more cheerful after you've been in." Our friend was "well known" in that sick chamber.

The walk was long; and, to its end, revealed in the most grateful manner, without ostentation, and in many unlooked-for ways, that in this noisy, showy world, one might be "as unknown, and yet well known."

And what must it be when such a man dies. He goes not to strangers, but where he is "well known." Friends receive him into everlasting habitations. In the last day, how many will rise up and call him blessed. When those that were prisoners upon earth, and sick, and hungry, own their benefactor, and redeemed sinners acknowledge the ministers by whom they were led to God, then, in that day, he will appear "as unknown, and yet well known." M.

LATE PUBLICATIONS.

PHYSICS OF LOUISIANA.—The Report of the Standing Committee of the Senate of Louisiana on Levees and drainage, has been laid on our table. It contains the results of numerous surveys and scientific researches and calculations upon the humorose and valuable alluvion of Louisiana, made in 1851, by Prof. Forshey, and other engineers. Copious maps illustrate the report. Those desirous of information as to the levee systems and the lower delta of the Mississippi, will find it in this pamphlet, of sixty-four pages, in such accuracy and fullness as is not elsewhere to be had. For sale at Norman's, 14 Camp street.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY.—The January, February and March numbers have been furnished us. Putnam has created a *sensation*. His magazine can not vie with Harper in mechanical execution or variety, but its friends boldly pit it against that monthly. It sets out with a praiseworthy purpose of being original, and of being so at the benefit of home talent. There is a charming freshness and piquancy about its articles, and a Blackwood look. It is a decided accession to this class of American literature. To be had at 56 Gravier street.

SOUTHERN LADIES' BOOK.—This is home manufacture; and though Graham and Gody leave no room for complaint in this line, and, indeed, are all the while improving, yet this is *home*. It is published with remarkable neatness, at the office of the True Delta, 103 St. Charles street, Mrs. French—the quondam L. Virginia Smith—editress.

FAMILY GOVERNMENT.—This excellent treatise on home matters, by Bishop Andrew, is still doing good, and may be had of H. D. McGinnis.

MANUAL OF DEVOTION, by Brooks. CHRISTIAN SACRAMENTS, by Rev. O. Fisher. Both these publications have been noticed in our columns before, and for sale by McGinnis.

METHODISM BY INSKIP.—Every reader of the scathing review that this book underwent (by R. A.) in the last Southern Quarterly, would like to see it. To be had of H. D. McGinnis.

NOT THE BEST BEST POLICY.

A Northern Methodist paper has this bit of news. We give the whole of it:

"NO DIVIDEND.—The book agents will make no dividends to the Conferences this year. The profits of the Concern have been absorbed by extraordinary expenses. In view of this fact, we hope our brethren will vigorously press the collections for necessitous cases, Preachers' Aid Society, etc., so that our superannuated fathers may suffer no loss in consequence of the failure of the Book Concern to pay its accustomed dividend."

So, then, the shoe pinches in that quarter. A fellow-feeling and sympathy may spring up in the bosoms of those who have been withholding from "our (Southern) superannuated fathers," their wives and children, just dividends for years past, leaving them to suffer. A better policy might have been pursued. Solomon says: "There is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty."

EMIGRANT VESSEL FOR LIBERIA.—The American Colonization Society is making preparations to start a vessel from Norfolk, Va., the first of May with emigrants for Liberia. *One hundred and seventy-eight persons* have already applied for a passage; of whom one hundred and fourteen are from Virginia, fifty-two from North Carolina, six from Kentucky, three from Massachusetts, one from Ohio, one from Pennsylvania and one from New York. A fine large vessel will be chartered, affording the most ample accommodations for two hundred and fifty passengers. Application for a passage should be made immediately. The price of passage and six months' support in Liberia is $60 each one, for all who are able to pay. A free passage and six months' support will be given to all worthy persons who are unable to pay, and who can come well recommended.

Mr. Isaac Griffith died at his residence at Bayou Chicot, La. on the 12th ult., in the 96th year of his age. He served in the defence of Lewistown, in the last war with Great Britain, immediately after which he emigrated to this State, and served under Col John Thompson, when the militia of Opelousas was ordered to Berwick's Bay, to oppose the disembarking of the British at the mouth of the Teche.

PROFANITY REBUKED.—A friend sends us the following, which, although it has been published heretofore, we think it cannot be published too frequently: [Eds Courier and Enquirer.

A true extract from the original "General Order Book" of Gen. Washington, under date of 29th July, 1799.

"Many and pointed orders have been issued against the unmeaning and abominable custom of swearing—notwithstanding which, with much regret, the General observes that it prevails, *if possible*, more than ever. His feelings are continually wounded by the oaths and imprecations of the soldiers whenever he is in hearing of them. The name of that Being, from whose bountiful goodness we are permitted to exist and enjoy the comforts of life, is incessantly imprecated and profaned in a manner as wanton as it is shocking. For the sake therefore of religion, decency and order, the General hopes and trusts that officers of every rank will use their influence and authority to check a vice which is as unprofitable as it is wicked and shameful.

"If officers would make it an unvariable rule to reprimand, and if that does not do, punish soldiers for offences of this kind, it could not fail of having the desired effect."

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

AN IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

At the recent session of the Alabama Conference, a Ministerial Education Society was formed, the object of which is to aid pious young men who may need it, and who give evidence of being called to the ministry, in obtaining such an education as will qualify them to enter upon the sacred office. No step has been taken by our Conference, for years, which promises so much to it, and the cause of Christ, as this; and I venture the opinion, that no merely prudential movement has commended itself as strongly to the Church, especially to the more intelligent portion of it, as will this.

The want of the requisite number of competent ministers is deeply felt by every Protestant Church in the country, with, perhaps, one exception. Complaints and anxious inquiries upon this subject are heard in every direction, without meeting any satisfactory reply. My own thoughts, like those of many others, doubtless, have been anxiously turned to this subject, and I have had lying on my table for months a scrap of paper, with the inquiry upon it, "How can the requisite number of efficient ministers be obtained?" intending it as the theme for some suggestions. But previous to this move, I really saw no light upon the subject, before us.

It hardly need be said that the members of this Society recognize fully the importance of a divine call to the ministry. Far distant be the day when Methodism shall yield this point. It proposes, as already stated, to afford aid only to such as give evidence of having received such a call. But few persons, however, at the present day, expect divine agency is to do all in bringing men into the sacred office, independent of human co-operation. In this matter, as in all others affecting human interests, a place is left for man's agency, and God employs it.

There is a peculiar propriety in the adoption of this course by the Methodist Church. Our economy not only justifies, but demands it as a matter of right. In other Churches, such aid is furnished, and when the man is ready to enter upon the ministerial work, he is at liberty to go forth and make the best disposition of his services that he can, for his own interests and those of the Church. With us, on the other hand, while no such aid has been given, when a man has furnished the means himself for his education, struggled through the difficulties of a preparation, and come forward wishing to devote himself to the sacred office, our economy requires him to forego the right of disposing of his services in a way most to his own profit and comfort, and accept such fields of labor—often not very inviting—as others may think best suited to him, and such as the circumstances require he should fill; while the prospect for even a living compensation may be sufficiently discouraging. Thus, in effect, one system says to pious young men, "We will prepare you for your work, and then you may go and do the best you can for yourself, provided you labor in the vineyard of the Lord." The other says, "Fit yourself for the work, and then we will employ you in the way we think best." The comparative efficiency, merits, or scriptural character of the two systems are not now under consideration, but only a single phase of them. Few, it seems to me, can dissent from the proposition, that such an economy as ours ought, in all justice, to have, as an appendage, such a provision as the one under consideration.

There is another reason for the adoption of this measure. A Methodistic economy is peculiar, involving, to some extent, mutual sacrifices on the part of ministers and people; it is of importance to our harmony and success that we have in each Conference a sufficient number of men equal to the demands of the fields open to, and occupied by, us; then will the frequent change in the pastorate of our Churches take place without distraction, or fear, on the part of our people. For while there will always be strong personal attachments springing up between each pastor and member of his flock, and strong Christian regards entertained for him by those benefitted under his ministry—making separation unpleasant—yet if a Church is assured that it is not to suffer in the piety or ability of their pastor by the change, the alternations attendant upon our itinerancy will take place without perceptible friction, nearly all objection to the system will cease, and its apparent disadvantages be removed.

Young men of piety and good natural abilities, are exercised—often deeply—upon the subject of the ministry, but being without education, and feeling their deficiency, and seeing no way open, quench the Spirit and give up in despair. Or if they ever enter upon it, they do so as a kind of dernier resort to save their souls—too far advanced in life to gain an education, or (with no habits of study) ever to improve their minds much, and thus effect comparatively little for Christ. I have met with such a case recently.

I will only add, that the Society does not contemplate making any public or formal appeal for funds, but expects to obtain them by private application. Let our wealthy, intelligent friends, upon reading this, remit their contributions to Bro. Dorman, the Treasurer, or hand them to their pastor, who will remit them with pleasure. It is very desirable that the Board of Directors have a meeting and commence their work soon, as several young men—some of them gems of excellence—are now waiting. Read the constitution appended. J. HAMILTON.

March 3, 1853.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

This Society shall be known as the Ministerial Education Society of the Alabama Conference of the M. E. Church, South.

ARTICLE II.

The object of the Society shall be to aid such men, in limited circumstances, as give evidence of being called of God to devote themselves to the work of the itinerant ministry, in obtaining such an education, as will enable them to discharge acceptably the duties of the sacred office.

ARTICLE III.

The payment of one dollar annually shall constitute any person a member of this Society; and the payment of one hundred dollars, at any one time, shall constitute any person a life member.

ARTICLE IV.

The officers of the Society shall be a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, and twelve Managers, who shall constitute a Board of Directors, which shall control the funds and manage the affairs of the Society, to wit: it shall decide upon the case of all applicants for aid; the amount to be appropriated to each; the institutions they shall attend, and the length of time they shall continue beneficiaries of the Society.

ARTICLE V.

One-half of the Managers shall be composed of members of the Alabama Conference and one-half of lay members of the Church.

ARTICLE VI.

The President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, shall be elected annually; and the Managers biennially—one-half at the first two years, and the other at the expiration of the two years following, and so on in succession.

ARTICLE VI.

The Board shall have power to make such by-laws as it may deem necessary for its own government and the transaction of business.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Society shall hold its annual meetings at the time and place of the session of the Alabama Conference, for the election of officers to receive subscriptions and donations, and to devise measures to augment its resources.

ARTICLE IX.

This Constitution may be altered or amended by a vote of two-thirds of the members of the Society at an annual meeting, provided the proposed alteration or amendment has laid over one year.

A HAPPY LOVE-FEAST.

The Northern Christian Advocate has an interesting letter from its New York correspondent, which gives the following enthusiastic description of the last of a series of General Love-Feasts, or family gatherings, as they are familiarly called, recently held by the Methodist Churches in that city. He says:

"The evening was very cold, and the streets were very slippery, which, together with the fact that in several of the churches protracted meetings were being held, prevented so large an attendance as had been at each previous "gathering." However, the house was well filled, and the sequel fully proved that it does not require a throng to insure the presence of the Master of assemblies. The Presiding Elder of the New York District opened by reading the hymn commencing—

"There is an hour of peaceful rest,"

Which was sung by the choir, the whole congregation heartily joining; after which, the Elder offered fervent prayer. If some of the people in Central and Western New York could have heard the warm responses accompanying that prayer, offered from thousands of waiting hearts, they would no longer think New York Methodists to be such a "*stiff, cold*" people as they have sometimes imagined them to be. The venerable Dr. Bangs then rose, and with a firm tone and clear utterance, told of his unwavering confidence in God—of his knowledge of present, *full* salvation—of his bright prospect of eternal felicity. Then followed a song of praise; and such a song! Oh, how it still echoes in my memory! It was no new song! You, Mr. Editor, have sung it a thousand times! so have many of your readers! The writer has often joined in singing the same lines, in school-houses and cottages, in barns and groves, in Central New York, but he never heard such singing till then.

"How happy every child of grace."

"There, that was the song. It seemed that every one sang—that every singer was a "a child of grace," and that "every child of grace" was "happy." And the burden of that song rolled up from that temple, till the angels, descending, caught the notes, and struck up the accompaniment in glorious harmony, and redeemed spirits took up the chorus, and helped to swell it, till hallelujahs, long and loud, burst from each jubilant heart. Then the speaking began. The aged spake—the young spake—and the burden of all the speaking, was redemption through the atoning blood. Some were near Canaan—some were in the "land of Beulah"—some were battling their foes in the wilderness; but all expected the conquest, as sure as the conflict. The moments passed swiftly away, and the hour arrived to close the exercises. Dr. Bangs arose to say so, when an old brother begged a short space. It was granted. Another did the same, and as he finished his speech, the Doctor said, "now we *must* close." A good brother sitting near, said, "just one minute, Doctor," and commenced speaking. The Doctor, shaking his finger at him significantly, said, "remember the time, *one minute*, and don't tell a story." When the brother sat down, the Doctor (who had been standing while three had spoken,) said, "well, what do you say now?" A young man near the door said, "*I'm* satisfied to go on in this good way." And I think that closing experience was the language of every heart present. After the collection in behalf of the "Ladies' Union Aid Society," Rev. S. Martindale, the Presiding Elder, said, "I love the songs of Zion, sing another." Instantly one began—

"He it my only wisdom here."

which was taken up at once by the whole "family," and, Mr. Editor, such a "family" song I never heard. We sung Willoughby, and after singing the two verses, a brother continued—

"Amen, amen, my soul replies."

I sang with them the first line, then I listened; and Oh, what a volume of the most perfect harmony. Not a discordant string—every voice in perfect time, and when the full chorus ended, there was a perfect calm. Not a sound, except the clear tones of the man of God, who begged heavenly benediction to rest upon us.

LONG PASTORATES.—In noticing the retirement of Rev. Wm. Jay, from a Pastorate of sixty-three years in Bath, England, the Boston Watchman mentions several English Baptist pastors who have enjoyed remarkably long pastoral relations. Rev. Lawrence Butterworth was just sixty-three years pastor of the church at Evershan; the late Rev. Dr. Rippon, editor of the Hymn Book which bears his name, was sixty-five years pastor of one church, and there is at least one Baptist pastor living who has occupied the same pulpit for sixty years. Dr. Collyer has been a devoted pastor at Peckham for more than half a century.

LIBERALITY.—The First Baptist Church, in Cambridgeport, Mass., (Mr. Parker's,) has contributed the sum of $11,000 towards placing the Newton Theological Seminary upon a permanent basis.

METHODIST PRESS.

LARGE FIGURES.—The Southern Christian Advocate thus adds up and multiplies. The present and prospective denominational aggregate forbids any spirit of vain [illegible] and rolls upon the soul an almost oppressive sense of responsibility. What evil can withstand the protest of such numbers properly enlightened and directed? What good cause can languish if their benevolence be properly developed and systematized? The Methodists of this day would do well to bear in mind that they are making the precedents, taking positions, forming affinities and laying the foundations of the educational, political and moral institutions that are to form and mould the character and influence of the on-coming hosts:

"There are twenty-one distinct Methodist organizations in the world; twenty-three if we add the French and Australian Churches. Five of these are in England and Ireland, four in Canada; and eleven in the United States. Of these latter two are German, two are colored, and two Congregational, viz: the Reformed Methodist in Vermont, who have fifty ministers with an average of ten members to each, and twenty-five licensed preachers to boot; and the Stillwellites, who have one preacher and two hundred members. There are one hundred and eight Annual Conferences; twenty-seven Bishops; upwards of forty-nine thousand travelling and local preachers, and two millions one hundred and ten thousand communicants.

"In England the first society was organized in 1739, less than a century and a quarter ago. In this country the first regular Conference was held in 1773, four months less than eighty years since. Ten preachers and eleven hundred and sixty members made up the sum total of American Methodism. The statistical tables show the remarkable fact not only of a uniform principle of progression, but that with surprising regularity Methodism doubles itself in about every thirteen years. This ratio of increase has been vigorously exhibited for the past hundred years. The second century of its existence may show an altered state of things, but if the same ratio of increase should mark its history, its statistics for the year 1939 will stand at figures which now almost confound us—nine hundred and eighty-four thousand traveling preachers, and upwards of two hundred millions of members!"

ONLY ONE SALARIED MAN.—Church economy should at least be acknowledged by the world. No organization accomplishes so much, travels so far, and employs so many agencies, at such little cost. Do those who complain of being begged to give to this and that object in the Church, and insinuate that the system of gospel salvation is burdensome in point of taxation, ever compare the whole cost of Christianity in their county, or State, with the cost of the judiciary system, the militia system, the penal system? In these no man fills an office, signs a paper, goes a mile, collects a bill, or serves a notice, without pay. In the Church how different! Instance: the Missionary Treasury of the M. E. Church, North, exceeds $200,000. Yet in collecting, remitting, receiving and disbursing this sum, the Secretary is the only salaried officer, and his salary small. The Buffalo Advocate says:

"It was a matter of considerable wonderment with some who attended the late Missionary Anniversary in this city, that all the its vast operations were carried forward with only one salaried man. This is a [illegible] fact: only one man is employed who receives pay for his services. How can it be! We can only answer that such things are peculiar to the Church.

SAVE US FROM OUR FRIENDS.—Zion's Herald, deprecating a worldly spirit in the Church, says just what we wish to say in the following paragraphs:

In a few instances, Churches display the growing sympathy with this spirit, by permitting their unconverted patrons to resort to worldly measures, for the purpose of helping their funds. We insert the following card which we have cut from a newspaper, to illustrate our meaning; the names and places we strike out, because we do not intend our remarks to have a merely local bearing. The card reads thus:

"The —— Methodist Episcopal Society will hold a SOCIAL LEVEE at the —— Hall, —— evening, ———, 1853. Able speakers have been engaged for the occasion; among them are Rev. ——— and Rev. ———. There will also be a Chinese Box Benefit Ticket Post Office, and other amusements incident to such occasions. The tables will be well provided with refreshments. To conclude with dancing to such as desire it.

Music — ———'s Quadrille Band.

N. B.—A Committee will be in attendance for the proper care of clothing. Admission Tickets, twenty-five cents. Tickets for dancing, fifty cents."

Now, we very much doubt if Methodism Christ, and the world were ever before so strangely yoked together as they are in this card. Christ and Dancing! Methodism and Chance Boxes! Ministers, Quadrille Bands and "other amusements!" Alas! what would Christ done, that he should be thus wounded in the house of his friends? But we are glad to know that the *Church*, to be aided by "Social Levee," did not make the arrangements—though that, by the way, is a poor apology—and we are still more glad to know that one, at least, of the Reverend gentlemen advertised, had *not* engaged to be present, and that his presence at such a meeting could not be purchased with gold. The card alone is a curiosity; and it painfully shews what the worldly spirit would lead if it once were in the Church.

HOLY GROUND!—The following is from our excellent Nashville side of the Nashville and Louisville Christian Advocate. It only proves that "all things hang by comparison," as we had thought no subject fitter for newspaper enlightenment. A question of pure casuistry, *procul profani!* Well, well:

"But, as editor of this paper, we now enter our *solemn protest* against any controversy in our columns, as to the future location of our book Concern, or our other great interests. We have no objections to a discussion of the general principles involved in the matter, but of these concerns, but as to the particular place or places to be selected as the seat of our operations, we think untimely, and fraught with no good to make it a subject of newspaper controversy. If in our heart we believe one place more suitable than another, we would—and as an honest man, we shall—prefer that place, and would vote for it, but we a voice in settling the question, [illegible] tive of any personal wishes in the matter.

The Great Penny Postage is being largely agitated in England. Mr. Hiliu Burritt is now in Ireland, promulgating his doctrines, and at a meeting of the Society of Arts in London, the question was discussed and resolutions adopted with great enthusiasm in favor of the reduction.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

HYMENEAL:

MARRIED—On the 23d ult., by Rev. C. D. Oliver, Rev. CHAS. S. HURT, of the Alabama Conference, to Miss ELIZA B. THOMPSON, of Montgomery county.

OBITUARY:

DIED—At his residence, near Livingston, Madison county, Miss., on the 25th ult., JOHN LOWE, in the 58th year of his age.

He emigrated to this State, from Georgia, in the year 1803. By dint of industry and an economical mode of living, he had amassed an extensive property; but his feelings did not change with his fortunes. His heart was as warm and his smile as familiar as it was forty years ago, when, without friends and without means, he lighted his camp-fire in the Valley of the Mississippi. His grateful remembrance of individual kindness, even in the zenith of opulence, has left a deep and abiding impression upon the minds of those who knew him best.

"Weep not for those
Who sink while in the arms of death;
But weep for them who here remain,
The mournful heritors of pain,
Condemned to see each bright joy fade,
And mark grief's melancholy shade
Flung o'er Hope's fairest rose."

M.

[From the Sunday School Visitor.]

MEMOIR OF MISS MARTHA A. M. DUNCAN.

At the late session of the Alabama Conference, we were called upon to sympathize with a worthy member of that body, the Rev. Daniel Duncan, on occasion of the death of his lovely daughter. He judged rightly that we know how to feel for a bereaved parent. We truly do; and we can understand the feelings which prompt him to inquire into the probable state and employment of a beloved child translated to Paradise. Is she allowed to act in the capacity of a guardian angel, or a ministering spirit, to those who she loved with so intense affection when on earth! So many great and good men believe. Some suppose that the angel who visited John in Patmos was no earth-born angel—one of the Prophets—though this is questionable. It can not be doubted, however, that our glorified friends are "made like unto the angels," and why may they not

"Enjoy the grace to angels given,
And serve the royal heirs of Heaven"?

Certainly, this is an employment in which, rather than any other, next to chanting the praises of their King, they would choose to be engaged; and none can question that it is congenial to their social and benevolent nature. That there is no impossibility in the premises, needs no proof; or if it does, it is furnished in the case of Moses and Elijah, who ministered to Christ on the Mount of Transfiguration—the latter in a glorified body, the former as a disembodied spirit. That our departed friends are never visible to us in the proof that they do not minister to us; for neither are the angels visible to us though they were visible to the ancient saints to whom they ministered, and yet few will doubt that they minister to the heirs of salvation as well now as in former times. We may, therefore, without subjecting ourselves to the charge of credulity and weakness, cherish the belief that our dear departed friends do visit us on errands of love, heightening their own happiness by ministering to ours.

We have been led to these reflections partly by the enchantment of the subject, and partly, by the suggestive inquires of our bereaved friend. The following tribute to the memory of his daughter is furnished to our columns by the Rev. J. T. Heard, who says, in a private note, "She was buried at Dayton, and like the friends of your little angel, some of her friends have asked the privilege of placing a suitable monument over her grave." Consoling sympathy! beautiful expression of Christian love!

"Another bright flower has been taken from earth to heaven. The sweetness of its odor still lingers below, but the freshness and beauty of its bloom is seen only where blighting frosts never come. The bereaved parents of Miss MARTHA A. M. DUNCAN may now adopt the sentiment expressed by their daughter on her dying bed, and say, they never knew so much of the value of religion as since they have been afflicted. She died at her father's residence in Linden, Ala., December 1, 1852, in the sixteenth year of her age. During a protracted and painful illness of twenty-one days, she exhibited great patience and resignation. She was converted when ten years old, and she had been a member of the church from infancy. In her life and in her death, she gave the most heart-cheering assurances that she was not too young to know experimentally the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ. I visited her in her last sickness, and found her calm and peaceful. She expressed no dread or fear of death, and seemed more concerned for others than herself. She said 'I want to die shouting'—'I want to be a star in glory.' Seeing the tears of her friends, she said: 'Don't weep for me, I shall be better off.' 'Yes,' said they, 'but we want you here to comfort us.' She replied: 'Yes, but I will be your guardian angel.' Oh! what comfort is here for those who loved her most. Well may they smile through their tears, and say: 'Thanks be to God which giveth us the victory.' Oh! that the friends to whom she sent a farewell message to meet her in heaven, may profit by her example. She was a devoted Sunday School scholar. We hope that many children who may read this tribute to the memory of our young friend, may, like her, early give their hearts to God. I shall not soon forget her acts of kindness as from time to time I shared the hospitality of her father's family; nor how she looked when last I saw her calmly waiting the will of the Lord."

NOTICE
To Alabama Conference.

BRO. MCTYEIRE: Give me room in the paper to say to the members of the Alabama Conference, that nine hundred copies of "Sermons on Baptism" have been forwarded by the Book Agent to Carver & Ryland, Mobile, for their accommodation. And as this has been done at their request, and as it has involved a heavy expense, which, in the present state of our Book interest, the Agent can but ill afford to incur, it is to be hoped that the brethren will forward their orders promptly, and, as far as practicable, the money with them. In this region the work is in demand.

J. HAMILTON.

March 5, 1853.

General Intelligence.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The following is the weekly report of the Charity Hospital, furnished by the Clerk, Mr. Ily. Vonderhaden:

Admissions	216
Discharges	214
Deaths	21
Number remaining	808

HEAVY BUSINESS.—It will be seen by a reference to our commercial columns this morning, that the sales of cotton during the past week have reached the immense amount of 70,000 bales. This, we believe, is the largest business ever done in our market. Fully three millions of dollars have changed hands in the course of these transactions.

U. S. BRANCH MINT.—The following is a statement of the deposits and coinage at the Branch Mint of the United States, New Orleans, during the month of February, 1853:

DEPOSITS.

California Gold	$213,363 23
Foreign Gold	5,594 48
Silver separated from California Gold	1,191 85
Silver from other sources	2,863 42
Total value of deposits	$223,012 98

COINAGE.

Gold Double Eagles	$305,000 00
No delivery of Silver coins.	

Meeting of Engineers.

At a meeting of steamboat engineers, held on the 5th inst., pursuant to call, at the United States Exchange, Mr. Jas. Curry was chosen President, and Mr. Hiram Hoodrich Secretary.

After stating the object of the meeting, the Chair appointed a committee to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

The committee thereupon reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the practice heretofore in existence, of referring to a particular boat, and saying that we will be governed by the wages given on that boat, is injurious to the engineers as a class, and productive of bickerings and discontent, and that we will countenance the practice no longer.

Resolved, That the time has now come when we may, with perfect justice to ourselves and employers, ask what we consider to be a fair and honest compensation for our services.

Resolved, That in view of the prices established by the engineers of the principal ports on the western waters, we now denounce our duty to claim the wages established at those ports.

Resolved, That from and after this date the engineers composing this meeting will ask $150 per month for first engineers, and $100 per month for second.

The following, as a statement of facts, for the information of the public, was then unanimously agreed to:

Certain steamboat Captains and owners, having endeavored to stigmatize the engineers by stating that no intimation or warning of the contemplated strike for higher (or more reasonable) wages was given to them, we take this method of refuting said statement. They were not served with printed or written notices, it is true, but that they had ample and early knowledge of our intended strike (than which nothing more would be necessary to men not disposed to quibble,) we can prove to the satisfaction of any disinterested person.

It is due to the public to state that this demand by us for an advance in wages is but part of a plan of general reformation and organization that is now being carried out by engineers throughout all the western and southern waters. For some years past, owing to a want of proper organization, our calling has suffered much from steamboat owners and Captains assuming improper sway in the engine room, and, in the pursuit of a false economy, fixing the wages at a point beneath the acceptance of any respectable engineer. We have been stigmatized in many instances as the authors of disasters, when, if the public would take the trouble to examine into it, they would find that the fault laid really with the owners, either in imposing unfair restrictions upon their engineers, or, for the sake of saving a few dollars, placing men at the engines whose proper place would be in front of the boilers. This evil has been in existence for some time, and has continued to grow worse; and the present movement, of which our strike is a part, is designed to do away with the evil, and elevate our calling to that standard of respectability and responsibility to which it is fairly entitled.

Appeals have been made to the sympathy of the public regarding this strike of ours. We have none to make. All we ask is that simple justice be awarded us, and that those who feel interested will look at both sides of the story fairly before pronouncing judgment against us.

It gives us pleasure to state that a number of Captains and owners, who know how to appreciate the hardship of an engineer's life, and the responsibility of his station, have, from the first, heartily acceded to our pleas. Those who do not go with us it is our intention to coerce in a perfectly reasonable and legitimate manner; and in this we have every right to expect the sanction and support of a just and discriminating public.

The meeting then adjourned.

J. CURRY, President.

H. GOENAICH, Secretary.

An Act to Incorporate the South-Western Industrial Fair Company.

WHEREAS, An Industrial Fair in the city of New Orleans will benefit agricultural, mechanical and other industrial pursuits and develop the resources of our country, and

WHEREAS, The cultivation of a friendly feeling between the citizens of the different States of this Union, and also the encouragement of the same feeling with the inhabitants of other countries has a tendency to the good weal and prosperity of the States; and as the holding an Industrial Fair will in a great measure promote that object, therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened*, That O. Roselius, George Eustis, Allan M. H. Cohen, Samuel Jamison, I. W. Palfrey, H. B. Chilton, Daniel Edwards, D. Macaulay, John Stroud, Jr., Edward Grinnell, A. G. Bull, Newton Richards, S. H. Riddell, and all other persons that may hereafter become Stockholders, are hereby created a body corporate, under the name and title of the South-Western Industrial Fair Company, and by that name sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, make contracts with persons and corporations, make by-laws and regulations not being contrary to law, fix and collect the fees for admission, borrow money, and enjoy all the rights, privileges and immunities of a corporation or body politic, and that the above named persons be commissioners for carrying out the objects of this act.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That the capital stock of this Company shall be $100,000, divided into shares of $100 each, and that the said Company have power to increase the said capital to $250,000 if a majority of the shareholders think fit.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That the above named Commissioners, or a majority of them, may cause books to be opened in such places as they may direct, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of said Company.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That so soon as five hundred shares shall have been subscribed, it shall be the duty of the Commissioners, after ten days' notice of the time and place, to call a meeting of the subscribers for the purpose of choosing a Board of nine Directors, who shall choose their President from among themselves for the management of said Company, and that at the said meeting and all other meetings of the subscribers, each subscriber shall be entitled to one vote for every share he may hold, and no person shall be elected a Director in the said Company unless he hold at least five shares.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That each subscriber shall pay five dollars per share at the time of subscribing, and that further calls may be made by the Directors of such amounts and at such times as they may think fit, provided no call exceeds ten dollars per share, and that a period of three months elapse between each call.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That the said Company shall have power to build such buildings or buildings as may in the opinion of the Directors, or a majority of them, be required, for the purpose of holding an Industrial Fair in the city of New Orleans in the years 1854 or 1855, and that they have power to rent or purchase or receive without rent any parcel or parcels of ground requisite for the said building or buildings, and that the said building or buildings he of such materials as the Directors may think best, and that they shall have power to put gas or water in the said building or buildings, and if they see fit, to make their own gas, provided that no gas made in the building shall be used, sold, or given away, for any other purpose than lighting the said building or its entrances, and that they shall have power to erect any steam or caloric engine or engines that may be necessary, to show the working of machinery in motion.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That the said Company may appoint, engage and discharge all policemen and watchmen and all other employers necessary for the protection of said building, and of the property therein contained, and of the approaches of said building.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That if any person wilfully or by any means whatever, injure or destroy any part of said building, or attempt to do so, such person or persons so offending shall each of them for every such offence, be liable for all damages occasioned thereby, and furthermore be proceeded against by indictment, or information at any time within six months of such offence having been committed and be punished by a fine not exceeding $1000 or imprisonment not exceeding twelve months, or both, at the discretion of the Court, and if such person or persons be a slave, the owner of said slave shall be liable for all damages so occasioned.

SEC. 9 *Be it further enacted etc.*, That this charter shall expire at the end of five years after the date of the promulgation of this Act.

[The above bill has passed the Senate ED.]

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.—The following bill has been introduced in the Senate:

An act to amend an act entitled an act to provide for the sale of a portion of the swamp and overflowed lands granted to the State by acts of Congress, approved 2d March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and the 28th of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and to appropriate the proceeds thereof, and suspend the sale of public lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That the Register of the Land Office, and the Treasurer, as receivers of public moneys, be, and they are hereby, required not to sell any more warrants under the act of the 4th of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two: Provided, that the provisions of this bill shall not apply to the pre-emption claims secured by the second section of the above recited act.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.—A revolution occurred at Buenos Ayres on the 11th December. Aticna, elected duverner recently by a majority of one vote, was forced to resign by the armed opposition of Gen. Flores, Minister of War, and Col. Lagos. At the last dates they were outside of the city with forces. Preparations were going on in the city to give them a warm reception. There was a continued skirmishing at the outposts.

By a recent arrival at NewYork, we have dates to the 23 of January, which state that the revolution had been successful, and that Urquiza had been overthrown.

The Bayou Sara and Woodville telegraph is now in operation.

Gov Foote has issued a proclamation ordered the election of five members of Congress from the State at large.

A valuable coal mine was recently discovered in Sebastian county, Arkansas.

The Virginia Legislature has passed resolutions urging Congress to repeal the duty on railroad iron.

FOR AUSTRALIA.—The ship Euphrasin sailed from New York on the 20th ult., full of passengers for Australia.

It is stated in one of the Boston papers that, in that city, there are upwards of forty divorce suits pending.

INDICTED.—Aldermen Smith and Bard, of New York have been indicted, and true bills found against them, for receiving bribes.

RABBITS.—A party of hunters a few days ago shot seven hundred rabbits in one day upon an acre of ground near Galena, Ill. They had been hemmed in by the waters.

In August 1850, the population of Pittsburgh was 50,771. In January 1853, it was 110,211. The value of taxables, $65,000,000.

A nervous face-ache, consequent on being drawn a dozen times, is said to give one the tic-le. The Manchester Mirror got that off.

The Tallahassee Sentinel denies that the question of dividing Florida is under discussion amongst the people of that State.

W. Moreton Dyer has been recognised by the President as Consul of Great Britain and Ireland for Florida and Alabama.

Two consignments of flour from the Ohio river were received in Baltimore on the 20th ult., for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. They are the first over this road.

We perceive that the city of Mobile has at last got full possession of the public square, and measures are being taken to improve its appearance. It certainly needs any amount of improvement.

The Concordia Intelligencer learns from a reliable source that Mr. Park, who was recently murdered in a duel on Tensas river, was a grandson of Mungo Park, the celebrated African traveler.

LOSS OF A STEAMER AND FIFTY LIVES.—By a dispatch from New York, dated the 1st instant, we have information of the loss of the steamer Victory, on the Irish coast and that fifty lives were also lost.

The negro coachmen of Louisville have organized a society, the object of which is to create a proper degree of pride in keeping their horses and vehicles in proper condition.

COALS TO NEWCASTLE.—The steamer Emma Dean arrived at Cincinnati, from St. Louis, on the 1st inst., with one hundred and fifty barrels of whiskey. The owner expected to realize a profit of one cent per gallon.

MONUMENT TO GEN. HARRISON.—A public meeting was held a few days since at Vincennes, Ind., with a view of petitioning the Legislature for aid in erecting in that town a monument to Gen. Harrison, the first Governor of that State.

We see it stated that a patent of nobility has been made out for Major Burns, son of the Plowman-poet, and that he will soon be gazetted as Baron Ellisland. The lovers of Burns will remember that Ellisland was the name of Burns's farm.

COTTON IN TRINIDAD.—The Manchester (Eng.) Examiner mentions having seen a specimen of cotton grown in Trinidad, by a planter who emigrated from the United States, and who thinks that Island is peculiarly adapted for the cotton culture.

John Kennedy, now living near Columbus, Tennessee, has eighteen children—fully grown—seventy-four grand children, and fifty-one great-grand-children—in all one hundred and forty-three. There has not been a death in the family since 1806.

Punch thinks that England's best defence against the French would be a cordon of railroads, attended by the officials of the worst-managed roads. Once set the trains running and no Frenchman will dare to come within a mile of them.

The Governor of Pennsylvania, it is said, will veto the bill which passed in both Houses of the Legislature of that State recently, authorising a settlement of the account between the State of Pennsylvania and the United States Bank, on the payment by the latter of $150,000 to the State.

A difficulty has occurred at Whampoa between the American and British Vice Consuls relative to runaway seamen. The matter resulted in the institution of a suit by Mr. Hunt, the American Vice Consul, against Mr. Bird, British Vice Consul, for defamation of character—damages laid at $10,000.

THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW IN DELAWARE.—Petitions asking the passage of a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks, signed by 1800 males and 2700 females, have been presented to the Delaware Legislature. There are also 800 petitioners for a modification of the license law, and 840 petitioners against any legislation on the subject.

The telegraph between New Haven and Waterbury, Conn., is managed in the following liberal way: Instead of paying by the word, you pay by the minute, or hour. The tariff is ten cents for the first five minutes, and one cent per minute afterwards. For a quarter you may converse to your heart's content.

MISSISSIPPI UNION BANK BONDS.—The Jackson (Miss.) Flag of the Union of the 25th ult. says:

The Chancellor of the State of Mississippi has decided that the State is legally and constitutionally bound for the redemption and payment of these bonds, and so decrees in this case accordingly.

The Attorney General appeals, we understand to the higher Court, where the cause will undergo another argument and no doubt an able and elaborate examination on the part of the Court.

BISHOP IVES AND THE POPE.—It seems that the Pope sets some value on the relics of his late office, which the Bishop of North Carolina carried with him. The London Roman Catholic Standard states that after Dr. Ives had received confirmation and communion from the hands of the Sovereign Pontiff, as a token of filial duty he presented to the Pope, his pictorial cross, ring, and episcopal seal used by him in his former capacity. They were accepted, and are to be hung as memorials at the shrine of St. Peter.

A NOVEL INTENTION.—A Yankee down east has invented a novel contrivance, for producing applause in theatres, where the merits of good actors are not appreciated. It consists of a clap-trap apparatus, permanently attached to some portion of the pit, and so arranged with wires leading to the prompter's stand as to be operated on at will. This sort of applause will not cease for hissing, but boldly prompts the audience in the duty they owe good acting and the stage. We would not be so cruel as to say that there is need of such an apparatus in any of our theatres.

EXPENSES OF COINAGE AT THE MINTS.—The following statement will show the amount of gold and silver coined at the mints of the United States, and the expenses attendant on the same at each Mint:

	Total Coinage.	Ordinary Expenses.	Cost of Coinage per Cent.
At Philadelphia	$52,404,600	$96,360	18.37
At New Orleans	4,022,900	48,200	2.12
At Charlotte	596,734	11,600	2.82
At Dahlonega	473,815	11,000	2.32

In other words, for every thousand dollars coined the expenses is, at Philadelphia, $1.83; at New Orleans, $21 23; at Charlotte, $29 20, and at Dahlonega, Geo., $23 20.

From Havana.

We make the following extracts from the Havana correspondence of the Mobile Register:

The trial of the State prisoners is still proceeding, and from the number and respectability of the parties, there has been much sensation in our community. It is said that the formalities of the trials will be closed on Monday next, and that the Captain General on that day will sign the sentences, and afterwards take a tour of inspection to the country westward of Havana.

Of the forty-nine persons on trial, it is said that the prosecuting attorney has asked for the extreme penalty for seven—varying to thirteen—on the street. And among those named are Gonzales, Garcia, Fortune, Cristo Muranda and Hernandez Pealran, who are in prison here. Others mentioned are at present in the United States Lona, Holcoria and Porpilio Valiente, residing in New York. The cause of offence, according to the specifications of the prosecuting officer of the Government, is for having secreted upon their estates or within their dwellings, arms and munitions of war for the purpose of rebellion. The Conde Fozos Dulces will probably be sentenced to labor at Ceuta, for a term of years not exceeding eight which is counted by the attorney. There are many others in prison, waiting their turn for disposition of the Government.

The poor Coolies brought here as substitutes for slave labor, after having perished at the rate of twenty-five per cent on the voyage, are now being sacrificed by disease contracted on board the transport ships—and it seems probable of the thousand and upwards that left Asia, there will not be left the half, for sale by the owners, at the expiration of their quarantine. The result of this experiment of benevolence, and speculation of British philanthropy, I will be enabled to communicate in my next.

Since commencing this note, I am informed that the son of Brigadier Fortune has been condemned to death, and that he was prevented making defence, for the reason that he attacked the Fiscal with some warmth, for the vindictive spirit that seemed to have influenced him in the prosecution of his case. The Conde de Fozos Dulces made a most brilliant defence before the court-martial, showing himself one of the first intellects of the Island. He demonstrated very clearly that he was not justly held in bonds—that the Fiscal had not made any case against him—and more, he proved that he had not violated any law of the realm, as far as negative testimony could be brought to bear; but it will not save him from eight years in *presidio*.

I learn to-day, *prematurely* I think, that the sentence of death has been signed for six of the prisoners. It is probably the *suggestion* of their fate.

The Inauguration of President Pierce.

The Boston was still in session on the 4th instant, at half-past 11 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. Fillmore vacated the Executive mansion while the inaugural ceremonies were progressing, and Mr. Pierce was escorted back to the mansion by a procession.

There was an immense crowd of visitors to see the Jackson statue on the 4th inst. The admiration for this master work of art is unbounded.

The Capitol was thronged with ladies on the 4th instant—hundreds of strangers slept in the rotunda and passages of the Capitol, lying down on cloaks, and indeed some lying on the floor, whilst thousands walked the streets the "live long night."

The first train from Baltimore arrived at 8 o'clock, and the second at 9, bringing about 2000 persons.

Pedestrians and horsemen from the surrounding country arrived.

Captain Rynders, with delegations of the New York and Baltimore Empire Clubs, paraded the streets.

Mr. Pierce (mounted finely mounted, with badges and sashes, the military and fire companies moving to and from like an invading army.

Mr. Fillmore and Hon. Pierce were serenaded on the night of the 3d instant, by the New York Continental band.

The procession moved from the City Hall at noon. It was composed of a large military escort, and various civic bodies, diplomatic corps, Judges of the Supreme Court, ministers, members and ex-members of the Senate and House of Representatives, various political clubs, the Baltimore and New York Empire Clubs, the Washington Fire Department, etc.

At Willard's Hotel Mr. Pierce was received into the procession, and entered a carriage by the side of President Fillmore, amid loud acclamations, ringing of bells, and the roaring fields of cannon.

An immense multitude was gathered along the route to the Capitol.

Both Houses of Congress had adjourned.

Mr. Pierce stood erect, bowing gracefully, in acknowledgment of the repeated cheers which greeted him.

The flag of the Senate Chamber was lowered, to indicate that the old Senate had adjourned *sine die*, and again raised, indicating the organization of a new Senate.

The procession entered the Senate Chamber, and after various civil bodies had taken the stand assigned them and the arrangements were completed outside the procession again formed, headed by Chief Justice Taney. After prayer by Rev. Dr. Butler, the oath was administered by the Chief Justice.

Mr. Pierce stepped forward to the front of the stage, and was greeted by loud plaudits from the vast multitude he then delivered the inaugural address.

At the conclusion of the speech the procession escorted the President to the White House, and left ex-President Fillmore at Willard's Hotel. Judge Campbell and others are understood to be in the Cabinet—they were in the procession.

The Senate met immediately after the ceremonies were over, and adjourned until Monday.

All the Appropriation bills were passed, after being subjected to a modification by conference committees.

The President's Inaugural Address.

We find in the St Louis papers the Inaugural Address of President Pierce.

WASHINGTON, March 4

The circumstances under which I have been called for a limited period to preside over the destiny of the Republic, fill me with a profound sense of the responsibility, but with nothing like shrinking apprehensions. I repair to the post assigned, not as to one sought for, but in obedience to the unsolicited expression of your will, answerable only for a fearless, faithful and diligent exertion of my best powers. I ought to be and am truly grateful for the rare manifestation of the nation's confidence; but this, so far from lightening my obligations, only adds to their weight. You must sustain me by your strength. When looking for the fulfillment of reasonable requirements, you will not be unmindful of the great changes which have occurred even within the last quarter of a century and the consequent augmentation and complexity of duties imposed on the administration, both at home and foreign affairs. Whether the elements of inherent force of the Republic have kept pace with its unparalleled progression in territory, population and wealth has been the subject of earnest thought and discussion on both sides of the ocean.

Less than sixty-three years ago the Father of his Country made the then recent accession of North Carolina one of the subjects of his special congratulation; at that moment, however, when the agitation consequent upon the revolutionary struggle had partially subsided, when we were just emerging from the weakness and embarrassment of the confederation, which was an evident consummation of vigor equal to the great undertaking which was so wisely and bravely fulfilled by our fathers. It was not a presumptuous assurance, but a calm faith springing from a clear view of the source of power of a government constituted like ours. It is no paradox to say that although weak, the new born nation was intrinsically strong. Inconsiderable in population and apparent resources. It has upheld the broad and intelligent comprehension of the right and all pervading purpose to maintain the stronger power. It came from the furnace of the revolution, tempered to the necessity of the times. The thoughts of the men of that day were as patriotic—they wasted none of their energies upon idle or delusive speculations, but with a firm and fearless step advanced beyond the government-ial fetters which had hitherto circumscribed the limits of human freedom, and planted their standard where it has stood against dangers from abroad and international agitation, which has at times fearfully menaced them at home; they have proved themselves equal to the solution of the great problem to understand what their powers had been illuminated by the dawning light of the revolution. The object sought was not a thing dreamed of; it was a thing realized. They had exhibited not only the power to achieve, but what all history affirms to be so much more unusual, the capacity to maintain. The oppressed throughout the world, from that day to the present have turned their eyes hitherward, not to find these lights extinguished, or to fear lest they should wane, but to be constantly cheered by their steady and increasing radius.

In this, our country has, in my opinion, fulfilled its highest duties to suffering humanity. It has spoken, and will continue to speak, not only by its words, but by its acts, in language of sympathy, encouragement and hope, to those who earnestly listen to tones which pronounce for the largest unlimited liberty. But, after all, the most amatory encouragement, and the most patient appeal for freedom will be its own history and its triumphs; and, pronouncedly, the power of our example; but no example, be it remembered, can be powerful for lasting good, whatever apparent advantage may be gained, which is not based upon the eternal principle of right and justice.

Our fathers decided for themselves, both upon the hour to declare and the hour to strike. They were their own judges of the circumstances under which it became them to pledge to each other "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors" for the acquisition of the priceless inheritance transmitted to us. The energy with which the great conflict was opened, and under the guidance of a manifest and manifested Providence, the accomplishing endurance with which it was prosecuted to its consummation, were only surpassed by the wisdom and patriotic spirit and concessions which characterized all the councils of the early fathers. One of the most impressive evidences of that wisdom is to be found in the fact that the actual working of our system has dispelled a degree of solicitude, which at the out-set disturbed bold hearts and unreconciling intellects—the apprehension of danger from extended territory. States accumulated wealth and augmented population were expected to be unfascinated. The stars upon your banner have become nearly three-fold their original number—your densely populated possessions skirt the shores of two great oceans, and yet this vast increase of territory and people has not only shown itself compatible with the harmonious action of the States and Federal Government in the respective constituted spheres, but has afforded an additional guarantee of the strength and integrity of both, with an experience thus suggested and cheering, the policy of my administration will not be restricted by any timid forebodings of evil from expansion. Indeed, it is not to be disguised, that our attitude as a nation, and our position on the globe, render the acquisition of certain possessions, not within our jurisdiction, evidently important for our protection, if not in the future essential to the preservation of the rights of commerce and the peace of the world; should they be obtained, it will be through no grasping spirit, but with a view to obvious national interest and security, and in a manner entirely consistent with the strictest observance of national faith. I have nothing to say of any wish or intention of hostile aggression—we have every thing to impress upon us the cultivation of relations of peace and amity. I intend my administration shall leave no blot upon our fair name, and I trust I may safely give the assurance that no act within the legislative scope of my constitutional control will be tolerated on the part of any portion of our citizens, which cannot challenge ready justification before the tribunal of the civilized world. The administration should be unworthy of confidence if it hoped, or respect abroad, should it cease to be influenced by the conviction that no apparent advantage can be purchased at a price too dear as that of national wrong or dishonor.

It is not our privileges as a Nation to speak of a distant past. The striking incidents of our history, replete with instruction, and furnishing abundant grounds for hopeful confidence, are comprised in a period comparatively brief. But, if our past is limited, our future is boundless. The obligations that throng the unexplored pathway of advancement will be limitless as their duration—hence, sound and comprehensive philosophy should embrace no less the distant future than the urgent present. The great objects of our political organization are here, to be retained and they are entirely consistent with the tranquility and interests of the rest of mankind. With the neighboring nations on our Continent we should cultivate kind and friendly relations—we can desire nothing in regard to that so much as to see them consolidate their strength, and pursue the path of prosperity and happiness. If, in the course of their growth, we should open new channels of trade and international intercourse, it must always present a noble field for the moral influence of a great people.

Of the complicated system of European policy we have heretofore been independent, and from their wars (unsolicited as unsolicited, we have been entirely exempt, while those are confined to the nations with which they originated, and within their legitimate jurisdiction they can not affect us, except in appealing to our sympathies in the cause of human freedom and universal advancement.

With these views firmly and honestly carried out, we have a right to expect, and shall, under all circumstances, require prompt reciprocity. The rights which belong to us as a nation are not alone to be regarded, but those which pertain to every citizen in his individual capacity, at home and abroad, must be sacredly maintained, so long as he can discern every star in its place upon that ensign; though he may be without wealth to purchase for himself a place, it will be his privilege, and must be his acknowledged right, to stand unabashed in the presence of princes, with the proud consciousness that he is himself one of a nation of sovereigns, and that he can not, in his legitimate pursuits, wander so far from home, that the agent he shall be behind in the place I now occupy, will see that no rude hand of power or tyrannical passion shall be laid upon him with impunity; he must realize that upon every sea and every soil where our citizens may rightfully seek it the protection of our flag. American citizenship is a inviolable panoply for the security of the American's rights, and in this connection it can hardly be necessary to reaffirm a principle which now should be regarded as fundamental—the right for the security and repose of this confederacy, to reject the idea of interference or colonization on this side of the ocean by any foreign power, beyond its present jurisdiction, as utterly inadmissable.

The opportunities of observation furnished by my brief experience as a soldier, confirm, in my own mind, the opinion entertained and acted upon by others from the foundation of the Government, that the maintenance of large standing armies in our country would not be only dangerous but unnecessary. They also illustrate the importance, I might well say, the absolute necessity in military service of practical skill, which has made our army what it is. Our army, as organized, must be the nucleus around which, in every time of need—the strength of your military power—the national militia, may be readily founded into a well disciplined and efficient organization.

The skill and self-devotion of the Navy assure you that you may take the performance of the past as a pledge for the future, and you may confidently expect that the flag which has waved, untarnished, its folds on every sea, will still float in undiminished honor; but these, as well as many other subjects, will be brought before you at the appropriate time. Through the subordinate branches of the Government to which I shall always look with profound respect and with truthful confidence for that cordial aid and support which I shall so much need, and which their experience and wisdom will readily suggest.

In the administration of our domestic affairs you expect a devoted integrity to the public observance in all its departments, so marked as never justly to be questioned, and if this reasonable expectation be not realized, I frankly confess that one of my leading hopes is doomed to disappointment and that my efforts in a very important particular must result in a humiliating failure. Officers can be properly accepted only as aids for the accomplishment of these objects, and no occupancy can confer no prerogative, nor inordinate desire for preferment any claim, the public interest imperatively demands, and every good citizen may and will claim the protection of the law and the benign influence of a good Government; but a claim for office is what the people of the Republic should never recognize, and no reasonable man of any party will expect the Administration to be so regardless of its responsibility and the obvious elements of its success as to retain persons known to be under the influence of political hostility and partisan prejudice, which will require not only severer labor but cordial co-operation. Having no implied engagements to ratify, no rewards to bestow, no resentments to remember, no personal wishes to consult, in selecting for official stations, I shall feel the more different and delicate trust, admitting no motive to be worthy my choice but the appropriate one, which does not contemplate an efficient discharge of my duty and the best interests of my country.

I acknowledge my obligations to the masses of my countrymen and to them alone, and as higher objects than personal aggrandizement never gave direction to their exertions to the latest crisis. They shall not be disappointed—they required a new branch of diligence, integrity and capacity whenever there arose duties to perform, and without this guaranteed quality in the public servants, more stringent laws for the punishment of negligence and malpractice on the part of public officers, more severe punishment will be visited upon delinquents, and with them would be unnecessary. But these are not the only points to which you look for vigilance, watchfulness of duty. The dangers of the concentration of all the powers in the General Government in a confederacy as vast as ours, is too oblivious to be disregarded; you have a right, therefore, to expect your agents, in every department, to regard strictly the limits imposed upon them by the Constitution.

The great scheme of our constitutional liberty rests upon a proper old division of power between the State and Federal authority, and experience has shown that the harmony and application of our people thereto upon the joint discriminating lines between the separate rights and responsibilities of the States and your separate rights, and herein, in my opinion, are the considerations which should form the true basis of our future movement in regard to the questions which have mainly disturbed the tranquility of the Government; to the exercise of the powers already granted by the constitution it can hardly happen that its action upon any question should endanger the institutions of the States or interfere with their rights to manage matters of a strictly domestic character according to the will of their own people.

In expressing my views briefly upon an important subject which has recently agitated the nation to an almost fearful degree, I am moved by no other impulse than an earnest desire for the perpetuation of that Union which has made us what we are, flowering upon us blessings, and conferring a power and influence which our fathers would hardly have anticipated, even with their most sanguine hopes directed to a far-off future. The sentiments I announce were not unknown before; the expression of that value called me by no own position upon this subject was clear and unequivocal, in the record of my words and my acts, and it was only re-asserted at this time because my silence might, perhaps, be misunderstood. With the Union my dearest hopes are enlisted—without it, what are we individually and collectively? What becomes of the noblest field ever opened for the advancement of our race in religion, in government, in the arts, and all that dignifies and adorns mankind, from that radiant constellation which both inhabites our sky, and points out to struggling nations their course; but let a single star be lost, and if utter darkness does not follow, the lustre of the whole is diminished. In my reverdity, then need any assurance that such a catastrophe is to overtake them, while I possess the power to stay it? It is with me an earnest and vital belief that as the Union has been the source, under Providence, of our prosperity up to this time, so it is a pledge of the continuance of the blessings we have enjoyed, and which we are bound to transmit undiminished, to our children. The field of calm and free discussion in our country is open, and will always be so, but it never has and never can be traversed for good in a spirit of sectionalism and uncharitableness. The founders of the Republic dealt with things as they were presented to them in a spirit of self-sacrificing patriotism, and as time has proved, with a comprehensive wisdom which it will be safe for us to consult. Every measure tending to the paternal feelings of all the members of our Union can find my heartiest approbation; but to every theory of discernment, whether the offspring of fevered ambition or wild fanaticism, calculated to disturb the bonds of love and affection which unite us, I shall interpose a steady and stern resistance.

Such have been and are my convictions. Upon them I shall act, and I fervently hope that the question least rest and that no sectional or ambitious fanatical excitement may again threaten the durability of our institutions or obscure the light of our prosperity. But let not the foundation of our hopes rest upon man's wisdom—it will not be sufficient that no sectional prejudices find a place in the public deliberations; it will not be sufficient that the rash counsels of human passion are rejected. It must be felt that there is no national security, but in the nation's acknowledgment of God and his over-ruling providence. We have been carried safely through a perilous crisis. Wise counsels, like those which gave us the Constitution, prevailed to uphold it. Let the period be remembered as an admonition, and not as an encouragement in any section of the Union to make experiments where experiments are fraught with such fearful hazard. Let it be impressed upon all hearts that beautiful as our fabric is, no earthly power or wisdom could ever re-unite us, after being broken into fragments.

Standing as I do, almost in view of the green slope of Mount Vernon, and as it were in reach of the tomb of Washington, with all the cherished memorials of the past, gathering around me like so many eloquent voices of exposition from heaven, I can express no better hope for my country, than that the kind Providence which smiled upon our fathers, may enable their children to preserve the blessings they have inherited.

The following gentlemen compose the Cabinet. This information was obtained from General Pierce at a late hour last night:

W. L. Marcy, Caleb Cushing, James Guthrie, James E. Dobbins, Robert McClelland and James Campbell.

TELEGRAPHIC.

MOBILE, March 6—7:30 P. M.

The steamer Black Warrior has arrived here from New York via Havana, having left the latter port on the evening of the 3d inst., and reached her wharf in Mobile at seven this morning. The Havana papers brought by her contain no news of interest.

A private dispatch from Matanzas states that Mr. King's health had slightly improved, the climate being more congenial, but he was still in a precarious condition. The health of Havana is reported good. The Black Warrior has made remarkable dispatch in this trip. She remained in New York only fifty-two hours, during which time she discharged 1,000 bales of cotton, coaled, provisioned, and took on board the largest cargo ever brought to Mobile.

NEW YORK, Monday, March 7—9 A. M.

The Collins steamer Baltic arrived here late yesterday, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 23d

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

TRUST TO THE FUTURE.... By Caroline A. Bridge.

Trust to the future—though gloomy and cheerless
Look not behind thee—be hopeful and fearless;
Strengthe the right way, and keep to the track!
Fling off despair—it hath strength like a giant;
Slaughter the purpose, and, boldly defiant,
Rave to the right, stand unmoved and unpliant!
Faith and God's promise the brave never lack.

Trust to the future—the present may fright thee,
Scouring so fearfully close at thy side;
Face it unshrinking, and no present can blight thee—
He who stands boldly such blast shall abide.
Never a storm but the tainted air needs it,
Never a storm but sunshine succeeds it;
Each has a lesson, and he alone reads it
Rightly who takes it and makes it his guide.

Trust to the future—it stands like an angel,
Waiting to lead thee, to bless and to cheer;
Singing of hope, like some blessed angel,
Luring thee on to a brighter career.
Why should the past or the present oppress thee?
Stamp on the coils, for with arms in caress thee,
See the great future stands yearning to bless thee;
Press boldly forward, nor yield to a fear

Trust to the future—it will not deceive thee,
So thou but meet it with brave heart and strong;
Now begin living anew, and believe me,
Gladness and triumph will follow ere long.
Never a night but there cometh a morrow,
Never a grief but the hopeful will borrow
Something of gladness to lighten the sorrow;
Life here such is a conqueror's song.

Trust in the future, then—cease from your weeping;
Faith and a firm heart are all that you need—
God and his angels have yet in their keeping
Harvests of joy if we'll sow but the seed!
Trust to the future—all life will be glorious;
Trust—for in trusting the soul is victorious;
Trust—and in trusting be strong and laborious;
Up and be doing, and give God the meed!

Death of Louis XVII.

The fable of the existence of Louis XVII, of France, under the disguise of Rev. Eleazer Williams, of Green Bay, has created (says the Newark Advertiser,) a general sensation. Mr. Hanson, the author of it, since the story has acquired a commercial value, promises, like Mrs. Stowe, to follow up the original narrative, with documents and illustrations. They will come unquestionably to a buoyant market. In the meantime, it it can be proved that the unhappy Dauphin died in a French prison, in the arms of one of his guardians, Lasne, at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon of the ninth day of June, 1795, it would seem to be a material fact in an inquiry after truth, notwithstanding the testimony of doctors, that Mr. Williams carries ominous marks upon his limbs. This evidence seems to be furnished by the work of M. de Beauchesne, just published in Paris, an account of which we find in that entertaining as well as instructive journal, the Literary World.

The death of the Dauphin is thus described by M. de Beauchesne, as reported to him by Gomin, one of the *guardians du temple*:

"DEATH OF THE DAUPHIN.

Gomin, observing the child calm, motionless and silent, said to him, "I hope you are not suffering at present?"

"Oh, yes, I am suffering, but much less; the music is so fine!"

There was no music either in the tower or in the neighborhood; no noise from without at the moment reached the chamber where the young martyr was dying. Gomin, surprised, called him, "Where do you hear the music?"

"Right on high!" "How long since?" "Since you have been on your knees. Don't you hear it? Listen! listen!" And the child raised his lailing arm, and opened his large eyes lighted up with ecstacy. The poor guardian, not wishing to destroy this sweet and heavenly illusion, placed himself to listen along with the pious desire of hearing what could not be heard.

After some moments of attention, the child started again, his eyes glistened, and he exclaimed in an inexpressible transport: "In the midst of all the voices I heard my mother's!"

Lasne came up from below to relieve Gomin; the latter, not easily heart oppressed, but not more anxious than on the evening before, for he did not expect an immediate termination. Lasne took his seat near the bed; the Priests regarded him for a long time with a fixed and dreamy look. When he made a slight movement, Lasne asked him how he was, and if he wanted anything? The child said, "Do you think that my sister has heard the music? How happy it would have made her!" Lasne was unable to answer. The eager and penetrating look, full of anguish, of the dying child, darted towards the window. An exclamation of happiness escaped his lips; then looking towards his guardian, he said: "I have one thing to tell you?" Lasne approached and took his hand; the little head of the prisoner fell upon his guardian's breast, and listened to him, but in vain. His last words had been spoken. God had spared the young martyr the agony of the dying rattle. God had kept for himself the last thought of the child. Lasne put his hand on the heart of the child; the heart of Louis XVII had ceased to beat. It was half-past two o'clock in the afternoon."

M. de Beauchesne knew Gomin and Lasne, the two last guardians of the Dauphin, and received from him each a certificate, confirming his account of the Prince's death. The similarity of these original papers are given in the book, which we translate:

TESTIMONY OF GOMIN—*Monsieur de Beauchesne*: Nothing can be more true than what you have written in regard to the last moments of the Dauphin, his conversations and his death. You have done justice to my sentiments, and I thank you for it with *all my heart*. Receive, etc.,

Paris, April 23, 1840. GOMIN.

TESTIMONY OF LASNE—*Monsieur de Beauchesne*: As I have always said, and always will say, I declare here upon my honor, and before God, that the son of Louis XVI died in my arms in the tower of the Temple. They are nothing but impostors who pretend in the contrary. I had often seen the unfortunate Dauphin at the Tuileries, and I perfectly recognised him in his prison. You have perfectly recalled all the details I gave you; the account of which that you have drawn up and have read to me is most scrupulously exact. I have told the truth all my lifetime; it is therefore, not when I am approaching the end of my days, that I would falsify it. LASNE.

October 21, 1837.

TURKISH DECLARATION OF WAR.—The following curious declaration of war was issued in 1663 by Mahomet IV. against Leopold, Emperor of Germany:

"By the grace of God, the great God in Heaven, we, Mole Mahomet, god of the earth, renowned and powerful Emperor of Babylon and Indes, from the rising to the setting of the sun, king of earthly kings, mighty ruler of Arabia and Mauritania, born triumphant sovereign of Jerusalem; possessor of the tomb of Christ the crucified, design to thee, Emperor of Germany, in thee, king of Poland, and to all the chiefs of thy land, as well as to the Pope of Rome, his cardinals and bishops, that We are resolved to attack thee with 13 kings, 1,500,000 men on horseback and on foot, with Turkish courage, countless as to thee and thine. We will visit thee in Vienna, thy capital, and pursue thee and the king of Poland and all thy allies, sword in hand, burning, plundering, murdering and destroying the country and subjects. As for thee, thou shalt suffer the most horrible death imaginable. As thy government is weak and cruel even among Christians, we will wrest from thee, with fire and sword, thy Empire and Kingdom, and likewise overthrow and annihilate the Son of Rome and its triple crown.

"This, Emperor of Germany and King of Poland, is our declaration to thee and all thy dependents; and We moreover inform thee, that these words will speedily be followed by deeds, for which thou hast to hold thyself in readiness.

"Given in Our powerful city, Stamboul, containing 1659 streets, 99 hospitals, 1000 public baths, 907 fountains, 120 markets, 115 stables for mules, 480 inns for foreigners, 1052 great and small schools, 4122 mosques and churches. This great and powerful city is four German miles in circumference, and on both sides are 500 strong towers. Our ancestors erected it from the hands of the Christians, whose wives and children were murdered before their eyes. Thus will We treat thee and all Christians, to prove our hatred and disdain.

"Given in the twenty-fifth year of Our age and the seventh of our potent reign.

(Signed.) "MOLO MAHOMET."

WAR SONG OF ESSEX.—Historical readers are familiar with the story respecting the ring which Queen Elizabeth gave to her favorite Essex, promising that she would interpose for him, even in his utmost need, if he should send back that ring to her as a token. The tale goes that when he fell under her displeasure, and was sentenced to the block, he dispatched the ring to her Majesty by the sisters of Nottingham, but that the messenger, instead of delivering the token, treacherously withheld it, the consequence of which was that Essex was executed, and that Elizabeth a year after, learning the perfidy of which he and she had been victims, pined away and died in less than a month.

This romantic legend has long been regarded as a fiction, and given over to novelists as their proper prey. But a work lately published in London, "Lives and Letters of the Devereux, Earls of Essex," contains documents that render the truth of the tradition probable, to say the least. In fact, the London Athenæum, which is by no means a credulous journal, declares its full belief in the story, and says that the identical ring, a posie gold one, with a portrait of Elizabeth, is still in existence. Truth certainly is often stranger than fiction, and the incident, besides is eminently characteristic of the Queen. Perhaps historical writers have been too skeptical, for these last hundred years, in rejecting every thing which, like this tale, has an air of romance.

THE ALEPPO BUTTON.—*A Singular Disease.*—The Aleppo button is a singular ulcer, which attacks every person born in the city, and every stranger who spends more than a month there. It can neither be prevented nor cured, and always last a year. The inhabitants almost invariably have it on the face—either on the cheek, forehead, top of the nose—where it often leaves an indelible and disfiguring scar. Strangers, on the contrary, have it on one of the joints, either elbow, wrist, knee or ankle. So strictly is the affection confined to the city proper, that in none of the neighboring villages, nor even in the distant suburbs, is it known. Physicians have vainly attempted to prevent it by inoculation, and are at a loss to what cause to ascribe it. We are liable to have it, but I hope it will not pass its appearance till after I reach home. [Baghdad Telegraph.

CURE FOR TOOTHACHE.—Mr. James Balson, of Aairdrie, says: Gum Copal, when discovered in chloroform, forms an excellent compound for stuffing the holes of decayed teeth. I have used it very frequently, and the benefits my patients have derived from it have been truly astonishing. The application is simple and easy. I clean out the hole, and moisten a little piece of cotton with the solution; I introduce this into the decayed part, and, in every instance, the relief has been almost instantaneous. The chloroform removes the pain, and the gum copal resists the action of the saliva; and, as the application is inoffensive, those who may labor under this dreadful malady would do well to make a trial of it.

Douglas Jerrold is a well known wit, and often cracks a good joke with his literary and other friends in the social circle. At a private party in London, a lady—who, though in the autumn of life, had not lost all dreams of its spring—said to Jerrold: "I cannot imagine what making pay bills' means, I sometimes fancy it must be the 'manner of rosemary,' with which my maid is in the habit of brushing it. What do you think?" "I should rather be afraid madame," replied the distinguished dramatist, dryly, "that it is the manner of *Time*." (Thyme.)

The longer I live the more certain I am that great difference between men, the great significant, is invincible determination, an honest purpose once fixed, and then victory. Those qualities will do anything that can be done in the world; and no talents, no circumstances, no opportunity, will make a two-legged creature a man without them.

The directors of the Virginia [illegible] discontinue the Sunday trains, [illegible] line of the railroad.

Foreign Items.

The monthly shipping lists show an enormous increase in the number of ships destined for Australia. Ninety-five vessels—nearly forty thousand tons burthen—are announced to sail the present month from the Thames, besides eighty from Liverpool, and others from different outports. Several of these vessels are foreigners of small tonnage, intended for the conveyance of merchandise. There is great speculation in this branch of trade. Freights have risen considerably, £7@8 being asked for fine goods to Sydney and Melbourne; liquids, £2 per hhd.; rough goods, £6@6 10s; steerage passengers, £22; but the more prudent shipping-houses are withholding freight, in the expectation of a fall of £2 or £3 per ton.

At a special meeting of the Society of Arts, resolutions were adopted extending penny-postage to the British colonies and possessions.

Mr. Ingersoll, and several other ambassadors, dined with Lord John Russell recently.

The first snow of the season fell at Liverpool on the 11th, about one inch and a half in depth; and at Southampton on the day preceding, for the first time in ten years.

A joint stock company is advertised in London under the name of the "American and British Timber and Cotton Land Company," with a quarter of a million sterling, to trade on a tract of land situated near Darien, Georgia. Shares a hundred dollars.

The centenary of the birth of Roscoe the elder is to be celebrated at Liverpool the 8th inst.

The City of Dublin Steam Packet Company have notified to Mr. Foy, U. S. consul, that they will forward free of charge, from Dublin to Liverpool, all goods and packages from Dublin and surrounding districts for the New York Exhibition.

Two editors have been sentenced to a month's imprisonment, and to 500f. fine each, for stating that Murat had bought and was going to occupy the Chateau of Neuilly. The statement was not true.

A man has been sentenced to thirty days' confinement for wearing in his button-hole an artificial *fleur de lys* and upon his shirt-bosom a button also representing *fleur de lys*. The offence is technically described as "displaying emblems calculated to disturb the public peace.

The Minister of Finance of the French Empire announces in his report that the revenue receipts for the present year will meet the expenditure without the imposition of any new taxes. This announcement was very favorably received on the Bourse.

Further Details by the Humboldt.

The Humboldt brings dates from Havre to the 16th ult. Among the passengers is Pulaski, friend of Kossuth.

Interrogations were addressed to the British Government, in reference to an unceurteous speech made by Sir Chas. Wood at Halifax, in which the conduct of the Emperor Louis Napoleon was attacked. Sir Charles being absent, the Earl of Aberdeen and Lord John Russell replied, to the effect that Sir Charles had no intention of being personally offensive to the Emperor.

Mr. Cobden called the attention of the Secretary of Foreign Affairs in a letter in the London Times, written by Earl Egercombe, who says that he has private information of undoubted character, that naval armaments in France are eventually to be employed in a descent upon the English shores. Lord John Russell replied by doubting the correctness of the Earl s information, and declared that the relations existing between the two Governments is of a most friendly character; that the Government had not thought it necessary to remonstrate with France on the subject of naval preparations.

The weather in England was remarkably cold, there being snow and severe frosts.

The accounts from Milan represent the recent outbreak as a small affair. The ringleaders have been hanged.

The Austrian Government has placed a military cordon on the frontier of Switzerland.

Martial law of the most rigorous nature has been enforced at Milan.

Dates from Paris are to the 15th. The Legislative Chambers were opened on the 14th at the Tuileries by the Emperor in person. In his speech, he said he had decided to reduce the army; to keep good understanding with foreign powers; to prove to the incredulous that when Frenee declares her intention to remain at peace, she must be believed to be strong enough not to be afraid, is the army is to be reduced by 20 000.

The speech created great enthusiasm, and produced a favorable effect on the Bourse, causing a rise of French stocks to revail.

Manufactures throughout France are stagnant.

Marshal Radetsky stales in his proclamation that fifty-four soldiers were killed and wounded in Milan. No disturbance had occurred in any other point of Italy.

The Spanish steam frigate left Havre for Spain on the 13th, with $2 500,000 in specie, loaned the Spanish Government by French banking-houses.

A letter from Milan states that the arrests amount to eighty-six.

SPAIN.—Members of the Cortes elected, 70; Ministerial, 250.

The Dublin steamer Victoria has been lost on the Irish coast, and fifty lives lost. The Victoria belonged to the Dublin Steam Packet Company, and was on the passage from Liverpool to Dublin. The captain and second and third mates are among the lost.

Additional from Mexico.

On the 16th ult., Gen. Braga published a defence of Miramon course in Mexico, which does not seem so convincing as it should have been under the accusation that he had been false to the plan of Guadalajara, or that he had been deceived. He states that after the attack on Guadalajara, though the enemy was not strong enough to do him serious injury, he was not able to destroy them, and that, in order to prevent the effusion of blood, he came to terms with them. He further says his mission is fulfilled, and exhorts the people of Mexico to recognise the present authority as a centre of union, as the only means of avoiding anarchy until the coming election of President.

Great efforts are being made by the "pronunciados" in the city of Mexico to abrogate the reduced tariff prescribed by President Ceballos. In Vera Cruz there was much feeling on this subject, and no little ill feeling towards the present Supreme Government.

The workshop of the Armory in the National Palace took fire, but was fortunately extinguished before much damage was done.

A company of French and Mexican citizens had been formed for the purpose of establishing a line of steamers between Vera Cruz and France. Yarmuld & Co. represent the French, and Olarte & Payno the Mexican interests.

On the 14th, Gen. Lombardini decreed the reorganization of six battalions of the army, and the papers complain that forced levies were being made among the poorer classes of the city of Mexico to fill the ranks.

Although the Tehuantepec question was considered settled by the Silo contract, and all the prominent parties acknowledge that it has been a great benefit to the country, the disappointed reprobate do not die easily.

Dr. Cales was making a great outcry in defence of the Garay grant, and Senor Romires publishes a defence against imputations of having intrigued against the mixed company in favor of Mr. J. B. Moore. He acknowledges his sympathy with Mr Moore, who offered to construct the railroad with a strip of only two hundred yards of land; to finish the carriage road within two years; guarantee the contract with the sum of two and a half millions, depositing one million of dollars within sixty days; and give up the road at the end of seventy years. He says Mr. Moore gave as the names of his partners, Draper, Wetmore, Cryder, Dird, Coleman & Stetson, Sacchi, Robb, Speyer and seven others whose names he was not privileged to divulge until the closing of the contract. He says he took the course he did because he "foresaw the difficulties in which we are now involved, and which are far from being settled."

To judge from the general tenor of the news from the different States, the prevailing disposition seems to be one of sufferance of the present usurpation until the return of Santa Anna. [Eve. Pic.

Later from Jamaica.

By the steamer United States at NewYork, we have received dates from Kingston to the 21st ult.

The House of Assembly refused to raise more than £165,000 for the expenses of 1853, expressing a determination to reduce the excessive amount of taxation.

It is expected that the next steamer will bring us an account of the proceedings of the Legislature relative to the proposition to abolish all charges on shipping, except light dues, which is only six and a quarter cents per ton. The question was to be taken up on the 22d ult, and it was expected that the measure would pass into a law.

A curious incident took place in the House on the 18th. Mr. Hague, one of the reporters of the Daily Advertiser, was placed at the bar, in custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and charged with contempt, in having written disrespectful expressions at the bottom of a notice which the Speaker had posted up in the reporters' gallery, requesting them to pass in and ant through a certain door. This regulation was necessitated in consequence of a reporter having made public a private conversation he had overheard between two members while he was lounging about. Mr. Hague, on being placed at the bar, was asked by what evidence the House had arrived at the conclusion that he was the writer of the words in question? He was reminded that he did not appear there to ask, but to answer, such questions as might be put to him. Mr. Hague then declared that he did not know that the order had emanated either from the House or the Speaker, as it bore no official impress, and as it had been posted up by any known official officer of the House. He reiterated he did not know the order had emanated either from the Speaker or the House." Mr. G. A. Hague was then ordered to withdraw, and the doors were closed. On their being re-opened, Mr. Hague was again placed at the bar, and told by Mr. Speaker, "that the House had resolved that he be committed to the common jail of the county of Middlesex, during the pleasure of the House." Whereupon Mr Hague was removed from the bar, and proceeded with the Sergeant-at-Arms, bearing the mace, to the common jail. Upon the Sergeant's return, the officer reported that the body of Mr. Hague had been delivered in custody, as ordered.

A public meeting had been held at Hanover to consider the subject of government retrenchment, and very strong resolutions were passed unanimously.

A ladies' anti-slavery meeting had been held in Kingston, at which several speeches were made by ministers of religion, and a memorial to her Most Gracious Majesty agreed to. The several resolutions, as well as the petition, were drawn up by the ladies, although they did not speak to them. The "fair ones," however, made themselves extremely useful in collecting subscriptions in aid of the cause.

The weather had considerably improved, and the island generally was healthy.

A British ship called the Otentower was advertised to sail for Australia the first week in April, and her taking out a large number of passengers was regarded as a matter of course.

THE BLACK WARRIOR AFFAIR.—The following letter from Capt Shirfeldt, of the steamer Black Warrior, has been published in the NewYork Courier and Enquirer. The Captain was blamed by some of the Northern press for his course, but letters, one of which is from Mr. Benjamin, of New Orleans, entirely exculpate him:

STEAMER BLACK WARRIOR, }
NewYork, February 25, 1853. }

To the Editor of the Courier and Enquirer: Understanding that some little excitement has been created by the report of the occurrence which took place between this vessel and a Spanish war brig, off Havana, on the 18th inst., I beg leave to make the following statement and explanation, if such should be deemed necessary by you:

In his report alluded to, there was no intention to create any feeling; it was the simple statement of a fact which occurs often when merchantmen fall in with men-of-war who are cruising on any particular ground for a specific object; in this instance, I presume the brig to have been one of the fleet at present employed around the Island of Cuba in checking the importation of slaves. It was her right and duty to see the flag of every vessel that passed within the range of her guns; and had I known her to have been a man-of-war, I certainly should have anticipated her wishes, and shown our colors as a matter of respect and courtesy; but I was not aware of her character, (there being two other vessels in company, and she having no pennant flying) until my attention was attracted to the smoke of her lee gun, when I instantly gave the order to hoist our flag. The commander of the brig, anxious to exercise his authority—or, perhaps, fearful (as we were going very fast) that we would soon be beyond his range—fired a shotted gun before the man had time to execute the order. Now, this can neither be construed into any want of courtesy on my part towards the Spanish flag, nor a desire to pass unnoticed any insult to our own; for, in the first place, I was ignorant of the fact of her being a man-of-war; and in the second place, when made aware of it, I only waited for her to fire a shot *after the American flag* was flying, to prove to her Captain that neither he nor any other person could do so with impunity. Very respectfully, R. W. SHUFELDT.

THE BLACK WARRIOR AFFAIR.—We make the following extract from the comments of the Washington Union on the affair of the steamship Black Warrior:

We must confess that we are tired of hearing of explanations and apologies for stopping American vessels, or firing into them on the high seas. Any petty nation thinks it may wrong our ships, and we will gladly consider the matter "honorably adjusted" on the mere allegation of mistake, or on an insincere profession of regret and a worthless apology without adequate reparation, to be followed by a repetition of the wrong at the first convenient opportunity. We have no faith in these mistakes, and no consideration for such apologies: for we have never heard that a foreign officer was ever punished or even retaked for stopping an American ship. Why no but some of our captains or commodores make a mistake occasionally, and stop a foreign ship? Are they wiser than the officers of other nations, and less liable to error? Or are they more cautious and less zealous in the discharge of their duties? We cannot answer these questions; but we know that our officers have so managed as not to make mistakes and fire into foreign vessels, either public or private. Steps ought to be taken, therefore, to prevent violence to our ships; and, if mistakes continue, it might have a wholesome effect if our captains and commodores would commit a few blunders in return. It is a bad plan which does not work both ways. We like reciprocity, and retaliation too, when it becomes necessary to put a stop to aggression.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.—The Brownsville Flag of the 18th February learns, from good authority, that the plans of Carvajal have been abandoned, at least for the present, and that his followers, many of whom are formers, have turned their attention to planting their fields.

The same paper says: We are pleased to see the affairs in Matamoras assuming an aspect of content and quietude not experienced before for some time. Another feature of the new order of things we notice with satisfaction, and that is the unrestrained, friendly intercourse between the citizens of Brownsville and Matamoras. During the administration of Gen Avalos, it was a rare thing to see a Mexican officer in our streets; now, however, we are rejoiced to see them daily interchanging civilities with our officers and citizens. We repeat, it is particularly gratifying to note the existence of this state of affairs, and we sincerely hope they may long continue thus. Every exertion appears to be manifested both by Col. Cruz and his command, as well as by the civil authorities and citizens of Matamoras, to restore and maintain good relations and harmony, not alone with their own people, but also with their neighbors. Let us, then, not be backward in maintaining, on our part, the continuance of this good neighborhood.

THE CALORIC SHIP ERICSSON.—We have on which to say a word again. The new method of propulsion that is about to be tested in its application to the Ericsson, expecting to arrive in this country from America. All that we wish to draw attention to, without dispraragement to any successful modification that Capt. Ericson may put in operation connected with heated air as a motive power, is the fact, that the invention, said to be his, is not new. About thirty years ago, a vessel named the Highland, that sailed many of our readers will remember as passage boat on the Clyde, was fitted up by Messrs. Cland, Girdwood & Co., of this city, with a caloric engine, the invention, we believe, of the Rev. Mr. Stirling, now minister of a parish—Galston, we think—near Kilmarnock. The engine propelled the vessel at the moderate rate that gave satisfaction in those days, being estimated sawmilling at twenty horse power. It was subsequently removed from the vessel in consequence of the working parts yielding to the enormous heat, and thereby becoming soft, and giving way, and its place was supplied by an ordinary steam engine. We trust that Capt. Ericsson's engine will labor under a like disadvantage; but he that is so many, he must contest himself with ranking in this country as the mere modifier of the invention of Mr. Stirling, whose caloric engine we saw working regularly in Dundee in 1843, in a factory. [Glasgow (Scotland) Advertiser.

SINGULAR SECRET SOCIETY.—The police of Perrysville, Ashland county, have just discovered and exposed a "secret society" among the youth of that town, which is startling enough in its features; the penalty a little harder than usual:

The society numbered a band of fifteen young men and boys, formed for the purpose of robbery. A Captain was chosen and a regular Constitution and By-Laws, the violation of which was death, were adopted. One of the band stole from his own father $10, which he had collected for a poor widow, who had no son belonging to the band. Learning that the money belonged to her, the band stole $10 from another woman to replace it. The cash-drawer of a landlord in Perrysville was opened by two of the band, and a ten dollar bill taken from it. The one that changed the bill to divide with his comrades, charged a premium for making change. This being a violation of the By-Laws, the rest of the band, unknown to him, held a meeting, and determined on his death. It was arranged that all were to go out upon the ice (in which a hole was to be previously cut), to skate, and thus all to pass over first and excite his curiosity in the water, and took in, and when this one should stoop over the hole one of the company should strike him with a club and pitch him in. One young man, whose heart was not so corroded as the rest, relented, and by giving information prevented the murder. Several of the company are now in the Ashland Jail. [Cin. Enq.

THE FORT SMITH ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.—The Fort Smith Herald, in reply to a letter addressed to the editor from this city, making inquiries relative to the Fort Smith route to California, passing through Santa Fe or Albuquerque, says:

The Fort Smith route affords grass as early generally as the 1st of April, and the road to Santa Fe is as good as any known; and the road by Don Ana is almost unsurpassed, affording abundance of good grass for stock. It is supposed that the route by Santa Fe, thence by Walker's Pass, is the nearest and best known; at least it is said so by those living in Santa Fe. From Santa Fe by this Pass it requires only twenty-five days to reach California. We know nothing about it, only what has been published in regard to it. There are urgent many making arrangements to leave here early in the spring. Pack mules leave no doubt the speediest way of traveling, and emigrants can reach California in about half the time it takes wagons to go. There is but little danger to be apprehended from Indians, provided emigrants are prudent and watchful. In regard to mules, we can say that there will be a large number here for sale, but as to the rate we cannot say; but presume that they may be had at moderate prices.

EXTRAVAGANT PROFITS OF LEAD MINING.—The Grant County Herald remarks as follows, under this head: "We learn that smelters at Franklin (Iowa county) are paying $40 per 1000 lbs. for mineral. We fear that this rate is the result of competition, or else over-estimated demand. That mineral will fluctuate the coming season between $30 and $40, we have no doubt; but that it will steadily value, based upon the Eastern and St. Louis price of lead, will be $40, we doubt very much. But that as it may, miners may rely upon a very high compensation for their labors henceforth." We fully agree in the above opinion. The price of our staple, for some time to come, must mainly depend on the prices asked by the owners of Spanish and English lead, for it is plain that our own mines cannot supply the market. If foreign dealers choose to keep the price so near its present limit, we think they can do so; but this cannot be a safe reliance in the transaction of a heavy business. [Galena Advertiser, 15th ult.

CONSTRUCTIVE MILK.—An article of this name is advertised in the NewYork papers. The editor of the Courier and Enquirer says he has been induced to test the properties of the article, and the result is a well grounded conviction that it is in sober truth a discovery of no ordinary character, and one which is destined to add greatly to the comfort of mankind.

Fresh and wholesome milk is a luxury which almost everybody appreciates and to many it is a necessary of life. Yet we are at all times so situated that it is absolutely undrinkable. This is too frequently the case at sea, and therefore the man who has invented a mode of preserving it, or has devised a substitute for it, which is potable, and at the same time capable of retaining its peculiar qualities, is a public benefactor.

CONSTRUCTION AS ATTORNEYS.—The bill to prevent frauds on the Treasury has been so amended as to permit members of Congress to prosecute claims, provided they receive no pecuniary compensation for so doing. They will therefore be enabled to exert the full weight of the influence arising from their position with the heads of departments; and even though their decisions be adverse to applications thus enforced, gentlemen so situated must evidently be incompetent to decide upon claims in which they are thus indirectly interested, when they subsequently come up for legislative action in the Senate or House of Representatives.

NEW PRINTING MACHINE.—We noticed among one of the many improvements added to the establishment of Messrs. Webb & Leverings blank book manufactory and bindery, on Main, below Third Street, an ingenious printing machine for paging all kinds of blank books, music books, and others when the paging is omitted. The machine is simple, and numbers the upper and lower leaf at the same time, thus numbering two pages at once. The machine is capable of paging any work to the extent of 1000 pages in large bold type in neat and handsome style, without blot or blure. [Louisville Journal.

FANCIES OF AN ARTIST.—We are told that Ole Bull, the great violinist, next to his favorite instrument, has a passionate fondness for horse flesh, and whenever he meets with any thing beautiful in this line, he almost invariably purchases it. Some six or seven years since, he amused himself for a few months by accompanying the celebrated French General Yussuf in a foray against the Arabs in Algeria. The General, by a well planned manœuvre gained a signal victory over the Bedouins, capturing all their horses and about forty prisoners. The horses were very beautiful, and from the moment he laid eyes upon them, they were Ole Bull's delight and constant theme of admiration. He purchased four of them, having to pay an enormous price, and shipped them for his home, on the enchanting island, "Christiansand," in Norway. Three of these splendid animals died on the passage, but the most beautiful one of the four survived. and was named by the great Maestro, *Mazeppa*. It is still living and in his possession. Immense offers have been repeatedly made to him for Mazeppa, but no money could induce him to part with his favorite horse. He has a stud of the most splendid horses in Europe, and we learn that he intends to bring them all over to his flourishing colony in Pennsylvania, where he has already sent the famous stallion "Hero," and several other fine animals which he purchased a few weeks since in Columbia, South Carolina.

A valuable discovery with regard to daguerreotypes has been made by Mr. S. N. Carvalho, an artist of Charleston, S. C. It has been hitherto necessary to enclose daguerreotypes in cases, and cover them with glass, as the least friction destroyed the work of sun and shadow. Mr. Carvalho has discovered a perfectly transparent enamel, insoluble by all ordinary agents, a thin coating of which being spread upon a daguerreotype, it may be carried about without other protection, or sent by post to any part of the world. The enamel produces no perceptible effect upon the picture.

The Paris *Moniteur Algerien* states that, since 1736 to 1815, the number of Christian slaves at Algiers were never less than 500, and at times amounted to 2000. In 1816 it was 1400, but in that year the Dey of Algiers, after the bombardment of the city by Lord Exmouth, entered into a treaty by which he put an end to the slavery of Christians. In 1812 and 1813, the Christian slaves were, 62 Romans, 625 Neapolitans, 52 French, 24 Americans, 8 Spaniards, 372 Greeks, 10 Austrians, 34 Sardinians, 285 Sicilians, 10 Flemings, 5 persons from Doubray, and 150 from Mellile.

A WHOLE FAMILY SWEPT AWAY.—About a year since, a family, by the name of Twombly started from South Malden, Mass., for the West. The family consisted of the father, mother, five or six children, and an old man, who had long resided with them. Shortly after arriving at their new home, the father and two children died. The mother, with the remainder of the family, started to return, under the protection of the old man, and all are supposed to have been lost on the lakes, by one of the disasters which occurred early in the winter, as nothing has since been heard of them.

There are forty patients now confined in the Ohio Lunatic Asylum, who were victims of spirit rapping delusion and knavery. The greater number came from the Western Reserve.

During the past year eighteen persons were admitted to the Indiana asylum for the insane, whose insanity is attributed to the spirit-rapping imposture. Nearly every asylum for the insane has the victims of this imposture among its inmates.

THE UNITED STATES AND PARAGUAY.—On Friday the 25th ult. the bark Kate and Alice sailed from NewYork for Montevideo with a full cargo, including a quantity of coal, shipped by the United States and Paraguay Steam Navigation Company, on their own account. She also took out a splendid carriage and horses as a present to Gen. Lopez.

ANOTHER DONATION FROM MR. PEABODY.—The Boston Transcript states that George Peabody, Esq., the American banker in London, has made a further donation of $10,000 to the town of Danvers, his native place, to be applied to the moral and mental improvement of its citizens. Last year Mr. P. gave the town $20,000 for this purpose.

A CHEAP COUGH MIXTURE.—Take three cents' worth of liquorice, and three cents' worth of gum arabic; pulverize them into a quart of warm water, simmer them till thoroughly dissolved; then add three cents' worth of paregoric, and one like quantity of antimonial wine. Let it cool, and sip whenever the cough is troublesome. It is pleasant, cheap and good, and will remove a common cough from recent old. Its cost is fifteen cents.

The New York Tribune thinks that the accession to the metallic currency of the world, during the last two years, has been about four per cent. a year; and since prices of real estate, and many other things, have risen far above that increase, it apprehends there is danger of a general revulsion before long.

The recent death of Lord Melbourne is now going the round of the American newspapers. This is an error. Lord Melbourne, formerly Prime Minister of Great Britain, died in November, 1848. His successor in the title still lives. Lady Melbourne has lately deceased, and this is probably the origin of the misstatement.

PENNSYLVANIA DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE.—During the year 1852, 83 pupils, (viz: 16 boys and 17 girls,) were admitted, and 25, (viz: 10 boys and 15 girls,) were dismissed.

"There remained in the Institution on the 31st day of December, 1852, 78 boys and 65 girls—total, 143. Of this number 67 are supported by the State of Pennsylvania; 14 by the State of Maryland; 10 by the State of New Jersey; 4 by the State of Delaware, and 18 by their friends or by the institution."

HEMP.—We hear of but little doing beyond the supply of the rope-walk. To supply this demand as high as $80, we are informed, has been given on short time. Hemp comes in briskly, and now that navigation has opened, we may hope soon to have returns from below. At Glasgow it is quoted at $75 to $80.—[Lexington (Mo.) Express

CALIFORNIA EMIGRATION.—The Osceola (Mo.) Independent says the spring emigration to California and Oregon, from all parts of that State, will be much larger than last year.

There are 715 churches and 283,000 members of the Society of Friends in the United States. Of these, Pennsylvania her 141, with 60,000 members; NewYork 132 with 49,344. Indiana has 35 churches with 43,000 members.

A merchant, not over conversant with geography, on hearing that one of his vessels was in jeopardy, exclaimed: "Jeopardy! Jeopardy! where's that?"

It is related of the Prophet Mahomed, that he walked in the sunshine without casting a shadow. This proves him to have been a very transparent humbug, and the only wonder is that nobody saw through him.

There is a girl in Troy who wears such a sunshiney face, that when she goes out doors the snow birds take her for summer, and follow her about as if she had apple blossoms in her apron. With such a power in cheerfulness, isn't it singular that women ever allow themselves to have the sulks?

Of all melancholy sights, a bachelor's home is the most so. A house without a woman is like a world without a sky, or a sky without a star—dark, desolate and dreary.

Sally Maminash, the last of the Indian race in Northampton, Mass., died in that town a short time since, at the age of eighty-eight. Her father, Joseph Maminash, died in 1767, and her mother, who was a Mohekan, and a sister of Rev. Sampson Occom, the celebrated Indian preacher, in 1789. At the age of fifty she was one of the early pupils of a revival under Rev. Mr. Willard, and during the remainer of her long life an exemplary Christian.

A singular discovery is given by a Cuban correspondent of the Raleigh Standard. Dr. Tinsley, an English practitioner of long experience in Cuba, and a graduate of Paris, has discovered, in the course of his practice in cases of small pox, that vaccine virus, after having once passed through a negro's system, becomes useless as a preventive to the white race.

During the reign of Queen Anne, the Earl of Clarendon was appointed Governor of the Provinces of NewYork, and commissioned to represent Her Majesty in that office. The Earl, whose "upper chamber" seems to have been somewhat scantily furnished, understood this phrase rather too literally, and actually put on a woman's dress as his official costume! A painting of him, thus accoutred, still exists in England.

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Covetous men need money least, yet most afeel it; and prodigals, who need it most, do least regard it.

It is not the *height* to which men are advanced that makes them giddy; it is the *looking down* with contempt upon those below them.

The number of emigrants who sailed during the last year from the various ports of Great Britain was 1000

New-Orleans Christian Advocate.

Publishing Committee of Louisiana Conference, { J. C. KENER, L. PARKER, J. B. WALKER.

H. N. McTYEIRE, Editor

J. HAMILTON, D. D. T. W. DOHMAN. W. MURRAH, } Publishing Committee of Alabama Conference.

VOLUME III. NUMBER 7. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1853. WHOLE NUMBER, 111.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

The following exquisite stanzas were sent to the author, several months ago, in connection with an obituary notice of the lamented dead,—who died in Attakapas, La. The obituary appeared in due time, but the poetry was mislaid:

TO MY SISTER IN HEAVEN.

BY J. W. RICHARDSON, OF LA.

Thou art gone from me, sister, thou art gone to thy rest,
Thy spirit has fled to the home of the blest;
While deep 'neath the turf, all lifeless and cold,
Reposes the form which we loved to behold.

The sound of thy footstep no longer is heard,
And that voice, which rivaled the notes of the bird,
Shall never again its sweet pleasures impart,
Nor send the glad thrill to thy brother's lone heart.

No more shall I bask in the light of thy smile;
No more shall those sof-tbreathing accents beguile;
No more shall those eyes, all sparkling and bright,
Dispense their sweet beams of joy and delight.

In the morn of existence, from life and its cares,
Thou hast left me, sweet sister, in sorrow and tears:
Like a flower of beauty, cut down in its bloom,
Every charm that was thine has fled to the tomb.

Thou art gone from me, sister, but oft I'll look back
Through the vista of years, o'or life's desert track,
To the sad, sad time, when the curtain of night,
Was drawn over all that was lovely and bright.

It was then, when earth had faded away,
And hope had departed, with the light of the day,
Thou came'st like an angel, sent down from above,
And illumined my night* with the light of thy love.

Thou art gone from me, sister, but deep in my heart
Thy memory will live—it can never depart:
It's all that is left me in life to console—
'Tis the joy of my heart,—'tis the food of my soul.

*The author alludes to his own loss of sight.

[For N. O. Christian Advocate.]

SHALL WE KNOW EACH OTHER IN HEAVEN?

A Dialogue.

Mr. C. I cannot believe we shall know each other in heaven; the absence of the loved ones would give us sorrow which can be felt only by imperfect beings.

Mr. H. Perhaps if the sorrow were like that of the Master over the impending doom of Jerusalem, it would evince a higher rather than a lower perfection of nature.

Mr. C. Ignorance of the fact that those we loved on earth are excluded from heaven, will nevertheless, it seems to me, be necessary even then to prevent the rebellious wish arising in the heart that God had not so dealt with them.

Mr. H. Your difficulty implies that if we knew truly the divine character, of which his dispensations are the image, we could not possess the spirit of submission; that is we cannot love him as he really is, but as he is not, which is not truly to love him at all. But then "we shall know not in part, but as we are known." We shall learn that the Saviour "would have gathered them," and their own choice of evil alone utterly disqualified them to be partakers of the inheritance of the saints in light, and so we will meekly acquiesce in the judgments of heaven.

Mr. C. To remove objections to the opinion that we shall know each other hereafter does not prove its truth.

Mr. H. Well, there is sufficient proof of it. It is implied in the doctrine of the general judgment, which will be conducted for the instruction of created minds, and not for the information of the Omniscient Judge, which instruction includes a knowledge, one of another.

The saints are said to be "in light;" "there is no night there," no darkness of any kind: "we shall know as we are known." It is true these descriptions, of the excessive light of the holy city, refer chiefly to our knowledge of God, but they are certainly incongruous with the notion that the memory of all our past associations and intercourse with mankind is sunk into oblivion. David's language, "I shall go to him," and Paul's words of comfort to the Thessalonians, that we "sorrow not even as others which have no hope," teach us that the sorrows of the death-separation shall flee away upon a reunion with them, not as with lovely strangers, but as the beloved of the past restored unto us. It is impossible to believe that Moses and Elias knew not each other when talking with Christ on the mount of transfiguration. They loved each other as all the pure do—were fellow servants of the Lord, and spake of the decease he should accomplish at Jerusalem. This plainly shows they knew, at least, some of the events and places of earth. In such circumstances ignorance of each other would have been strange, indeed, when even the Apostles, who had never before seen either of them, knew them both. The angels who visited Abraham knew him and Sarah; Lot and his family, and the wickedness of Sodom and Gomorrah. They were intimately acquainted with both persons and places. None will doubt their equally perfect knowledge of each other. Now, it would be very singular if angels, who constitute part of the family above, should have such information of things and persons, actually beyond their own immediate sphere, while their fellow-worshippers, redeemed from among men, should remember nothing of human affairs. Do you think the saints will know they were once sinners?

Mr. C. O, yes! They will sing to the Lamb, Thou hast redeemed us to God by thy blood, out of every kindred and tongue, and people and nation; hence, they must know that because of their sins redemption was necessary.

Mr. H. Will they remember merely the abstract fact of their sinfulness, without recollecting a single offence they had committed, or will they also remember the specific bitter fruits and evidences of their depravity?

Mr. C. I admit that a correct knowledge of their past guilt includes the memory of particular transgressions.

Mr. H. Will they also remember the grace Christ had wrought in them, and the holy acts he had enabled them to perform?

Mr. C. Certainly this is no i- in order to the full glory of the ly inter-.

Mr. H. If then they know their past virtues and vices, and by consequence the order, time, and place of them—for order, time and place, materially affect the quality of our deeds, as, for instance, sin after conversion is greater ingratitude to Christ than the same offence before we obtained mercy—our whole lives will be before our minds, and we may speak of them to each other in the mode of celestial communication. Moreover, our virtues and vices consist largely in actions done, or principles cherished toward our fellow beings in the various relations of life: for example, filial virtue honors parents; conjugal, cultivates faithful affection to husbands or wives; fraternal, cherishes brothers or sisters; political virtue seeks the good of our commonwealth; friendship is entertained for congenial spirits; patience and long-suffering are exercised toward those who injure us; benevolence cares for the needy; kindness diffuses joy around us; charity, fortitude and faith, overcome this world; hence the memory of past virtues and vices will include the recollection of all persons evil, or happily affected by our short earth-life.

Mr. C. I grant that the spirits may perfectly remember the entire past, but it doth not follow that they will recognize in the myriads of shining ones about them, then so gloriously changed, the once lowly kindred friends and fellow-sufferers of their probationary state.

Mr. H. From this fact of the resurrection of the same bodies, I do not think they will fail at a glance to recognize among the bright ones of God their former friends. Should they not, how long think you before they discover the cherished ones? Imagine the countless throng mingling on the blissful plains of Paradise; the song of Moses and the Lamb rolls sweetly over the wide extended scene; afar the golden and jeweled walls sparkle in a flood of brilliancy; a wonderfully bright, lovely, and mysterious light, ie strangely, without sun or star, shed upon the whole land, upon the mystic tree of life, upon the pure transparent river of life in its sweetly winding flow, upon the sea of glass fire-mingled, adown the golden streets, flashed in diamond jets from the living fountains, irradiating the serene air, penciling glorious hues upon loveliest bowers, the many mansions in our father's house, and shining upon the very hearts of the multitude of pure robed ones whom no man could number. It enkindles rapture, awakes bursts of joy, and reveals treasures of wisdom; every face and heart reflects it.

In this scene, with perfect memory, see two sweet spirits arrayed like Him before whom John fell to worship. One of them is the older where all are ever youthful. His glory, compared with some of the beautified, is "as the light of seven days;" the other hath a glory hardly less excellent. They approach and salute in holiest brotherhood; they interchange thought; mind is there; "they have put away childish things." Hear, then, "O, the far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory, the King of kings, and Lord of lords, hath given us. To Him that loved us, and washed us from our sins in His own blood, to Him be glory and dominion for ever and ever!" "Joyfully," saith the younger, "in a new song will we praise the Lamb, who hath taken us out of great tribulation, and washed our robes and made them white in His own blood. Worthy, thrice worthy, is the Lamb that was slain for us." "Brother," saith the older, "where my sin abounded, His grace did much more abound; it nerved me to fight the good fight, to keep the faith, and to finish my course with joy; and, now, perils by land or sea, among the heathen, or mine own countrymen, with the afflictions which in every city awaited me, are fled away for ever. How glorious this crown of life, the gift of my merciful Judge; how sweet this rest from my labors."

"I, too," replies the younger, "felt the power of His grace through faith unto salvation, by which also I was made a fellow laborer in the Gospel of Christ, and sought the things which are Jesus Christ's; therefore God is not ashamed to be called my God, whose mercy hath given me also a name in this blessed city."

"See," saith the elder again, "yon glorious Lamb, the light and the temple of this holy place; I did many things contrary to His name; I was present at the stoning of Stephen, his first martyr. Being exceedingly mad against His saints, when they were put to death, I gave my voice against them, and persecuted them unto strange cities; whereupon, as I went to Damascus, at mid-day I saw a light from heaven, above the brightness of the sun, shining round about me; it was the shadow of His brightness. When fallen to the earth I heard a voice—it was the voice of Mercy and Love—calling me to His service, and now this joy."

"Is this," saith the younger, quickly, "Paul, my much loved spiritual father, for whose blessed ministry I have long praised my Saviour? What! remembrest thou not the young man of Lystra, the son of Lois, and grandson of Eunice, thine own son Timothy, whose knowledge, from a child, in the Holy Scriptures then didst commend?"

"Art thou," with an expression of rapture, responds the senior, "Timothy—my own dearly beloved son Timothy, to whom I gave my last sacred charge, which thou hast faithfully kept? Welcome to my heart, my own, my blessed brother! O, magnify the Lord with me, and let us exalt his name together! My spirit rejoiceth in God, my Saviour, for He that is mighty hath done great things for us, and holy is His name."

Mr. C. I cannot resist conviction. Your inferences are fair, and your view of heavenly bliss scriptural, but will all think you enjoy such privileges of conscious re-union with the loved of the past, as those eminent saints, Paul and Timothy?

Mr. H. Most assuredly I do. How can it be otherwise? You admit that a knowledge of redemption will be the basis of their grateful praise, and this involves, as we have seen, a recollection of their depravity, of the change which passed upon them by grace, and a consequent remembrance of all persons evily or happily affected by their virtues or vices. Now add to this the simple power to interchange thought, without which society, properly so called, would not exist in heaven, and you have all that is necessary to acquaint yourself familiarly and perfectly, during the roll of eternal ages, with every lovely, gentle and wise spirit, in all the myriad millions of your glorified brethren.

Mr. C. What a motive is this to faithful effort for the salvation of our friends.

Mr. H. It is, and it surprises me that any should doubt our ability to recognize our friends hereafter. It seems to me to evince either a degree of unbelief in the fact of heavenly rewards, or a sad want of attention to Bible truths connected with this subject. Now, at the risk of being thought speculative—for all ideas upon religious topics beyond the beaten circle of dullness or superficial thought are generally considered fanciful—I will venture to show the plain consequences which flow from the opposite opinion. Let it be granted that the entire past history of the glorified saints is erased from their minds, and hidden in impenetrable darkness, so that conversation cannot possibly discover to them their past friendship. Only allow them the faculty of communing upon what they do know, without which isolation reigns in heaven.

In these changed circumstances let Paul and Timothy meet as before supposed. They still sweetly salute each other, for they discover in each other the beautiful image of God—the infallible badge of fraternal love.

"Hail, thou glorious spirit!" saith the younger, "by what name art thou registered in the Book of Life?"

"It is known as Paul," saith the elder. "And thine, thou highly favored one?"

"Timothy. Hast thou, Paul, dwelt ages in this glorious Eden, gathering the glory which adorns thee? Or, wast thou ever an inhabitant of a less glorious sphere?"

"My nativity, Timothy, I learn was cast in a sphere called earth: of the glory of my native place, my mind informs me not. It doubtless was inferior to this habitation of the Throne of I AM. My first consciousness of life was near yonder Eastern gate where those sweet angel guards, you see there, smiled upon me. My heart drew me to the Throne to worship; at every step as I proceeded, I was amazed at new beauties opening around me. Innumerable happy faces, all strange to me, breathed upon me as if they had always loved me, and I loved them no less. Spontaneously praise fell from my lips, in holy song, as I fell before the Lamb amid the white vested elders."

"And so did my lips praise the Lord, Paul. I, also, learned that I was redeemed from earth, but memory goes not beyond the same glorious gate. There, astonished, I gazed long and entranced—listened to the choral praises swelling up from the hearts of mighty millions, and pouring out treasures of richest wisdom and love at the Redeemer's feet. Every word was light to me, and fell like holy dew upon my heart, vibrating in unison with their joy. Two sweet spirits clasped me to their hearts, and hastened me, winged with love, to the presence of the Lamb: for a moment the silvery beauty of the river of life, and the lovely richness of the tree upon its banks, arrested my attention, until a nearer view of the excellent glory; when, swift as the response in the outposts of heaven to the voices of the Throne, I hastened and fell before Him who liveth for ever and ever, crying Holy, Holy, Holy is the Lord of Hosts. The rapture of that moment still lives before me. But tell me, Paul, how long didst thou dwell upon earth?"

"I know not, Timothy, whether during one or more of the vast cycles of eternity, which ever open more blissful eras to the sons of God."

"Knowest thou, Paul, whether our native place bore any analogy to our present glorious home?"

"No, Timothy, deep darkness covereth it."

"I have heard that many dwelt there with us. Rememberest thou them, Paul, or their manner of life?"

"No, Timothy, they are to memory, as though they had not been. I have learned but this: that we were sinners, and wonderful it is to me that we should ever have refused full-hearted love to Him who is the fairest among ten thousand. But yonder comes Gabriel; perchance he knoweth of earth. Hail, thou prince of light! We know thee to be the faithful and swift messenger of the Throne; canst thou resolve our doubts of earth, our birth place, and of our being there?"

"Truly, Paul, I have seen earth, and know of its strange history. I was once the bearer of a message of moment to the Virgin; but enough: let your hearts quiet you; it is not given you to know of it: thus much may I say, give all honor to the Lamb, the Lion of the tribe of Judah, for much owe ye Him for your wonderful redemption thence."

Can it be possible, Mr. C., that this is the manner of the Land of Light? Is this "making to ourselves friends, who shall receive us into everlasting habitations." Is it like the holy action of Heaven described in Revelation? No, by no means: perish the doubt of the conscious restoration of friends in heaven. E. J. H.

Alabama Conference.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

THOROUGHFARE READINGS.

On this day there are several thousand people, of all grades and classes, who are busily preparing to leave, for home or abroad, on the various conveyances that depart today from NewOrleans, Louisville, Charleston, and forty other towns and cities, in the bounds of our Church. In nineteen cases in twenty these persons are busily engaged: hurry! hurry! for several hours previous to leaving. But, how, most or all are on board, the hurry is succeeded by entire leisure, and in an hour, or in five minutes, the vessel, boat or car, is off. As soon as this leisure moment comes, the question comes with it: Well, now, what about something to read? "Oh! I entirely forgot to buy some books," says one. Another says: "Wife, did you provide any books for the trip?" "No: I fully intended it, but we were in such a hurry!" Well, something *must* be had, and the best that can be done, for the moment, is to look up the basket-boys and select the least objectionable of a parcel of dirty or worthless trash. And they are almost compelled, in self-defence, to read this trash for a day, or a week, as the case may be.

Now, Brother McTyeire, you and I know, very well, that this is the condition of five thousand persons to-day: it has been the case with a like number on every day for years past; and, as yet, no remedy is provided. I mean five thousand—more like ten thousand, who are within the reach of our influence—in regard to whom our Church has the means of abating the evil.

Now, it is the easiest, cheapest—yes, and one of the most useless things in the world—to croak over an existing evil. It requires but a small stock of either eyes, or ears, or brains, to make such discoveries; and not much industry to read a homily over them: this is not my present purpose.

I have recently been spoken to, and have conversed with some of the most distinguished ministers, and members of our Church, on this subject; and the universal sentiment, so far as I have learned, is that the evil in question is *within our control*. Certainly there is, right here, a very large field of usefulness entirely vacant. But what can be done? This can be done:

There is one very important truth that the Church seems not yet to have learned; that is this—*the printing press will work just as cheap for us as for any one else!* Then, let there be selected from books already published, and let persons be requested to prepare others, suitable books, of small size, on the subjects of Enterprise, Improvement, Science, Morals, Temperance, Religion, Miscellany, etc. Let these things be spread over an extensive variety; let them possess buoyancy, elasticity, humor, gravity, speculation, and readableness. Let them be published for the most part in the cheapest pamphlet form; and then—*buy some baskets.*

Now, sir, supposing we had these works published, how many men could be profitably employed in the sale of them in New Orleans, in Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, St. Louis, Louisville, Mobile, Montgomery, and in such like places, all over our country? It is believed, by those who know more than you and I both, that a system of book-making and selling, of this kind, will "*pay*," besides the immense good it will do. What do you think? And when I say, *what do you think?* I mean to ask a question.

I presume there would be no great difficulty in your handing this paper to the printer, or in putting it on the *copy-hook*, and so let it be printed. One man would read it, and say, "Well;" another might say "Yes, I reckon;" and a third, perhaps, "Well, may be, that would do." But, sir, this is not exactly what I propose. If this is your notion, I *reckon* you had better throw this paper under the table.

I propose to you, personally, that first you hold still a few minutes—long enough to look over the ground a little, and then turn your thoughts over a few times, and then brush up your enterprise a little, and then take your pen, and write down what you think about the matter, and *print that.* No matter about printing this, particularly. And when you have done all, then ask your brother editors what they think about it; and if deemed practicable, let the thing be put in motion.

We greatly need a light literature, properly so called, of moral, religious, and miscellaneous "Thoroughfare Readings." It is believed, by at least some of our friends who have the best opportunities of knowing, that a system of this kind can be put a going, and if properly directed will sustain itself well. I am one of those who believe that the Church has not as yet, by any means, suitably engaged the services of *the press* in the propogation and dissemination of religious and useful knowledge.

In the last two months I have traveled on near twenty steamboats, and I have noticed this matter carefully; not for the first time, however. I have looked round among a hundred deck passengers, and I have found nothing, almost, absolutely, nothing to read. I have looked in the ladies' cabin of the "Eclipse," the "Shotwell," the "Magnolia," the "Telegraphs," etc., and I found three two-bit novels among forty ladies, and a few, very few, other things of not much greater value. The forward cabins are supplied with twenty two-bit novels, a few nameless things, six newspapers, and four packs of cards, for seventy-five persons to read.

The Female Bible Society of New Orleans, with enterprise and devotion that ought to be copied, as well as admired, has seldom failed to make its mark in both cabins: but what are these among so many?

Now, sir, will you be so good as to say something, or nothing, just as you think best, on the subject of "Thoroughfare Readings," and I will be your humble servant,

Miss. SCHWARZEAD.

THE INEXHAUSTIBLE FULLNESS OF THE SACRED WRITINGS.

REV. GARDNER SPRING, D.D.

We can furnish but a bare suggestion on this rich and varied topic, to be traced out and amplified, as it may present itself in different lights and forms to different minds. The Bible is in this respect a most wonderful volume. There is nothing like it in the wide world—no such source of intellectual wealth: itself never exhausted, yet exhausting the brightest, strongest, and most potent minds. A candid mind, that has been prepossessed against it, needs but to read it in order to confess with shame that it has disappointed its prejudices, and that it is enriched with thoughts altogether beyond any other volume.

There are thoughts in this sacred Book which, though perfectly obvious when seen, are not seen on the first or the second inspection, even though that inspection be ever so full. Instances of this kind so frequently occur, that they are continually sources of surprise and admiration even to the most reflecting minds. It is wonderful to observe what new *trains* of thought of prodigious interest are often suggested by a single sentence, or a single fact recorded in the Bible; a word, a date, not before observed, or not understood, or viewed in some new aspect. The Bible seems in this respect almost like enchanted ground; or rather like the embowered precincts of some unearthly world. As we pass over its luxuriant plains, and tread its wide and accustomed avenues, we unexpectedly discover a thousand less frequented paths that open views—views of indescribable richness and beauty, that are new and immeasurable. It is difficult, if not impossible, to resist the impression that this light which shines upon us is from no earthly source, but beams from the infinite Intelligence above us. The mind is never weary in tracing out those opening vistas of truth, except from its own infirmity; and even when thus wearied, may always recover and refresh itself at unwasting fountains, scattered by the wayside, and every where overhung by the dense shadow of the Tree of Life.

We do not find it so with any other book. This is one of the great peculiarities of the Bible; it is an exhaustless volume. Viewed as a whole it is like the full orbed sun, which, though it may have spots on its disk, dazzles by its splendor; and the more we gaze upon it, and the more its light emanates and is diffused, the more de its resources appear unwasting. Portions of this Book seem deep and unfathomable; but even its deepest recesses are neither empty nor dark. It is a vast profound, which lies open to the day; where, though reason's lamp alone were darkness, yet the deeper it descends, it not only encounters no noxious vapors, but, as in a mine of jewels, in every discovered gem it receives back the reflected light of heaven. There is no other book which a few careful readings of a sound and retentive mind will not exhaust. Yet men there are who have made this volume the object of their study for half a century; who have examined every paragraph it contains with repeated and closest scrutiny, and with every fresh perusal, have discovered new thoughts, and now causes for wonder and joy. The more deeply they have become absorbed in its pages, the more deep and thorough has been their conviction of its illimitable resources—a conviction uniformly strengthened by their growing acquaintance with its instructions, and by all the effort and honesty, the humility and prayer, they have been enabled to bring to their researches.

There was an humble fisherman on the lakes of Palestine, who wrote a short treatise so replete with heavenly truth, that Archbishop Leighton, whom Dr. Doddridge calls "that wonderful man," employed years of intense and delighted labor in illustrating the rich and heart-affecting lessons it contains—lessons which furnished even the splendid mind of Coleridge with many of those "Aphorisms" which form the basis of his far-famed "Aids to Reflection." Nor do the Epistles of Peter stand alone as exhibitions of intellectual vigor and richness, to which minds unaided by the Holy Spirit never aspired. There is no book in any age, in any country, which can, in this respect, be compared with the Bible. It has very little in common with other books: aside from some of its genealogical records, it has borrowed nothing from them; while it is the unexhausted, inexhaustible source from which every thing that is truly valuable on the great subjects of which it treats, is derived.

The storms of adversity are wholesome, though, like snow-storms, their drift is not always seen.

Dickens, in his Household Words, maintains that in seventy years we have but about fifteen for labor. He devotes the remainder for sleep, eating, amusement, etc.

[From the New York Tribune.

TOO POOR TO PAY.

We were so poor when baby died,
And mother stitched his shroud,
The others in their hunger cried,
With sorrow wild and loud;
We were so poor we could not pay
The man to carry him away.

I see it still before my eyes—
It lies upon the bed,
And mother whispers through her sighs,
"The little boy is dead."
A little box of common pine
His coffin was—and may be mine.

They laid our little brother out,
And wrapped his form in white,
And, as they turned his head about,
We saw the solemn sight,
And wept as little children weep,
And blessed the dead one in his sleep.

We looked our last upon his face,
And said our last "Good-by,"
While mother laid him in the place
Where those are laid who die;
The sexton shoved the box away,
Because we were too poor to pay.

We were too poor to hire a hearse,
And couldn't get a pall;
And we drove him to the grave—
A wagon held us all.
'Twas I who drove the hearse, and I
Who told my mother not to cry.

We rode along the crowded town,
And felt so lone and drear,
And oft our tears came trickling down,
Because no friends were near;
The folks were strangers, selfish men,
Who hadn't lost a baby then!

We reached the grave and laid him there,
With all the dead around;
There was no priest to say a prayer,
And bless the holy ground;
So home we went in grief and pain—
But home was never home again!

And there he sleeps, without a stone
To mark the sacred spot;
But though to all the world unknown,
By us 'tis ne'er forgot.
We mean to raise a stone some day—
But now we are too poor to pay.

WHO EDUCATES YOUR INFANT?

We often ponder this question in our own mind, as we see the infants of our citizens given over to the guardianship of ignorant, and often bad tempered and unprincipled nurses. In many families this ignorant, high tempered nurse, spends a great deal more time with the infant, and exercises more influence over its mind than the mother does, and of course has more to do in the formation of its character than the parent. We need not ask what kind of a character she will impart to the child. She will impart her own.

The great object of a multitude of mothers is to get rid of the trouble of attending constantly to their infants. They like to fondle the little creatures when they are washed and dressed, and in good humor; but the moment they begin to be troublesome, and fretful, they call Betty, or Bridget, to take the child away. Many mothers will pay for the services of a child's nurse, when they can ill afford it, and will dispense with many coveted things for the sake of this.

But, when Betty takes the baby from its mother, let us follow her and see how she manages that uneasy, fretful, little child. Perhaps the baby hurt itself by falling against the chair, or bedstead; naughty chair, naughty bedstead, says Betty, it shall be whipped for hurting Betty's blessed little baby; and slap, slap, goes Betty's big hand, or shoe, against the offending chair, or bedstead; thus teaching the baby a lesson of revenge, instead of trying to teach it the necessity of being careful of its steps.

Or, if baby persists in crying, after the chair has been punished, Betty has a dark closet, or a black man, or some other bugaboo, into whose charge she threatens to put it if it does not stop right away, thus inspiring unwholesome fears towards imaginary evils. And thus every day, and almost every hour, ignorant, ill tempered Betty pours her miserable lessons of deceit, falsehood, revenge, into that infant mind, and stamps her own grossly defective character upon that infant heart, and when the infant becomes a child of sight, ten, or twelve years, it carries about, engraved on its inmost soul, the lineaments of its ignorant and vicious nurse.

Mothers, if you wish to have sweet and lovely children, suffer no one to come between you and your infant if you can possibly help it. Hire help for anything and everything else, but take care of your infant yourself! How can you, how dare you, loving that infant as you do, suffer a hireling stranger, whose character may be radically vicious, and whose influence may pollute your infant's mind forever, to come and take your place, and impart her character instead of yours to your infant?

A strong and clear minded writer says he would not suffer a sour face to come into the nursery—lest it should make an unfavorable impression on his infant's mind. What would he have said to the plan of putting his infant daily and hourly in the hands and under the controlling influence of such woman as mothers are in the habit of hiring to take care of their babies? Let not these mothers imagine that infants are too young to learn. They learn more in the first six months of their existence than you can make them unlearn in as many years.

A Cheerful Heart.

There are some persons who spend their lives in this world as if they would spend their time if shut up in a dungeon. Everything is made gloomy and forbidding; they go mourning and complaining from day to day, that they have so little, and are constantly anxious lest what little they have should escape out of their hands. They look always upon the dark side, and can never enjoy the good that is present, for the evil that is to come. There is enough in this world to complain about, and find fault with, if men have the disposition. We often travel on a hard and uneven road, but with a cheerful spirit, and a heart to praise God for his mercies, we may walk therein with great comfort, and come to the end of our journey in peace.

THAT WILL DO.

"That will do," is a phrase of modern invention. The ancients knew of no such expressions, or the Egyptians would never have raised the pyramids, nor the Greeks and Romans displayed that love of the beautiful which led them to impart a grace even to the meanest utensils for the household use—as the remains of Pompeii fully testify.

"That will do," is the excuse of mediocrity unable to soar to better things. "That will do," is the self-deprecation given by the lazy painter, who glosses over the want of anatomical correctness by a showy coloring. "That will do," is the besetting sin of scholars who lay their short-comings to the want of a favorable site, or an Italian climate. "That will do," makes your slovenly and your slattern. A man who adopts this motto with regard to dress, does not mind being seen with a dirty shirt and a beard of two days' growth, while the same fatal saying allows a woman to go about the house with curl-papers and slipshod.

"That will do," applied to household matters, is equally bad, and more annoying to friends than when applied to dress. You may expect ill-cooked dinners in any house where the heads adopt this maxim, to say nothing of shabby carpets, faded paint, dirty muslin curtains, etc. "That will do," has conjured up a host of inefficient teachers, and a still larger proportion of imperfect scholars. "That will do," has sunk many a ship—caused the downfall of countless tottering tenements of human beings—destroyed at least half the fires that take place, and is at the bottom of most railway disasters.

"That will do," is the enemy to all excellence, and would sap the conscience of the most virtuous man alive if he hearkened to its dictates. The only persons to whom we recommend it are drunkards, gamblers, and spendthrifts, who may very properly exclaim, "That will do!" All should bear in mind that nothing will "do," but the very best in point of excellence.

Providence of God in Minute Events.

It is an erroneous view to think of God as governing the grand phenomena of nature, and leaving those which are minute to the operation of a set of laws which He does not uphold at every moment in all the fullness of their application. "We cannot," says Chalmers, "disjoin God from one particle of the universe of God." We may despise what is small, ah beneath the notice of our pride; but nothing is too microscopic for Him who, while He "measures the waters in the hollow of His hand, and metes out the heavens with a span, and comprehends the dust of earth in a measure, and weighs the mountains in scales, and the hills in a balance," yet numbers the very hairs of our heads and knows of every sparrow that falls to the ground. The minuteness with which God provides for all wants is well brought in the LXVth Psalm, where David speaks of Him as attending to the very setting of the furrows of the field, and the watering of the ridges. "Thou makest the outgoings of the morning and evening to rejoice; Thou visitest the earth and waterest it; Thou greatly enrichest it with the river of God, which is full of water; Thou preparest them corn, when Thou hast so provided them food; Thou waterest the ridges thereof abundantly; Thou settest the furrows thereof; Thou makest it soft with showers; Thou crownest the year with Thy goodness, and Thy paths drop fatness." [Prof. Balfour.

We See But in Part.

A traveler, as he passed through a large and thick wood, saw part of a huge oak which to him appeared misshapen—spoiling the scenery.

"If," said he, "I was owner of this forest I would cut down that tree."

But when he had ascended the hill, and taken a view of the forest, this same tree appeared the most beautiful part of the whole landscape.

"How erroneously," said he, "have I judged while I saw only a part!"

This plain tale illustrates the plans of God. We now see but in part: the full view, the harmony and proportion of things, are necessary to clear up our judgment. The time will come when we shall condemn, with deep humiliation, our own impertinence.

The Chinese and Liberty.

It seems that the present rebellion in China is, to some extent, a struggle for religious liberty and against idolatry. The expansive power of the Bible is beginning to be felt by those who have been under its instructions. We learn this from a letter from the Rev. J. J. Roberts, an American missionary. He also says:

"The chief leader of the Chinese rebellion is a man named Siew-Chaou, surnamed Hung, who some five or six years ago studied Christianity in Canton, and that, while in Canton, he applied himself to the memorizing of the Scriptures, and maintained a blameless deportment. He requested to be baptized, but left for Kwangsi before we were fully satisfied of his fitness. When he first came to us, he brought some pieces of [illegible] other essays, which he had written [illegible] ing the Christian religion, the [illegible] which he professed to have [illegible] a tract received at one of the [illegible] in Canton, and [illegible] had while sick; which, he said, [illegible] the disciples learned out of the [illegible] heaven believed in the true God, [illegible] to Canton expressly to be instructed, [illegible] learn the way of the Lord [illegible] from his own [illegible] that about one [illegible] numbered on the [illegible] is popular among the [illegible] with respect, generosity, and [illegible]

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

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NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, March 19.

Bishop Soule.—The steamship Philadelphia, whose news may be seen on another page, returned from Chagres on Tuesday. The Captain reports Bishop Soule in good health, and thus far standing the journey well. The Isthmus route was healthy and in fine traveling order.

Another Minister Fallen.—Since the Conference Sessions the death of Rev. Jeab Evans, a superannuate of Mississippi, has been reported to the Church. The obituary column of this week adds another worthy name, of Alabama, to the list of the dead. "And I heard a voice from heaven, saying unto me, Write, Blessed are the dead, which die in the Lord from henceforth: Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them."

Death of Mrs. Jenkins.—The Rev. Mr. Jenkins, says the Christian Advocate and Journal, of the M. E. Church, South, with his children, arrived at this port from China on the 6th instant. This beloved Missionary brother, who left his field by the advice of physicians, to bring his wife to this country, as the only remaining hope for her life, was obliged after all, when seventy-five days out, to commit her remains to the Great Deep, until that day in which the "greedy Sea" shall restore the treasure resting in her. We are happy to record the mercy of the Lord in granting to our Brother, and his motherless sons, a return in excellent health.

B. M. Fowler, Esq.—The President of the Alabama Temperance Convention called on us, last week, and reports the work going on well. Central Committees of seven, for nearly all the counties of the State, have been appointed, and are keeping the subject of the "Alabama Law" before the people, so that the next Legislature may take action on it. The old friend looks, as usual, cheerful and hearty, and gives another proof that cold water and a warm heart go together.

The London Watchman has a long leader on Mr. Tyler's address or response to the Duchess of Sutherland, and other English women, who, having nothing better do, indicted some gratuitous advice to American ladies on the subject of slavery. We beg leave to correct the editor when he speaks of our fair countrywoman, the accomplished respondent, "as the widow of the late President." The late President Tyler is yet alive.

The world, looking on, can but be struck with the *naiveté* of this intervention of English and American ladies. When the English serfs and *quasi* slaves were dying of actual starvation a few years ago, the American ladies went about with subscriptions, got up fairs, etc., and sent over ship loads of bread, for sympathy. Now, the mawkish sensibilities of English ladies being excited by an abolition fiction, in behalf of our poor, they send over an address!

It sits rather hard upon our cousins across the Atlantic when Mrs. T., somewhat versed in courts and diplomacy, insinuates the *true* motive of this foreign intermeddling: that if Anglican sympathy must needs have a foreign outlet, and were the Stafford House Address sincere, it would have been preceded by one from the same quarter against Russian serfdom. "But, no!" she exclaims, "I withdraw the idea; that is a European affair, and concerns an Imperial Monarch and a powerful Aristocracy."

She pointedly hints that the ladies, dear things, had little to do in this business; that their "leads" were at the bottom of it; that the whole was a conspiracy of all political parties and persons, in England, against the domestic peace of America; and that the Lords, Commons, and newspaper editors, not daring to fire off the infernal machine themselves, handed the lighted match to their ladies, who exploded the Address.

The Watchman, our Methodist brother and English cousin, proposes the following; and understanding for ourselves which is the "quarter" whence the "scolding" comes, and where the "abundant material for retort" is to be found, we commend the conclusion:

"There are in this land many journals which affect to treat the matter on both sides as a laughing match between the women of the Old Country and of the New; who lift up their voices the more shrilly because they have to make them heard across the roar of the Atlantic. This representation is amusing, but it must be acknowledged that it is unjust; the affair was not begun in levity here, and it has assuredly been taken up very seriously there; and the scolding has come exclusively from one quarter. To this it is to be desired there may be no rejoinder, though the temptation be never so great; for our 'far-away cousins' are so sensitive, and the material for retort is so abundant, that the prudent and generous course, if any is to be done, is that of forbearance and conciliation."

THE METHODIST CLASS LEADER.

The Class is an articulate feature in Methodism, and the Class Leader is a "character." Among the benefits conferred by it upon the Church was the developing, in a style of active, simple, experimental piety, this character, and appointing the sphere in which he moves. Here, to a blessed end, the one talent and the five talents have found employment. Here has been seen and practiced, without strife, and to the edification of the body of Christ, lay-coöperation. The Class Leader is a sub-pastor; and so great is the number of these sub-pastors provided for by Discipline, and so closely and constantly do they stand connected with all its primary movements and essential machinery, that the piety as well as the polity of Methodism takes character, largely, from the Class Leaders.

A Class Leader can be great in his way; just as Chalmers or Olin, preachers, were great in their way. In English Methodism the Class is an important sphere for usefulness, and the great Class Leader ranks with other great men. Carvosso was only a Class leader. He was one sixty years. In his biography we discover no restlessness on his part, or his friends, for promotion to the rank of preacher. He shone there with full lustre. He filled up his measure. He got his great name (we call it great) as a simple Class Leader. It may be, and is so, that American Methodism would be better off in good Class Leaders, if many of those who can be good Class Leaders, could get their own and their friends' consent to remain in that calling. The Class Leadership is not necessarily a stepping-stone to exhorters' or preachers' license. The good and wise may begin and end a career of usefulness there.

In the Watchman, of the 16th ult., is a notice of the biography of "Father Reeves," a Wesleyan Class Leader, of Lambeth. He was no common man. Dr. Bunting was not superior in his way. His death, which occurred a few months ago, created a profound sensation throughout a large circle. His funeral drew together thousands, and the officiating minister communicates some interesting facts to the Watchman:

"The service was the more affecting from the circumstance that it was, in its order, according to his request, as left by him in writing. His body was laid near the pillar, under the clock, as he requested, that being the place where he was first convinced of his guilt and danger as a sinner before God. The third chapter of the Book of Revelation was read, and a pause was made, according to his desire, at the twentieth verse; that being the portion of the Divine Word by which he was brought to feel his sinfulness, and to see the readiness of Christ to save him. The whole scene, as connected with the religious service and the funeral, was most imposing; and, as viewed in association with the burial of a man in humble circumstances, it showed the power exerted on the minds of thousands by a course of consistent goodness and laborious service in the cause of Christ. He had been a Class Leader in the Wesleyan Society for more than thirty-four years; and at the time of his death had some one hundred and forty members in his Classes. Of late he had devoted himself wholly to the work of the Lord, the more wealthy of his Methodist friends assisting him in his pecuniary support: and, considering that he was a simple, plain, and uneducated man, he may be gratefully thought and spoken of as an illustrious proof of what Wesleyan Methodism, under God, can produce, in the form of successful instrumentality, from among even the humblest classes of its laity." "Honor to whom honor"—and honor was well bestowed there.

Our Church greatly needs *good* Class Leaders. Those who will bear the name of every member, and the case of every one in their heart; who will think, read and labor to be good Class Leaders. It surely requires judgment, and discernment, and insight, and godly sympathy, not only to inquire, but to find out from members, how their souls prosper; to draw out the confused, and encourage the diffident, by suitable remarks; to assist those, not used to acts of introversion, in the difficult work of self-examination; to hold the lamp of the Word over the lurking places of secret sins; to direct inquiry, and to help those desponding souls who may have become entangled in the wrathful places of God's Word.

The Leader should study before meeting his Class, and as the preacher before going into his pulpit. Indeed, a graceless soul would prefer delivering a sermon to leading a Class. We once saw in a Leader's book a set of queries he had written out in special reference to meeting his Class: they were well calculated to traverse the whole soul, and bring up its deep things. They were dictated by a heart conversant with the deep things of God. Something more is needed, if we would make Class Meetings lively and profitable, than mere generalities. There must be adaptation, and point, and purpose, so each shall learn something of himself, and something from others.

Among the many projects for improving Preachers, we see none for improving Class Leaders. Mr. Wesley advised that the Leaders of Classes should be examined occasionally concerning their method of meeting a Class, and that they should often meet each others Classes. If, of all that has been written about keeping up and modifying the Class Meeting System, something had been put forth "on the best method of Leading a Class," or, "Instructions how to become a good Class Leader," more good would have been done, and this highly efficient part of our economy been in a healthier state.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

A TRIP TO ATTAKAPAS.

NUMBER I.

I had heard much of that portion of Louisiana known as the Attakapas country, and felt a strong desire to visit it; and at the close of the late Conference, at Baton Rouge, I resolved to make a flying visit to that section of country. Accordingly, after spending a few days in the Crescent City, on the — day of January, in company with Rev. J. C. Keener, I took my departure for Attakapas, on board the good steamer Red River. We had a pleasant company of passengers, and the officers of the boat were polite and attentive. It was late in the afternoon when we started, and the next morning we left the Mississippi by way Bayou Plaquemine, which takes its departure from the Great River in no very peaceful mood. The current is very rapid, and so continues for some nine or ten miles, where its ill temper seems to have abated, and its flow becomes comparatively gentle. I am told that during the low water of summer, the bottom of the stream is bare, and a whole forest of cypress stumps present themselves to view—indicating pretty distinctly the earlier history of this singular stream.

After running some distance down the Bayou our captain changed his course, and turned into Grand River. This change of route was induced by information that an impassable raft, of some considerable extent, rendered our progress, in the usual direction, impossible. But, although we had changed our route, we soon found that we had not entirely cut our acquaintance with rafts: we had not proceeded many miles before we encountered a raft of perhaps a mile in extent;—there it was, a vast collection of logs, and every other abomination, in the form of chunks, old boats, brush, dead carcasses, etc.; the stream seemed to be totally bridged over, and the prospect of getting safely through was certainly very unpromising, and attended with considerable hazard to the machinery of the boat. Slowly, but steadily, we urged our way through this dense mass of floating timber. One would suppose that the passage of the steamer through, putting the whole mass in motion, would send a large portion of the timbers down stream: so I expected, but such was not the result; for I noticed that the path in the wake of the boat seemed to be promptly closing up, the loosened timbers resuming their places.

Another mile or two further brought us to another raft of smaller extent and much more manageable. From Grand River we passed successively through Whiskey and Chicot Lakes into Grand Lake, an extensive and pretty sheet of water—a respectable little inland sea; but so shallow that steamboats frequently find the navigation rather difficult. From this Lake, I think, we entered the Atchafalaya River; and late in the afternoon landed in the town of Pattersonville, and lodged with Brother Richardson, who accompanied us from the city. Of this place we shall speak more fully hereafter.

The next morning, Sabbath, was rather a cool morning for this country, and it would have been more pleasant to rest, but as I expected there was an appointment for me to preach at Franklin, some twenty miles distant, we took the road early and reached Franklin in time, but found we had arrived veary nearly as soon as the notice of the appointment. We had, however, a tolerable congregation,—to whom I endeavored to preach in the morning. Brother K. preached in the afternoon, and I again at night. As I wished to visit Iberia, some thirty miles above, I left an appointment for Wednesday night, and left next morning, in company with Col. Richardson, for Iberia. We had a very cold ride; the wind blew very keenly, and as a good deal of our route lay through the prairie, we had the full benefit of it. We passed through a pretty country, thickly dotted with sugar plantations. Col. R. was originally from South Carolina, but has been a long time resident in Louisiana, and is quite a chronicle of the local history of this country for the last twenty years, or more; and, as he was quite communicative, I had a very pleasant ride of it, and felt, at the conclusion of the day, that I had materially increased my stock of Louisiana history. Towards evening we crossed the Teche, a romantic looking little stream, about 200 feet wide, and deep enough to float a large steamship, and lodged at the house of F. Richardson, Esq., the Colonel's son, who owns a beautiful place, a comfortable mansion, and a fine body of land, extending from the Teche back to Grand Lake. Mr. R. is a Methodist, and seems to be a warm-hearted, hospitable gentleman: but, alas, for all worldly possessions, he has only a few months since buried an excellent and greatly beloved wife, and his home is sad and solitary! He sorrows not, however, as those who have no hope; for she left this world in the joyful hope of a brighter, better home above. Oh, earth! what would thou be to man but for the hope which the Gospel of Jesus gives of re-union and glory in the better land?

The next morning a ride of ten miles brought us to New Iberia,—which may be regarded as the head of steamboat navigation. It is a small town, with a population of probably some four or five hundred, with a Catholic and a Methodist Church. The Episcopalians have service here, also, occupying the Methodist Church. Although the notice was short, yet we had a very good congregation, to whom I ministered, as I was able, the truth of God. Oh! that some good may come of it.

We dined at the house of the Rev. Mr. Sawyer, a Baptist minister, who resides here, but I think does not preach in consequence of feeble health. He treated us kindly: God bless him and his family!

We returned that evening to Brother Richardsons, and left next morning for Franklin. That night, according to appointment, I preached at Franklin. A ball, in the neighborhood, rather diminished my congregation; however, we had a pretty fair showing. I lodged at the house of Brother Gordy, who treated us kindly: God bless him and his household!

Franklin is the largest town in this part of Louisiana. I should guess the population was a thousand or more. The place has quite an air of business. The Methodists have a house of worship; so have the Episcopalians: and the Baptists have a house at present deserted; and as a matter of course, for all the towns in this country, the Roman Catholics have a large chapel and a priest. The town stands directly on the Bayou Teche, and enjoys of course all the advantages of navigation, and is in a state of improvement. The next morning we left to fill my appointment at Pattersonville, at eleven o'clock: after driving very rapidly we reached the Church just in time, and I went directly into the pulpit and commenced the service. We had a good congregation, who listened attentively to the message which, in the name of my Master, I endeavored to deliver to them. I hope the labor was not in vain in the Lord; and now having got thus far on my way back to the city, we will wait till another time for something further.

James O. Andrew.

[For N. O. Christian Advocate.]

SHORT SERMON TO A LUKE-WARM CHURCH.

Revelations iii: 15-21.

There is a certain anomalous state into which friends and relatives sometimes get which is exceedingly disagreeable. The terms of friendship between them were once defined and understood, and a warm current of affection flowed in the appointed channels. But now this has ceased to be: some obstruction has got in the way, and the intercourse creeps feebly and uncertainly. Why is this? Has any actual offence been committed toward the alienated party? None: for if there were, then we might apologize and ask pardon. But the conduct of our friend is strange and unaccountable: we know not how to treat him. To use terms of distant respect would be inconsistent with previous relations; to use hearty familiarity would be incompatible with present ones. This is what is termed the luke-warm state; and we say to ourselves—would that our friend were either hot or cold, that we might know to treat him; but since he is luke-warm we feel like spewing him out of our mouths like warm water or cold coffee. This feeling is aggravated by reflecting upon the relations that have previously existed. The love we have shown him, our unwearied kindness, his refusal to tell us what is the matter, all cause his indifference to burn like fire. We conclude that he has got above us; he needs us no longer: therefore, we determine to reject him and cut his acquaintance.

If such be our natural sentiment toward a luke-warm friend, what must be that of the Saviour to a luke-warm Church? He bears a relation to His people which is closer and dearer than one human can bear to another in this life; for he has *laid down* His life for His sheep. He has not spared His own glory which He had with the Father, nor His own life which He assumed upon earth, nor His continued intercession since He ascended to Glory, for the sake of His people. What is more, He has had a special providence over each individual in that Church to bring him to a knowledge of the truth. His forbearance, His mercy, His grace, were long extended to you before your blind heart would acknowledge and receive them. When you did awake to a knowledge of your lost condition, how kind were the words He addressed you in seeking to induce you to believe and trust in Himself. "Come unto me, ye that are weary and heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

And, O! my friend, can you ever forget that hour when Jesus said: "Peace, thy sins which are many are all forgiven thee: go and sin more"?

"You could not believe, that you e'er should grieve,
That you e'er should suffer again!"

But, still, since that time you have had both grief and suffering, perhaps, and that frequently, too, on account of your new sins; but has Jesus ever turned you away empty in such an hour? Have you ever asked His aid in vain? No, "His blood cleanseth from all sin." Your afflictions have been many, but He has delivered you out of them all. But where do you stand at this time? Luke-warm, neither hot nor cold.

What a strange anomaly is a luke-warm Church! They believe that Christ died for them, but they love Him not; they believe that the Bible contains His holy commandments, but they obey them not, they read them not; they profess to believe in the efficacy of prayer, and the influence of the Spirit, but seek them not. The ministry of the Word ceases to be esteemed for its life and power, but only as it displays learning or eloquence. The house of God is thinly attended, and the tokens of devotion in the congregation are few. "Yea, the sparrow hath found a house, and the swallow a nest for herself, where she may lay her young, *even thine altars*, O! Lord of hosts, my King and my God!". Family prayers are dropped or neglected, or at best, but cold and lifeless. Private devotions are left for preachers and old women.

On the other hand worldly business and pleasure prospers, and the love of it increases. The musical sound of the dollar is oft heard ringing in the conversation of professors, and giving forth an ungodly twang. The question is not, how is your soul my brother? but, how is your crop? It would offend the brother to ask after his soul: he is fast forgetting that he has one. Hours of lively conversation pass, but not a word is said of religion. The nearest approach is to discuss the talents of rival ministers. The Bible ceases to be read: not so the Union and Republic. The Cuban and Slavery questions are well understood; but who can tell me about the chief concern? Money is freely expended for the world: high prices are paid for land and negroes; dress becomes gay and fashionable, but the widow's mite constitutes the portion of the Sanctuary.

The first point directed to the attention of the Church at Laodicea, was the contrast between their temporal and spiritual condition. That Church had forgotten the true standard of piety, and was trying to estimate the favor of God toward them by their worldly prosperity. "Because thou sayest I am rich, and increased in goods, and have need of nothing." Here is their test. O! if they had referred to their Bibles, and read from the experience of David, how the *wicked* were rich in his day, and of great power, spreading like the green bay tree, their eyes standing out with fatness, calling their possessions after their own names; and then how man, being in power, abideth not, but is like the beasts that perish; how unable they were, with all their wealth, to purchase the redemption of the soul; how when dying they can carry nothing with them, and their glory descendeth not after them, surely they would have learned not to trust in uncertain riches, nor to set their hearts upon them, however much they might increase. Or had they opened the New Testament, and read there of the difficulty of rich men being saved; of the young man that turned his back upon eternal life because he had great possessions; of the foolish rich man who said to his soul, "Soul take thine ease, for thou hast much goods laid up in store for many years;" but God said unto him, "Thou fool, this night shall thy soul be required of thee," or of Dives, who was clothed in purple and fine linen, and fared sumptuously every day, but afterwards lifted up his eyes in hell; or even of poor Lazarus, who lay at the rich man's gate, but was afterwards borne by angels to Abraham's bosom: perhaps these things, and the oft-repeated declaration of our Saviour, that a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of his goods, might have shown them the weakness of any argument drawn from mere worldly prosperity to prove the condition of the soul before God. But so it was: the god of this world had blinded their eyes. Having begun in the Spirit, they were concluding in the flesh. They were looking at the seen and temporal, instead of the invisible and Eternal.

Having shown this Church the fallacy of their hopes, the Saviour reveals to them their true condition: "For God looketh not at the appearance, but at the heart." He says: "Thou knowest not that thou art wretched and miserable, and poor, and blind, and naked." See the folly of trusting to any thing less than inward knowledge of God's grace upon the heart. "Thou knowest not:" but they might have known. If they had consulted their own hearts they would have known; but, alas, they had all the while been looking after the world! Now, however, the veil is torn from their eyes; and what a contrast is exposed between their real and apparent condition! How mortifying it must have been to show their actual poverty and bankruptcy in the face of their assumed wealth! Would that some of the wealthy and pampered churches of our day might come so truly to a knowledge of themselves.

After the Saviour has shown the wretchedness of this Church He gives them counsel; for He does not show them their danger to leave them in it, but rebukes and chastens because He loves them. First, He gives His advice, "I counsel thee." Who knows so well the nature of our wants as our Saviour? And who is so wise, or so able, to relieve them? "I counsel thee to buy of me." We are to buy of Him—a precious privilege: for when we buy of Him it costs us nothing:—without money and without price; free as grace and love can make it. But, what are we to buy? "Gold tried in the fire." The rich ore of religion which God rained down from heaven into our hearts, instead of that corrupting dust dug from the bowels of the earth. This wealth is real and enduring. It has been tried in the fire. In the hot furnace of affliction and persecution it has warmed and glowed with unearthly lustre, and has shown no impurity. The soul that possesses it is rich above all price. He is rich in his own bosom, rich toward God, and though outwardly poor, he feels that he would not exchange the pearl of great price for all the world. He is also rich in expectation; an heir of God and joint-heir with Jesus Christ; he has treasure in heaven, where moths and rust do not corrupt, nor thieves break through and steal. In addition to wealth, he expects honor—a crown of life incorruptible, undefiled, and that fadeth not away—reserved in heaven for him, which God the righteous Judge will him.

The Saviour also counsels us to buy of Him "white raiment, that thou mayst be clothed, and that the shame of thy nakedness do not appear." Our religious attire frequently becomes soiled by contact with the world, or rent by the ill-resisted attacks of the enemy. The world laughs at us, and calls us threadbare Christians. Sometimes, when we have been washed, we go and wallow again in the mire; or, perhaps, we throw away every part of the Christian habiliment, except an old cloak, which we wrap around us on the Sabbath to go to church in. If such be the case we had better "give away our cloak, also." But let us ask of the Saviour, and He will give us pure, white raiment.

When John saw the hundred and forty and four thousand in heaven, he was told, "These are they which have washed their robes, and made them white in the blood of the Lamb." Here we may be cleansed from all sinful stains—here we may be clothed for heaven.

We are also counseled to "anoint our eyes with eye-salve, that we may see." The luke-warm Christian "is blind, and cannot see afar off, having forgotten that he was purged from his old sins." He loses those keen perceptions of truth and error which he had at the beginning. Do not be surprised to hear him trying to prove that black is white, or at least that he is a very good Christian, yet, though long since he has ceased to say his prayers, or attend to devotion. He needs light. But let him turn his sightless orbs to Him who formed the eye, and He will doubtless restore to him the gift of seeing.

The chapter concludes with exceeding great and precious promises. Jesus represents himself as still loving, though rebuking and chastening. He stands knocking at the door, waiting to see if we will let Him in. But He has long knocked there without success. Oft have we heard His gentle voice raised above the storm of adversity, urging us to admit Him, and promising peace in the midst. More than once have we started to open the door, when some unholy influence has drawn us back, and the Saviour has departed. "We treat no other friend so ill." O! that we might now obey the first impulse of our hearts, and make haste to admit our Saviour to that home from which He has so long been absent, and which has suffered so much, and been so defiled for want of His gracious presence.

Now, when He comes, He doubtless finds the place which He had swept and garnished filled with the unholy and unclean. Now, perhaps, it will be necessary that He should make a whip, of small cords, and drive the intruders from His temple! But, when this is done, He enters and brings peace: The board is spread; He sups with us and we with Him! The good cheer flows around; He entertains us with agreeable conversation. His presence consoles and comforts us. He shows us the Father, and they are both persuaded to take up their abode with us. (John xiv. 23.) Then, like the two going to Emmaus, our hearts burn within us while He talks with us by the way. Finally, He tells us of a mansion in the skies, and consoles us with this promise:

"To him that overcometh, I will grant to sit with Me in My Throne, even as I overcame, and am set down with my Father."

Alpha.

Oak Grove, Ala., March 10, 1853.

God's Mercy.

The mercy of God is a fountain to all. It branches out into many streams; there is a fullness in it to meet all our wants; there is mercy to pardon our sins, mercy to subdue our iniquities, to heal our back-slidings, to bear with our infirmities, to restore us to dignity, to meet us at the grave, to support and comfort us while passing through the dark valley, and conduct us safe into the presence of God, where the effects of that mercy will terminate "in fullness of joy forever." Twenty-six times, in one Psalm, David celebrates this truth, "that God's mercy endureth forever."

An Orphan's Funeral.—Our brother editor, of the St. Louis Christian Advocate, really shows, in one of the recent numbers, a vein of poetry:

"We have just returned from an orphan's funeral. All funerals are solemn; but in the funeral of a motherless child there seems to be something peculiarly so. No mother was there to soothe her last farewell:

'Her mother! O! 'tis long ago
Since she could call her so;
She had no mother: No!
She'd fled from this sad world of woe.'

No mother's hand pressed her fevered brow. No mother's hand moistened her parched lips. No mother's words fell upon her leaden ear. But, though

'By stranger's hand her dying eyes were closed,'

she died in Jesus, and now

'Unseen by eyes, and sweetly sleeps,
Low in the ground!'"

Beautiful Expression.—In a well written article entitled "Reminiscences of Washington Allston," published in the Boston Christian World, occurs the following touching paragraph:

"I once," says the writer, "asked him why, among the many Christian subjects he selected for the canvass, he had taken no part of the life of Christ for his theme?" "I have not done so," he replied, "because of my conviction concerning the nature, the mission, and character of the Saviour: these exalt Him so far beyond such an apprehension of Him, as could enable me to communicate any idea of Him, I may strive to reach, that I should fail if I attempt it. I could not make Him a study of art."

THE INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT LAW.

We understand that all the preliminaries have been settled towards establishing between this country and Great Britain an International Copyright Law. We are not sufficiently posted up as to the terms and conditions of the treaty, to express any opinions in advance, of the policy or propriety of the measure—but we have some opinions of our own as to the justice of securing to the workmen of the brain the legitimate fruits of their labors, which we wish very briefly to express.

It has been too much the fashion, even in an age so distinguished as ours, to regard the labors of authors and thinkers, as fair game for literary piracy. We confess that we are no more able to perceive the right of a party to appropriate to himself the benefits resulting from the talents, the industry, or the attainments of others, than from the fair and legitimate profits of his business in any other department of industry. We think that those efforts of the mind which give impress and character to our age, are quite as well entitled to protection as the mechanical inventions which promote our physical well-being.

In the infancy of our country there might, possibly, have been some reason for this refusal of protection to foreign authors; but now, when American genius, "in each art and every muse," sustains an honorable and successful competition with the mind of any other country, when our intellectual, social, and political position is recognized by all the world, and when the most skeptical cannot fail to anticipate our superiority in all that dignifies and ennobles our common humanity, we submit that any indisposition to protect the authors of other countries, which offer the same protection to us, is a want of fair play, unworthy of, and inconsistent with, the manliness of our national character. We can well afford to compete on equal terms with all the world, whether the object of competition be arts or arms, literature or science, political sagacity or social philosophy; and we think that it would be honorable and generous to take the initiative in a measure which sooner or later the common sense of all nations will approve.

For these reasons, we conceive that if the proposition for an international copy be fair and equitable, it is for *our* interest to adopt it. We may at first be a little behind our European contemporaries, because mere literature and theoretic science have not hitherto enjoyed the attention of a people whose energies are for the most part employed in active, energetic, practical exertion. But we entertain no shadow of doubt, that in less than a quarter of a century the nation which, according to Bishop Berkley, is destined to "close the drama with the day," will of all others be the most interested in advocating and sustaining international copyright.

Semi-Centennial Celebration of the First Introduction of Methodism in Cincinnati.—According to notice publicly given, a numerous audience assembled on the 6th inst., in Wesley Chapel, Cincinnati, duly to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the regular establishment of an organized "class" of the Methodist Church in that city. The meeting was opened with religious exercises conducted by the Rev. J. B. Finley, a venerable pioneer Methodist preacher.

Mr. John Reeves was chosen to preside over the meeting, Benjamin Stewart as Vice President, and the Rev. Wm. P. Strickland, of Union Chapel in that city, as Secretary.

Affecting Incident—A Master's Life Saved by his Slave.—On Sunday last, Mr. O. McCann, while crossing the Mississippi river alone in a canoe, from Battle Island to his plantations, whither he had been on a visit to his friend and neighbor on the Island, Ben. Hardin, Esq., was upset in the middle of the river. He clung to the canoe until he had floated opposite to the wood yard on his farm, when his cries attracted the attention of one of his negro men, the boy immediately put off in a skiff to the rescue of his master. Before the negro arrived, Mr. McCann had become exhausted, and sunk. The faithful negro succeeded, however, at the imminent peril of his own life, in reaching his master, which he did by seizing him by the hair, and took him into the skiff. Mr. McCann was in an insensible state, and life was nearly extinct. By the assiduous attentions of the servant, and the application of such restoratives as were at hand, he was brought to consciousness. On Wednesday, when the John Simonds passed his plantation, he was slowly recovering. This is another fact to illustrate the truth of history, touching the social and moral condition of the master and the slave. [St. Louis Republican.

METHODIST PRESS.

California Conference.—We have the Observer to the 9th ult., and the C. C. Advocate to the 17th. The Conference of the Church, North, begun on the 3d, and adjourned on the 8th February. Bishop Ames presided to great satisfaction. Good feeling prevailed, and much business was done. Dr. Boring, editor of the Observer, says:

"The Anniversary of the Conference Missionary Society was held on Monday evening, when a large and deeply interested audience was addressed by the Rev. M. C. Briggs and Bishop Ames, on the subject of Missions. The addresses were exceeding good, being both intellectual and deeply imbued with the spirit of Christ. We were deeply interested, and greatly pleased with the exercises of the occasion, (we were present) and cannot refrain so beautiful an exemplification of the catholicity of the religion of Christ to pass unobserved and unremarked. As might have been expected from the feelings which predominated, a fine collection was made—amounting to $1,000, besides pledges, which at the moment of adjournment had not been redeemed, and will probably materially augment the sum. This is doing things after Californin style.

"The adjournment of the Conference was an occasion of much interest, and one which we shall not soon forget. Bishop Ames, in his own peculiarly simple, yet beautiful and impressive style, delivered one among the best addresses, of the kind, to which it has been our happiness to listen; and we hesitate not to say that his brethren will to go their fields of labor under a high and pleasing sense of his great worth as a leader of that wing of Israel's hosts."

The Advocate, speaking of the same interesting occasion, says:

"Four of the ministers of the M. E. Church, South, who were present, sent twenty dollars to constitute the Bishop's daughter a life member. Soon his son was made a life member, and the compliment of the ministers of the Church, South, was returned with interest, in making Bishop Evans, Bishop Soule, Dr. Boring, etc., life members. A proposition was made to substitute Dr. Durbin Corresponding Secretary of the Parent Society, a life member by dollar contributions, that more might share, as sincere testimony of honor to our noble secretary."

His spirit being up—a good spirit—the editor goes on:

"California will raise all that is necessary to supply her home-work; and, shall I say it, she will give a thousand dollars more for China or Africa, as the Board at home may require. We propose that it go to China, and will be one of fifty to give one thousand dollars, above our regular missionary contribution, to the Chinese work. Who takes stock in that?"

Thirty-three preachers constituted the Conference. Admitted on trial three; re-admitted two; admitted into full connection one; remaining on trial four.

The Book Committee, in the report, gives these items:

"As to books, we present for your consideration an exhibit of the present condition of our Depository, as perhaps the best index to the circulation of our books:

Amount of stock on hand	$4,636
Due the concern	2,176
Total assets	$7,013
Liabilities of the concern	5,579
Balance in favor of the concern	$1,434

The California Christian Advocate circulates 1500 copies."

The next Conference to be held at Sacramento. The following is the membership and increase:

Members		17
Probationers		11
Local Preachers		4
Total this year		14
Last year		7
Increase		6

A Love of a Book.—The Richmond Christian Advocate tells us the editor is not well enough to be at his post, which is readily seen by the absence of his racy editorials. A correspondent furnishes an appreciative *critique* on "A Peep at Number 5." This is a sister volume to "Sunny Side"—sweet little things, both. The authoress, who was a daughter of late Professor Stuart, of Andover, has followed the pious Mr. Edwards, and Mrs. Edwards, to the better land. She must have been a minister's wife: none else could so describe the inside of a parsonage, and sympathize with the heart of its inmates. It will do much towards bringing about a good understanding between the pastor and the people. If circulated it will more than pay its way. It is kept on sale by Dr. Early, at the Book Concern.

An Easy Method for Singing.—A correspondent of the North-Western Christian Advocate brings to light an easy and quick method for learning to sing by note. It is on the straight shoot principle, and is being taught successfully by Professor Beal, of Boston. If he ever comes this way, we shall give him a trial:

"The music is written by figures, as above, and below, one line. Otherwise the old notation is retained.

"As soon as one learns that 1 is do, 2 re, 3 me, 4 fa, 5 sol, 6 la, 7 se, and 8 do, he can read quickly and easily all music. A mixed assemblage here learned in ten minutes to read the notes sufficiently for singing—a thing unheard of in the old system, and will be forever impossible. When the new every one, who tries, will learn to sing in one term; which, heretofore, not one in ten, who tried till discouraged, ever learned to sing by note. Here is disclosed the way for our people to realise the long-wished consummation—'let all sing,' and 'sing with the spirit and the understanding also.' The great advantage of the new is, that a person may be sung, or played, in any key with equal ease."

The friends of sacred music ought to

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

to this matter. The Christian Advocate and Journal says of it:

"Among the thousands of inventions and discoveries in modern times, we have seen none more frangbt with good to the world if it should really be what it clalms to be. We do not except the applicatlon of steam to the purposes of navigation, nor the electric telegraph. These contribute to indlvidual and national weath, and to the still more important purpose of facilitating national intercourse, and the diffusion of knowledge; but this new invention will go far to the removal of an evil which has greatly lessened the spirituality of public worship, and tendod to the spread of formality and deadness in our religious assemblies.

"If singing be a part of public worship, ie is not a simple absurdity to do it by proxy—to transfer a portion of the worship of Almighty God to a oboir in the gallery, whether composed of volunteers or hirelings, whose scientific music is so much above the ordinary requirement of the congregation, that the worshippers know ne more of it than they would of the prayers if they were said in an unknown tongne? In fact it is a serious embarrassment to the choir for the congregation to join in their complox scientiflo harmony,—and benoe they ondsavor to defeat it by assigning the 'air' to the females, while the male leader takes anothor part, which the congregation cannot follow. Thus, in Church music, melody has been almost entirely sacrificed to the harmony of we do not know how many "parts;" but parts which, to an uneducated ear are so many. Different tunes sung at the samo time, nocomprised by musical instruments, making altogether 'confusion worse confounded.'

"Under snoh circumstances singing, is really no part of congregational worship; and the minister, instead of saying 'let us commence the worship of God by singing the hymn on,' etc., ought to say 'let us postpone or suspend,' as tbe ease may be, 'the worship of God, until we have a tune from the choir.'".

Efforts to improve singing should not be discouraged, neitber should they be confined to a choir or a select few. Let those be as scientific as they can, but tbey mnst keop in the neighborhood of tbo "many." Let them lead but only where they can be followed. In taking the hymn from the people, they take the *bread of life* out of their months. Of the doctrinal bearings of this subject, the Advocate and Journal thus weightily discourses:

"How, then, has it happened the history of the Church records no other instance of the uniformity of belief, such as obtains among the Methodists in all parts of the world where they are known? There have been many secessions from the body, but even these are not exceptions to this remark. We have been divided on questione of Church government and polity, but seldom, if ever, on points of doctrine. But how is this? How is it to be accounted for? Especially as the Methodists admit, without question, persone of all shades of belief on the 'Five Points;' how is it that all come to agree in doctrine, ultimately, whatever their previous differences may have been? We believe the principal cause in prodncing this effect is our Hymn Book!

"Charles Wesley was decidedly the best evangelical poet which God has ever given to the Christian Church. He embodied in hymns all the life-giving doctrines of our holy religion; and every one who enters our communion will in a short time have sung those sacred truths so often that he will have committed them to memory, and what is not (as is generally supposed) the same thing, will have 'got them by heart,' and have a sound body of divinity, doctrinal, practical, and devotional, which the most learned theologian might envy.

"Yet it is this great instrumentality of religious orthodoxy and uniformity which we are suffering to gradually lose its efficienoy, by passing into an unknown tongue, or sound without sense, under the direction of choirs, who would consider it very 'unscientific' to enunciate the words of the hymn so distinctly as to be followed by the rest of the congregation. And though the hymn be announced, and we have our Hymn Books, as we cannot participate in the singing, the hymn is little attended to, so as to be even committed to memory, much less 'got by heart.' Our social meetings have in part saved us from the effects of this departure from primitive Methodist usage. Bnt scientifio singing, with all its complexity of parts and accompaniments, may invade those too—and then! Well, what then!"

The Great Hazard.—We thank the editor of the Helston Advocate for his friendly editorial on *this* "Advocate," which he endorses as "a good paper and ably edited." [Our hat is off.] But he discovers a "great hazard" that we bog to bring before its agents and readers, in his own words, in order that by their diligence in getting new subscribers, and renewing the old ones, *always in advance*, no damage may come to us or tba Church by publishing at so low a price. Friends of low pricoe and a large circulation, the New Orleans Christian Advocate hazarde everything upon that principle. If you approve the prinoiple, "shew it, show it!" Our Holston cotemporary thus remarks:

"But it must bo remembered that the price of the paper is ouly $1 50 por annum, in advance. Whetber the paper is continued to those who fail to pay the advance price for a second year, in dus time, we ars not apprised. If it is, there is great hazard in publishing at that price. We wish that paper a long and successful career, and with special reference to that monster of iniquity, Romanism, now laboring so hard to plant her standard in the Southwest."

Literary Intelligence.—"Revolntionary Correspondence," in three volumes, by Jared Sparks, is about being brought on.... Mr. Irving has occupied himself with research in the public offices in Washington for his "Personal Memoirs of the Father of his Country."..... Fiotchor W ebster is occupied with "Recollections of the Private Life and Conversations" of his Illustrious father. The task of editing the "Memoirs and Correspondence of Mr. Webster," is for the most part confided to Mr. Geo. Tick. nor.... The third follo volume of Dr. Schoolcraft's great work on the American Indians is in press.

Large Deposit.—A London letter says that the gold which lately arrived by the Australian steamar was contained in about four hundred packages, and weighed nearly ton tons; it was safely deposited in the bank last Saturday, amidst the cheers of tha populace. It was the most valuable deposit that ever entered the Bank of England at one time.

OBITUARY:

Died—At the residence of Rev. T. Kingsberry, on tbo 20th instant, REV. ROBERT LAWRENCE, in the sixty-second year of his age.

Mr. Lawrence was a native of Somersetshire, England. About two years ago he emigrated to this country—to which most of his family had come before him. In his native land he had the confidence of a large circle of friends, and was generally esteemed for his sterling integrity as a citizen, and unaffected piety as a Christian. Being a man of unobtrusive manner, and great modesty, he was but little known among us; yet there were a few who esteemed him highly, for they knew him to be "a good man, full of the Holy Ghost, and of faith."

He bore his protracted illness with fortitude and resignation: no impatient word, nor murmur against Providence, escaped his lips. He acquiesced fully in the will of God, and could say at all times, "Thy will be done." His end was eminently peaceful and happy; although there was no ecstasy, there was such an absence of fear, and such an unbounded confidence in the goodness, power, and faithfulness of God, as kept the soul in perfect peace, and illustrated the power of the Gospel as seldom witnessed. Such were the last moments of this meek disciple of Christ, who for nearly forty years was a local preacher in the Methodist Church.

Although, as a preacher, he was a man of moderate abilities, yet from his manifest sincerity, humility and zeal, he was heard by the common people gladly, and by the learned with respect. May his Godly example be imitated by all who knew him.

J. L. F.

Nashville and Louievills Christian Advocate please copy.

Died—In Pickensville, Alabama, January 26, 1853, JOHN W. HENLEY, aged three years, three months, and thirteen days.

Another dear little ono has been added to the vast multitude that now compose the family above.

John was more than ordinarily interesting and promising; but the Master called, and medical skill, parental solicitude, and the prayers and tears of the pious, could not detain him. We submit to Him who hath said, "Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not; for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven." W. M.

Departed this life at the residence of Rev. James Thompson, near Camden, Alabama, on the 5th instant, forty-five minutes after ten o'clock, P. M., Rev. WESLEY RUFUS ROUNSAVALL, a member of the Alabama Conference.

He was born in Green county, Mississippi, September, 24, 1824. Being early instructed in the plan of salvation, he joined the M. E. Church when but a boy, but did not profess conversion until his eighteenth year. From that time he was an exemplary member of the Church, and when about twenty years of age he was licensed to preach. He joined the itinerancy in February, 1846, being in his twenty-second year. He traveled two years on the Chickasawha Circuit, two years on Randolph Circuit, one on Pascagoula, and one on Mount Pleasant Circuit. His health failed at the close of his sixth year, and he received a superannuated relation to the Conference, and remained some eighteen months, declining all the time with consumption, patiently waiting the Master's call.

I was acquainted with Brother R. from his cradle to his death. He was amiahlo in his disposition, deeply pious, and one of the most laborious ministers I have ever known. He traveled two years in the bounds of the Districts I was on, and a more faithful man I have never seen. He was of moderate, but respectable abilities as a preacher.

Some three days before he died I called to see him; found him sinking fast. He said, "All was well!" and joined heartily in prayor with us, although not able to rise from his bed. The day of his death I found him the same; and at night called again to watch with him. During the night, some minutes before he expired, I inquired if he felt much pain: he said, "None." Then, said I, "Do you feel the Lord present with you?" With a smile he replied, "Yes!" and this was the last word he spoke.

So lived the Rev. Wesley Rufus Ronnsavall, and died in his 29th year, leaving a wife and little son, with other relatives, and friends, and the Church, to mourn his loss.

Ebenezer Hearn.

Mobile, March 15, 1853.

The Southern Christian Advocate please copy.

NOTICE.

Second Round of Quarterly Meetings in the Summerfield District:

Wotumpka Station....26th and 27th March.
Prattville Station.....2d and 3d April.
Cahaba Station.....9th an 10th April.
Perryvillo Circuit....at El Bethel, 10th and 17th April.
Maplesville Circuit....at Kineton, 23d and 24th April.
Autauga Circuit.....at Asbury, 30th April and 1st May.
Pleasant Hill Circuit....at Hickory Hill, 7th and 8th May.
Contreville Circuit....at Mahon S., 14th and 15th May.
Summerfield Circuit.....at Bethel, 21st and 22d May.
Solma Station.....,28th and 29th May.

F. G. Ferguson, P. E.

March 11, 1853.

Doctors.—At the annual commencement of the New York Medical University, held on the 9th inst., the degree of M. D. was conferred upon *one hundred and one* medical students.

Honorary degrees were conferred upon Dr. Cooper, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Scudder, Missionary of the American Board of Commissioners in India, and forty of the graduates were rewarded with honorary certificates for punotual attendance at lectures, and diligence in the pursuit of their studies.

At the annual commencement of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon the large number of 223 graduates.

Emancipation of a Slave.—The New York Journal of Commerce states that the surplus of the Lemmon indemnity fund has been applied, through the agency of Mrs. Col. Waver and her husband, of Waverton, Md., to the purchase of James Dent, a slavo in Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Waver have interested themselves much in behalf of Jim, whose children they had freed many years since, and sent to Liberia. Jim will sail for Liberia in May to join his children, who have been separated from him for many years.

General Intelligence.

Common Council of the City of New Orleans.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.
Sitting of March 1, 1853.

STATEMENT OF PROBABLE EXPENDITURES for 1853.
SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.

A

For Naming of Streets and Numbering Houses		$8,000
Paving, city's portion—		
First District	$48,000	
Second District	68,800	
Third District	21,000—	137,800
Side walks		30,000
Plank Roads		20,000
Plank Sidewalks		2,000
Wooden Bridges and Crossings—		
First District	$12,000	
Second District	1,500	
Third District	2,000	
Fourth District	5,000—	17,000
Repairs of Iron Bridges		8,000
Repairs to Shell Roads and New Shell Roads		35,000
Repairs to Plank Roads		10,000
Repairs of Sidewalks		4,000
Repairs to Public Squares and Railing of Canals and New Railing in Washington Square		17,000
Repairs to and attending Bridges of Navigation Canal		1,600
Draining		20,000
Draining Canals and Ditches		90,000
Nuisance Boats, Nuisance Wharves and stepping same		5,000
Paving Material		31,000
Pay Roll of Surveyor's Department		5,500
Repairs to Public Property, including Markets and Engine-houses		15,000
Contingent Expenses		5,000
Public Park and Metairie Road		16,000
Plan and Plan Book of the city, as per act of the Legislature—		
Its to Appropriation	$4,000	
City's Proportion	5,000	
		$44,500 00

B

Monthly Pay Rolls of Laborers, Carts, Carpenters, etc.—		
First District	$15,000	
Second District	7,800	
Third District	6,000	
Fourth District	6,000—	33,100
Repairing and Building Wharves and Planking in front of Wharves—		
First District	$60,000	
Second District	34,200	
Third District	11,000	
Fourth District	15,000—	143,200
Materials for Repairs of Levee—		
First District	$16,000	
Second District		
Third District	3,000	
Fourth District	3,000—	16,000
Dredging Fine District, in some parts of the State		6,000
Stage Planks and Spars		3,000
Wheelbarrows' Laborers		9,500
Pay Rolls of Surveyor's Department		4,800
Contingent Expenses		4,000
		306,100 00

C

Paving in Square Blocks of Public Road, from Esplanade street to Lower Claiborne		$3,000
Paving in Square Blocks of Tchoupitoulas st., 4th Dis.		90,000
Sewerage on Claiborne street		10,000
Cleaning of Swamp		12,000
Paving in Square Blocks on both sides of Poydras Market		8,500
Shelling of Carrollton Avenue, from the New Canal to Bienville st., including Bridge over the New Canal		12,000
Paving in Square Blocks of Fenn street		20,000
Paving in Square Blocks of Customhouse and Bienville streets, from Levee to Royal street		14,000
		181,500 00

STREET COMMISSIONER'S DEPARTMENT.
LIGHTING.

Oil Lamps—		
First District (sold)	$11,718	
Second District (sold)	4,950	
Third District	2,400	
Fourth District	9,800—$28,868	
Gas Light	42,000	
Estimate for 86 new lights	5,920—	$76,858
Cleaning and Repairing the unpaved streets—		
Cleaning—		
First District (estimate)	$30,000	
Second District (sold)	25,000	
Third District (sold)	1,140	
Fourth District (sold)	2,850—	64,500
Repairing 1st, 2d and 4th Districts (sold)	$1,810—	55,010
Salaries		9,460
Stationery		800
Conveying sick to Hospital and burying indigent dead		5,000
Add for Contingencies	$3,835—	61,324
		$300,400 00

Police, allowing for an increase of $1 moo at an annual salary of $840 per annum		$22,400 00
Fire Department		60,000 00
Public Schools		200,000 00
Improvement and Buildings (Committee Report)		84,000 00
City Prison		25,000 00
Courts		15,000 00
Chain Gang		3,500 00
Work-house and Prisons		25,000 00
Salaries of Public Officers		30,000 00
Charity		10,000 00
Inquests		12,000 00
Commissions (on Levee Dues, etc.)		90,000 00
Elections		4,000 00
Stationery and Law Charges		12,000 00
Printing		60,000 00
Oil & Surgeons		3,000 00
Water Works		2,000 00
Insane Asylum		4,000 00
Interest on Bonds		1,200 00
Estimated amount due for work done in December, 1852		10,000 00
Add for Contingencies		184,474 06
Total amount of expenditure for 1853		$1,941,414 06

STATEMENT OF PROBABLE RECEIPTS FOR 1853.

Estimated Receipts from Sale of Batture		$500,000 00
Estimated Receipts from City Property to be sold		10,000 00
Mortgage Notes in the hands of Commissioners of the Consolidated Debt		50,000 00
Billiards, etc		2,000 00
Balls, etc		400 00
Coffee-houses, etc		110,000 00
Cemetery, Fourth District		8,000 00
Drays, Carts, etc		60,000 00
Fines		6,000 00
Levee Dues		300,000 00
Merchants, etc		80,000 00
Pedlers, etc		3,000 00
Paving Reimbursements		12,000 00
Ground Rents		8,000 00
Powder Magazine		1,000 00
Public Schools		80,000 00
Rent Licenses		1,100 00
Third District Ferry		2,018 00
Markets		$12,150 00
Oyster Pirogues		2,018 00
Lease of Property		240 00
Second District Ferry		1,250 00
Sales of Old Iron		3,000 00
Rent of City Hall		2,500 00
Taxes in Suit		110,000 00
		$1,625,740 00
Amount to be provided for by Warrants (if necessary) on Real Estate and Slaves on a valuation of $66,546,907)		315,734 06
Total amount of receipts		$1,941,474 06

mh8 801 WALKER H. PETERS, Sec'y Asst. Aldermen.

Sale of Batture Property.—The following Batture property was sold yesterday by Messrs. J. A. Beard & May, Auctioneers:

The corner of Poydras street, between Oravier, Fulton and New Levee streets, sold for $12,400

Ten lots in same square averaged each $6,135 ..... 61,350 — 73,750

Eight lots in square bounded by New Levee, Fulton, Poydras and Lafayette sts., averaged ..... 5,250 — 42,000

Three lots in square bounded by New Levee, Fulton, St. Joseph and North Market streets, averaged ..... 3,000 — 9,000

Two lots in square or islot bounded by New Levee, Fulton, North Market and Delord streets, averaged ..... 3,750 — 7,500

The triangle or islot bounded by Front Levee, Fulton, Delord and Triangle Buildings, sold for 4,300

The islet bounded by Canal, Common, Fulton and Front streets, sold for 9,100

The corner lot on Common street, between Fulton and Front streets, ... 11,700

The corner lot on Orevier, between Common, Fulton and Front streets, for 10,400

Seven lots in same square, bounded by Fulton, Front, Common and Orevier streets, averaged each $6,657 14 ..... 46,600 — 68,700

The corner on Orevier street, in the square bounded by Poydras, Fulton and Front streets, sold for 11,000

The corner on Poydras, in square bounded by Poydras, Fulton and Front streets, sold for 13,200

Thirteen lots in same square, bounded by Orevier, Poydras, Fulton and Front sts., averaged $5,996 15 ..... 77,950 — 102,150

The corner on Poydras street, in square bounded by Lafayette, Fulton and Front streets, sold for 15,700

The corner on Lafayette street, in same square, sold for 9,300

Fourteen lots in same square, bounded by Poydras, Lafayette, Fulton and Front streets, averaged $6,182 15 ..... 86,550 — 111,550

The corner on Lafayette street, in square bounded by Girod, Fulton and Front streets, sold for 9,000

The corner on Girod street, in same square, sold for 7,700

Thirteen lots in same square, bounded by Lafayette, Girod, Fulton and Front sts., averaged $4,246 11 ..... 55,200 — 71,900

Total $499,900

The above sales show an increase in the price of real estate over the sales of last year of twenty-eight per cent. What better evidence of the prosperity of our city, and the advantages derived by its consolidation, could be desired than the result of this sale? We answer, none.

Youth and Common Schools of Ohio.—An educational report of the Secretary of State of Ohio, gives some interesting facts. The whole number of youth in the State is 838,669. The entire number of pupils enrolled, male and female, is 437,412. The average daily attendance during the year has been but 266,267. These figures certainly are not very creditable to the State, even though every allowance be made for attendance upon private schools. Nearly four hundred thousand children entitled to attend these schools but do not. The enrolled number of boys exceed that of girls by more than forty thousand. There are 9,916 schools with 10,564 teachers in the State, to the latter of whom $771,145 are paid as wages. 171 school houses have been built during the year at a cost of $61,837.

The statistics are given of forty-five Union Schools in towns varying in population from 625 inhabitants to 160,000, and which vary from $270 to $1,000 each for teachers. Most of these schools are free to the children of residents, but with an annual tuition fee of from $7 to $15 for non-residents. The expenses are met by a special school tax of from one to four mills. Ten of them possess district libraries, varying in value from 12½ cents to $600.

There are thirty-one Teachers' Institutes in the State, with 2,824 teachers under instruction.

Hip! Hip! Hurrah!—We are happy in being able to announce to our multitude of readers, that on Wednesday last the sound of the cannon proclaimed the actual commencement of the work on the Grand Gulf and Port Gibson Railroad. The excavation commenced with the first spadefull of earth that morning, and the whole enterprise is now fairly underway. Mr. Orump, the contractor, is on the ground with a large force, and is employing his experience and energies in managing all the minutiæ of the work.

We learn, also, that on Wednesday powdar was burned at Grand Gulf, in honor of the actual commencement of the labor on the road. [Port Gibson (Miss.) Herald, 12th instant.

The Missing Found.—Honora Cochran, the Irish girl whose mysterious disappearance was the cause of the recent riotous proceedings in Charlestown, Mass., has returned to that city in charge of her mother. She had been taken to Philadelphia, and there remained till brought away by her parent.

Arrival of the Daniel Webster.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamship Daniel Webster, Capt. Graffam, arrived on Saturday from San Juan, bringing dates from San Francisco to the 15th ult.

The Webster left San Juan on the 6th inst., and the Prometheus left the same day for New York, with three hundred and fifty passengers.

CALIFORNIA.

We copy from the San Francisco Herald of the 15th ult. the following resume of the news of the previous fortnight:

The news from the interior has been of unusual interest. The Indians on Dry Creek have kept the neighborhood in a high state of excitement and alarm on account of their bold robberies and evident hostility. Some brisk fighting has occurred between them and parties of the whites sent out to chastise them. In these encounters the Indians behaved with great courage; several of the whites were killed, and on one occasion were compelled to retreat, leaving the enemy masters of the field. Reports from the San Joaquin Valley are to the effect that Fort Miller has been attacked, and that several persons are missing in that vicinity. The Indians think that the government of the United States has not acted in good faith with them in failing to carry out the stipulations of the treaty, and they complain that the American have cut off their supplies and reduced them to a state of starvation. Many murders had been committed throughout the mining regions, and daily accounts are received of outrage and robbery. There has been a great excitement in Calaveras county, and a general expulsion of the Mexicans. A band of Mexican marauders have infested the neighborhood, committing all manner of enormities. The robber Joaquin is at the head of these desperadoes, and has become the terror of the country for around. The miners have assembled in force and commenced a systematic search Joaquin has eluded all attempts to capture him; several of his gang have been taken and hung. The entire Mexican population has been driven from San Andreas and the forks of the Calaveras. Mass meetings have been held and resolutions passed approving of the work of extermination. The utmost consternation prevails amongst all foreigners.

The weather throughout the mines has been generally delightful, and the miners are mostly doing well. The small-pox has been prevalent in some parts of the State.

Very extensive canalling operations are going on for the purpose of supplying the gold regions with water. There is every reason to suppose that the approaching season will enable the miners to make amends for their late inactivity.

Measures are being taken to construct a plank road from Marysville to Nevada, and improvements of every description are being effected.

Some beautiful specimens of rubies and emeralds have been found in the interior, and also a magnificent diamond of the first water.

The murderers of the lamented Lieut. Col. Craig were executed at San Diego on the 21st of January. The celebrated Yuba warrior Pasqual was present.

Benicia has been finally fixed upon as the capital of the State.

Phillips's fire annihilator has been tested in San Francisco with unequivocal success.

The Governor's recommendation of an extension of the city front, has met with the entire condemnation of the municipal government and of the citizens at large. A committee has been appointed by the Legislature to investigate the matter, and evidence is now being gathered upon the subject.

The Common Council of San Francisco adopted a resolution enjoining the Commissioners of the Funded Debt from disposing of city property. The Mayor withheld his approval.

The weather in San Francisco during the last two weeks has been delightful in the extreme.

Miss Catherine Hayes is absent for the present on a tour through the interior. The prise ticket for her first concert at Sacramento sold for $1900.

Miss Hauser, the celebrated violinist, is giving concerts at San Francisco Hall.

The second anniversary of the San Francisco Orphan Asylum was celebrated with interesting exercises. The association is in a prosperous condition and very ably conducted.

The California Methodist Conference closed its session on Tuesday last.

A Frenchman named Lemantour has applied to the Land Commissioners to be concirmed in his claim of an immense tract of land, comprising within its limits a goodly portion of the city of San Francisco.

On the 21st of November, there occurred a riot at Amoy, in China; an attack was made upon certain Europeans, and the British marines were obliged to fire upon the natives. The King of Siam acknowledges himself a tributary to China. The rebellion in China is more threatening that ever. The insurgents have progressed with exceeding boldness, and are gathering force. The Viceroy of Canton has been invested with ample powers for conducting operations against the rebel bands.

A Portuguese fleet of forsbis had a fight of two hours with the piratos of Ningpo, off the Fohkien coast.

The steamship Great Britain, or one much like her, was seen entering Hobson's Bay, Australia.

No movement of importance has been made by the British troops in Burmah. The death of Admiral Austin renders Commodore Lambert the senior officer in the Indian seas.

A superior quality of sugar is being manufactured in the Sandwich Islands. A joint stock company to carry on a sugar plantation in the islands, is about to be organized. The proclamation of the new Constitution of the Islands took place with many formalities on the 6th December. The intention of transferring the sovereignty of the islands to the United States has been officially repudiated by the organ of the Government.

We find the following in the Herald relative to the diamond mentioned above:

We have received a communication descriptive of this remarkable stone, which was found within two miles of Columbia, in Tuolumne county. It is to be exhibited in Stockton and this city for a short time, prior to its departure for New York. Our correspondent informs us that it has been carefully and scientifically tested by Dr. F. Banks, a graduate of the Medical University of Louisiana, who pronounced it, beyond all doubt, to be a diamond of very rare purity. It is said to be larger than the Crown Diamond of England, which is valued at ten millions of dollars. We are informed by a gentleman who has seen it, that it is about the size of a pigeon's egg, but is of course still in the rough. Should this turn out to be true, its value will be enormous, and a new source of boundless wealth open to our miners; for this of course cannot be the only stone of the kind in the country. Diamond mines are just as well decked as gold mines.

The steamer New Orleans, Capt. Wakeman, was to leave San Francisco in the latter part of February for Australia. She would be the second steamer from San Francisco for Australia. Many of the California miners, induced by the flattering accounts from that Continent, were preparing to journey thither. It is said that the excitement produced in many parts of California by the letters received from Australia, was equal to that which existed in the Atlantic States, on the first accounts being recived of the wonderful discoveries in the "Eureka State."

The Herald says that a petition was in circulation requesting Gen. Pierce to appoint Gov. Bigler Chargé to the Republic of Chili.

The Tennessee, the steamer which left San Francisco on the 15th ult. for Panama, took $2,250,035 worth of gold dust.

The Mayor of San Francisco, and the officers of the Federal Government, gave a dinner, on the 28th of January, to M. Dillon, "upon," as it is announced, "the accession of Louis Napoleon to the imperial throne," the occasion being seized to pay a compliment to M. Dillon, personally. Nearly all the other foreign Consulsat the port were invited and partook of the banquet.

Later from California.

ARRIVAL OF THE PHILADELPHIA.

The U. S. mail steamship Philadelphia, J. P. McKinstry, commanding, arrived here about 7 o'clock A. M. Tuesday, from Aspinwall, with the California mails, 140 passangers, and $14,000 in gold dust on freight.

The Philadelphia left Aspinwall on the evening of the 7th inst.

The U. S. mail steamships Ohio and Cherokee left there respectively on the 5th and 6th inst., with a full complement of passengers, and the latter with $2,500,000 in gold dust on freight.

Passengers report the health of the Isthmus as being good, and the roads in fine order; enabling them to make the transit with comfort and expedition.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's new and splendid steamer John L. Stevens had just arrived at Panama, from New York, having made the voyage in the unparalleled space of fifty-three days running time.

The steamship Sierra Nevada had also arrived from New York; running time fifty-eight days.

The San Francisco steamers California and Panama arrived at Panama on the 2d inst., with upwards of seven hundred passengers and $2,000,000 in gold dust on freight.

From Panama.

By the steamship Philadelphia we have received files of the Panama Star and Herald to the 3d inst.

The Star says:

We learn that the railroad will be completed to Gorgona about the middle of April. Some miles on this side of Gorgona will, it is expected, be perfected at the same time.

Owing to sickness among the laborers, the work is considerably retarded at present.

A gentleman informs us that the portion of the road to Barbadoes now in use is perfectly firm.

Capt. J. Dayton Wilson, of the steamship Sierra Nevada, died at Tabago about the 1st inst.

The steamer United States, on her return trip to New York, carried passengers in the steerage at the low rate of two dollars and a half, and twenty-five dollars in the cabin. The steamship companies have reduced the price of passage on the steamers bound to California. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company reduced the price on one of their steamers to fifty dollars in the steerage, while the opposition or independent hold up the price to seventy-five dollars.

Madame Biscaccianti had left Panama for Lima on the British steamer.

There was some excitement at Aspinwall about taxes, and a committee was sent to Panama to lay their grievances before Gov. Seldan. The Governor replied in a temperate and logical address, defending the right to lay taxes, and promising to go to the new town and look into the matter personally.

The Panama Star has the following in relation to the Isthmus canal:

Since we laid before the public some information regarding Mr. Gisborne's survey of the Isthmus canal route, we learn that the British have been busily occupied with the subject.

Two naval officers have been lately sent out from England for the purpose of making a preparatory examination, and a British man-of-war is expected to arrive at Port Escoses, to enable the engineers to make a full and perfect survey of the coast and the route already gone over by Mr. Gisborne. We learn that the man-of-war will remain in Port Escoses or some other convanient harbor, for the purpose of rendering effective aid to the surveyors should they be molested by the Indians in crossing the country.

The British ship Queen had arrived at Panama. The Star says the crew on the passage upset the casks and wasted the water, in order to induce the captain to put into some port for a supply, and give them a chance to desert.

The casks were again replenished with salt water, and, the crew finding this trick was not sufficient to accomplish their end, finally resorted to the attempt of scuttling the vessel, and actually bored a hole in her side with an auger.

The leak was stopped, and, on the arrival of the ship at Panama, the mate and one of the crew stole the boat and deserted. They were subsequently picked up at sea, sailing northward.

It is believed that if the agent of the canal route, on his visit to Bogota, should find that the Government can not concede a grant to the canal, without violating the railroad contract, immediate arrangement will be make with the latter company to admit of such a grant being legitimately given by New Granada.

The Effects of European War upon American Commerce.

From a long and powerful speech made by Mr. Cobden at a late peace meeting in Manchester, which was attended by some six thousand persons, we take the following striking paragraphs relative to the effects of a European war upon American commerce. The position is unquestionably a sound one:

Now, I have heard a great deal of trash talked, and have seen a great deal more written, about what is to be expected from the United States of America, if we declare war with France. Don't deceive yourselves. America is not coming to put herself in alliance with the Anglo-Saxon race to make war with France. [Cheers.] If you go to war with France, I tell you what the United States will do: the first thing they will do, will be to assume a very bold attitude, and require you instantly to abandon the right of search which was claimed and exercised during the last war, and was left an open question even at the peace. Now, you will be obliged instantly to renounce the right of visiting American vessels. America will no longer allow you, with her tonnage now nearly equal to your own, to do what you did forty-five years ago with impunity; and what will be the consequence? America will carry on the commerce of Europe.

Do you think with your navigation laws repealed—now t invite the merchants of Liverpool, whose organs talk so glibly of war, to pay attention to what I say—do you suppose that, with the navigation laws repealed, if there was a war between France and England, and our narrow seas swarm, as they will, with privateers having letters of marque—many and many a proud steamer built on the Atlantic shores coming over here with letters of marque to seize as prizes your merchant vessels—do you suppose that, under such circumstances, any body would be such a fool as to send one ounce of freight under the English flag? Would not the insurance be 20 or 30 per cent. more than the insurance of some American ship? And who in the world do you think could carry on competition in any commodities, if he had to pay 20 to 30 per cent. more than those who brought their goods in any foreigenship? What must be the effect instantly of war? Your ships must leave your harbors and go and enter themselves and get registered either as American ships, or Dutch ships, or Hamburgh ships, and be any thing but English ships; then you may bring your commodities here under some other flag; and what will become of the shipwrights of Liverpool, when all the English ships are gone and no others building? They may follow them, or they may go to the work-house. [Hear, hear.]

That is what will follow a war; that is what will come of this "high handed" and "pitching into France," as the saying is. [Laughter.] And right well would the merchants of Liverpool deserve such a state of things if they sanction such a course of policy, or encourage that tone of the press which invites provocation and war of that kind. Though we have not thought sufficiently of what a war would do for ourselves, have you ever considered what effect it would have upon this district? this busy hive, which subsists entirely upon the industry that is employed upon the raw material brought from abroad? I would be a very different thing to know the country into distress now, for the want of the raw material to what it was some sixty years ago; for our capital has increased four or five fold, and our consumption of the raw material has increased some eight or ten fold to what it was in those days. Don't listen to those papers which talk about "pitching into" France, and don't deludo yourselves with the idea that the United States will ever come to the help of the English in any war that may be carried on. The Americans are too shrewd to fight other people's battles; when you find them fighting it will be for themselves. [Cheers and laughter.]

Archbishop Hughes and Mr. Meagher—*Interesting Correspondence.*—It will be remembered that some weeks since, T. F. Meagher, Esq., the Irish patriot, made a speech at a dinner of the Meagher Guards, of New York, in which he referred to certain attempts that had been made to silence him in regard to Gov. Kossuth and the principles of civil and religious liberty; and that he repelled with a good deal of indignation such attempts to restrict his freedom of opinion and of speech. An interesting correspondence is said to have passed between him and Archbishop Hughes upon the subject, the substance of which is thus given to the N. Y. Times:

The Archbishop wrote to Mr. Meagher, referring to the speech in question and desiring some explicit information as to the persons referred to as having thus denounced him. He said that by many he had been understood as referring to the Bishops and other officers of the Roman Catholic Church; and his language was so vague as to give no sufficient warrant for the contradiction of the rumor. He requested, therefore, that he would give him some more definite information upon the subject.

Mr. Meagher replied by saying that he had often been asked for similar explanations from various quarters; but he had uniformly refused to give them. The official position and personal character of the Archbishop, however, entitled him to a more full and definite statement of his meaning, which he was quite willing to give. The language used, he said, was intended to be broad enough to cover the cases of all, of whatever character or description, who had dspeuned him for avowing his devotion to the principles of civil and religious liberty. He had been educated in the Catholic schools of Ireland; and one of the lessons most thoroughly impressed upon his mind in those schools, was that England was guilty of outrageous tyranny in requiring, in any form, from the Irish people, conformity to the doctrines and worship of the Established Church. He there learned that freedom of conscience was one of the inalienable rights of man; that religious worship was a thing with which Government had no right to interfere; and that any law making dissent in matters of religion from the religion of the State a crime, punishable by law, was an outrage upon justice and humanity.

He believed these principles to be just and true; and he could not conceive that any consistent Catholic should hold them to be true for Ireland and false for the rest of the world. And yet the Archbishop must be aware that certain papers in the United States, claiming to be representatives of the Catholic Church, and to have the support and sanction of its high authorities—of which he named the NewYork Freeman's Journal, the Buffalo Celt, the Boston Pilot and the Pittsburgh Shepherd of the Valley—had denounced him in the most violent terms for having uttered these opinions, and declared his readiness to stand by them in their application to whatever cases might arise. He thought the Archbishop ought to declare explicitly whether the views of those papers met his approbation. For himself, he considered them utterly false—at war with the principles of liberty—at war with the Archbishop's principles as set forth in his lectnre on the "Catholic Chapter"—un-American, and calculated to place the Catholic Church in a false position before the country and the world.

Visit of the Legislature of Virginia to the Caloric Ship.—The Virginia Legislature visited the Caloric Ship Ericsson, on March 7, at Acquila creek, sixty miles below Washington, pursuant to invitation. A handsome collation was provided for them, and Capt. Ericsson explained the principles and working of the engine.

There was abundance of speech-making and toasting, in which Captains Ericsson and Lowber and Mr. Kitching were enthusiastically remembered. They acknowledged the compliment in appropriate and suitable terms.

The Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, the Hon. Mr. Strother, and State Senator Campbell made short speeches expressing their admiration and confidence in the great discovery.

Ambrose W. Thompson, who formerly proposed to establish a line of steamships between Norfolk and Antwerp, made a speech, in which he said he considered the success of caloric beyond a doubt. He also stated incidentally that since Virginia had shown a disposition to complete the great lines of railway connecting with the Memphis road, foreign capitalists had offered through him the means for that purpose.

Virginia, through her Legislature, has invited Captains Ericsson and Lowber to become the special guests of the State, to which they have assented.

Vancouver's Island.—A return made by the Hudson's Bay Company to the British House of Commons, communicates some interesting particulars respecting Vancouver's Island. One thousand four hundred and seventy-eight acres of land have been sold to eleven persons; the Fur Trade of the company were in possession of 3084 acres, part of which they have sold to their retired servants. The Puget Sound Company have provided four farms to employ emigrants on their first arrival. The Hudson's Bay and Puget's Sound Companies have, at their own expense, sent out 271 males, 80 women, and 84 children since 1848. Those emigrants were mostly agricultural laborers under engagement. One thousand three hundred and fifteen tons of coal had been collected by the Indians, from the surface seams, and had been exported by the Company. The Company had incurred considerable expense in boring for coal without success, until lately, when promising appearances had been discovered about eighty miles north of Fort Victoria, on the east coast of the island, nearly opposite the mouth of Fraser's river. Measnres had been taken to follow out the search, and work the coal if found practicable. The high rate of wages in Oregon and California had tended to the detriment of the Island. Flour had still to be imported for the use of

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

THEY SAY THAT THOU ART POOR.

They say that thou art poor, Louise,
And so I know thou art;
But what is wealth to noble minds,
Or riches to the heart?
Wish all the wealth of Ophir's mines,
Can one great deed be bought?
Or can a kingdom's ransom bring
One pure and holy thought:
No; vain your boasted treasure,
The earth to gold is given,
Gold cannot stretch to measure
The love bestowed by heaven!

They say that thou art poor, Louise,
And so I know thou art;
But why should lack of sordid pelf
Thrust thee and me apart?
The pearls that sparkle on the lawn
Our jewels bright shall be;
The gold that frets the early dawn
Shall fill our treasury!
All ye the proudest minion
Whom gold gives rule o'er earth,
Doth not our broad dominion
Out-bounce all he's worth!

We'll rove beside the brook at eve,
When birds their vespers sing,
Of gentle truth and guileless love
To woods and winds prelong!
And from the morning jeweled cup
Such beautiful draught we'll have
As never met the fevered lips
Of Fortune's gilded slave.
Could Lydia's Cypress, dearest,
As wide a kingdom see
As the fair realm thou hearest
Belongs to thee and me!

I know that thou art poor, Louise,
And so indeed am I;
But not the hoards of ocean's caves
Our poverty could buy!
For wealth beyond the miser's thought
We both alike contest—
The treasure of a priceless love,
The riches of the soul!
Then at this hour divine, love,
So holy echoes given,
Let thy true vows and mine, love,
Be registered in heaven!

OUR NEW ORGAN IN CHURCH.

The village of Westwerwick is situated in the far north of England, and, almost on the coast. The neighboring country is not picturesque, being remarkable chiefly as a coal district. It is true, there are hills in the distance; but they are so distant they look almost like clouds on the horizon. Immediately round the village, it is quite flat, with the exception of the little eminences which generally lead up to the mouths of the coal pits. There is no lack of vegetation to compensate for the want of variety of surface, no shady foliage, no fertile fields, no green meadows, nothing but bleak, sandy moorlands—sometimes bare, sometimes rarely, sometimes, as they approach the sea, partially covered with the stiff, rushy beach-grass; while mounds of ashes by day, and red flames by night, mark the coal pits, and form the distinguishing feature of the country. But this bleak district has a beauty of its own in the sweet summer. From these moors, bold, rocky, ragged cliffs descend, sometimes abruptly into the sea, sometimes on a hard, flat, yellowish beach, on which the waves of the German Ocean roll in for miles and miles. Not above a quarter of a mile from the shore stands the village, with its straggling and dirty "the square" built of stone, and roofed with red tiles. The villagers and their families are chiefly colliers. At one end of the village there is a small new church, without a chancel—too much in appearance like a town church to be interesting—surrounded by a new made grave yard, gaudy, and neatly kept, but with none of those mouldering monuments, and solemn, shadowing yews which bestow a deep though mournful interest.

At the time of which I am speaking, the aristocracy of the village consisted of Mr. Selby, a county solicitor, who practiced in the neighborhood, and family; Mr. Moore, lessee of the coal pits, and his daughter; the surgeon and his wife; and the clergyman and his sister; besides my sister and myself—two middle-aged spinsters, in easy though not wealthy circumstances. The Moores and the Selbys had not been on speaking terms for many years—the origin of the quarrel had been some trifling difference between Mr. Moore and Mr. Selby about a parish road. By degrees, the breach was widened till it had become almost irreparable. Now, at the distance of ten years, there was apparently much less prospect of reconciliation than when the evil was new. Yet neither Mr. Moore nor Mr. Selby was a bad man. The former was warm-hearted and warm-tempered, equally ready to quarrel in his likings and dislikings, ready to forgive when forgiveness was asked, but determined not to be the first to sue for pardon. Mr. Selby was a man of colder temperament, more just, but not so generous. He was high principled, and his reputation as a lawyer was honorable in the extreme. He had been utterly incensed at Mr. Moore, because the latter had, in the heat of passion, said something which seemed to reflect upon his veracity and good faith in some way or other, and he insisted on his making an apology, to which Mr. Moore had replied: "That he had never in his life said anything which required an apology, and that, therefore, he did not intend ever to make one, and he was not going to be domineered over by Mr. Selby." Mr. Selby "would not suffer himself to be insulted with impunity." And thus for the present the affair ended. The quarrel had made them both unhappy, but neither of them would pronounce the few words, which might have terminated it.

It may be imagined that this rupture did not tend to increase the cheerfulness of our little society at Westwerwick. There was always wanting now at our little meeting either the genial mirthfulness of Mr. Moore, or the clear, good sense of Mr. Selby, for they could not be invited together. The surgeon and his wife, and the clergyman and his sister, deplored with my sister and myself the estrangement which had taken place between our village magnates; and many a time, to use a homely phrase, we laid our heads together to devise a plan for a reconciliation; but always in vain. As the young people of the two families grew up, it seemed even sadder. More especially, I pitied poor Ellen Moore. There was a large family of the Selbys, and they made a merry circle of young men and women among themselves; but Ellen was quite solitary, as she had no mother, and during all the day her father was engaged with his business. Often she would come down with her work, and spend the morning with my sister and myself; or, when the health of the former would permit me to leave her—for my sister was a great invalid—I occasionally passed an hour with Ellen at Sea-view House, which was only about a quarter of a mile from the village.

Sea-view House was a very charming residence. It was situated at the top of a high cliff, but at some distance from the edge, the space being filled with a smooth, green lawn, from which a zig-zag path, cut in the rock, led to the smooth sands beneath. The house itself was large, cheerful, and luxuriously furnished, and commanded from almost every window a view of the rock-bound coast, with its innumerable creeks and headlands, washed by the illimitable sea, which spread round and round, and away and away to the far horizon. At the end of the house furthest from the sea, were the garden and green-house; and behind an orchard. As I have said, I had often suspected Ellen was dull; but she never complained. At last, one day, when she and I were sitting at work together in an upper chamber, from which, between the sea-view, there was a glimpse of the public road, along which, just then, a party of the young Selbys on horseback were passing, laughing and talking, she sighed gently. As I looked at her she colored, and then said, with some hesitation: "I know it is wrong, dear Miss Madeline, with so much to make me happy; but I do feel dull sometimes."

"Nothing more natural, my love," I replied. She continued: "I cannot help thinking how I used to enjoy going to the Hall to play with the Selbys, and what friends Kitty and Julia and Robert I used to be. When I was at school I did not think often of those days, but now I seem to be thinking of them always—I feel so lonely sometimes. It is so different with the Selbys. I dare say they never think of me, Miss Madeline."

"Indeed, Ellen, you wrong them. Kitty and Julia often speak of you; and Robert, who, I dare say, you know has returned from Newcastle, and become his father's partner, was asking me very kindly about his old playmate only yesterday. And even Mr. Selby himself remarked the other day, what a sweet, lady-like girl Miss Moore was, and that you always used to be a pet of his." As I spoke, Ellen's face, which before had been somewhat pensive, broke into smiles.

Ellen was a pretty girl, with a slight, flexible figure, gentle, sensitive expression, and massy coils of glossy black hair. Although she [illegible] she did not, however, continue the [illegible] and said, after some minutes' silence: "I have been wishing for a long time we had a new organ and choir in the church: those screeching fiddles, and that poor old John Morris's screeching, are dreadful."

"It would be indeed delightful," I answered—for my ears had suffered martyrdom for some years from causes to which Ellen had alluded—"but I fear there is little hope for us. An organ would be beyond our means, and who would play it, if we had one?"

"Why, you and I, dear Miss Madeline; and perhaps Kitty Selby; she used to play nicely on the piano. And as to the cost, I was speaking to papa about it the other night, and he and I will give fifty pounds as our share; and if you and Mr. Jones could help me to collect as much more, we could get a very nice little organ for a hundred pounds. And then we might teach some of the village children to sing."

"It would be charming, indeed, dear Ellen," I said, "if it could be managed."

"Now don't say *if*, Miss Madeline: it must and shall be managed."

On my way home I met Mr. Moore, and spoke to him of his daughter's suggestion. "Yes," he said, "was it not a capital idea of Ellen's? I am so glad she thought of it instead of any of the Selbys; because in that case I could have had nothing to do with the business. It would have looked as if I had wished to truckle to these people."

It was agreed by the rest of the village society, who were one and all charmed with the idea of the new organ, that I should break the matter to the Selbys. Accordingly, one fine summer evening I bent my steps in the direction of Westwerwick Hall, as it was more commonly called. The golden rays of a summer sunset were streaming on the lawn, and the purple and crimson clouds were mirrored on the still surface of a small sheet of water which bathed the foot of the green slope. The Selbys were all assembled in front of the house, to enjoy the beauty of the summer evening, and welcomed me cordially. The moment seemed auspicious; and as soon as our mutual greetings were over, I entered on the subject of my mission, merely saying, however, with a sort of diplomatic caution, "It had been proposed."

The notion was hailed with delight by all the party. At last Mr. Selby inquired;

"And let it to you, Miss Madeline, we are indebted for this excellent suggestion?"

"No," I answered, intrepidly hit with some little misgiving; "the credit is due to Miss Moore."

"Miss Moore? I am glad it was *Miss* Moore. If it had been her father—. But no; one ought not to allow one's private feelings to interfere with the public good. If a thing is right, it ought to be supported, no matter whence it emanates. Fifty pounds, you say, have already been subscribed; you may put my name down for twenty-five."

I then, as I had been instructed, spoke of forming a choir, saying that Ellen Moore, relieved occasionally by myself, was to play the organ.

"Ellen Moore!" cried the girls, in delight.

"Then we shall see dear Ellen Moore again."

"Pretty Ellen Moore!" said Robert Selby. "What a sweet tempered little thing she used to be!"

"Yes," I said, "and still as sweet tempered as ever. She was asking all about her old playfellows the other day."

"Poor thing!" said their father; "she must lead rather a solitary life. I am sure, if she and my young people choose to be friendly, I have no objection, though her father is an insolent, obstinate madman. I do not confound the innocent with the guilty, Miss Madeline. Ellen is only the more to be pitied."

I went home, charmed with the success of my commission, and not without a hope in my heart, that our new organ might in some way or other be productive of a yet more important harmony than that which was to supersede old Jehu Morris and the fiddles. And now nothing was talked of and thought of at Westwerwick but the new organ. Ellen Moore looked livelier than I had seen her for a long time. It struck me she was pleased and excited by the prospect of renewing her acquaintance with the Selbys. Mr. Moore had given his consent that they should meet, "as the *Selbys* wished it;" Ellen should not have made the advance."

At last the organ arrived, and was put up in the church. I shall not attempt to describe the excitement which prevailed in Westwerwick that day: those only who understand the life of small country places, and who know the immense sensation there produced by the merest trifle, the smallest break in the ordinary monotony, can have any idea of it. It had been for some weeks the chief subject of conversation at every tea-party; we rushed about to each other's houses to consult about every little circumstance regarding it. All our thoughts seemed to bear some reference to the all-absorbing topic. I met the doctor's wife on the day on which it was to leave Newcastle.

"Fine weather this *for the organ!*" she said.

It came to us the next morning. Man, woman and child turned out to see the wagon in which it was conveyed pass down the street; and all the remainder of the day, while it was in the course of erection, you would have thought some high festival was celebrating in the church, from the numbers that thronged merely to gaze at the organ. There was to be a tea-party that night at the parsonage, to talk over the organ, and arrange about the choir.

I had seen Ellen Moore in the morning; I fancied she looked anxious and excited; but as she said nothing, I thought I might have been mistaken. She was to come for me in the evening, that we might go together to the parsonage; and I saw then that she was excited, for there was a bright spot on each cheek, her eyes shone anxiously, and I could feel, as her hand rested on my arm, that it trembled. "Dear Ellen!" I said involuntarily.

"Oh, Madeline!" she cried: "I think of so many things. I wonder how we shall meet. My heart fails."

We are now at the parsonage, and I hurried into the drawing room, for Ellen looked very pale, and I thought delay was only making matters worse. The Selbys were already come. They all rose and advanced a step as we entered the room, then stopped half-doubtingly. At last Julia, who was always the most self-possessed of the three, said in a friendly voice, and holding out her hand: "How do you do, Miss Moore? I"—— then suddenly stopped, seeing how much Ellen was agitated, and how deadly pale she had become.

"Ellen is thinking of past times! Are you not, dear Ellen?" cried Kitty, affectionately. And in a moment the girls were in each other's arms, and all three sobbing together. At last, Kitty was able to say: "But here is another old friend of yours, Ellen, and he has not forgotten you, I know, any more than Julia and I have."

Ellen, now coloring and smiling through her tears, held out her hand to Robert. I saw the young man's eyes sparkle with pleasure as she said: "Robert too!"

"Yes, Ellen, we have never forgotten you. We constantly spoke of you, and tried to hope you had not forgotten us."

Then Ellen sat down between Robert and Kitty, and they talked together of old days and old scenes; and as they spoke, Ellen's winning smile and gentle gaiety returned, and Robert became more and more animated. Robert Selby was a pleasant, manly looking man, with an intelligent, happy face, which mirrored truthfully all his feelings. I could see at a glance that he was charmed with Ellen, and she, too, looked unusually happy in her gentle way. As I had early begun to anticipate, there was not as much said about the organ as the occasion might have seemed to demand. However, it was arranged that we were to meet in the church three times a week to practice. Robert was to lead the choir, for he had a fine voice.

Weeks and months passed on—the church music prospered. Ellen was a first-rate organist; and when she was prevented from officiating, I supplied her place. Nothing could exceed the friendship of Ellen and the Selbys. I sometimes, indeed, suspected that between some members of the party a warmer sentiment than friendship might exist.

I should have rejoiced at this had my heart had no misgivings when I thought of Mr. Moore and Mr. Selby. I was confirmed in my suspicion one day, when coming from church with Ellen, I learned that I had guessed aright. With many tears, the poor girl told me she and Robert loved each other. "But papa—he will never consent! Oh, Miss Madeline, I could almost wish we had never met!"

I endeavored to console her, but my hopes were not great. "And Mr. Selby?" I asked.

"Robert has spoken to his father, and he says if papa gives his consent, he will not withhold his. Robert is to ask papa to-morrow, but I know it will be in vain."

And in effect, as I feared, it was in vain. There was a terrible scene at Sea-view House. Mr. Moore, in a violent passion, had said that he would "rather see his daughter beneath the waves of the German Ocean than the wife of Mr. Selby's son; and he was not going to permit himself to be flattered into a reconciliation now, when it was so palpably for their own interests the Selbys wished it. All intercourse between the families must cease at once and forever."

Ellen, who had kept his temper for some time, could hold out no longer, and he and Mr. Moore parted in mutual anger.

I did not see Ellen till some days after this catastrophe, and then she looked heart-broken. She tried to smile when she saw me, but the effort was too much for her, and she became hysterical. Poor Ellen! my heart was sad for her; she did not complain, but day by day, and week by week, her eyes became dimmer, and her step feebler. Her father, meanwhile, appeared to be in the state of one who was determined to be blind to what he did not wish to see. Nothing could exceed his devotion to his daughter. He seemed to endeavor to anticipate every desire; but that she was wasting away, body and spirit, he *would* not see. Meanwhile, Robert Selby, although forbidden by his father, had made several efforts to open a clandestine correspondence with Ellen. Only once she had replied to him, and then it was through me. "Tell Robert," she said, "I shall never marry him or any one. I am my father's only child, he has always loved me dearly, and I cannot, must not quit him. Married without his consent, I should be even more wretched than I am; it is, therefore, better we should meet no more. I shall never forget him, Miss Madeline, but do not tell him that; he must cease to think of me."

I delivered Ellen's message, and Robert declared vehemently, that to give up Ellen Moore was impossible. He would love her to the end of his life, and as long as life lasted; and if she remained unmarried, he should still hope to win her.

And now winter and spring had passed away, and it was summer again. Again the summer bine of the sky was reflected in the sunny sea; again the gay flowers blossomed bright in Eleu's parterres; but the sweet girl herself drooped like a flower cut off in its bloom from the sunshine and the dew. Often I noticed her father's eye turned anxiously upon her. He, too, looked ill. It was evident that some care preyed upon his spirits. I now determined to speak to him myself upon the cause of Ellen's unhappiness. Accordingly, I chose an opportunity one morning, when the latter had left me together alone. Mr. Moore listened to me in excessive agitation, but without anger. When I had finished he hid his face in his hands and groaned.

"It can not be," he said; "it can not be. Now, at least, it is impossible. I thought it was only a girlish fancy—and so it is, I trust. I will take her away. She shall go to Italy—she used to wish to go there. Change of scene will soon make her forget. Miss Madeline, I tell you it is impossible."

I was on the point of answering, when I was prevented by the return of Ellen, equipped in her walking-dress. She and her father accompanied me to the gate on my way home; they said they were going to walk on the sands.

"Have you time before tide comes up?" I inquired.

"Oh, yes—plenty; it will not be high water for an hour or two."

I did not accompany the Moores on their walk; but as I have often heard the particulars of it related, I know what passed almost as well as if I had been present. After having descended the rocky by the zig-zag path, they had walked some distance very slowly along the beach, when Ellen was seized with sudden faintness. For some time her father watched anxiously over her, hoping it might go off; but instead of doing so, it seemed to increase. Nearly an hour she remained in this state, her father not daring to leave her to seek assistance. It was while still bending over the drooping girl, he suddenly felt his feet wet, and, turning hastily around, he found he was standing in a pool newly formed by the advancing wave of the flowing tide. The full horror of his situation now broke upon him. Clasping his half-dead daughter in his arms, he staggered with her in the direction of the zig-zag path; but it was a spring tide, and the dashing waves were hurrying forward so rapidly that he could not have reached it in time to save himself, even had he been alone. He might, perhaps, have made; had he been unencumbered, a desperate effort to climb up the high, frowning cliffs; but with Ellen, this was out of the question; all he could do was to drag her upon a rock, and wait there in the forlorn hope that ere the tide reached them, some one might descry them from above the heights—a road, however, which was little frequented.

A bitterness greater than that of death now took possession of the soul of Mr. Moore. The raging waves, the insurmountable cliff—his daughter, his adored Ellen, so soon to be lying cold beneath those bright, pitiless waters! Then came almost maddening on his memory the speech he had made to Robert Selby: "Rather would I see her beneath the waves of the sea, than the wife of Mr. Selby's son!" This, then, was retribution! so, in that awful moment, it appeared to the wretched man. A whole existence of agony seemed to be compressed in these few moments; all things appeared to him in a new light—his conduct, his motives—it was terrible to see what they had really been, now that it was too late!

At last, above, or rather through, the hollow roar of the sea, he fancied he heard the cheerful sound of a human voice. He called loudly with the energy of despair. Yes, there were certainly figures on the top of the cliff; then they seemed to disappear. His bewildered brain must have been playing him some trick. His heart sickened with despair. But no, one figure only had disappeared; and the other—yes the other was now actually descending the rock with the skill of an experienced orageman. In a few minutes Mr. Moore stood face to face with his mortal enemy; but he forgot it now. "Save Ellen!" he cried.

"My servant has gone to the village for ropes and ladders, and other assistance; he will be back immediately. You are saved!"

And now they were all at Sea-view House. Ellen was lying on a sofa, half insensible; her father and the doctor were bending over her; Mr. Selby and I stood watching at the foot of the couch.

"Only a temporary attack," said the doctor, "occasioned by a great debility and mental distress—no disease."

Her father lifted his eyes in heartfelt gratitude; as they fell they met those of Mr. Selby. "You have saved her life," cried Mr. Moore, "and mine. You have returned good for evil. Can you forgive all the unchristian bitterness of my heart against you?"

"Let us forgive our sins against each other," answered Mr. Selby. "Next to our sin against God, our greatest sin has been against *her*"—and the enemies clasped hands.

At this moment Ellen looked towards them; an unspeakable smile lighted up her sweet, pale face.

It is a glorious August morning—the sun is shining in a cloudless sky; the sea is sparkling like a sapphire strewed with diamonds; the bells of Westerwick church are ringing a merry peal; all the village are at church, for there is a wedding to-day at Westerwick. I play the organ, for Ellen Moore is differently engaged. She is the bride, and Robert Selby the bridegroom. We have good music in the church now, and the most perfect harmony in Westerwick.

"Who would have thought," said the clergyman's sister, as we gossipped that night over our tea, "that all this joy would have come out of our new organ!"

BEAUTIFUL THOUGHTS.—God has sent his angels into the world, whose office it is to refresh the sorrows of the poor, and to lighten the eyes of the disconsolate. And what greater pleasure can we have than that we should bring joy to our brother; that the tongue should be tuned with heavenly accents, and make the weary soul listen for light and ease; and when he perceives that there is such a thing in the world, and in the order of things, as comfort and joy, to begin to break out of his prison of sorrows at the door of sighs and tears, and slowly begin to melt into showers and refreshments—this is glory to thy voice, and enjoyments fit for the brightest angel. So I have seen the sun kiss the frozen earth, which was bound up in the image of death, and the colder breath of the north, and the waters break from their enclosure and melt with joy, and run in useful channels; and the flies do rise from little graves in the walls, and dance a little while in the air, to tell that joy was within, and that the great mother of creatures will open her stock of new refreshments, become useful to mankind, and sing praises to her Redeemer. So is the heart of a sorrowful man, when under the discourse of wise comfort he breaks from the despair of the grave, and the fetters and chains of sorrow; he blesses God, and blesses thee, and he feels life returning.

Horn Tooke being asked by George III. if he played at cards, replied, "I cannot tell a king from a knave."

SHOWING THE DEAD.—There is a curious custom at Havana of laying out bodies in state during the night before burial. They are placed close to the open window, fronting the street, on a couch raised four or five feet from the ground. The corpse is enrrounded by high wax tapers, and the whole room illuminated. Frequently, when returning from a *furtutlia* or ball, I have been startled by seeing the fixed and rigid features of some old gentleman or lady, dressed in their best attire, and apparently reclining before the window. It used to appear an unnecessary mockery of death, dressing out a corpse and in a new suit of clothes, with tight patent leather boots, and white neckcloth. I remember one night in particular, I was returning home through one of the by-streets, when seeing the lower windows of a house illuminated and concluding there was a body lying in state, I went towards it. There, close to the window, so close that I could have touched it through the bars, lay the body of a young girl about fifteen years of age. She was dressed as if for a ball, with flowers in her hair, and white satin shoes on her feet, her hands crossed on her breast, her eyes closed, and her mouth slightly opened; and altogether her face and expression was one of the most beautiful I have ever seen. [Sullivan's Rambles.

RIOT IN CHARLESTOWN MASS.—*Catholic Church Attacked—Mob Dispersed by the Militia, etc.*—We find the following in a telegraphic dispatch to the New York papers of the 3d inst. The discussion about the girl alluded to has been for some time carried on; some of the papers asserting that the girl was with her friends, and others that she was not:

Boston, March 2.—Some weeks since, an Irish girl, about seventeen years old, named Honora Coobran, educated in the Catholic faith, but recently converted to Protestantism, mysteriously disappeared from her home in Charlestown. Her disappearance caused much anxiety to her Protestant friends, and her guardian, a wealthy and respectable merchant, has spared no efforts to learn her whereabouts. The community became excited on the subject, and handbills, calling a meeting of citizens "opposed to religious oppression and imprisonment for opinion's sake," were posted about the streets.

The Irish Catholics became excited; and, to prevent riot, the authorities of Charlestown ordered the military and fire departments of the city to be in readiness—one hundred special policemen were also enrolled. Four military companies of Boston were now under arms at their armories, by request of the Mayor of Charlestown. The mob, numbering about five thousand, gathered in the vicinity of the Catholic church, in Richmond street, and began to break down lamp-posts, fences, etc., and commenced the demolition of a small wooden building close to the church. Mayor Frothingham, finding all his efforts to disperse the mob unavailing, then read the riot act, to which no attention was paid. Orders were then sent to the Charlestown Artillery and City Guard, (who were in readiness at their armories,) who promptly appeared at the scene of the riot with their muskets loaded with shell cartridges. The mob gave way to the right and left as the military advanced, and very suddenly dispersed. At a quarter past nine the affair was over, and Richmond street nearly deserted.

At half-past 9 o'clock the bell on Rev. Mr. Ellis's church, on Main street, sounded a fire alarm, and a number of officers immediately repaired thither, when they found a crowd of some three hundred collected about the church, and ascertained some one had broken into the building and rung the bell. The individual was detected in the act of leaving the church, and was arrested by a officer, who was immediately knocked down and the fellow escaped. Additional officers coming, three persons were arrested, and the crowd gradually dispersed, until at half-past 10 o'clock all was comparatively quiet; but few people except those on duty being in the streets.

On the 3d instant, the excitement at Charlestown was on the decrease, awaiting the production of the girl. It is said, on the best authority, that, on the 28th, the priest gave the Catholics orders to stay at home on Wednesday night, and offer no resistance to the destruction of the church by the mob, as it was their intention soon to tear it down, to make room for the erection of a large cathedral, and it was better to have it torn down, and recover damages, than sell it or move it away.

WITCHCRAFT IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The Chambersburg (Pa.) Whig relates a singular instance of superstition, which proves that the belief in witchcraft is not yet done away with. It appears that recently a female member of a denomination called the Christian Church, in Fulton county, Pa., was taken sick, and finally imagined she was bewitched by a sister of the church. A meeting of the session was called in due season, at which the minister presided, and the charge of witchcraft was formally preferred against the lady. Being a new case, and, we presume, not provided for in the discipline, the session was puzzled as to the proper manner to proceed in the case. At length it was proposed that she should be asked to step over a broom-stick, as it had been said that a witch could not do so; but the accused got over it without apparent difficulty. After a consultation it was then agreed that she should be tried in a pair of weigh-scales with a bible to balance her, and if she was a witch the bible would be too heavy for her. Accordingly she was taken to a mill, and the experiment tried, but she proved too heavy for the bible. It was then intimated that probably her cloth ing prevented a fair test, and half a bushel of corn was put on the scales with the bible, to balance the clothing but still the lady was too heavy, and the charge was formally dismissed.

Mr. Gibson, the American gentleman who, in his yacht, the Flirt, it will be remembered, was arrested by the Dutch authorities at Pelambang, Java, on a charge of high treason, in exciting the Rajah of Djambi to war war with the Dutch, and imprisoned at Batavia twelve months, still remains incarcerated. The Court of Justice has on three several occasions pronounced an acquittal, and ordered the schooner to be delivered up to Mr. Gibson, but the Procureur-General, on various pretexts, contrives to keep the accused in jail, without any further trial. Mr. Gibson is about to make another attempt to secure his liberty.

We learn from the St. Augustin (Fla.) Ancient City, that the Very Rev. Felix Varela, a distinguished prelate of the Catholic Church, died in that city on the 25th ult.

A railway is to girdle Paris which will cost nine million francs.

The Bank of England employs 800 clerks, and the salaries rise from £50 to £2000 a year.

The Quarterly Review says that a man is 45 pounds of carbon and nitrogen, mixed up in fire and a half pails of water.

The London Punch says that the best way to crush a question is to appoint a parliamentary committee to *sit upon it*.

The celebrated Rabelais is said to have made the following will: "I owe much, I possess nothing. I give the rest to the poor."

The Louisville Courier states that the cholera has appeared among the hogs in several parts of Kentucky, and that one firm lost six hundred in ten days.

An Eastern paper says that the labor of removing so ponderous a column as Cleopatra's Needle to Old England will be the most costly needlework ever heard of.

The horse "warranted to stand without tying," which a man bought at auction the other day, is offered for sale by the purchaser, with the guarantee that "he will not move without whipping."

"I don't believe it is any use to vaccinate for small pox," said a backwoods Kentuckian, "for I had a child vaccinated, and he fell out of a window and was killed in less than a week after."

An Irish musician, who now and then indulged in a glass too much, was accosted by a gentleman with "Pat, what makes your face so red?" "Please yer honor, I always blush when I speak to a gintleman."

A biography of Robespierre, which appeared in an Irish paper, concludes in the following ludicrous manner: "This extraordinary man left no children behind him but his brother, who was killed at the same time."

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A RAILROAD FEET DEEP!—The St. Louis Intelligencer publishes a letter from an overland emigrant to California, which gives a fearful account of a tremendous snow storm in the mountains near Carson Valley. On what is called the Second Summit, the writer says he might have touched the tops of pine trees, and was confident they were one hundred *feet in height*. This is an item that might have a bearing upon the question of a railroad to the Pacific through the South Pass. Rails buried in snow a hundred feet deep, would stand little chance of removal by any scraper yet invented.

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[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

THE CALL OF ELISHA.

How wonderful the power of imagination! can carry us far into the future, and draw fancy's canvass scenes yet to come. It transport us into the dim misty regions the past, and dress up the events that ried ages ago in the robes of the present.

To-day my fancy has carried me back cen- s, and over thousands of miles. In my I am in the land of Israel—that land ved than classic fame—a land abounding idents before whose interest the adven- of Ulysses must sink into insignificance, all the fabled deeds of Hercules seem as nursery tales that delighted our early

in the fields of Shaphat—fields rich the bounties of our fruitful mother earth. green corn waves and dances in the rich ght, and the cool breezes fan the brow the scantide wanderer. It is nearly noon the sky is gorgeous, as only eastern skies To the West lie dark mountains that as if they are immovably penciled the clear sky by the hand of a paih- To the South is an extensive plain, cov- with green grass, on which the calm, ented looking cattle are grazing. Far the North is the still dark forest. In East is a neat village. Along the side of field to the South runs a clear pebbly k, which sweetly murmurs as it flows. hum of bees is in my ear; and the tur- moaning scog is heard in the dim old st. Oh! a scene of plenty, contentment beauty, is before my spirit's eyes.

In the field there are men plowing, and ing to the patient oxen, that ever and reach out their yoked necks and partake the green corn. Shaphat is a man of wealth. are twelve yoke of oxen in that field: of which is directed by Elisha's hand, ugh his father is wealthy. The *age* has progressed so far as to make it seem de- cable to merit or honor for the son of a man to make himself *useful*. He is one nature's nobleman." Out in his father's le he has inhaled the pure breath of the al refrigorator—Nature. His form is erect; muscles firm and strong. The blood ows healthfully and strong through his ; his large hazel eye beams with calm ant and intelligence. He stops at the of the furrow, throws back the "cover- from his brow," pushes back the locks of ren hair, and leans on the handle of his . Perhaps he is thinking of the condi- of his beloved land—degraded, sunken idolatry—neglecting the pure worship, and er the rule of an evil King. Sadness ds over his countenance. He looks over father's fair fields, sees the waving corn, rs the plow-man's whistle, and far off sees flocks and herds, and in the edge of the ge his father's spacious home. All this feels is *mine*. "The lines are fallen to in pleasant places, I have a goodly heri- ge." Yet, O, my beloved land, to raise e from degradation, I would resign all ose pleasant things!

His soul speaks freely within him, and he ls that the *real* does not lie in this world, which our stay is, at best, but three ee years and ten. Oh! that I could be instrument of causing my countrymen to ow the *true good!* But, alas! alas! they e sunken so low that it seems like hoping inst hope, to believe that they will ever e from the dust, and assert the true birth- ht of man's freedom from sin, and the rship of the true of God—the source of ght, and the great Elevator of the human e!

As he thus ponders, Elisha is so absorbed that he does not see that there is a man proaching him. To my vision this man ems Michael, or Gabriel, clad in the vest- nts of human nature. He looks to me bout the common stature of man. Sandals on his feet; his flowing robes are girt out his body with a girdle. His long sil- beard hangs down on his breast, and his es are black, and speak the spirit-language plainly that they seem scarcely to veil the ul. This is Elijah, God's prophet; he who been fed by the ravens, at God's word, nd for whom angels have built a fire of coals, and condescended to minister to his ants—so that when the disconsolate prophet ks around he finds meat ready broiled on fire of coals. This is he who bemoaned idolatry of Israel, and thought that he alone was left to worship the true God. He ses the brook, passes by Elisha, and rows his mantle over his shoulders. How Elisha starts from his listless posture, and ks around as if just awakened from slum- r! Far off before him he sees the form of ijah, wending his way toward the moun- ns. "And he left his oxen, and ran after ijah and said, Let me, I pray thee, kiss my ther and my mother, and *then* I will follow ee."

What a lovely character is here presented our mind! When Elisha feels this mantle round his shoulders, it thrills him like an ctric shock. It seems to wrap him *in* to d's work, and *out* from every self-seeking and worldly motive. It is to him a covenant ween his spiritual nature and his God, t earth's honors and wealth shall hence- rth be nothing to him." But dutiful son he is, he can not neglect the claims of his ther and mother. "Let me kiss my father d my mother." So he goes home, gives a at feast, and takes a formal leave of secu- r life, and consistly ministers to Elijah ring his sojourn on earth.

My dream is ended. The skies of Syria are no longer over me; I am at home, in our wn Louisiana. Elisha has long, long ages ago joined his Master in Heaven. Does he regret *now* that he left an earthly father, ind and rich though he was, in order that he might minister to God's prophet, and be- come instructed in God's will? Was not the promise made by God verified in his case? Did he not find friends, honor and love, *with persecution?* Was he not favored to see the chariot of God, when it was sent down for Elijah? Who can think of Elijah and Elisha going about doing good, instructing the ignorant, and raising the dead to life, without feeling his heart swell with emotions too big for utterance!

I dream again. And I think of Elisha in Heaven, near by the chrystal river, under the Tree of Life. His father and mother have joined him; with hands clasped they sit and talk of earth. His mother looks toward the Throne and says: "My son, Elisha, it is cause of joy to me always, that I did not by word, or look, strive to hinder you when you were called to the office of a prophet. It was by the help of Jehovah Jesus that I resisted the maternal instinct to throw my arms around your neck and say, O! my son, leave us not, we will be lonely without thee: leave us not! Thanks to the great Giver of strength, I gave thee up to His work. Thou did'st *good* on earth a few years, and now we have been united ages in perfect bliss—our minds and hearts expanding with knowledge and love. But, my son, as I minister on earth, I see young men called to work for God, yet they will not go, though they are promised a high commission—that of showing forth the love of the great Father in sending the Son to die for man—a commission to explain God's bright dispensation which is so superior to what ours was. And mothers listen to the voice of nature, and hold back their sons from God's work. Elisha, when we visit earth, if the great Father permit, let us visit Louisiana and Mississippi, and as we hover around the paths of the young men of the Church, let us whisper words of courage into their hearts. Let us whisper in their ears, Earth with all its pleasures will soon pass away: life is uncertain; God's heritage lies waste for want of cultivators; souls are blind and ignorant for want of instructors. Up! throw off your sloth and self-seeking; wrap the mantle of Elijah around you; shut your ears to the song of the syren—Ease; drive down to its native hell the devil—Ambition; follow the call of *duty*. And you, my son, can whisper emphatically that he who gives up all for God, shall have paid back a *thousand fold*, in the peace and joy that arise in the heart from the knowelge of the approbation of the great Source of Love, Knowledge and Light!

Louisiana. MARY.

[From Harper's Magazine.]

THE LATEST RUSE OF MODERN INFIDELITY.

This is the most significant name we can give to a movement which, for tactical skill in its manngers, and timely adaptedness to some of the superficialities of our age, bids fair to be one of the most mischievous that ever originated in the camp of unbelief. To every well-balanced and well-informed mind its bare exposure is its refutation; and yet with many its very impudence is its strength, while its bold assumption of victory is the very thing which gives it an apparent triumph, and sometimes a real success. It can no longer be called the latest *form* of infidelity, as it was not long since styled by a learned theologian, himself of the most liberal school of Christianity; for since that day it has ceased to have form altogether. It has retired even beyond the region of negations. It presents no more any thing tangible, any thing that can be reduced to logical statement or definition. It would have astonished the old infidels of the eighteenth century. Hume, and Voltaire, and Paine, would not have known what to make of it: though, doubtless, a kindred instinct would have suffered them to entertain no doubt of its spirit. It has no dogmas, no first or last truths, no premises, no conclusions. But it has abundance of names as shadowy as itself. It calls itself "the new phase of faith"—it is the "breadth and scope of modern thought"—it is the "religion of the intuitions" as distinguished from the dogmas of the "logical understanding"—it is the "old creed," if any would prefer to call it so, but "lifted into higher forms of thought"—it is the "spirit in distinction from the letter"—it is the new translation of the gospel from the "historical" into the "ideal"—it is Christianity come of age, and having outgrown those mythical and miraculous swathing bands that were indispensable to its Jewish infancy—it is the eclectic synthesis of all creeds, the "harmony of all opposite polarities," etc.

For the general mind, however, the chief weapon is the *ad captandum* assumption that there is something in the modern skepticism far more profound than any thing the world has ever seen, or known or thought before. It is a new and terrible enemy coming up from the "vasty deep" of the future, and already occupying, to some extent, the field of the present. An antagonist as strange as the beast of the prophet's vision, and "speaking great things," is entering the lists, and "Biblical Christianity" is warned, in all friendship, that she must furnish herself with new armor, and cast about for new defences, since now the old will avail her naught.

But who is this "Black Knight," if we may borrow another metaphor, so proudly entering the field with visor closed, and lance in rest, and bearing these "names of mystery" upon his shield? Is it the Old Infidelity?

New-horsed, new-helmed, new-falchioned for the fight?

Oh, no, infidelity, once so called, is vulgar, ribald, coarse, and blasphemous. It had its narrow dogmas as well as the narrow creeds which it assailed. It was unphilosophical—unspiritual. It had no subjective "insight." It was all "outward, like the Christianity it rejected. It belonged to the soulless and faith-lacking eighteenth century. That "old infidelity" is dead and gone, like giants Pope and Pagan. It was a poor, caviling, word-disputing unbelief, as ignoble as the common faith itself.

But what then is this new faith, or this new-be-believing skepticism that so transcends all creeds, all forms, all dogmas, all miracles, all historical facts, all objective statement, all outward literality? Define to us its lineaments—give us, at least, its position in the field. How unreasonable the request they would reply. The very making of such a demand betrays the inveterate influence of the old dogmas. It is the low appeal to the mere "logical understanding." Who can give the infinite in the forms of the finite? Who would attempt to confine within any dogmatic inclosure the limitless intuitions of the "spiritual insight?"

It would be churchly, too, and use a churchly language. Coleridge has made the thing respectable, and some of the latest vagaries of Germanism seem settling in the same direction. Its cloud-built *Nephelokokkygia*—if we may resort to that Aristophanic mint so rich in names for all similar idealisms—it would style the "Church of the Future," the "Church of the Humanity," the "Church of the New Development." With gracious condescension it admits that the Church is an "immense reality." It "accepts the Church," it tells us; it "adopts the Church;" it most benignly takes under its care a word and an idea which has been so wretchedly misunderstood by almost all in every age who have borne the Christian name.

It would adopt, too, with equal graciousness, the most sacred language of the Scriptures, and employ it with as much familiarity as though it had been its first-formed, first-lisped vernacular tongue. It has its baptism, its regeneration, its incarnation, its redemption, its "*at-one-ment*," and even its "justification by faith." A late and much-lauded writer of the school "accepts" this doctrine, too. It was thought to have something about it so peculiarly uncompromising as to render impossible all attempts to find an easy and harmonious place for it in the new gospel. But he gives us to understand that all that need be done, is to pull off the deforming disguises in which the ignorance of Paul wrapped the dogma, and it stands forth at the very summit of philosophy. It is the faith by which the individual "comes into unity with the universe." This is a meaning, to be sure, of which apostles never dreamed. It is as much beyond the reach of any of the usual laws of interpretation, whether employed by the learned or the unlearned, as the Jewish Cabala, or Swedenborg's Dictionary of Correspondences. But, then, this only adds to its value; it makes it so much more transcendental an affair than that vulgar dogma which has so long usurped the name.

Here, then, is the secret of success. It is the continual assumption of this unknown approaching power, ever threatening, yet never really grappling with the antagonist it professes to despise. It is the continual putting forth that there is something in this age of ours, its opinions, its science, its peculiar position, far more formidable than any thing the Church or Christianity has ever before encountered. This has has a most powerful effect on certain minds. Its constant reiteration gives it the appearance of something no longer to be called in question. The immense pains that are taken to spread it, in every form, on the wings of our most widely-circulated periodical literature, are producing an impression which is due neither to its argument, nor to its originality. Especially is this the case with the young. They certainly would not be behind the age; and when they are met by this artifice in so many of its *ad captandum* forms—when they can hardly take up a newspaper of a certain class, or a book of the more popular literature, or read the report of a lecture, without having forced upon them some remark on "obsolete opinions," or a "fossil faith," or "minds in the rear of the modern intelligence," or some eulogy on this "breadth and scope of modern thought"—when, go where they will, there is this incessant and systematic puffing by which the men of the school are keeping one another before the public, and especially when they find some of the professed friends of older truth apparently awed by these impudent assumptions, and disposed to talk of concessions and modifications, and thereby adopt the same style, and even give currency to the same detestable cant—in such circumstances, we say, it is no wonder that the current of the young thought of the age should take a direction which must terminate in a wreck of all true faith in any Biblical or objective revelation.

Another part of the same consists in that affected longing to believe, which is so taking with our young sentimentalists—the representation, they would call it, of a spirit, a noble spirit, "yearning" for faith, yet distressed by those cruel "old dogmas," which its "higher intelligence" can not "accept." There is the struggle of the "transition period," the elevating, though painful, skepticism that vulgar believers can not feel, and which is at the same time the grief and the glory of its possessors. Oh, could we but believe, say some of them,—could we but rest in that simple faith in which our fathers trusted, and which is the consolation of *common* souls! But alas! alas! our "higher intelligence" is our severe misfortune! The food that once gave nourishment to an Augustine, an Anselm, a Baxter, a Butler, an Edwards, and a Wesley, fails to satisfy the "higher longings" of our famishing spirits! All this has a mighty charm for many souls. It presents a man, especially a young man, in such a very interesting position. It combines so many elements of egotistical vanity, of pseudo-spiritualism, of a false, inflating humility, as far as possible from that repentance which "brings down every high thought, and every vain imagination, in subjection to the cross." No wonder it takes with the young, or when adroitly managed, has a success which the soundest reasoning often fails to command.

Especially is this ruse played off with most appearance of triumph, when an opportunity is presented in a notice or review of some work on the evidences of Christianity. The whole of this department is sometimes ignored with one sweep of the pen. We have nothing more to do with such books. The treatises of Paley, and Lardner, and Chalmers, were very well in their day. They were quite respectable productions, well adapted, perhaps, to meet the objections of the vulgar infidels of the eighteenth century; but similar treatises now do not, and can not, as a matter of course, at all come up to the "new phase of faith," neither are they at all calculated to meet that new and terrible phase of infidelity, whose coming on is betokened by so many signs and forecast shadows of the remarkable age in which we live. 'No, no; the old line of defence is no longer tenable.' The day is past for any longer maintaining the dogma of special Biblical Revelation. "We say it in sorrow," exclaims a writer in the July number of the Westminster Review, "the received theory of the divine origin of Christianity can no more be *restored*." Let the reader mark the word we have italicised. It contains a dispensation of all argument, and for the shallow admirer of the school, this contemptible trick of rhetoric often stands in the place of all logical proof. "We had *hoped*," continues this sorrowing apologist, "that our modern defender was about to take up the problem of Christianity with a real appreciation of its altered conditions." But, alas,—we paraphrase instead of quoting farther—it is the old story, to which this enlightened age, with all its immense discoveries in science and philology, can never listen. It is the old argument about miracles and the supernatural. But miracles, or rather the mythical legends so called, were for the infancy of faith. Historical facts, too, if facts they were, were merely its swathing bands. Both must be cast off if we would walk forth into that spiritual freedom which makes the *actual* of no value in comparison with the *ideal*; or they must be translated into that higher form of belief which recognizes the divine in nature and humanity alone.

And so on through reviews, essays, lectures, novels, poetry, newspapers, paragraphs, in every form through which the most intolerable sameness of ideas can be combined with the greatest variety of expression. It is the same everlasting round of vaunting assertion with the most sparing amount of proof, the same assumption of a learning which can all be traced to the latest German Encyclopedia or Conversations-Lexicon, the same ill-concealed hatred of the Old Christianity, or what they call a "book revelation," the same insinuations that it has fallen behind the intelligence of the age, and that every man who regards his intellectual credit, must disguise his reception of such a creed by the most essential and important modifications.

All this, we repeat, is very taking; but there have been times—to their disparagement shall we say it, or to their credit?—when its effect would have been just nothing at all. There have been ages which, although far behind us in objective science, would have at least held those who wrote for them to the necessity of having distinct ideas expressed in clear language, fortified by coherent, logical, and probable proof. There have been ages, unscientific, yet of intellectual honesty—prone to believe in the marvelous, yet intolerant of nonsense—ages in which the writers of the transcendental phase of faith would have obtained no hearing from any class, because there was not enough of false learning in the masses to make them pleased with what they did not understand, and yet enough of true learning and logical training in the better educated to enable them to have discovered at once the inanity of its pretensions. The Schoolmen would have dispersed it with one chapter of analysis and definition; the Reformers would have laughed it to scorn for its utter want of all logical as well as moral power; the contemned eighteenth century would have annihilated it with one blow from the hammer of its plain, common sense, "logical understanding." Could such a scene be realized, it would indeed be glorious sport to see how the giants, Horsley, or Warburton, or Butler, would have dealt with this kind of thing. Could we fancy, for example, the immortal author of the Analogy engaged with some of the discourses of Mr. Parker, or Mr. Francis Newman, or with some of the effusions of the numerous newspaper correspondents, and imitators of the Westminster reviewers in our own country, with what astonishment would he at first eye his strange antagonist! How puzzled would be this well-trained, truthful intellect, so superior to all the petty arts of style and tricks of mannerism—how puzzled would be he in determining the best way of taking hold of what seemed to present no tangible mode of logical assault, or whether it was really worth the putting forth an effort for its refutation. But how long, think you, would the conflict be, when one disciplined to rigid thinking, like Butler, or Usher, or our own Edwards, should once get his tight grasp on such an antagonist; and after crushing out his "ideals," his "intuitions," his "new phases of faith," all the meaning that could possibly be obtained from them, should lay himself out in earnest to refute whatever residuum of argument they might seem to possess!

[To be Concluded.]

The Most Important Thought.

While Daniel Webster was one occasion with a party of friends a gentleman said to him, "I want you to tell me what was the most important thought that ever occupied your mind." Mr. Webster, slowly passing his hand over his forehead, replied: "The most important thought that ever occupied my mind, was that of my individual responsibility to God!" and then, for twenty minutes, spoke in advocacy of this sublime thought; after which he retired to his room.

Peace is the evening star of the soul, as Virtue is its sun; and the two are never far apart.

EMINENT PERSONS ABROAD.

JABEZ BUNTING—DR. PUSEY, ETC.

I had a letter of introduction to Dr. Bunting, and called at his house when I was in London, but did not succeed in finding him at home. It was therefore gratifying to me to learn, on my arrival at Oxford, the day before Good Friday, that he was engaged to preach there the next day; and I resolved at once to hear him if it were possible. I accordingly went to the chapel where he was to preach, at the appointed hour, with Mr. Collingwood, printer to the University, an excellent and most gentlemanly man, at whose house I had previously engaged to stay during my visit at Oxford. As we entered the chapel I found a very plain, broad shouldered, rather coarse looking man, reading the Episcopal service; and he read it with an air of such indifference, that I was impatient for the end of it, especially as I thought he was equally so. I took for granted that it was some Methodist brother, of low degree, whom Dr. Bunting had brought in to assist him in the service; and as I had gone to hear Dr. Bunting, it was a disappointment to me to hear any body else.

The Church service being disposed of in due time, this same indifferent reader proceeded to administer baptism to several children, among whom was one of the resident minister's children; and he introduced the service with some remarks that led me to doubt whether it was not the veritable Jabez Bunting to whom I was listening. He began by saying that that was not the time or the place to go into a particular vindication of the doctrine of infant baptism; that he must be allowed now to take this for granted; that those who differed, differed conscientiously, and had the same right to their views as he had to his. He then read the rubric of the English Church on this subject, and pronounced it excellent, especially as requiring that the ordinance should be administered publicly, and called the opposite mode "a kind of smuggling." He proceeded to speak of baptism at some length, first as an ordinance of instruction, and secondly as an ordinance of covenant, and concluded by apologizing to his brother for having said things which he must be supposed so well to know, and so fully to appreciate. The address was of considerable length, and before it was half finished, I did not need any body to inform me that I was listening to the first Methodist preacher in England.

The baptism being over Dr. Bunting ascended the pulpit, and announced as his text that rich and precious passage, "He that spared not His own Son," etc. The discourse was simple in its plan, full of strong evangelical thought, very felicitously and logically presented, and in some parts was even sublimely pathetic and eloquent. The whole service, so far as I witnessed it, was conducted with perfect decorum; but after Mr. Collingwood and myself had retired into the vestry, I was told that there was a prayer offered, during which there were two hundred audible amens, the minister of the place taking the lead. When the service was over Dr. Bunting came into the vestry; and when I was introduced to him, he very kindly expressed his regret at not being at home when I called at his house in London, and said he had directed his son to ascertain at Hackney where I staid that he might call upon me. Though he has the reputation, I believe, of being somewhat of an ecclesiastical dictator, I found him exceedingly pleasant and free in conversation, and no more inclined to take airs than the humblest man I ever met. As he knew that I expected to be at Shrewsbury in the course of the next week, and as he expected to be there also, he expressed a wish that we might meet, and accordingly, he actually did me the favor to call upon me at Shrewsbury, on Sunday evening, after having performed the usual services of the day. If I had been called upon to pronounce judgment upon him in the market-place, without hearing him speak, I should have said that he was a red-faced, well-fed, coarse-grained Englishman; but if my opinion concerning him had been asked after hearing him preach, and seeing him in private, I should have said that while he was not at all lacking in courtesy and kindness, he was one of the most vigorous thinkers and eloquent preachers whom I have ever met.

Sometime in the course of the day I called at Dr. Pusey's door, having a letter of introduction to him from Professor Tholuck; but he sent me word by the servant that he could not consistently see company on account of its being Good Friday, but would be happy to see me the next day. I then called upon Dr. McBride, a professor in one of the colleges, and the author of a learned work, called the "Datesseron;" to whom also I had an introductory letter. He had no scruples about receiving me; and I found him an exceedingly agreeable, whole souled, and intelligent man. When he ascertained that my visit at Oxford was limited to a day or two, he said that I ought to be making the best of my time, and immediately put on his gown and walked with me to show me the most curious and venerable of the colleges. I found that he had no sympathy with the extreme party of which Dr. Pusey was then coming out as a leader, though he thought Dr. Hampden had gone too far in his Bampton Lectures, which had appeared a short before, and were the topic in almost every circle into which I was thrown. Dr. McBride spoke, as Dr. Gregory had done before him, with great respect and and affection of Bishop Mellvaine, and said that he knew no man who possessed qualities to grace the Episcopate more than he.

I went the next day, notwithstanding it was the Saturday after Good Friday, to call upon Dr. Pusey. He seemed to me to be not much more than forty years old. He was small every way; being both very short and very lean; was exceedingly grave in his manner, and much disposed to serious conversation. As he knew I had just come from Germany, he had many inquiries to make in respect to the result of my observations on the religious state of thing there, though I quickly found that he knew much more about it than I did. If I had been obliged to make up my mind, concerning him, merely from his appearance in that interview, which lasted not more than half an hour, I should have been at loss whether he was some great revival man, like Nettleton, in one of his most devout moods, or whether he was wearing the mantle of some monk, and walking in the light of the dark ages. He was, however, civil, and invited me to dine with him; and when I told him I must leave at two o'clock, he proposed to anticipate the usual dinner hour for my accommodation. This was several years before he reached the point of his greatest notoriety; but the leaven was then at work, and I doubt whether anything has occurred since, that was not prophesied of at that time by some who had the best opportunity of estimating his religious tendency. [Presbyterian.

SAYINGS FOR CLERGYMEN.

Flights of Rhetoric.

I have not found that God hath made much use of labored periods, rhetorical flowers, and elegancies to improve the power of religion in the world; yea, I have observed how Providence hath sometimes rebuked good men when they have too much affected these pedantic foleries in withdrawing from them his usual aids, and exposing them to shame. [Flavel.

So far as I ever observed God's dealings with my soul, the flights of preachers sometimes entertained me; but it was Scripture expressions which did penetrate my heart, and that in a way peculiar to themselves. [J. Brown, of Haddington.

John did not preach so much to please as to profit. He chose rather to discover men's sins, than to show his own eloquence. That is the best looking glass, not which is most gilded, but which shows the truest face. [Thomas Watson.

Preaching experimentally is the life and soul of preaching. Men love sermons that come to their business and bosoms. [Job Orton.

Which things also we speak, not in the words which man's wisdom teacheth, but which the Holy Ghost teacheth. And I, brethren, when I came to you, came not with excellency of speech, or of wisdom, declaring unto you the testimony of God. [Paul.

Not Doing any Good.

You say you do no good by preaching. This is talking weakly: I had almost used a harder word. Should you not be chided for it? [Orton.

"Why do you leave off preaching?" said Latimer to one. "Because I do no good," was the reply. "That, brother," said the Bishop, "is a naughty, very naughty reason."

My word shall not return unto me void, saith the Lord, but it shall accomplish that which I please, and it shall prosper in the thing whereto I sent it.

It may be demanded what must be done when the labors of our calling are in vain?

Answer: We must follow the command and calling of God, whether we have good success or no, and whatever comes of it. Though Paul feared his labor was in vain, yet still he labored. Thus to do whatever follows is true wisdom and the fear of God. [William Perkins.

We are unto God a sweet savor of Christ, in them that are saved, and in them that perish. [Paul.

While I oversee the Church, Christ oversees me. [Polycarp.

Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life. [Jesus Christ.

I would rather serve Christ for nothing, than gain all the kingdom of the world as the fruit of any sin, idleness not excepted. [Anonymous.

If the iron be blunt, then must he be put to the more strength. [Solomon.

A quiet application to those duties which are immediately necessary, though neither easy nor honorable, is of much more value than a long train of activity and zeal, in a sphere of action sweetened by applause. [Old Author.

If one wont, another will. [Matthew Henry.

Aged Ministers.

Like Samson in his old age, I continually forget that I am not what I once was. But when I take hold of the strength of God, I wonder at results. [Anonymous.

O Lord! help an old man. [Thomas.

If I can set an example of cheerfulness and submission, under the infirmities of old age said one, it may be more useful than my best sermons.

Many hours, and some whole days, I am quite laid aside as useless, and often in great pain and weakness. But, having obtained help of God, I continue to this day; and, blessed be his name, have some intervals of ease and cheerfulness, which I hope are employed to some valuable purposes. I read my good old books, in which there is a savor and cultableness to my case, which I find in few modern ones. I beg the continuance of your prayers for me, that I may be doing some little good while I am continued here, and be growing more and more meet for a nobler sphere of service, when my Master calls me hence. [Orton.

If I ever reach the Kingdom of Heaven, I think I will try to find the thief who died on the Cross, and take him by the hand and say, Come, my brother, let us go aside, and see if we can find out which is the greatest debtor to the grace of God. [Spence.

Good humor is the blue sky of the soul, in which every star of talent will shine more clearly.

SCRAPS FOR SPIRITUAL MINDS.

The following scraps are cut from a useful volume entitled, "A Stranger Here," by Bonar, which has just been published:

Entering the Holiest.

"Mr. Andrew preached on Monday night upon "having boldness to enter into the holiest by the blood of Jesus." He said we were to enter into the holiest, and never to come out; that there is nothing said in the Bible about coming out; we are to abide there; we are to carry on our worldly business in the holiest of all."

God Making His Word Food.

I was speaking to a poor old woman to-day—one of God's children—who is in great darkness, owing to her disease, and she said, "O! if I only had strong faith; but I must just creep at His feet, and surely the precious blood which has washed thousands can wash me." I was helped to give her many sweet texts; but I was struck by seeing how plain He alone can make his word food; for, after all my texts, she still stuck to one which, she said at the beginning, gave her comfort, and it was this, "None is able to pluck them out of my hand."

A Melted Heart.

It is strange how loving Jesus appears to me, when I speak to others about Him; and yet I cannot feel that he is to love me. I had a very sweet time at prayer this morning while confessing sin; the love of Jesus in forgiving my vile, vile sins against light and against love, appeared so wonderful that I could not stand it; my hard heart melted, and I would not give the sweetness of the tears I then shed for a world of this world's joy. I could only say, "Truly, Thy name is Wonderful." When I get sight of Christ's willingness to forgive and receive his backsliding child again, without one word of upbraiding, it almost breaks my heart. O! how this tender, forgiving love should [illegible] to hate sin!

Nearness to God.

What a loving Being our God is, for the the nearer we get to Him, and the more we know of Him, we are the less afraid. His perfect love, shed abroad in our hearts, casts out all our fear.

I see more and more that it is our simply looking to Jesus as ungodly, empty sinners, that makes us what the holy are. Let us look at Him, too, nothing doubting, and we shall grow as they do; there is nothing to hinder it. None of our outward trials need hinder it; on the contrary, they are blessed means of growing in grace. They lead us more to Jesus; and everything that does that, whatever it be, is a blessing.

Used of Sorrow.

I have, sometimes, such sorrow that I wonder my heart does not break; yet I feel that it is well to be tried, for I am led more to Jesus, then. Sorrow has often driven me to Him, when I might otherwise not have felt so much need of Him. I think I have learnt many a valuable lesson in this place. I can not tell you them all in a letter, but if spared to meet, I shall tell you much. Everything seems to make this Scripture ring in your ears and mine—"Cease ye from man." I don't think we have either of us found our all in Jesus, and I don't think He will let us alone till we do. He will prove to us that all else is an empty cistern; and it is a difficult lesson to learn, but a needful one. I was thanking Him this morning for every pang that has ever passed through these weary hearts of ours. O! R——, it will [illegible] over, and then we shall be where Jesus is all in all, and where there shall be no more sorrow, nor sighing, nor sin any more.

THE ROCKS OF CALVARY.

In Fleming's Christology it is stated that an unbeliever, visiting the sacred places of Palestine, was shown the clefts of Mount Calvary. Examining them narrowly and critically, he turned in amazement to his fellow travelers and said, "I have long been a student of nature, and I am sure the clefts and rents in this rock were never done by nature, or any ordinary earthquake; for by such a concussion the rock must have split according to the veins, and where it was weakest in the adhesion of parts; for this," said he, "I have observed to have been done in other rocks when separated or broken after an earthquake; and reason tells me it must always be so. But it is quite otherwise here; for the rocks are split athwart and across the veins in a most strange and preternatural manner; and therefore," said he, "I thank God that I came hither to see the standing monument of a miraculous power by which God gives evidence to the day of the divinity of Christ."

Two in Heaven.—"You have two children," said I. "I have four," was the reply; "two on earth, two in heaven."

There spoke the mother! Still here! only gone before. Still remembered, loved and cherished by the hearth and at the board; their places not yet filled; even though their [illegible] draw life from the same faithful breast where their dying heads were pillowed.

"Two in heaven!"

Safely housed from storm and tempest; no sickness there; no drooping head, nor fading eye, nor weary feet. By the green pastures, tended by the Good Shepherd, linger the little lambs of the heavenly fold.

"Two in heaven!"

Earth less attractive! Eternity nearer! Invisible cords, drawing the [illegible] upward. "Still, small" voices, ever whispering come! to the world-weary spirits.

"Two in heaven!"

Mother of angels! Walk softly [illegible] watch thy footsteps! cherub forms [illegible] ten! Keep thy spirit free from earth [illegible] shalt thou "go to them," though they not return to thee." [Olive Branch.

A Rare Case.—A physician in Middletown, [illegible] tors of the Tribune of the feat of a [illegible] has not had a child for eighteen years, [illegible] an infant, said, strange to [illegible] support. The mother being [illegible] the child, the grandmother [illegible] him, in order to keep it quiet, [illegible] few days an abundance of milk [illegible] continued to act as nurse for [illegible]

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NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, March 26.

Rev. D. W. Pollock.—This amiable and pious minister of Christ died of consumption in Tuskegee, Alabama, on the 9th instant, in the 30th year of his age.

In early life he studied medicine; but before graduation turned his attention to the more important duty of preaching the gospel. Some four years since he was sent out by the Missouri Conference to California. From labor and exposure in this new field, he contracted the disease of which he died. On his return from California he selected Alabama as his home, and entered as vigorously upon the great object to which he had consecrated his life, as his health would permit. Last year he was, with the approbation of the Alabama Conference, of which he was a member, appointed agent for the American Bible Society. While prosecuting the duties of this vocation, a few weeks since, his disease assumed a malignant form; and, alas, in a few days, he was called upon to grapple with the last enemy. His end was peace.

Dr. P. had been married but a few months to a most amiable and accomplished lady, who has been thus early called to gather her affections around the grave of one of the best of husbands. May her stricken heart be stayed upon the "mighty God of Jacob!"

Sermon.—A copy of a sermon on the Possibility of Apostacy, has been laid on our table, warm from the press. The author, Rev. J. Lusk, P. E., of Covington District, Mississippi Conference. Text was suitably selected from Gen. iii. 4: "Ye shall not surely die." The sermon opens vigorously. This is the first sentence:

"The author of our text, and as it appears the founder of the doctrine of the impossibility of apostacy, having a black character, should cause us to receive it with great hesitancy, if at all."

Correspondents.—The mails for several days past have been irregular from the East. On yesterday they disgorged themselves, but too late to be available to our present sheet. Among others our capital French correspondent "J. P. C." came to hand, under date of 24th ult.

Mormons.—On Wednesday evening last a large number of Mormons, amounting to nearly four hundred, left this city on the steamboat John Simonds for St. Louis, their final destination being Salt Lake. They were mostly from Wales, were accompanied by two or three dozen preachers, represented as being intelligent. They were very enthusiastic, and rent the air with their huzzas on leaving the Levee.

The Latest Rage.—What though the Harpers issue monthly, 110,000 copies of their Magazine, and have half a million of readers? Yet some of ours may not take it, and not taking it, may not have read this monthly article.

Somerfield, Alabama.—Through brethren Garrett and Ferguson we are informed of a gracious revival in progress at this place. The students of Centenary Institute, and the citizens, are partakers of the heavenly benefit. The schools, both male and female, have a large number of students in attendance—more than at any time during the past term.

Harrison County, Miss.—The Board of Police, last Tuesday, put up the license to retail liquors at $1000. It was before at $50. The Sons of Temperance are about. The town corporation of Biloxi has put it up to $250. This was before $50.

Teachers, see the Advertisement for Port Gibson.

BOTH OF THEM CONVERTED.

We were asking an esteemed friend, the other day, how his daughters were pleased with the College to which, in our knowledge, he had sent them. "O, like it well! They progress finely in their studies, and have been converted, since there, and joined the Church." What, both of them converted? "Yes," he replied, "both: Have you not heard of it before?" We had not; but heard it then, and in sympathetic gladness with the speaker, who is a Methodist, and a kind father, and whose daughters bid fair to be lovely women, the more since they are "both converted."

The College is a Methodist Female College. This father reaped what he had sown, but more abundantly. Had he passed by his own Church institutions, and deceived by the profession, falsely and boldly set up, of better educational advantages and discipline, sent his daughters to a convent or fashionable boarding school, he doubtless would have heard far different tidings of Sallie and Lizzie. It would have been told him that they were elegant dancers, very Grisettes, and not [illegible] converted; or that they wished [illegible] veil, or wore a crucifix, or despised [illegible] as heretics, instead of having [illegible] the Church of their father and [illegible].

SECRET SOCIETIES and ROMANISM.

The Free Masons and Independent Order of Odd Fellows are generally known—and we believe with their consent—as "secret societies."—To these may be added, as claiming a much later origin, the Sons of Temperance. These societies are certainly well thought of by those who belong to them; and those who do not belong to them are in the fix of persons who, "not knowing, can't say." Judged of by their members they challenge respect; for these are numerous and increasing, and include many citizens of the highest talent, influence, and virtue. Judged of by their works, these praise them. The Sons are a noble order, organized for the purpose of staying a plague that long has cursed society. They have been, thus far, true to their humane charter; and we trust will never be disbanded till the plague of intemperance is stayed. The other two have long been dispensing large and systematic charities. The poor and the stranger, the widow and orphan, have blessed them; and any man should be slow to think evil of the societies upon which *their* benedictions rest. The square, and the compass, and the grasped hands of fellowship, the mottoes of love and purity, are, even to the uninitiated, pleasing symbols in this crooked and selfish world of ours. We are not aware that they have ever been prostituted from their professed purposes to base and mischievous ends, either political or religious. This could hardly be, made up as they are of men of various creeds, sects, and opinions. A society, even a secret one, of which George Washington was a prominent member, would hardly be suspected of hatching treason against Church or State—and Washington was a Mason.

We are neither a Free Mason, nor the son of a Free Mason. We know neither grip nor covenant: a friendly out-sider, only. To vindicate this, or either of these secret societies, from the prejudices of any mind, to blame, or eulogize them, is none of our business. But lately we have been somewhat interested in contemplating the position of hostility which the Roman Catholic Church has assumed toward them. This position is significant. The subject has been forced upon us by the history of facts; and as it affords a new and interesting stand-point from which to view that system of priest-tyranny that is endeavoring to plant itself in our country to the suppression of all liberty, both personal and public, civil and religious, it may be profitable to our readers to bring it before them.

Within the last ten months, a young man living on F—— street, in this city, lay on his death bed. He was a member of the I. O. O. F. Society—had been about six months. Some of the Society went to see him, and minister to him. He grew worse, and his friends advised him that he would die, and not live. He was a Papist, or had been brought up one. At his request they summoned a priest. The ghostly father ascertained among the preliminaries to confession that he belonged to a "secret society." He would go no further: the confessing penitent must abjure it. In vain he alleged it had done him no harm, and begged to be allowed the benefits of confessional, without the abjuration of a society that even then was ministering to him. A respite was allowed for reconsideration. The Bishop was waited on by the N. G. of the Lodge to procure, if possible, a dispensation. But, no: none was to be allowed. The tyranny was inexorable. In the young man's imagination the keys of heaven and hell were in the hands of those "fathers;" and overcome by educational superstitions he yielded to the terms they dictated, and abjured the secret society that he might get his passport to heaven! When next a member of the Lodge visited him (he was an officer) the dying man informed him, with a pretty firm voice, of what he had done, and told him not to consider him any longer a member. Soon afterwards he died.

Now, that he should have yielded is not strange. What will a man, in whose mind this dread of priest-power has been fastened by education, not do or promise, accede to or abjure, at the near approach of death? Would any demand be refused in cases where this unrelenting tyranny brooded, like a night-mare, with its eternal horrors, over a weak, prostrate, and undoubting subject? What human right or privilege can stand before such ghostly prerogative, when it is once enthroned, or be safe against its death-bed extortions?

Another case occurred since the above, falling more within our personal cognizance. Mr. R—— died about five weeks ago, on L—— street. He had been raised a Romanist, and till a few years ago was a bigoted one. Six months ago, or more, he fell sick of a lingering illness, that finally brought on his death. The priest was sent for; he came readily, and sat down by the bed-side. The first question asked, after closing the doors, was: "Are you a member of any secret society?" Mr. R.... was an honest man, and feared not tell the truth: the reply was, "I am a Mason." He was required to renounce. To this he demurred; asked wherefore? said there was no harm in the Order, that it had not hurt him, but rather bettered him; and begged that his confessions might go on without such conditions. No, he must renounce, or the priest would leave him to die in his sins! "What," said Mr. R...., "I don't see how my being a Mason ought to prevent. Wasn't Washington a Mason, and other great and good men, too?" It is due to the priest to say he did not leave abruptly, but remonstrated, saying over and over, with equal stupidity and persistence, "My son, renounce it, or this Free Mason religion will send you to the devil." My son! An anachronism, by the way, since the penitent was as old as the priest.

This not succeeding, the ghostly father added, to this effect: "Your wife is at the bottom of this: I know she is; will you lose your soul for her sake?" What does she care for you? In three months after you are dead she will be married to *some other fellow*." This insulting reference to a faithful and affectionate wife was rather too much; and beside eliciting a suitable answer it helped to end the interview. The father left, leaving word when he got of a better mind to let him know.

This reference to the wife was in perfect keeping with priest-character. Michelet has charged them with being "envious of the confidence and happiness of the marriage state," and does not hesitate to lay upon them divisions and alienations in families. We do not understand the reason of this suspicion of the wife's influence; unless it be that she, about to be left a widow, thought on the aid and protection of the Secret Society, and therefore would be loath that her husband should abjure it.

It is proper, to prevent any mistake or unjust blame, to say that these "fathers" did not require the secrets of the societies to be revealed to them; but only that the societies should be abjured. Nor did he who remonstrated with his penitent say that being a member of these secret societies was directly a bar to salvation. It was put some how in this style:

You can't be saved unless a member of the Holy Catholic Church. But you can't be a member of a secret society and of the Church, both. Therefore you cannot be a member of a secret society and be saved.

Mr. R—— braved all that logic. He had joined the Masons, in Arkansas, about three years ago, and since then had fallen from off this Church. He was a man of strong common sense, and too independent to be browbeat, even on his death-bed. He had mixed with men, free men, and got into an inveterate habit of thinking for himself. He never saw the priest after that day—never sent for him. A Protestant minister was called in. The sick man was recommended to confess all his sins to Christ, and by faith in His atonement expect a full and free pardon. A more docile, and child-like, and satisfactory experience of grace, than appeared in him, we have seldom witnessed. He received the Lord's supper, at an interval of a month, twice—died in peace and in possession of his faculties, expressing an earnest desire that it might be said and known he died a Methodist, and that his name might be permitted to stand on the Church records, side by side with his wife, who had already promised him to attach herself openly and formally. She has since heartily fulfilled that pledge.

Such is a history of two recent cases. The facts that have not fallen under our personal cognizance have come to us directly and upon the most reliable testimony. Let the reader ponder them. What tenderness is displayed in sending a man to hell on a mere punctilio prefatory to last confession! What dreadful preference of sacrifice to mercy! A thing not forbid by Christ or the Scriptures, but by the Church!

Is not this antagonism, Romanism has assumed, and persistently maintains, even at the soul's peril towards these societies, significant? Have they ever plotted against the peace of society, or overthrown governments? Do they require it as a condition, of those who enter them, to war against the Roman Catholic Church? Those who ought to know have told us that no such requirement is made.

The fact is the Roman Catholic Church cannot tolerate any, the least degree of independency, in her domain. She must be *all in all*. Romanism, itself, is a great *secret society*, and we wish there were as little to be apprehended from its designs as those societies it wars against. Through spies, confessionals, and informants, it is endeavoring to get hold and use the secrets of the world, and is jealous of the monopoly.

MEMENTOS OF THE DEAD.

"And their works do follow them" is a true and glorious line of the epitaph of saints. By these, being dead, they yet speak. These make their memory "blessed." These tell survivors not only that they were, but what manner of persons they were.

In the Acts of the Apostles a short and simple story is told of one of the early disciples, whose conduct needs only to be repeated in every Christian, to make Zion the perfection of beauty, and the memory of departed saints as dear to mankind as the example of their lives was useful. This disciple was a woman named Tabitha—"this woman was full of good works and alms-deeds which she did." Of course at her funeral there were mourners. No mock mourners were they. The deceased had been eyes to the blind and feet to the lame. In the chamber where the corpse lay, we are introduced to widows standing around and weeping, and showing the coats and garments which she had made, while she was with them.

Here was something to be shown. Life had not passed in idleness or selfishness. It had not been a benevolent dream upon ameliorating the condition of the race, or a luxurious reverie on impracticable schemes of charity. If every one would sweep before his own door the streets would be clean. If every one would make coats and garments for his destitute neighbor men would not go unclothed. There are who waste themselves in world-wide plans, and neglect the duty that lies next to them. The necessities at their door, and the labors that lie level with their capacity, are overlooked in the pursuit of some unreal and more engrossing affair, that flatters vanity by its largeness, and pleases the fancy with its distance—enchantment. To such, stitching, cutting and fitting, are facts indeed, but distasteful ones. And so coats and garments are facts, but plain facts. Surely, there was something worth while in these plain and palpable facts, or they would not have been brought forward in a history too high to deal in low things, and too brief to mention unimportant ones.

This person doubtless was not rich. She was not known for her alms-giving, but alms-doing. Her good works were rather in deeds than donations. Those who cannot *give* alms may *do* them. Benevolence is not the privilege or duty of the rich only. If there be any difference between the alms-gifts of the rich, and the alms-deeds of the poor, it lies in favor of the latter. They bear the impress of toil: they are instinct with the life of generous sacrifice, and throb with the warm heart and glowing hand of labor.

What better praise could there be than the weeping of widows, and the grateful showing proofs of her benevolence and industry? No visionary benefactor was she, nor idle dreamer over philanthropic measures. Here were the deeds done. It took no flattering eulogy to make out a good character. Here were her works, and those are best praised whose works praise them.

Reader you would be remembered when you are dead. What mementoes are you preparing? Are you also a woman? Will it be any praise, when you are gone, for your jewels to be shown? (Jewels, it may be, worth a small fortune!) "She wore these—how brilliantly she shone in them, once! how becoming were the ornaments!" Or, "This rich and varied wardrobe was hers—how costly!" These were her admired adornments—before she put them off for the shroud!" Will this be all friends can say for you—all by which they shall remember you—these memorials of selfish luxury, of pride, of vanity? It was not so in this case.

Are you poor? Remember God counted this poor disciple worthy of everlasting remembrance, and makes mention of the *alms-deeds which she did*. Your offerings are not despised. There is a peculiar precious element attaching to them. Hold them not back. They shall hereafter be shown.

Are you rich? By and by, they that pass by may say, "This is the fine house he built for himself. Here he took elegant ease; Here were his pleasure grounds. These barns were full of his store. Here he spent the winter. There he had his summer mansion. Here were his factories and farms, and he lived like a prince." Are these the mementoes you would leave when gone to the grave? Would you have these shown as your life's work? Better far that a worthy endowment be shown, bringing coming generations under obligations for lasting moral and educational benefits. "He founded this: he built the chapel; established the mission, or the academy, or college; raised up this asylum for the distressed, and provided this house for the outcast. These are the works he did while he was with us."

Minutes of Alabama Conference.—A copy of this document, full of well arranged and highly interesting matters, has been received. We hope several thousands have been printed. The membership is given at—

	White.	Colored.	L. P.
This year	35,587	17,419	459
Last year	33,907	17,116	455
Increase	1,680	303	4

This Conference is divided into Eleven Districts, and stationed at its last session one hundred and forty-three preachers.

The collections for last year, viz:

For missions	$21,196 88
Publishing S. S. Books	216 36
American Bible Society	457 85
Support of Bishops	430 00
Superannuates, widows, etc	2,681 48
Educating ministers' children	734 00
Total	$25,716 57

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

DONATION ACKNOWLEDGED.

New Orleans, March 22, 1853.

Brother McTyeire:—I received from a good Sister, living in the bounds of the N. O. District, the sum of forty-five dollars, which were wrapt in the following note, and which I have appropriated to the Lafayette German Mission, to be put into a Chapel, now being built.

Yours, etc., K.

"Brother Keener:

The enclosed is a part of my Lord's money. You are better acquainted with the wants of the Church than I am; do with it what you think best.

Yours, truly, E. R. R."

A Judge Advocate.—If all judges would throw themselves on the right side of every question when off the bench, as well as on it, and labor to prevent crime, there would be less of it to punish. We like much and commend the following paragraph, from the South Western Baptist, of East Alabama:

"A friend informs us, who attended the Circuit Court, in Randolph County, last week, that our distinguished fellow-citizen, Judge Dougherty, who was holding the Court, made a masterly temperance speech on the second day of the term, at one o'clock. The courthouse was crowded to overflowing. The effect of the speech may be learned from this, that on concluding, the Judge submitted what is called the "Alabama Law," to a vote of the audience, and every man, with one exception, responded favorably to the law."

LIVING OF THE GOSPEL.

This is no ordinance of man: for, "Even so hath the Lord ordained, that they which preach the gospel should live of the gospel." Now, all ye that love the gospel, and rejoice in it, and owe all you are in time, and all you hope to be in eternity, to a preached gospel, see how some fare that preach it, and ask yourselves, solemnly, whether you be accessory to this treatment of God's ministers.

The following is an extract from a letter received from a worthy and working member of —— Conference. We saw him receive his appointment, with a good will, and start to it. It was our fortune to travel with this Brother a part of the way, and getting much interested in him, and his prospects, we asked him to let us know, when he reached his appointment and went over it, how it fared with him:

"* * * * I came to this circuit and began preaching one month sooner than the plan I got from my predecessor demanded. I have completed two rounds.

"I am limited to $150 00 this year for table expenses, house rent, horse feed, etc.; and I have to pay out of that sum $62 50 for house rent. This takes near one half of what is allowed for the year. When I joined the Conference a horse and traveling equipage was all that I had, with the exception of a little son, four years old, without a mother. At the expiration of two years I married a poor, but industrious wife, who, notwithstanding she has been much of the time greatly afflicted, has been of great help to me; but we have not been able to accumulate any thing in the shape of property. The first year after our marriage we got no quarterage, though I did a faithful year's work—preaching from two to three times every Sunday. Consequently, in spite of all the economy we could use, we have fallen below the starting point; and, what is worse than all, we have been accused of living *extravagantly!* This charge I take the liberty to say is unjust and untrue. We have nothing to put in the house, and there is but little promised us in the way of furnishing one. A good Sister promises to loan us some cooking utensils; but we have nothing to cook in them. Another will loan us a table; but we have nothing to put on it. Another will loan us a quilt, or two; but we have no bed to put them on. There is a corn-crib and smoke-house; but we have nothing to put in them. We get possession of the house the 1st of March. We are now at an expense far above what is allowed us by the stewards. During the last round I have made, I have been trying to collect money to prepare for house-keeping, and have received but $15 00. One of the stewards gave me $5, another gentleman, not a member of the Church, gave $5, another member gave $2, two others gave $1 each. This is all I have to begin on.

"* * * * We have already succeeded in the settlement of some old Church difficulties, and have organized some Sunday Schools. We have had some good Class Meetings, and added two new appointments, and will add another the next round.

"When we get into the rented house, and obtain some more new subscribers for the New Orleans Christian Advocate, and have some more good Class Meetings, I will write to you again, and hope to have something better to write about.

"Your Brother in the bonds of the Gospel.

——."

Upon the above we beg to make a few suggestions; not specially for the benefit of that circuit—for we fear they don't take the Advocate largely—but for general use:

First, Here is one case out of many, and it shows a necessity for parsonages—houses already built or rented, and with something in them, on every circuit, in which to receive the preacher and family.

Second, When generous and rich congregations, *that do* support these laboring among them in word and doctrine, are applied to for the Conference collection, as it is called—a collection made to meet the necessities of those engaged in the ministry who fail to receive support on the fields they are employed in—they may hereby know that they are not relieving "men of straw," and contributing to cases of supposed destitution. Here is a living man—one who gives himself wholly to the ministry—an industrious pastor, holding Class Meetings, organizing Sunday Schools, and adding on new appointments, and see how he gets along, and how he is like to come out at the end of the year?

Third, The laborer is worthy of his hire, and wages are comparative. What would be living wages in one place, and at one time, would not be sufficient to live on at others. Money is getting plenty and cheaper. The gold mines are pouring out inexhaustible treasures. A hundred dollars will not go so far now as that sum went when the yearly salary of a Methodist traveling preacher was fixed at one hundred dollars. The wages of artisans, field-laborers, mechanics, engineers, officers, doctors, lawyers, legislators, and professors, have all advanced to enable them to live. And, yet, the quarterage figure stands just where it did nearly half a century ago.

If this be conservatism we are one of the *progressives*. There is language in our Discipline, on the subject of ministerial support, that keys down the people far below the point at which the ministry can live and do its work, without embarrassment, and is thus every year forcing good and able men, in *tears*, to a total or partial location. We hope that language will not survive the next General Conference of the M. E. Church, South.

Baptists.—It was stated in the Baptist Convention at Boston, that there are 4000 Baptist churches destitute of pastors, and that, leaving these entirely unprovided for, from 400 to 500 pastors are needed every year, to supply the vacancies occurring in the ranks.

Girard College, during the past year, contained 301 orphan children, of which number 246 were born in that city.

THE BIBLE HOUSE.

Dr. Thweatt, the Agent for the South-Western and New Orleans Bible House, is at his good work, and with a heartiness worthy of it. His last report left us at Clinton, La. Up to that point $1260 were reported. He arrived in the city ten days ago, and reported to the Treasurer the following additional collections:

Jackson, La., (here two life directors and four life members were made,) and vicinity	$425 00
Bayou Sara and vicinity	98 00
Port Hudson do	100 30
Plaquemine do	237 00
Baton Rouge do	187 00
Total	$2260 30

Dr. Thweatt is now taking up collections in the Churches of the City. Of course he will, everywhere, receive the hearty coöperation of the pastors of Churches. Such coöperation thus far he has received.

That Bible House and that Depot of Bibles is needed much, and needed now. We grudge to see so many ships, driven by sail and steam, arriving and departing to all points, taking with them cotton, sugar, and everything but the Word of God. These colporteurs of trade ought to be colporteurs of Christianity, too. See the list of ships in another column "not cleared." In every cabin, and berth, and sailor's chest, should be a copy of the Bible. And then for the home supply—the steamboats are ready to take freight from the New Orleans Bible Depot, direct, through every river, gulf and bayou, of the South-West.

Take, for instance, the notice of "Steamboats leaving this day," that appeared in the city papers on last Wednesday—a day not the most popular in the steamboat calendar. There were 18; two for the Ohio; one for the Wabash river; two for St. Louis; two for the Lower Mississippi; six for Red River; one for Ouachita River; three for Yazoo River; and one for Alabama River. Then, in the same week, steamship departures for Aspinwall, Nicaragua, Havana, New York, Galveston and Matagorda Bay, and no Bible freight for all these!

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

A TRIP TO ATTAKAPAS.

NUMBER II.

The town of Pattersonville is situated on the Atchafalaya river, a short distance below its junction with Bayou Teche. Some miles below the town the river finds its way to the Gulf through Barwick's Bay. I was surprised to see quite a number of vessels in port waiting for their cargoes of sugar and molasses. I understand, that in addition to the heavy shipments of the articles by steamboats, there is a considerable trade directly to Northern ports.

It was estimated, I think, that one hundred and fifty vessels had cleared at Pattersonville for various ports during the past year. The town is small, although it has been settled a long time; however, the country around is settling up, and the plantations extending themselves, so that the probability is in favor of considerable additional improvement:—There is a Methodist Church and a tolerable society; there is also a Catholic Chapel. This country enjoyed the labors of Methodist ministers a great while ago, and small societies were organized; but owing to the same miserable fatality, or management rather, which seems to have attended our movements in so many parts of Louisiana, but little fruit remains of the labors of Nolly and others. Our policy has too often been to form a circuit, supply it a few years, and then leave the people a year or two without preachers. And by the time we send them another supply the sheep are scattered, and the work has to be undertaken again—*de novo*. Then, in addition to other difficulties, we have to encounter a loss of confidence on the part of the people. Meanwhile the Catholics are always at their post, ready to take advantage of every opening.

The lands in the neighborhood of Pattersonville are rich, and yield an abundant return of sugar to the labors of well directed industry. It is low and flat, and requires abundant ditching, but pays well for the extra labor and expense required. As you ascend, the country bordering on the Teche becomes more elevated, and it is altogether one of the most beautiful countries I have ever seen. All the way up to New Iberia you have a constant succession of fine sugar estates, with their mammoth sugar houses, and the necessary buildings for the manufacture of that indispensable article of home consumption. And, then, on most of the large plantations the long rows of comfortable looking negro houses, generally framed, with brick chimneys, with a shed on one or both sides, all neatly whitewashed, and divided by wide streets, gives to each of these estates the air of a neat village.

Every eight or ten miles you encounter a Catholic Chapel, indicated by its spire, surmounted by a cross, and around this Chapel there is usually a straggling village, with its grog-shops and billiard-tables. These, I am told, are the almost universal attendants on Catholic Churches in Louisiana. Here the people usually go, after the Sabbath morning's service is over in the Chapel, and spend the balance of the Holy Day in drinking and gambling; and in this recreation it is said the priests very often join them. Indeed, the principal draw-back to the desirableness of this country as a place of residence, is the overwhelming preponderance of Catholic population. Were it inhabited by a good Protestant population it would be the most desirable country, as a residence, I have yet seen.

This evil will be gradually lessened. In fact, I understand that great changes have already taken place in that respect. Americans are gradually getting possession of many of the fine sugar estates, and although many of these have but little more piety than those whom they have ousted, yet in their cases you have not the superstitious bigotry of the Catholics to contend with. You have to contend with the prids, and unbelief, and worldliness, of an unregenerate heart; but this is not consecrated with the name and attributes of religion. Their religion does not fence them round on every side from the attacks of truth, for they do not claim to possess any.

The Creole population, of course, are Catholics by virtue of their birth-right. I understand that but very few of the men have any respect for the Church, its priests, or its sacraments. They are mostly infidels—scarcely any of them ever visit the confessional: yet if you appeal to them on the subject of religion, they would shrug their shoulders significantly, and tell you that they were Catholics, and did not desire to change their religion, for the very sufficient reason that their religion has never changed them! Why should a thoroughly carnal man wish to change his religion, when he is perfectly satisfied that he may live as he lists, and still by proper liberality to the Church secure heaven at the last?

We have said that so far as our information goes the majority of the men are infidels, who have really but little respect for the Church or its institutions. Such, however, is not the fact with reference to the females. They are usually bigoted in their attachment to the Catholic Church. They are punctilious and rigid devotees to its ceremonies and institutions, and it is through them that the Pope principally controls the destinies of the Creole population.

Many of this class of population are wealthy, and the young ladies are highly accomplished, and their personal charms added frequently to the possession of handsome fortunes, renders them no inconsiderable objects of attraction to young gentlemen of American and Protestant families. The result of such marriages may be easily foretold: the wife becomes increasingly bigoted with advancing years, and as the husband can rarely have any confidence in the dogmas of Catholicism, he sinks into indifferentism or absolute infidelity, and the children of such marriages follow either the superstitious bigotry of the mother, or the skepticism of the father. In either case the influence on the weal of the country is not the most desirable.

The Catholic Church is well aware of its interest in the proper education and control of the female mind and heart. Hence the abundant supply of female schools, convents, etc., where the daughters of the land are properly indoctrinated and prepared to defend and disseminate the principles of Popery. In this the wisdom of the Papal Church is manifest, as through this agency they control the homes of the country; and if ever Protestantism is to exert its appropriate influence in this land, it must wake upon this subject, and take an appropriate hint from the course of its great antagonist.

The Centenary College is doing much for the Church and country in the education of the young men of the country. This is well; but in doing this our work is not half accomplished. Protestantism has got to wake up and put forth quadruple the effort which it has ever yet exerted, or Louisiana will never become Protestant. We must have more preachers, more zeal and unflinching devotion to the interests of God and His Truth. Then may we hope for success.

And now, Mr. Editor, I will trouble you with one more letter, and then shall cease to tax the patience of your readers.

J. O. Andrew.

A TRUE BROTHER.

You're rich, and yet you are not proud;
You are not selfish, hard or vain;
You look upon the common crowd
With sympathy, and not disdain;
You'd travel far to share your gold
With humble sorrow unconsoled;
You'd raise the orphan from the dust,
And help the sad and widowed mother;
Give me your hand—you shall—you must—
I love you as a brother.

You're poor, and yet you do not scorn
The wealthy for their wealth;
You toil contented night and morn,
And prize the gifts of strength and health;
You'd share your little with a friend,
And what you cannot give you'd lend;
You take humanity on trust,
And see more merit in another;
Give me your hand—you shall—you must—
I love you as a brother.

And what care I how rich you be?
I love you if your thoughts are pure;
What signifies your poverty,
If you can struggle and endure?
'Tis not the birds that make the spring,
'Tis not the crown that makes the king;
If you are wise, and good, and just,
You've riches better than all other;
Give me your hand—you shall—you must—
I love you as a brother.

Bridal Chambers.—A writer in the Literary World hits off this immodest exhibition of our fashionable "brides" and "grooms" after the following manner. It is a description of a scene on board the steamer Oregon with its bridal state-room:

"It is night on the steamer Oregon. Swiftly the beautiful boat slips on—so swiftly and so stilly that it is a bore to know what to do. The cabins are sumptuous, but once seen, you have only to sit still. The handsome clerk, with his tasteful office hung round with pictures of lovely ladies, has drawn his stained glass windows, and there is no more 'fight or die' to be the first to settle. The idea of twenty-two miles in an hour won't amuse a man! What have you got for the people Captain! No pine beach to whittle, nor nothing? Hey! What! the knowing ones dropping off to the upper saloon! Up stairs, be it then! So—*so very carelessly is deed*. I see the b'hoys lounging in the satin chairs at the upper end of the long saloon—but all eyes keeping the range of the door handle of state-room 53! 'Look sharp; there goes a pretty girl to the marble table for a night-lamp! 'Eh! how she blushes!' 'Rich, is'nt it?' While ribbons and orange flowers in her bonnet, and a bran new traveling dress. I wonder whether it's you all looking at her makes her linger in unlocking the door! In she goes, and she door closes—but *of course* nobody got a glimpse of the embroidered canopy over the bridal bed—O, no! A nudge all round. Half an hour's intermission.

"Here he comes!' Just up from the barber's shop!' 'Looks clean, don't he?" All eyes turned to 53, and the outsiders trimming their range so as to see well in when the door opens. 'O, Mr. Bridegroom, you needn't look so mad at our having a look at you! Free country!' A gentle rap. 'Come in,' just audible through the ventilator. Door opens. 'Saw the frill of her night cap, by Jupiter! Embroidered quilt! Lace curtains!' 'Did you see her eyes!' 'How spunky the chap looks the door on the inside! As if we had'nt a right to sit where we've a mind to, in the public saloon!' 'But it's fun, getting a peep into the bridal state-room, isn't it?' 'The Oregon for me!' 'Good as play!' 'Won't we be *accidentally* here when she comes out in the morning!'"

Mr. Fillmore's Visit to The South.—In a letter dated the 4th inst., in reply to complimentary resolutions of the City Council of Buffalo, Mr. Fillmore says:

"I have accordingly concluded to return by the way of Charleston, New Orleans, St. Louis and the Lakes, and hope to reach Buffalo about the 1st of May."

He adds that two of his Cabinet will probably accompany him to Buffalo.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

HYMENEAL:

MARRIED—By Rev. William Moores, on the 1st March, 9 o'clock, A. M., in the Methodist E. Church, in Smackover, Columbia county, Arkansas, Mr. H. T. HODWELT, of Camden, and Miss ELIAZABETH A. BONHAM, formerly of Wilcox county, Ala.

OBITUARY:

DIED—On the 24th February, Mrs. VIRGINIA BLACK, daughter of Dr. John and Lucinda Crutchfield. She was born in Fincastle, Virginia, on the 20th March, 1824; married to Lemuel Black, jun., on 1st June, 1843, in Jacksonville, Alabama.

She embraced salvation by faith at a camp meeting held in Turkey Town, Chorokee co., Alabama, in the fall of 1843, under a sermon preached by the Rev. E. Pearson, of sherished memory.

For ten years she lived a consistent and deeply pious Christian and member of the M. E. Church.

I was an inmate of the house of Brother and Sister Black for several weeks last fall; consequently am prepared to bear testimony to the deep and fervent piety of the deceased. I have often conversed with her in the family and class-room. She always gave evidence that she was fervent in spirit serving the Lord. She was one who enjoyed religion—frequently shouting-happy.

It is believed that she brought on her last illness by exposure in attending religious services at this place, (Bastrop, Texas,) during a session of the Into Conference. She died while she lived in great peace and perfect triumph. She retained her reason to the last, although too feeble to converse much, she gave satisfactory evidence, through her protracted illness, that she had the victory through Jesus—often spoke of meeting her little Edwin Walter, who preceded her only a few months, in the Kingdom of her blessed Father in Heaven.

Be comforted husband, sisters, and relations! Your loss is great; but you will not have to suffer long; while her gain is infinite, and shall be enjoyed forever. May we live and die like her!

The T. W. Banner, and the N. and L. C. Advocate please copy.

DIED—On the 6th of July, 1852, EDWIN WALTER, son of Lemuel and Virginia Black, aged two years and twenty-seven days.

DIED—On the 6th March, 1853, JOSHUA CARLE, son of W. A. and Julia Smith, aged 2 years and four months.

"Their feeble frames my power shall raise,
And mould with heavenly skill;
I'll give them tongues to sing my praise,
And hands to do my will."

W. A. S.

Lamar, Texas, March 8, 1853.

THE SOLDIER'S STORY.

It was a stirring time of the Duke of Wellington's wars, after the French had retreated through Portugal, and Bedajos had fallen, and had been driven them fairly over the Spanish frontier, the light division was ordered on a few their long leagues further to occupy a line of posts among the mountains which rise over the northern banks of the Guadiana. A few companies of our regiment advanced to occupy a village which the French had just abandoned. We had a brisk march over a scorched and parched country, which had already been ransacked of all that could have supplied us with provisions; it was many days since we had had the creak of the commissary's wagon, and we had been on very short commons. There was no reason to expect much in the village we were now ordered to. The French, who had marched out, who would, of course, have helped themselves to whatever was portable, must have previously pretty well drained the place. We made a search, however, judging that, possibly, something might have been concealed from them by the peasants; and we actually soon discovered several houses where some of wine had been secreted. A soldier, sir, likes it, after hot service or fatigue, seldom thinks of much beyond the comfort of drinking across; and I freely own that our small party was caused a sad scene of confusion.

Every house and hovel was searched, and every poor fellow, who had contrived to hide the last skin of wine from his enemies, was obliged to abandon it to his allies. You might see the poor natives on all sides running away; some with a morsel of food, others with a skin of wine in their arms, and followed by the menacing and staggering etops of tho weary and half-drunken soldiers.

"*Vino! vino!*" was the cry in every part of the village. An English soldier, sir, may he forgiven together in a foreign land, and have a little in not knowing how to ask for any thing but liquor. I was no better than the rest.

"*Vino! quiero vino!*" said I, to a poor, half-starved and ragged native, who was stealing off, as if hiding some thing under his torn cloak; "*Vino!* you beggarly scoundrel! give me vino!" said I.

"*Vino no tengo!*" he cried, as he broke from my grasp, and ran quickly and fearfully away.

I was not very drunk—I had not had above half a my quantity—and I pursued him up a street. But he was the fleeter; and I should have lost him, had I not made a sudden turn and come upon him in a forsaken alley, where I surprised the poor thlug dwelt. I seized him by the collar. He was small and spare, and he had writhed under my gripe; but still he held his cloak, and only wrapped his oloak the closer round his property.

"*Vino! quiero vino!*" said I, "give me vino!"

"*Nada, nada tengo!*" he repeated.

I had already drawn my bayonet. I am ashamed, sir, to say, that we used to do that to terrify the poor wretches, and make them the sooner give us their liquor. Ae I hold him by the collar with one hand, I pointed the bayonet to his breast with tho othor, and I again cried, "*Vino!*"

"*Vino no tengo!—nino, nino es!*"—and as he spoke the words with such a look of truth and earnestness, that, had I not fancied I could trace through the folds of his oloak the very shape of a small wine-skin, I should have believed him.

"Lying rascal!" said I, "so you won't give me the liquor? Then tho dry earth shall drink it!" and I struck the point of my bayonet deep into that which he was hugging to his breast. Oh, sir, it was not wine that trioklod down—it was blood, warm blood!—and a pitcous wail burst like a chill across my heart! The poor native opened his cloak; he pointed to his wounded child; and his wild oyo asked me whether those words could have douo, "Monster! are you satisfied?"

I was sobered in a moment. I fell upon my knees beside the infant, and I tried to stauuch the blood. Yes, the poor fellow understood the deed; he saw, and ho accepted my angulsh; and he joined in our efforts so savo the little creature. Oh! it was too late!

The little boy had fastenod his emull clammy hands around a finger of each of us. He looked up alternately, and seemed to ask, aliko from a father and his murderer, that help which it was beyond the power of one of earth to give. The changes in the poor child's countenance showed that it had few minutes to live. Sometimes it lay so still I thought the last pang was over; when a slight convulsion would agitate its frame, and a momentary pressuro of its little hands would give the gasping father a short, faint ray of hope.

You may believe, sir, that an old soldier, who has only been able to keep his own life at the expense of an eye and two of his limbs, who has passed out many a weary day in a camp hospital after a hot engagement, must have learnt to look on death without any unnecessary concern. I have sometimes wished for it myself; and often felt thankful when my poor wounded comrades have been released by it from pain. I have seen it, too, in other shapes. I have seen the death-blow dealt, when its effects have been so instant that the brave heart's blood has been split, and the pulses have ceased to boat, while the streak of life and health was still fresh upon the cheek, when a smile has remained upon the lips of my brother-soldier, even after he had fallen a corpse across my path. But, oh! sir, what is all this compared with what I have suffered as I watched life ebb slowly from the wound which I myself had so wantonly inflicted in the breast of a helpless, innocent child! It was by mistake—by accident. Oh, yes! I know it, I know it well, and day and night I have striven to forget that hour. But it is of no use; the cruel recollection never leaves my mind—that piteous wail is over in my ears! The father's agony will follow me to the grave.

Receipts to March 26, 1853.

☞ Please see that the money sent is duly acknowledged.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

By Rev J W McCann—
Rev W N Peavy....$1 50
Balance on acc't 0 00

By Rev R W Spence—
Mrs E Williams..... 1 50
E Stringfellow..... f 50
Less $3 00

By Rev R S Rabb—
John Mixom..... 1 50
M D Dixon..... 1 50
Less $3 00

R M Miller..... 1 50

Dr W Vaughan..... 5 00

By Rev J A Peebles—
H G Ivey..... 4 00
M F Driggs..... 1 50
Miss Julia Fowler... 1 50
A G Stollenwerk.... 1 50
To credit $1 00

John Lorey..... 1 50

By Rev W Murrah—
Miss S A Barksdale.. 1 50
B H Cureton..... 1 50
F H Turnipseed..... 1 50
Less $4 50

R H Powell..... 4 00

By Rev W M Shockley—
Rev J Y Register.... 1 50
J M Thompson..... 1 50
Thomas Madison.... 1 50
Jas Smith..... 1 50
Less $0 00

By Rev W J Powers—
Samuel Sample..... 1 50
Mr Thopson..... 1 50
Less $3 00

By Rev R R Hickenson—
William Porch..... 1 50
J H Sewell..... 1 50
Jas Smith..... 1 50
Less $1 50

Rev J M Towles—
E G Logan..... 1 50
G H Logan..... 1 50
Barney Neglo..... 1 50
L Campbell..... 1 50
Rev J Anthony..... 1 50
Nathan McMahon... 1 50
Less $0 00

By Rev J Hamilton—
Jesse Joiner.....less 1 50

Mrs A L Blunt..... 2 00

By Rev C C Calaway—
Dr C B Moore..... 1 50
Jas Martin..... 1 50
Less $3 00

By Rev J W Shores—
A Moore.....less 1 50

By Rev J D Worrell—
D C McFarland..... 1 50
E J Smoot..... 1 50
Mrs S Strudwick.... 1 50
W T Cheary..... 2 00
C J Pegues..... 2 50
Mrs A C Smoot..... 2 00
Alex Hahn..... 1 50
On account..... 2 50

By Rev C N McLeod—
G B Denton..... 1 50
Mrs H Jack..... 1 50
Less $3 00

By Rev O R Kline—
E B Vaughan..... 1 50
J W McConnell..... 1 50
On account..... 2 00

By Rev W H Ellison—
Mrs R B Berry..... 5 00

By Rev A M Grace—
Jacob Kuggins..... 1 50
On account..... 0 50

By Rev J B Rabb—
Hon N McMillian..less 1 50

By Rev G W Brown—
L L Davis..... 1 50
R S Belk..... 1 50

By Rev L P Golson—
Jacob Champion.... 1 50
M Connor..... 1 50
William Stark..... f 50
William Chesser..... 1 50
Less $0 00

By Rev M B Nael—
J H Miller..... 1 50
John Contrey..... 1 50
Robert Teal..... 1 50
Jonathan Thomas... 1 50
Rev H Bush..... 1 50
John B James..... 1 50
G S Cox..... 1 50
Less $4 50

By Rev L M Floyd—
F B Snedicor.....less 1 50

By Rev E Moody—
Col H H Rendridge.. 1 50
William Nance..... 1 50
Mrs S Payne..... 1 50
Mrs Sarah Shoaf.... 1 50
D C Larke..... 1 50
Jas Kerr..... 1 50
William Godfrey.... 1 50
Jo Arrington..... 1 50
Less $2 00

Judge Ormand..... 1 50

By Rev W Murrah—
Jas M Walleoj..... 1 50
Jas F Johnson..... 1 50
W J Johnson..... 1 50
Less $5 50

By Rev J D Fisher—
W S Moore..... 1 50
W C Dozier..... 1 50
I P Coloman..... 1 50
J R John..... 1 50
J B Edwards..... 1 50
Henry Brame..... f 50
E W Holcroft..... 1 50
Less 50c

By Rev S H Cox—
G F Taggart..... 1 50
J W Farries..... 1 50
J N Duckworth..... 1 50
E A Linton..... 1 50
W W Taggart..... 1 50
W S Jones..... 1 50
Dr H Shelton..... 1 50
Rev H F Reeder.... 1 50
Henry Hudson..... 1 50
Wash'n Pridmore... 1 50

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

Miss Caldwell.....$1 50

D J Wasson..... 1 50

By Rev J B Walker—
W J Brown Jr..... 1 50
W J Brown..... 1 50
Mrs Rogers..... f 50

By Rev J C Keener—
G B Miller..... 2 50

J J Whitehead..... f 50

By Rev W H Rogers—
Jesse Turbeville...less 1 50

By Rev D S Watkins—
W W Barrington.... f 50
W A Drake..... 1 50
R M Kannon..... 1 50
W P Haughton..... 1 50
S Miller..... 1 50
Dr E A B Brown.... 1 50
Less $4 00

By Rev B Hawes—
Mr McCarthy..... 1 50
Mrs E Teller..... 1 50
On account..... 6 00

John Reid & Co, N Y. 1 50

Robert Calvert..... f 50

Mrs J B Robinson... 4 00

By J A Lane—
Mrs M E Crosley.... 1 50
Mrs Phebe Pieres... 1 50

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

By Rev R Abbey—
W ft Wren..... $1 50
Miles T Brown..... 1 50
Less $3 00

By Rev D M Wiggins—
W Ford..... 1 50
Mrs Nancy M Robb.. 1 50

Rev H J Harris (on account).....15 00

C Trawcek..... 1 50
Mrs M Trawcek..... 1 50

By Rev C K Marshall—
Mrs P V Lewis..... 1 50
Col A Durden..... 1 50
Mrs M Rigby..... 1 50
Mrs M B Curtis..... 1 50
Robert Garland..... 1 50

By Rev J L Forsyth—
F Stringer..... 1 50

By Rev O L Nash—
Mrs Eliza Little..... 1 50
Mrs M Murray..... 1 50
Mrs Nancy Steele... 1 50
Mrs Sarah Fields.... 1 50
Less $1 00

By Rev J Mathews—
Mrs A Gorman...less 1 50

By Rev A T M Fly—
A J Brauns..... 2 00
Rev J Reems..... 1 50
Charles Trotter..... 1 50

Rev D S Goodloe..... 4 00

By Rev J G Carlisle—
Mrs M M Bigby..... 1 50
Septimus Weathaby.. 1 50
R Wynn..... 1 50
William Dnbard..... 1 50
Allen Dubard..... 1 50
William Simpson..... 1 50
T H Reade..... 1 50
W Fullilove..... 1 50
Jas Dodd..... 1 50
Dr G W Galloway... 1 50
Less $5 00

A C Fisackerly..... 2 00

By Rev J Walton—
Rev B Weatherby.less 1 50

By Rev W P. Dickenson—
W C Bridges.....less 1 50

Jas Brown..... 1 50

By Hon E McGehee—
For self.....1f 00
E J McGehee..... 1 50
C G McGehee..... 1 50
F McGehee..... 1 50
Thomas McGehee... 1 50
J S McGehee..... 1 50
W Bey Hill..... 1 50

By G H P Davis—
J G Johnson..... 1 50
S Eure..... 1 50
Samuel Harris..... 1 50
S J Davis..... 1 50
Less $1 00

TEXAS CONFERENCE.

By Rev J B Tullis—
Maj N Tullis.....$1 50
L M Dade..... 1 50
Maj Lyell..... 2 00
W A Tarlton..... 1 50
Less $1 50

J C Wilson..... 1 50

By Rev P W Hobbs—
S F Allston..... 1 50
W C Bryson..... 1 50
H M Hood..... 1 50
On account..... 50

W H Payne..... f 50

By Rev N W Burke—
S S Morris..... 1 50
A H Chappell..... 1 50
Less $3 00

ARKANSAS CONFERENCE.

By Rev M C Manley—
S H Dabney.....less $1 50

R H Neely..... 1 50

By Rev W Moores—
R W Lovett.....less f 50

By D W Lewis—
S P Willis.....less 1 50

FLORIDA CONFERENCE.

C J Jones..... 1 50.

ftev L Patterson..less 1 50

TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.

Nashville and Louisville Adv., on acc't—
By cash.....$4 00
By draft..... 10 00

By Rev T L Boswell—
S M Sweet..... 1 50
Thos G Rice..... 1 50

WANTED.

A Married Gentleman, with Assistants, to take charge of the PORT GIBSON FEMALE ACADEMY, a large and flonrishing Institution in one of the healthiest towns of the Southern Country.

☞ Applications with reference, etc., to be addressed, post-paid, to

D. H. HUMPHREYS,
President, Grand Gulf, Miss.

mh26-1m

☞ Nashville and Louisville Advocate, and Southern Christian Advocate, please copy, and send their bills to this office.

General Intelligence.

OPELOUSAS RAILROAD.—The track on this railroad is now laid down one mile, and the work is progressing rapidly. The laying of the rails is under the special superintendence of Mr. —— Brown, who, with commendable energy, is pushing the work to completion. The rails are laid at the rate of about six miles per month, and it is estimated that Mr. Brown's contract (fifty-one miles) will be completed in less than nine months. Our citizens will soon be enabled to enjoy the new luxury of a ride into the flowering savannas of the Opelousas. A steam car has been ordered for the road, and will be shortly put on.

CHARITY HOSPITAL REPORT.—We are indebted to Mr. H. Vanderlinden for the following report of this institution for the week ending yesterday: Admissions, 215; discharges, 205; deaths, 22; remaining, 877.

RAINS IN GEORGIA.—The Milledgeville Recorder of the 15th, says that since their last issue heavy rains have fallen, interrupting the regularity of our mail arrivals, damaging to some extent the railroads in this vicinity, and overflowing the lowlands. The railroads have been so far repaired as to admit again of regular transportation. The seasons have been alike unpropitious to the traveling public and the railroad interest, whilst the farmer and planter are greatly embarrassed in their operations by the continuance of heavy and washing rains.

HIGH WATER IN ALABAMA.—The Montgomery Journal, of Saturday last, says:

We have been visited within tha last two weeks with floods of rain, and the river and water courses generally have been very high—so much so, indeed, as to interfere very materially with travelling; but on Thursday night, to "cap the climax," there fell such a power of water as has scarcely been witnessed since Noah's time. The river, which was very full before, commenced rising, is still progressing, and there is no telling when it is going to stop. Great damage must result to the plantations on the water courses, and plantation operations be materially interfered with

FROM WASHINGTON.—Since the first day of January twenty-two thousand post-masters' accounts have been received at the General Post-office. These have been opened, the transcripts separated from the dead letters, the balances due the Department appropriately registered, and then the accounts were sent to the Clerk of the Sixth Auditor of the Treasury for examination and final settlement. This entire business will be completed before the expiration of the month.

We learn by telegraph, that the Senate, on the 17th, confirmed all the nominations which had been reported upon—one hundred in number.

Among the nominations on that day were L. P. Waldo, of Connecticut, Commissioner of Pensions, vice Heath; Col. Cook, of South Carolina, Collector of Charleston; Benjamin F Hallett, District Attorney of Massachusetts; Joel Palmer, Indian Agent in Oregon; S. B. Forney, Postmaster at Lowell, Massachusetts.

Lieut. Gardiner, to be promoted to Captain 1st Regiment of Dragoons—laid on the table by a large majority, the post being claimed by Shannberg.

The appointment of Samuel J. Bridge to be Appraiser General of Merchandise, to be employed on the Pacific Coast, was confirmed by the Senate on the 16th.

The Philadelphia U. S. Circuit Court, on Monday, the 14th, by agreement of the parties interested, made an order for the distribution of $700,000 of the proceeds of the Aspden estate among thirty-five claimants, giving to each $20,000. About $150,000 yet remain to be apportioned. On the same day Mr. John Aspden, one of the unsuccessful claimants, died suddenly.

The amount ascertained to be overdrawn from the Bank of Pennsylvania, through the negligence of one of its officers, is said to be $94 000, which will be reduced by various securities to about $40.000. The individual alleged to have overdrawn it is understood, possesses considerable means, so that nearly the whole amount may possibly be recovered

A young woman named Mary Sextus went to the Hospital on the 14th, in a state of insanity, produced, it was thought, by the use of laughing gas at a recent exhibition.

The Caloric ship Ericsson arrived on Monday, the 14th, at New York, from Aquia Creek. She is said to have worked throughout the passage with perfect regularity, and the vessel to have proved herself in every respect seaworthy. The Ericsson left Aquia Creek on Friday night. She carried at no time more than 7½ pounds steam to the square inch, which is about 3½ less than she is capable of carrying.

The Bostonians pay great attention to the statistics of their city. The following is a statement of births, deaths, and marriages during the year 1852, as reported by the City Register:

There have been 5308 births registered, viz: 2651 males and 2657 females: children of 1081 American fathers and 1733 American mothers, and of 3478 fathers and 3651 mothers of foreign nativity; the birth-places of 90 fathers and 72 mothers being unknown.

The intentions of marriage of 2877 couples have been entered and certificates issued, viz: 1356 male and 1347 female Americans, and 1521 males and 1530 females of foreign birth; 1680 actual marriages have been recorded, the parties being nearly the same proportion as to origin.

There have been 3736 deaths registered, viz: 1902 males and 1834 females, 1568 being of American and 2168 of foreign origin, as nearly as can be ascertained.

The NewYork Herald of the 12th contains an article on the oyster trade of NewYork, which fills some six bulky columns of that journal, and in the source of which the peculiar flavor and delicacy of the Virginia, Shrewsbury, York Bay, Blue Point Sound, Prince's Bay and other varieties are dwelt upon with uncommon piquancy and gusto. We have only space for a recapitulation:

Number of boats, of all sizes, from fifty to two hundred and fifty ton, employed in the trade in Virginia oysters.....1,000
In the East and North River trade.....200
In the Shrewsbury trade.....20
In the Blue Point and Sound trade.....100
In the York Bay trade.....200

Whole number of boats.....1,520

TABLE *exhibiting the yearly amount of sales of all kinds of oysters, by the wholesale dealers of NewYork.*

Sales of Virginia oysters, including those planted in Prince's Bay.....	$4,000,000
Sales of East and North River oysters.....	3,500,000
Of Shrewsbury oysters.....	200,000
Of Blue Point and Sound oysters.....	200,000
Of York Bay oysters.....	300,000
Total sales.....	$5,200,000

RAILROAD SUBSCRIPTIONS, ETC.—On the third Monday in April the citizens of St. Louis county, Missouri, will be called upon to vote upon the proposition of the county negotiating a loan $200,000, to be appropriated for the improvement of the county roads; and on the fourth Monday in the same month they will have to decide whether the county of St. Louis shall subscribe for $500,000 worth of stock in the North Missouri Railroad, and for $400,000 worth in the Iron Mountain Railroad. The vote on the propositions is to be taken jointly, so that the fate of one will be that of the other. The question as to whether the county shall issue bonds for the amounts or levy a special tax upon the property-holders, will be decided the same day. In case the latter mode is adopted the tax payers will receive the scrip of the railroad companies to the amount of their tax paid.

BALTIMORE CLIPPERS.—The Boston Journal says: One of the most remarkable instances of rapid sailing, several consecutive passages, which lives in our recollection, is the case of the clipper brig John Gilpin, of Baltimore. This vessel, which seemed to have emulated the fleetness of its namesake, left Baltimore in 1852, we believe, and arrived at Batavia after a passage of eighty-two days; proceeded thence to Canton in eleven days—from Canton to Manilla in five days—from Manilla through the Straits of Sunda, round South of Holland, to latitude forty-eight or fifty degrees, to Valparaiso in eighty-five days—and from Valparaiso to Lima in six days and seventeen hours—making an aggregate distance of 34,920 miles in one hundred and thirty-nine days and seventeen hours—averaging a fraction more than *one hundred and eighty-two miles per day.*

THE NEW YORK CRYSTAL PALACE EXHIBITION.—Colonel Hughes, of Maryland, the representative of the American Association for the management of Crystal Palace, at New York, who is now in London, has had a long interview with Prince Albert, who, in conjunction with Her Majesty, the Queen, it is said, takes great interest in the American World's Fair. Her Majesty and Prince Albert will send over a variety of choice and valuable articles, including a bust of the Queen, to be exhibited. The Emperor of the French, the Pope and the Sultan are among the contributors. England sends 542 objects, France 320, the Zollverein 500, Holland 142, and Italy 100 statues. Col. Hughes will shortly leave London for Paris, and proceed to the several European courts upon his important mission.

It is stated in the Cape Town papers that many soldiers who have deserted from the English armies, have joined the Kaffir rabels, and are acting with them. To this cause is ascribed the improved discipline of the native troops. Though they cannot stand against a charge, yet they disperse and re-form in such a masterly manner as greatly to harass their opponents, their tactics being similar to those of the Americans in the early stages of the Revolution. A Cape Town paper, remarking upon the fact that when captured the natives are treated as rebels, says that the only way that they have been made subjects of Great Britain is by the proclamation of the authorities in London, who have issued certain pieces of parchment to that effect. The Cape papers also contain an account of the formal taking possession of the Oranga River Sovereignty by General Cathcart, at the head of two thousand English troops. It is apparent, says the Boston Traveler, that England will soon possess all the land in South Africa worth having, under the plea that it is necessary for the safety of the Colonists.

From Washington.

The Senate spent but a short time in Executive session on the 16th, and, it is understood, acted on no nomination, or none of any importance.

Mr. Mason spoke at considerable length on the Central American Treaty subject, and was followed by Mr. Clayton in reply, who had not concluded when the Senate adjourned.

The Diplomatic Corps made their formal introductory visit to President Pierce by appointment, and were individually presented by the Secretary of State. M. de Bodisco, Minister of Russia, and Doyen of the Diplomatic body, made on behalf of himself and colleagues, as we understand, a very excellent address to the President, who replied fittingly and courteously.

On the 15th Col. Benton caused letters to be laid upon the desks of the Senators, addressed by him to the people of Missouri, on the subject of a National Highway from the Mississippi river to the Pacific. It advocates the central route, for which Col. Fremont has long expressed a preference, and which has remained unnoticed for three years, while the Southern (Memphis) route has monopolized attention, and acquired an engrossing prominence."

Col Benton is in favor of making this highway on a grand scale, reserving a tract a mile wide for all sorts of roads, rail and macadamized, and a plain old English road, and two margulas one hundred feet wide for independent and rival telegraphic lines. He is opposed to making this highway by any mixture of public and private means, or by giving lands to companies; but holds that the United States should build the road and the fixtures, and let out the use of it for terms of seven or ten years to the lowest bidder. The present system of railways from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, he regards as an expanded fan, the spokes of which converge to St. Louis, the handle extending thence to San Francisco.

FURTHER FROM WASHINGTON.

RECEPTION OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.—We find in the Washington Union of the 10th, the following translation of His Excellency A. de Bodisco, the Russian Minister's address, upon the occasion of the reception of the Diplomatic corps at the capitol, on the 15th inst., and also President Pierce's answer, delivered in English. The address of the Russian Minister was spoken in French. The translation is as follows:

Mr. President—The United States, in the exercise of their right to elect every fourth year the chief of the executive power, have made choice of you, Mr. President, to occupy this high and important position.

It is in the name of the ministers and the heads of legations here present that I have the honor to offer to you, Mr. President, our most cordial congratulations. We express, at the same time, our conviction that this highly flattering testimony of the confidence of the American people will induce you, Mr. President, to concentrate all your efforts to secure the progress of the incontestable prosperity of the whole Union. This prosperity is due, in a great measure, to the national energies; but it must be mainly attributed to the continuance of peace, as one of the most essential elements of the expansion of the productive capacities of all countries, and the maintenance of which contributes so efficiently to spread and extend the general welfare.

The diplomatic corps is persuaded, Mr. President, of your best dispositions towards the sovereigns and governments we have the honor to represent; and I have the advantage to assure you, Mr. President, in the name of my colleagues, that our respective governments sincerely desire the continuance of the good understanding now so happily existing.

A mutual kind feeling, frank and loyal explanations, will always tend to fortify the friendly intercourse we are called upon to entertain with the American Government and in this respect it is gratifying to me to express, in the name of the diplomatic corps, how much we appreciate the recent declaration of the President to cultivate peace and amity with all nations.

The President replied as follows:

SIR—I receive with satisfaction the congratulations which, in the name of the ministers and the heads of legations here present, you do me the honor to express on occasion of my entering on the functions of President of the United States.

Gentlemen—Among the most delicate and responsible trusts thus imposed upon me by the choice of my country, I recognize the conduct of its relations with other powers.

In the discharge of this duty, I shall of course look, in the first instance, to what the interests and the honor of the United States may require, which necessarily include a strict observance of national engagements, respect for the rights of other governments, and a faithful adherence to those sacred principles of justice which are the common law of Christendom.

I cordially reciprocate, therefore, the expressions of national amity which you address to me, and request you to communicate to your respective Governments my warmest desire to maintain with each our existing relations of peace and friendship.

I beg you, also, to accept the assurance of my personal respect and esteem.

A Washington paper says that a few days ago an attempt was made to overawe the President by the appearance of an entire Congressional delegation from a large State in the West, asking an interview. The President informed them that at twelve o'clock he would be happy to meet them. They appeared at that time, and lo and behold! it was a public reception. This so shocked their sensibilities that they withdrew, saying that such treatment was unexpected, and unaccountable from a democratic President.

An interesting incident is mentioned in a communication in the National Intelligencer of the 15th. On the 10th inst. the Missourians at the capital paid a visit to the President, and were introduced by their talented Representative, Major John S. Phelps.

Each one was introduced by name. When Major N. B. Holden, formerly of the 12th Infantry, and now of Johnston county, Missouri, was presented, the President exclaimed, "*Major Holden! God bless you Holden! a braver man never trod shoe leather. Holden, we were in a narrow road when we were last together. Come and see me, Holden; don't leave the city without coming to see me.*"

The Major, being a modest man, was overwhelmed by such a handsome compliment; tears stood in his eyes. The commendation was well deserved, for no braver man than Holden ever did live.

The President alluded to the notion at the National Bridge in Mexico, which has very aptly been compared with Napoleon's passage of the Bridge of Lodi.

Mrs. Pierce still remains at the Eutaw House, in Baltimore, and, though in tolerable health, is much depressed in spirits by the calamity that has lately befallen her.

THEFT IN THE GRAVEYARD.—We understand that the paltry theft of a marble slab from a tomb has been committed in our cemetery. Surely, the fellow who would commit such an act has but little fear of earth, and less of heaven. If he has any particle of the conscience which his mother bequeathed him, he ought to return it at once. [Pisquemine Sentinel.

This reminds us of the story of a baker in England who stole a tomb-stone for the hearth of his oven. One of his customers, finding *Death's head* on his loaf of bread, ran in dismay to his Deacon, fearing the end of the world was approaching. The letter was in equal trepidation, when, on examining his own loaf, he found the *marrow-bones*. In their alarm they had recourse to the parson, who could afford them no consolation, inasmuch as "*Resurgam,*" was legibly set forth in bold relief upon his own loaf.

SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTION.—The following gentlemen, all democrats, have been elected to Congress from South Carolina: First District, Hon. John McQueen; Second District, Hon. Wm. Aiken; Third District, Hon. W. F. Colcock; Fourth District, Hon. P. S. Brooks; Fifth District, Hon. J. L. Orr; Sixth District, Hon. W. W. Boyce.

There was no contest save in the Fourth District, in which the vote stood, Brooks 2,008, Pickins 1,402, Sullivan 1,474, and Marshall 1,416; and in the Sixth District, in which the vote stood, Boyce 2,549, Mosea 2,276, and O'Hanlon 180.

GERMAN EMIGRATION.—At a recent meeting of the German Philanthropic Society, of St. Louis, it was shown that the total number of German emigrants who arrived in that city during the year ending March 1, was 23,088—of whom 10,004 arrived by way of NewOrleans, and 7,085 by way of NewYork and other eastern cities.

During the year, 2,211 emigrants have been furnished with employment, 264 have been sent to the hospital, 143 have been buried by the Society, 18 have been sent to the county farm, and 21 orphans have been provided for. Aid amounting in all to $512 05 has been extended to 215 persons.

We subjoin the German emigration to that city during the last five years:

Year ending March, 1849, 9,000; do. March, 1850, 14,493; do. March, 1851, 10,715; do. March, 1852, 12,024; do. March 1853, 23,088. Total in five years, 69,830.

CHARLESTOWN (MASS.) STATE PRISON.—The earnings of the prisoners for the eight months ending September 30, 1852, was $6921 47 over the expenses. Of the inmates 313 are Americans, 176 foreigners. The whip making business has been introduced into the prison, in which forty-five men are employed at 50 cents per day.

SALARIES.—At the late session of Congress, the salary of the Vice President was raised from $5,000 to $8,000; that of the Attorney General from $4,000 to $8,000, and that of the other Cabinet officers from $6,000 to $8,000. The four ministers to Great Britain, France, Russia and Spain, from $9,000 to $15,000. An Assistant Secretary of State is appointed, at a salary of $3,000. A full mission to Central America has been authorized. The salary of Prof. Bache, of the coast surrey, was raised to $6,000, at the late session of Congress; that of Sub-Treasurer at NewYork to $6,000; the Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands to $5,000; the Chinese Commissioner $9,000, besides $9,000 outfit; the Consul General to Alexandria (Egypt) to $5,002; the Clerk of the Legislation at London is to receive $800.

DISTANCE TO THE SUN.—Imagine a railway from here to the Sun. How many miles is the sun from us? Why, if we were to send a baby in an express-train, going incessantly a hundred miles an hour, without making any stoppages, the baby would grow to be a boy—the boy would grow to be a man—the man would grow old and die—without seeing the Sun; for it is distant more than a hundred years from us. But what is this compared to Neptune's distance? Had Adam and Eve started by our railway to go from Neptune to the Sun, at the rate of fifty miles an hour, they would not have got there yet; for Neptune is more than six thousand years from the centre of our system. [Household Words.

TORNADOES.—On the 30th of November, 1852, Edward Everett, Secretary of State, on the part of the United States, and Frederick Von Hergolt, Prussian Minister at Washington, concluded an additional article to the convention for the mutual delivery of criminals, etc.; which recites that, whereas it may not be practicable for the ratifications of the convention for the mutual delivery of criminals, fugitives from justice in certain cases, between the United States and Prussia, and other States of the Germanic Confederation, signed at Washington on the 16th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, to be exchanged within the time stipulated in said Convention, therefore, the time stipulated in said convention shall be exchanged at Washington, within one year from the date of this agreement, or sooner, should it be possible.

A treaty has been concluded at Washington, between the United States and Belgium, for regulating the right of inheriting and acquiring property. The treaty provides that Belgian subjects shall enjoy throughout the United States the right of acquiring and transmitting property, with or without a will, on the same conditions as citizens of the United States. In like manner, citizens of the United States shall enjoy in Belgium the right of acquiring and transmitting property, with or without a will, on the same conditions as Belgian subjects.

COL. BENTON AND THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The Washington correspondent of the Charleston Courier, writing under date of the 12th, says that Col. Benton is to come out with a pamphlet on Monday, on the subject of a railroad to the Pacific. He adheres to his old plan—the northern route—which, if practicable at all, will cost three hundred millions. Meanwhile, a private company, organized in NewYork, will commence on their own account, a railroad from the Bay of Matagorda to El Paso, and thence to San Diego. Their route is 1256 miles—Colonel Benton's is 2500 miles. Their road will cost thirty-eight millions—Col. Benton's will cost two hundred millions—but they assume its cost in their estimates, at one hundred and twenty-five millions. Upon an equal amount of business their road will pay twenty dollars for one dollar that Col. Benton's road will pay.

The Courier's correspondent further adds that the country will be surprised at the magnitude and boldness of the NewYork enterprise. But from the manner in which they have taken it up, they will carry it through.

The scheme embraces a branch railroad to Arkansas, at the point where it will meet the road designed, and for which Congress has provided, by a liberal grant to that State, from a point opposite the mouth of the Ohio, and another branch to a point opposite Memphis. The whole system of northern, southern and western railroads, tends to Memphis, as a central point.

The northern and eastern capitalists were bent, originally, upon Col. Benton's, or some other northern route to the Pacific. But they have come, reluctantly, to consider the southern route as the best, for the commerce of the country.

ACTION NON FOR SEAMEN.—In the Naval Appropriation bill, recently passed, is the following amendments, which seem to have escaped the publicity so important a matter deserves; it being a just reward to the brave seamen who served in the Mexican War on the Californle coast. [N. Y. Sun, 11th inst.:

"And the proper accounting officers of the Treasury be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to allow and pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the officers, petty officers, and seamen of the United States Navy, to officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the Marine Corps, and to the officers and men of the Revenue Service who served in the Pacific Ocean, on the coast of California and Mexico, during the late war with Mexico, and since the conclusion of the war up to the twenty-eighth of September, eighteen hundred and fifty, the same additional compensation as has been by law directed to be paid to the officers and soldiers of the Army who served in California; and that this provision allowing extra pay, as well as that contained in the Navy appropriation act of August thirty-first, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, shall extend to and include all naval store-keepers who were stationed on the Pacific coast; and the additional compensation authorized by the foregoing provision, and by the Navy appropriation act of eighteen hundred and fifty-two, shall be paid to the legal representatives of all deceased persons who would have been entitled to receive the same if living."

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF ST. LOUIS.—The total expenditures of the city of St. Louis, including subscriptions to Railroads and for all other purposes, for the year ending March 1, 1853, was $943,187 07. The debt of the city at present is $2,304,000, bearing an interest of 116,343 76 about $70,000 of it at 10 per cent., and the remainder at 6 per cent., excepting $25,000 at 5 per cent.

Of this debt, $1,568,000 has been incurred since May, 1850; of which $738,000 has been contracted since the 10th of April last. Of the bonds sold last year, 208 negotiated during the first five months brought 95 cents to the dollar, and 216 disposed of since then brought 97 cents.

The one million five hundred and sixty-eight thousand debt, incurred as above stated, has been for moneys borrowed, chiefly for expenditures on the objects mentioned below:

Railroads, $500,000; Sewers, $316,000; Harbor Improvements, $150,000; Streets in Old Limits, $105,000; City Hall and Market, $122,000; Water-works Extension, $80,000.

NAVAL.—The following is the state of affairs at the Brooklyn Navy Yard: The Independence is the only vessel now undergoing repairs at the Navy Yard, and the eleven hundred mechanics employed there are fearful of dull times this summer. The Macedonian, which is destined for the China Seas, under the command of Joel Abbott, has all her stores on board, but requires ninety more men to make her complement. The storeship Lexington was last Friday ordered to prepare for carrying out supplies to the Pacific squadron. The steamer John Hancock is expected at the Yard in a few days. The storeship Relief, from the Brazil station, is daily expected. There are three hundred and fifty recruits on board the North Carolina. Government is about building a steam saw mill near the Dry-dock, and piles are being driven in the low ground for the foundation. It will be sixty-five feet long, and is calculated to saw timber for the various purposes of the yard.

SPIRITUAL RAPPINGS.—Professor Anderson, who has been for some time past performing to large audiences in Richmond, has been exposing the "Spiritual Rapping" humb

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

From the London Illustrated News.

THE BALANCE LOST.

BY NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.

Bartram, the lime-burner, a rough and heavy-looking man, begrimed with charcoal, sat watching his kiln, at nightfall, while his little son played at building houses with the scattered fragments of marble, whose, on the hill-side below them, they heard a roar of laughter, not mirthful, but slow, and even solemn, like a wind shaking the boughs of the forest.

"Father, what is that?" asked the little boy, leaving his play, and pressing betwixt his father's knees.

"Oh, some revellor, I suppose," answered the lime-burner; "some merry fellow from the barroom in the village, who dared not laugh loud enough within doors, lest he should blow the roof of the house off. So, here he is, shaking his jolly sides at the foot of Graylock."

"But, father," said the child, more sensitive than the obtuse, middle-aged clown, "he does not laugh like a man that is glad; so the noise frightens me!"

"Pooh, boy! you're a fool, child!" cried the father, gruffly; "you will never make a man, I do believe, if there is too much of your mother in you. I have known the rustling of a leaf to startle her. Hark; here comes that merry fellow now. You shall see that there is no harm in him."

Bartram and his little son, while they were talking thus, sat watching the lime-kiln. It was a rude, round, tower-like structure, about twenty feet high, heavily built of rough stones, and with a hillock of earth heaped about the larger part of its circumference, so that the blocks and fragments of marble might be drawn by cart-loads and thrown in at the top. There was an opening at the bottom of the tower, like an oven-mouth, but large enough to admit a man in a stooping posture, and provided with a massive iron door. With the smoke and jets of flame issuing from the chinks and crevices of this door, which seemed to give admittance into the hill-side, it resembled nothing so much as the private entrance to the infernal regions, which the shepherds of the Delectable Mountains were accustomed to show to pilgrims.

There are many such lime-kilns in that tract of country, for the purpose of burning the white marble which composes a large part of the substance of the hills. Some of them, built years ago, and long deserted, with weeds growing in the vacant ground of the interior, which is open to the sky, and grass and wild flowers rooting themselves into the chinks of the stones, look already like relics of antiquity, and may yet be overgrown with the lichens of centuries to come. Others, where the lime-burner still feeds his daily and nightlong fire, afford points of interest to the wanderer among the hills, who seats himself on a log of wood or a fragment of marble, to hold a chat with the solitary man. It is a long time, and, when the character is inclined to be rough, may be an intensely thoughtful one, as it proved in the case of Ethan Brand, who had mused to strange purpose, in days gone by, while the fire in this very kiln was burning.

Bartram who now watched the fire was of a different order, and troubled himself with no thoughts save the very few that were requisite to his business. At frequent intervals he flung open the iron door, and, with the strength of his whole body, seized a wheelbarrow-full of fuel, and dundered it into the raging furnace. Then, with his face aglow with the reflection, he closed the door, and drew back the shutter of the iron eye, that he might see how the fire worked within. Sometimes he thrust in huge logs of oak, or stirred the immense mass of burning coals with a long pole. Within the furnace were seen the curling and riotous flames, and the glowing marble, almost molten with the intensity of the heat; while without, the reflection of the fire quivered on the dark intricacy of the surrounding forest, and showed in the foreground a bright and ruddy little picture of the hut, the spring beside its door, the athletic and coal-begrimed figure of the lime-burner, and the half-frightened child, shrinking into the protection of his father's shadow. And when again the iron door was closed, then re-appeared the tender light of the half-full moon, which only strove to trace out the indistinct shapes of the neighboring mountains; and, in the upper sky, there was a flitting congregation of clouds, still faintly tinged with the rosy sunset, though that far down into the valley the sunshine had vanished long and long ago.

The little boy now crept still closer to his father, as footsteps were heard ascending the hill-side, and a human form thrust aside the bushes that clustered beneath the trees.

"Hallo! who is it?" cried the lime-burner, vexed at his son's timidity, yet half infected by it. "Come forward and show yourself like a man, or I'll fling this chunk of marble at your head!"

"You offer me a rough welcome," said a strange voice, as the unknown man drew nigh; "yet I neither claim nor desire a kinder one, even at my own fireside."

To obtain a distincter view, Bartram threw open the iron door of the kiln, whence immediately issued a gush of fierce light that smote full upon the stranger's face and figure. To a careless eye there appeared nothing very remarkable in his aspect, which was that of a man in coarse, brown, country-made suit of clothes, tall and thin, with the staff and heavy shoes of a wayfarer. As he advanced he fixed his eyes—which were very bright—intently upon the brightness of the furnace, as if he beheld, or expected to behold, some object worthy of note within it.

"Good-evening, stranger," said the lime-burner; "whence come you so late in the day?"

"I come from my search," answered the wayfarer, "for, at last, it is finished."

"Drunk or crazy!" muttered Bartram to himself. "I shall have trouble with the fellow. The sooner I drive him away the better."

The little boy, all in a tremble, whispered to his father, and begged him to shut the door of the kiln, so that there might not be so much light, for that there was something in the man's face which he was afraid to look at, yet could not look away from. And, indeed, even the lime-burner's dull and torpid sense began to be impressed with an indescribable something in that wide, rugged, thoughtful visage, with the grizzled hair hanging wildly about it, and those deeply-sunken eyes, which gleamed like fire within the entrance of a mysterious cavern. But, as he closed the door, the stranger turned towards him, and spoke in a quiet, familiar way, that made Bartram feel as if he were a sane and sensible man after all.

"Your task draws to an end, I see," said he. "The marble has already been burning three days. A few hours more will convert the stone to lime."

"Why, who are you?" exclaimed the limeburner. "You seem as well acquainted with my business as I am myself."

"And well I may be," said the stranger; "for I followed the same craft many a long year, and here, too, on this very spot. But you are a new comer in these parts. Did you ever hear of Ethan Brand?"

"The man that went in search of the Unpardonable Sin?" asked Bartram with a laugh.

"The same," answered the stranger. "He has found what he sought, and therefore he comes back again."

"What! Ethan! are you Ethan Brand himself?" cried the lime-burner, in amazement. "I am a new comer here, as you say, and they call me eighteen years since you left the foot of Graylock. But, I can tell you, the good folks still talk about Ethan Brand in the village yonder, and what a strange errand took him away from his lime-kiln. Well, and so you have found the Unpardonable Sin?"

"Even so," said the stranger calmly.

"If the question is a fair one," proceeded Bartram, "where might it be?"

Ethan Brand laid his finger on his own heart.

"Here," replied he.

And then, without mirth in his countenance, but still moved by an involuntary recognition of the infinite absurdity of seeking throughout the world for what was the closest of all things to himself, and looking into every heart, save his own, for what was hidden in no other breast, he broke into a laugh of scorn. It was the same slow heavy laugh that had almost appalled the lime-burner when it heralded the wayfarer's approach.

The solitary mountain-side was made dismal by it. Laughter, when out of place, mistimed, or bursting forth from a disordered state of feeling, may be the most terrible modulation of the human voice. The laughter of one asleep, even if it be a little child; the madman's laugh, or the wild screaming laugh of an idiot, are sounds we sometimes tremble to hear, and would fain forget. Poets have imagined something of fiends or hobgoblins so fearfully impressed as a laugh. And even the obtuse Bartram felt his nerves shaken as this strange sound issued inward at his own heart, and burst forth, that rolled away in the night, and reverberated among the hills. [illegible] he to his little son, "stranger

down to the tavern in the village, and tell the jolly fellows there that Ethan Brand has come back, and that he has found the Unpardonable Sin!"

The boy darted away on his errand, to which Ethan Brand made no objection, nor seemed hardly to notice it. He sat on a log of wood, looking steadfastly at the iron door of the kiln. When the child was out of sight, and the swift and light footstep ceased to be heard treading first on the fallen leaves and then on the rocky mountain path, the lime-burner began to regret his departure. He felt that the little fellow's presence had been a barrier between his guest and himself, and that he must now deal, heart to heart, with a man who, on his own confession, had committed the only one crime for which heaven could afford no mercy. That crime, in its indistinct blackness, seemed to overshadow him. The lime-burner's own sins rose up within him, and made his memory monstrous with a throng of evil shapes that asserted their kindred with the master sin, whatever it might be, which it was within the scope of man's corrupted nature to conceive and cherish. They were all of one family; they went to and fro between his breast and Ethan Brand's, and carried dark greetings from one to the other.

Then Bartram remembered the stories which had grown traditionary in reference to this strange man, who had come upon him like a shadow of the night, and was making himself at home in his old place, after so long absence that the dead people, dead and buried for years, would have had more right to be at home in any familiar spot than he. Ethan Brand, it was said, had conversed with Satan himself in the lurid blaze of this very kiln. The legend had been a matter of mirth heretofore, but looked grisly now. According to this tale, before Ethan had departed on his search, he had been accustomed to evoke a fiend from the hot furnace of the lime-kiln, night after night, in order to confer with him about the Unpardonable Sin; the man and the fiend, each laboring to frame the image of some mode of guilt which could neither be atoned for nor forgiven. And, with the first gleam of light upon the mountain-top, the fiend crept in at the iron door, there to abide the intensest element of fire, until again summoned forth to share in the dreadful task of extending man's possible guilt beyond the scope of Heaven's else infinite mercy.

While the lime-burner was struggling with the horrors of these thoughts, Ethan Brand rose from the log and flung open the door of the kiln. The action was in such accordance with the idea in Bartram's mind that he almost expected to see the evil one issue forth red-hot from the raging furnace.

"Hold, hold!" cried he, with a tremulous attempt to laugh, for he was ashamed of his fears, although they overmastered him. "Don't, for mercy's sake, bring out your devil now!"

"Man!" sternly replied Ethan Brand, "what need have I of the devil? I have left him far behind me on my track. It is with such half-way sinners as you that he busies himself. Fear not because I open the door. I do but rest by old custom, and am going to trim your fire like a lime-burner, as I was once.

He stirred the vast coals, thrust in more wood, and bent forward to gaze into the hollow prison-house of fire, regardless of the fierce glow that reddened upon his face. The lime-burner sat watching him, and half suspected his strange guest of a purpose, if not to evoke a fiend, at least to plunge bodily into the flames, and thus vanish from the sight of man. Ethan Brand, however, drew quietly back, and closed the door of the kiln.

"I have looked," said he, "into many a human heart that was seven times hotter with sinful passion than your furnace is with fire. But I found not there what I sought. No, not the Unpardonable Sin!"

"What is the Unpardonable Sin?" asked the lime-burner, and then he shrunk further from his companion, trembling lest his question should be answered.

"It is a sin that grew within my own breast," replied Ethan Brand, standing erect, with a pride that distinguishes all enthusiasts of his stamp; "a sin that grew no where else! The sin of an intellect that trimmphed over the sense of brotherhood with man and reverence for God, and sacrificed every thing to its own mighty claims! The only sin that deserves a recompense of immortal agony! Freely, were it to do again, would I incur the guilt. Unshrinkingly I accept the retribution!"

"The man's head is turned," muttered the lime-burner to himself. "He may be a sinner like the rest of us, nothing more likely, but I'll be sworn he's a madman too."

Nevertheless, he felt very uncomfortable at his situation, alone with Ethan Brand on the wild mountain side, and was right glad to hear the rough murmur of tongues, and footsteps of what seemed a pretty numerous party stumbling over the stones and rustling through the undershrub. Soon appeared the whole lazy regiment that was wont to invest the village tavern, comprehending three or four individuals who had drank flip beside the bar-room fire through all the winters, and smoked their pipes beneath the stoop through all the summers, since Ethan Brand's departure. Laughing boisterously, and mingling all their voices together in unceremonious talk, they now burst into the moonshine and narrow streaks of fire-light that illuminated the open space before the lime-kiln. Bartram set the door ajar again, flooding the spot with light, that the whole company might get a fair view of Ethan Brand, and him of them.

There, among other old acquaintances, was a once ubiquitous man, now almost extinct, but whom we were formerly sure to encounter at the hotel of every thriving village throughout the country. It was the stage agent. The present specimen of the genus was a wilted and smoke-dried man, wrinkled and red-nosed, in a smartly-cut brown bob-tail coat, with brass buttons, who, for a length of time unknown, had kept his desk and corner in the bar-room, and was still puffing what seemed to be the same cigar that he had lighted twenty years ago. He had great fame as a dry joker, though, perhaps, less on account of any intrinsic humor, than from a certain flavor of brandy-toddy and tobacco smoke, which impregnated all his ideas and expressions, as well as his person.

Another well remembered, though strangely altered face, was that of Lawyer Giles, as people still called him in courtesy—an elderly ragamuffin, in his soiled shirt-sleeves and towlinen trousers. The poor fellow had been attorney in what he called his better days—a sharp practitioner, and in great vogue among the village litigants; but flip, and sling, and toddy, and cock-tails imbibed at all hours—morning, noon and night—had caused him to slide from intellectual to various kinds and degrees of bodily labor, till at last, to adopt his own phrase, he slid into a soap-vat. In other words, Giles was now a soap boiler in a small way. He had come to be but the fragment of a human being—a part of one foot having been chopped off by an axe, and an entire hand torn away by the devilish grip of a steam engine. Yet, though the corporeal hand was gone, a spiritual member remained; for stretching forth the stump, Giles steadfastly averred that he felt an invisible thumb and fingers with as vivid a sensation as before the real ones were amputated. A maimed and miserable wretch he was; but one nevertheless whom the world could not trample, and had no right to scorn, either in this or any proviene stage of his misfortunes, since he had still kept up the courage and spirit of a man, asked nothing in charity, and with his one hand—and that the left one—sought a stern battle against want and hostile circumstances.

Among the throng, too, came another personage, who, with certain points of similarity to Lawyer Giles, had many more of difference. It was the village doctor, a man of some fifty years, whom, at an earlier period of his life, we should have introduced as paying a professional visit to Ethan Brand during the latter's supposed insanity. He was now a purple visaged, rude and brutal, yet half gentlemanly figure, with something wild, ruined, and desperate in his talk, and in all the details of his gesture and manners. Brandy possessed this man like an evil spirit, and made him as surly and savage as a wild beast, and as miserable as a lost soul; but there was supposed to be in him such wonderful skill, such native gifts of healing, beyond any which medical science could impart, that society caught hold of him, and would not let him sink out of its reach. So, swaying to and fro upon his horse, and grumbling thick accents at the bedside, he visited all the sick chambers for miles about among the mountain towns, and sometimes raised a dying man, as it were, by a miracle, or quite as often, no doubt, sent his patient to a grave that was dug many a year too soon. The doctor had an everlasting pipe in his mouth; and, as somebody said, in allusion to his habit of swearing, it was always alight with hell fire.

These three worthies pressed forward, and greeted Ethan Brand each after his own fashion, earnestly inviting him to partake of the contents of a certain black bottle, in which, as they averred, he would find something far better worth seeking for than the Unpardonable Sin. No mind which has wrought itself by intense and solitary meditation into a high state of enthusiasm, can endure this kind of contact with low and vulgar modes of thought and feeling to which Ethan Brand was now subjected. It made him doubt, and, strange to say, it was a painful doubt, whether he had indeed found the Unpardonable Sin, and found it within himself. Unpardonable Sin, and found it within himself. The whole question on which he had exhausted life, and more than life, looked like a delusion.

"Leave me," he said, bitterly, "ye brute beasts, that have made yourselves so, shrivelling up your souls with fiery liquors! I have done with you. Years and years ago I groped into your hearts and found nothing there for my purpose. Get ye gone!"

"Why, you unciv[illegible] scoundrel," cried the fierce doctor, "is that the way you respond to the kindness of your best friends? Then let me tell you the truth. You have no more found the Unpardonable Sin than yonder hoy Joe has. Unpardonable Sin than yonder hoy Joe has. Unpardonable Sin, indeed! You're a crazy fellow. I told you so twenty years ago; neither better nor worse than a crazy fellow, and the fit companion of old Humphrey, here."

He pointed to an old man, shabbily dressed, with long white hair, thin visage, and unsteady eyes. For some years past this aged person had been wandering about among the hills, inquiring of all travelers whom he met for his daughter. The girl, it seemed, had gone off with a company of circus performers, and occasionally tidings of her came to the village, and fine stories were told of her glittering appearance as she rode on horseback in the ring, or performed marvellous feats on the tight-rope.

The white-haired father now approached Ethan Brand, and gazed unsteadily into his face.

"They tell me you have been all over the earth," said he, wringing his hands with earnestness. "You must have seen my daughter, for she makes a grand figure in the world, and every body goes to see her. Did she send any word to her old father, or say when she is coming back?"

Ethan Brand's eye quailed beneath the old man's. That daughter, from whom he so earnestly desired a word of greeting, Ethan Brand had made the subject of a psychological experiment, and wasted, absorbed, and perhaps annihilated her soul in the process.

"Yes," murmured he, turning away from the hoary wanderer, "it is no delusion. There is an Unpardonable Sin!"

While these things were passing, a merry scene was going forward in the area of cheerful light, beside the spring, and before the door of the hut.

A number of the youth of the village, young men and girls, had hurried up the hill side, impelled by curiosity to see Ethan Brand, the hero of so many a legend familiar to their childhood. Finding nothing, however, very remarkable in his aspect—nothing but a sunburnt wayfarer, in plain garb and dusty shoes, who sat looking into the fire, as if he fancied pictures among the coals, these young people speedily grew tired of observing him. As it happened, there was other amusement at hand. An old German Jew, traveling with a diorama on his back, was passing down the mountain road toward the village just as the party turned aside from it; and, in the hopes of eking out the profits of the day, the showman had kept them company to the lime-kiln.

The Jew's exhibition had scarcely concluded, when a great elderly dog—who seemed to be his own master, as no person in the company laid claim to him—saw fit to render himself the object of public notice. Hitherto he had shown himself as a very quiet, well-disposed old dog, going round from one to another, and, by way of being sociable, offering his rough head to be patted by any kindly hand that would take so much trouble. But now, all of a sudden, this grave and venerable quadruped, of his own mere motion, and without the slightest suggestion from any body else, began to run round after his tail, which, to heighten the absurdity of the scene, was a great deal shorter than it should have been. Never was seen such headlong eagerness in pursuit of an object that could not possibly be attained; never was heard such a tremendous outbreak of growling, snarling, barking and snapping, as if one end of the ridiculous brute's body were at deadly and most unforgivable enmity with the other. Faster and faster round about went the one; and faster and still faster fled the unapproachable brevity of his tail, and louder and fiercer grew his yells of rage and animosity, until, utterly exhausted, and as far from the goal as ever, the foolish old dog ceased his performance as suddenly as he had begun it. The next moment he was as quiet, mild, sensible and respectable in his deportment as when he first scraped acquaintance with the company.

As may be supposed, the exhibition was greeted with universal laughter, clapping of hands, and shouts of "Encore!" to which the canine performer responded by wagging all that there was to wag of his tail, but appeared totally unable to repeat his very successful effort to amuse the spectators.

Meanwhile, Ethan Brand had resumed his seat upon the log, and moved, it might be, by a perception of some remote analogy between his own case and that of this self-pursuing cur, he broke into the awful laugh which, more than any other token, expressed the condition of his inward being. And at that moment the merriment of the party was at an end; they stood about, dreading lest the inauspicious sound should be reverberated around the horizon, and that mountain would thunder it to mountain, and so the sound be prolonged upon their ears. Then, whispering to one another that it was late; that the moon was almost down; that the August night was growing chill, they hurried homewards, leaving the lime-burner and little Joe to deal as they might with their unwelcome guest. Save for these three human beings, the open space on the hill-side was a solitude, set in a vast gloom of forest. Beyond that darksome verge, the fire-lights glimmered on the stately trunks and almost black foliage of pines, intermixed with the lighter verdure of sapling oaks, maples and poplars, while here and there lay the gigantic corpses of trees, decaying on the leaf-strown soil. And it seemed to little Joe—a timorous and imaginative child—that the silent forest was holding its breath until some fearful thing should happen.

Ethan Brand thrust more wood into the fire, and closed the door of the kiln; then looking over his shoulder at the lime-burner and his son, he bade, rather than advised, them to retire to rest.

"For myself, I cannot sleep," said he; "I have matters that it concerns me to meditate upon. I will watch the fire, as I used to do in the old time."

"And call the devil out of the furnace to keep you company, I suppose," muttered Bartram, who had been making intimate acquaintance with the black bottle above-mentioned. "But watch if you like, and call as many devils as you like! For my part, I shall be all the better for a snooze. Come, Joe!"

As the boy followed his father into the hut, he looked back at the wayfarer, and tears came into his eyes, for his tender spirit had an intuition of the bleak and terrible loneliness in which this man had enveloped himself.

When they were gone, Ethan Brand sat listening to the crackling of the kindled wood, and looking at the spirits of fire that issued through the chinks of the door. These trifles, however, once so familiar, had but the slightest hold of his attention, while deep within his mind he was reviewing the gradual but marvelous change that had been wrought upon him by the search to which he had devoted himself. He remembered how the night dew had fallen upon him; how the dark forest had whispered to him; how the stars had gleamed upon him; a simple and loving man, watching his fire in the years gone by, and even mueing o'e it burned. He remembered with what tenderness, with what love and sympathy for mankind, and what pity for human guilt and woe, he had first begun to contemplate those ideas which afterwards became the inspiration of his life; with what reverence he had then looked into the heart of man, viewing it as a temple originally divine, and, however desecrated, still to be held sacred by a brother; with what awful fear he had deprecated his pursuit, and prayed that the Unpardonable Sin might never be revealed to him. Then ensued that vast intellectual development, which, in its progress, disturbed the counterpoise between his mind and heart. The idea that possessed his life had operated as a means of education; it had raised him from the level of an unlettered laborer to stand on a star-light eminence, whither the philosophers of the earth, talen with the lore of universities, might vainly strive to clamber after him. So much for the intellect! But where was the heart? That, indeed, had withered, had contracted, had hardened, had perished! It had ceased to partake of the universal throb. He had lost hold of the magnetic chain of humanity. He was no longer a brother man, opening the chambers of the dungeons of our common nature by the key of holy sympathy, which gave him a right to share in all its secrets; he was now a cold observer, looking on mankind as the subject of his experiment, and, at length converting man and woman to be his puppets, and pulling the wires that moved them to such degrees of crime as were demanded for his study.

Thus Ethan Brand became a fiend. He began to be so from the moment that his moral nature had ceased to keep the pace of improvement with his intellect. And now, as his highest effort, and inevitable development—as the bright and gorgeous flower, and rich, delicious fruit of his life's labor—he had Unpardonable Sin!

"What more have I to seek? What more to achieve?" said Ethan Brand to himself. "My task is done, and well done!"

Starting from the log with a certain alacrity in his gait, and ascending the hillock of earth that was raised against the stone circumference of the lime-kiln, he thus reached the top of the structure. It was a space of perhaps ten feet across, from edge to edge, presenting a view of the upper surface of the immense mass of broken marble with which the kiln was heaped. All these innumerable blocks and fragments of marble were red-hot and vividly on fire, sending up great spouts of blue flame, which quivered aloft and danced madly, as within a magic circle, and sank and rose again, with continual and multitudinous activity. As the lonely man bent forward over the terrible body of fire, the blasting heat smote up against his person with a breath that, it might be supposed, would have scorched and shrivelled him up in a moment.

Ethan Brand stood erect, and raised his arms on high. The blue flames played upon his face, and imparted the wild and ghastly light which alone could have suited his expression; it was that of a fiend on the verge of plunging into his gulf of intensest torment.

"O, Mother Earth," cried he, "who art no more my mother, and into whose bosom this frame shall never be resolved? O, mankind, whose brotherhood I have cast off and trampled thy great heart beneath my feet! O, stars of heaven, that shone on me of old, as if to light me onward and upward! Farewell all, and forever! Come, deadly element of fire, henceforth my familiar friend! Embrace me as I do thee!"

That night the sound of a fearful peal of laughter rolled heavily through the sleep of the lime-burner and his little son; dim shapes of horror and anguish haunted their dreams, and seemed still present in the rude hovel when they opened their eyes to the daylight.

"Up, boy, up!" cried the lime-burner, staring about him. "Think Heaven, the night is gone at last; and rather than pass another such, I would watch my lime-kiln, wide awake, for a twelvemonth. This Ethan Brand, with his humbug of an Unpardonable Sin, has done me no such mighty favor in taking my place!"

He issued from the hut, followed by little Joe, who kept fast hold of his father's hand. The early sunshine was already pouring its gold upon the mountain tops, and though the valleys were still in shadow, they smiled cheerfully in the promise of the bright day that was hastening onward. The village, completely shut in by hills, which swelled away gently about it, looked as if it had rested peacefully in the hollow of the great hand of Providence. Each dwelling was distinctly visible; the little spires of the two churches pointed upward, and caught a fore-glimmering of brightness from the sun-gilt skies upon their weather-cocks. The tavern was astir, and the figure of the old smoke-dried stage agent, cigar in mouth, was seen beneath the stoop. Old Graylock was glorified with a golden cloud upon his head. Scattered likewise upon the breasts of the surrounding mountains there were heaps of hoary mist, in fantastic shapes, some of them far down into the valley, others high up toward the summits, and still others of the same family of mist and clouds, hovering in the gold radiance of the upper atmosphere. Stepping from one to another of the clouds that rested on the hills, and thence to the loftier brotherhood that sailed in the air, it seemed almost as if a mortal man might thus ascend into the heavenly regions. Earth was so mingled with sky that it was a day-dream to look at it.

To supply that charm of the familiar and homely which nature so readily adopts into a scene, like this, the stage-coach was rattling down the mountain road, and the driver sounded his horn, while echo caught up the notes and intertwined them into a rich and varied and elaborate harmony, of which the original performer could lay claim to little share. The great hills played a concert among themselves, each contributing a strain of airy sweetness.

Little Joe's face brightened at once.

"Dear father," cried he, skipping cheerily to and fro, "that strange man is gone, and the sky and the mountains all seem glad of it!"

"Yes," growled the lime-burner, with an oath, "but he has let the fire go down, and no thanks to him, if five hundred bushels of lime are not spoilt. If I catch the fellow hereabouts again, I shall feel like tossing him into the furnace!"

With his long pole in his hand, he ascended to the top of the kiln. After a moment's pause, he called to his son:

"Come up here, Joe!" said he.

So little Joe ran up the hillock and stood by his father's side. The marble was burnt into perfect, snow-white lime. But, on its surface, in the midst of the circle—snow-white too, and thoroughly converted into lime—lay a human skeleton, in the attitude of a person who, after long toil, lies down to a long repose. Within the ribs—strange to say—was the shape of a human heart.

"Was the fellow's heart made of marble?" cried Bartram, in some perplexity at this phenomenon. "At any rate, it is burnt into what looks like special good lime; and, taking all the bones together, my kiln is half a bushel the richer by him."

So saying, the rude lime-burner lifted his pole and letting it fall upon the skeleton, the relics of Ethan Brand were crumbled into fragments.

A PET FISH.—Mr. J. G. Phinney, at the dye-house, in this city, has a large water tank of the capacity of several hogsheads, from which he procures a supply of pure water for use in his business. About six years since, he obtained and placed in the tank a brook trout, of a few inches in length, and has since fed it regularly with scraps of meat until it has attained a weight of six pounds, and a length of some eighteen inches. The tank is fed by a spring, and the overflow carried off by a pipe, so that the supply of water is constant, cool and pure, and Sir Trout lives and enjoys life like a philosopher—another Diogenes in his tub. This fish, although approached by its owner, and always coming at his call, is shy in the presence of strangers, and when he sees only strange faces above him, usually retires to the bottom of the tub. We paid a visit to this finny celebrity the other day, and approaching his domain alone, we found him suspended mid-way in the crystal fluid, slowly moving his fins to and fro, his beautifully spotted back gleaming in the light. As usual, he took no notice of his strange visitor, although invited to acquaintance by such advances as crumbs thrown on the water; but when Mr. Phinney appeared with some strips of raw beef steak, his apathy gave place to the utmost activity. He would dart from the bottom, and throw himself clear out of the water if a piece of meat was held above, and almost always succeeded in catching it. He is an unsocial fish, and small ones, even of his own kind, are at once devoured, if placed with him. His last exploit in this line was killing and devouring a chub eight inches long. A man not long since was drinking from the tank, not knowing that it was tenanted, when the trout made a spring at his face and severely bit his lip. An old angler can not view his fine, plump proportions, without a desire to throw a fly on the water, and try how he would feel at the end of a rod. [Kennebec Journal.

DEAF AND DUMB CONGREGATION.—An exchange paper says:

Rev. Mr. Gallaudet, the son and worthy successor of the celebrated Mr. Gallaudet, of Hartford, has recently formed a congregation of deaf mutes, to whom he preaches in their noiseless but significant language every Sabbath, in the small chapel of the University. Mr. G. proposes to build a church for the special accommodation of this unfortunate class. It is stated that there are upwards of one hundred educated deaf mutes in the city, and the number is fast increasing. The silence of this novel and impressive service would make a Quaker meeting seem uproarious.

The idle should not be classed among the living—they are a sort of dead men who can't be buried.

The well known German, Khikol, has accepted a place as Professor of the German language at Westbourne College, London.

A bill for the emancipation of the Jews, i. e., bestowing on them the right of franchise, has been introduced into the British Parliament.

The prohibition of burials within the limits of crowded towns and cities, is much agitated in various parts of England.

The Virginia House of Delegates has passed a bill increasing the State's subscription to the Roanoke Valley Railroad from $50,000 to $150,000.

The largest mercantile vessel in the world, the screw steamer Himalaya, is nearly ready for launching at London. She is of 3600 tons measurement, and will be propelled by screw machinery of 700 horse power.

Two hundred and five vessels, save an English paper, are now on the berth at British home ports, for the Australian colonies, and comprise 90,000 tons, with no scarcity of either passengers or cargoes.

"The tear down childhood's cheeks that flows,
Is like the dew-drop on the rose;
When next the summer breeze comes by,
And waves the bush, the flower is dry."

Had Tully himself pronounced one of his orations with a blanket about his shoulders, more people would have laughed at his dress than have admired his eloquence.

It is stated that during the recent great earthquake in the island of Luson, (Manilla,) the large mountain of Ubaubs, situated on the plain of Lubic, sunk entirely to a level with the surrounding plain.

It is in disputes, as in armies, where the weaker side sets up false lights, and makes a great noise, to make the enemy believe them more numerous and strong than they really are.

It appears the banking capital of Virginia is a fraction above $10,000,000. That of Massachusetts, with a white population of about the same with Virginia, is $43,000,000.

The lamps used on railways in England are of three colors—*Red*, to signify danger; *Green*, to note caution; and *White*, to indicate safety. Applied to trains in motion, *White* implies that full speed may be attained; *Green* proceed slowly; *Red* stop.

We notice a statement in one of our exchanges that there is, in one of the County Poor-houses of Alabama, an old man of more than 90 years of age, who was the ferryman for Washington and Army when he crossed the Delaware, just prior to achieving the victories of Trenton and Princeton. This should not be so.

A Cincinnati paper states that the Theatre pit boys are in the habit of burlesquing the use of opera glasses in the dress circle, by using two mineral water bottles, tied together with a string, in which they scan the house in the most grave and interesting manner.

Emerson says: "Adhesiveness is a large element of success. Genius has glue on his feet, and will take hold on a marble slab. Out of a pine log a Yankee will whittle a judgeship, a seat in Congress, a mission to England. The first part of economy is to do your peculiar work; the second is to do it by system."

Envy, jealousy, hatred, malice, spite and spleen, are all mean vices; but the sneak embodies them all, fused into one gloaverie of meanness which no language can describe without doing injustice to the respectability of his Satanic Majesty. He is perched in all his littleness so low upon the inverted apex of his own descendentalism, that it requires a tremendous effort of genius to elevate him to a level where he can become the object of a dignified contempt.

A native from the Sandwich Islands being a witness before the Lord Mayor's Court, London, was questioned as to his knowledge of an oath. He replied, "A man who tells a lie will have nothing but pain hereafter. (Pointing to the fire.) The spirit of a good man will leave him and go to heaven. The truth is always told where the heart is warm (purely directed). God is Jehovah in heaven. The body dies, goes to dust. The soul lives after death. It never dies. The oath I take is like a prayer, calling upon God to look and see if that I say is true."

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[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

MY DAUGHTER'S MINIATURE.

BY MRS. L. E. GRAYSON.

Upon thy pictur'd loveliness,
Sweet child, I'm looking now,
Where thy fair hair is softly laid
Upon thy sunny brow;
And as I gaze, thy tender eyes
Seem beaming on me yet,
With timid glances, half conceal'd
Beneath their lash of jet.

Thy rosy lips seem smiling, too,
As if about to part,
When words of love and gentleness
Flow'd from thy guiltless heart.
Thy sunny bosom, pure and soft,
Thy dimpled hands the same,
Oh! could I only hear thee now
But breathe thy mother's name!

Yet, all seem fresh as life itself,
Yet where, my child, art thou?
Alas, the gloomy grave has closed
Upon thy sunny brow.
Thy smiling lips are seal'd in death,
Thy voice is hush'd and still;
No more its gentle tones are heard,
Thy mother's heart to thrill.

Oh! many a weary day and hour,
And year have o'er me pass'd,
Since with a bursting, breaking heart,
I gazed upon thee last!
As calm and still in death's embrace,
Thy marble beauty lay,
I turned the last long kiss to press,
Ere thou wert borne away.

On aught like thee, my sinless child,
I never more may look,
Thy gentle heart was all too pure
The world's rude touch to brook;
Yet oft I think from thy bright home
In yonder radiant sphere,
Thy tender eyes their gentle watch
Are keeping o'er me here.

I would not call thee back again
To this cold world of ours,
Where all that's fair and bright must fade,
As summer's sweetest flowers,
Nor read the bright and fadeless wreath
That circles now thy brow,
Though this faint picture's all that gives
A semblance of thee now.

[From Harper's Magazine.]

THE LATEST RUSE OF MODERN INFIDELITY.

[Concluded.]

It is often made a complaint by writers of this school—and it is a prominent part of the general ruse—that they are not understood, not appreciated; the old mind of the age fails in coming fairly up to their "standpoint." And this, too, is very taking. It may provoke a smile from those who do understand their nonsense better than they do themselves, and know full well the very ground, or want of ground, they appear to occupy; but with many, and especially the young, it has all the effect which the obscure adds to the sublime, and the cant of mysticism imparts to the conception of vast profundity. It is only the love of the marvellous of former days now turned into a different channel. It gives an immense idea of what is coming, when even the forerunning heralds of its advent find it so difficult to make intelligible their "mission" to the world. It is in this way our youth are led to believe that there is somewhere in the Cimmerian cave of German philosophy, perhaps, a vast store of materials for blowing up the old faith. They love to be told of something very profound that is going to produce some very profound result, because it argues great profoundness on their part to believe and acknowledge it.

And yet it may be safely, as well as boldly asserted, that there is nothing in Strauss, or the profoundest German of them all, that has not been advanced for *Substance*, and we may say in *form*, too, by the old English deists who called themselves deists and infidels without any disguise. This may seem a strange assertion to some, and even were it a mere assertion, it would be a sufficient answer to that which can justly claim for itself no higher character. We make it, however, very deliberately. We put it forth with the full belief that it can be sustained, and with the offer to sustain it against any of that school that claims affinity with the Westminster Review. We challenge them to produce a substantial objection to Christianity derived from any thing latent or patent in the Old and New Testament that is not more than a century old. We might even go further and maintain that most of German objections now paraded as something new, and against which, it is said, former defences will not avail, are as old as the days of Porphyry and Celsus. There may be some new verbal difficulties raked up by German exegesis, but involving no really new objection. Here this is the great point—presenting no "new aspects" as the reviewers say, no "new problems," no "altered conditions." The objections arising from the apparent discrepancies in the Gospels, the diverse genealogies in Matthew and Luke, the seeming misapprehension in regard to the second coming of Christ, the alleged difficulties of the Old Testament, the hardening of Pharaoh's heart, the destruction of the Canaanites, etc., etc., of which Mr. Newman and others parade as though they were fresh discoveries, are as familiar with the first centuries of Christianity. The whole witticisms of Jonah's fish and gourd have about them the mould of two thousand years. They all date from that early period when the Gospel first aroused the critical acumen of the depraved soul in calling forth its sleeping enmity to the highest form of truth.

But Christianity, Biblical Christianity, still lives, still is strong, while its enemies are ever "changing their countenances" and hasting away. Our new school of progress should be told that they are really not keeping up with the times. Some of the cycles are coming round again. The best and newest German criticism is revolting at the inconsistent theories in respect to the late origin of the Old Testament. Men and books now grow old more rapidly than in former times. Strauss, too, is becoming musty, and receding fast behind the age. He had more show of a certain kind of learning, but was never the equal of Paine, either in acuteness or originality. The once famous *Leben Jesu* has had its day as well as the Age of Reason, and no man who has a real reputation for learning would now refer to either as authority.

There need, too, be no hesitation in making the same challenge in respect to the discoveries of science. One might be led to suppose, from what is often said, that physical science had somehow rendered obsolete all the old questions in theology, and made necessary an entirely modified view both of revelation and faith. But wherein? Physiology, some would say, has made it impossible to believe any more the dogma of a resurrection. Of this, however, our youthful readers may be fully assured—such an assertion never comes from men of science themselves. They know too well how far beyond their keenest investigation still lies the principle of life and bodily organization to hazard any such rash limitation of the Divine power, or to deny the possibility of what is so clearly revealed.

But Geology and Astronomy—these are the watch-words of the times. On the first we need not dwell. It presents no "altered conditions of the problem of Christianity;" although it might affect our interpretation of one page in the written record. The exegesis, however, which removes the difficulty is one known long before geology was ever heard of; and in regard to the science itself, it is enough to remark, that it is daily tending more and more to establish that position, of the late origin of the human race, than which there is none more opposed by the infidel, or more directly connected with the verity of the earliest records of the Bible. It is storming, too, the skeptic's strongest fortress by driving him out to an admission of the supernatural.

The supposed *new* objection from astronomy dates from the time when the first thinking soul first meditated on the boundless expanse of the Heavens. It is the difficulty of sustaining steadily in the finite, time-measured, space-ruled human mind, the idea of the Divine care constantly exercised toward a creature as insignificant as man, when contemplated in connection with the immensity of the universe. The thought is not dependent for its suggestion on any scientific details of astronomy. David felt it more powerfully, and was certainly more humbled by it than any of our men of the new "phase of faith." That God's empire must extend far beyond our finite sense, must even be boundless to our finite thought, is as much an *a priori* demand of the reason as an *a posteriori* induction of science. That the worlds were even infinite in number was a favorite speculation of the old philosophy. Modern astronomy may bring the thought more frequently to mind, but has given it no new or peculiar force. Never was it set forth with more power than by Addison at a period, when it is admitted, the "old Biblical Christianity" remained undisturbed—set forth, too, not as a scientific discovery, but as one of the most natural musings of the contemplative mind, deriving the very thought, and the humbling feeling which it inspires, from one of the most ancient parts of God's written revelation, "When I behold the Heavens—What is man?" Here we have the whole of it—all that is comprehended, and far more than is felt, by this whole length and "breadth and scope of modern thought."

No objection shows a greater self-ignorance. We will explain what we mean by this. The inconsiderable magnitude of this earth, it is said, makes incredible what the Bible reveals respecting the Divine care in the creation, government, and redemption of man. Independent, then, of this new aspect, we have a right to assume, for the sake of the argument, that such revealed care would be rational in theory and credible in fact—that is, if our earth were the only world, it would not be beyond belief. Does it become incredible, then, on a supposed addition to the universe, or to our view of the universe? If so, it can only be on the ground that the Divine care over each part must diminish in proportion as the whole enlarges. Now, this is "anthropopathism," if we may use one of "the great words which the Horn speaketh"—[Daniel vii. 11.]—it is the very thing they are so fond of charging upon the believers in a Biblical revelation. It is measuring the infinite by the finite. That our moral value, and consequently the Divine estimate of it, is just the same as it would be if our world, our race, ourselves, were alone in the universe, is a decision of the eternal *a priori* reason, coming directly out from the idea of the Infinite God. It is a decision at which, indeed, the soul staggers, but it is because its lower part rebels against the higher; the imagination is too closely allied to the sense to follow with unfaltering gaze the high behest of the reason and the conscience. These objectors, then, are the anthropopathists, they are the men who "think the Deity altogether such an one as themselves"—they are the men who would measure sins by space, and make them great or small, or just nothing at all, according to our ever-varying conceptions of the outward universe.

The whole fallacy consists in mistaking our relation to two distinct states of being, and applying to the moral what is only true of the physical world. In the latter, *quantity*, either of space or motion, must be the universal standard, and by its measurement alone are all things great or small. Physically, we may be animalcules of animalcules, or as the contemned Old Testament expresses the same thought, "less than nothing before Him and utter vanity." Morally, no such consideration can have place. All value here is intrinsic. Each holy emotion has the same preciousness, each malevolent feeling is deserving of the same condemnation, each soul's moral redemption requires the same priceless ransom, as though that single soul had been alone with its Maker—the sole subject in his immeasurable dominions. So says the Reason—so teaches the Bible. The anthropopathic infidel would deny it, and then seek to cover its own grovelling conception with the mantle of philosophy, and claim for it the merit of transcending any view of the "obsolete Biblical Christianity."

As far, then, as this science is concerned the mighty question remains just where it was before. It would be well, however, if their own objections would have the effect of producing humility in those who are ever opposing astronomy to the Bible. But we do not find that they are at all more humble than other men; we do not find that they are any the less inclined to boast of the grand philosophy by which they would prove their own moral as well as physical nothingness. And this leads us to ask, if such be the diminishing effect on the religion, what must it be on the science? If human sins, and human salvation, become small affairs when seen through this glass, what becomes of human knowledge and human philosophy? What becomes of those great ideas of "destiny," and "progress," and the wonderful things humanity is to accomplish, on which this school, of all others, do so delight to dwell? What is "perfectibility" to us who are so infinitely behind in the long race of the universe? At the immense distance back to which the telescope throws us, all measurable differences vanish away, and our boasted science becomes of no higher appreciable rank in the immeasurable scale than the social and political economy of the Infusorial tribes that gather their phalansteries among the invisible fibres of the marsh-grown *conferva*. Certainly may this be logically affirmed of many departments of physical science; for they belong entirely to space and motion, and can not, therefore, refuse to be measured by the standard applied to higher truth in the speculations of those who maintain that physics has in this way introduced an altogether "altered condition of the problem of Christianity."

We can compare the effect which they seem to think their new view would have to no other than that occasioned by the inversion of a magnifying glass; in consequence of which objects that before seemed near are thrown to a vast distance, and proportionally diminished. But can they not see that there is no stopping in this process? One position no more furnishes a resting place than another. Take a certain distance—assume a certain extent of the universe—and the Old Christianity becomes invisible. Carry our view farther, and the "new phase of faith" altogether disappears. At another stage, every thing resembling a particular providence, or a care of any kind for the individual man, becomes of course incredible in this time and space ratio. Prayer is gone, and hope, and all individual fear and love of God. Farther on, every idea of a general providence is swept away. Not only the earth, but solar, and even stellar systems become infinitesimals, or quantities that may be neglected, in the calculus that sums the infinite series. Every conception of every relation of a personal Deity to finite beings utterly disappears, and a view no better than blank atheism—yes, worse than atheism, for that does not mock us with any pretence of theism—takes the place of all morals, of all religion, of all reverence whatever.

The effect on the mind is something like that produced by reading Campbell's Vision of the Last Man. But we awake from our dream and find the old Earth still standing, and the old Heavens still rolling about us. So, too, will it be in the moral world, when the "new phase of faith" shall have waned away into a very old phase of infidelity, and Mr. Newman, and Mr. Parker, and the Westminster Reviewers, shall have long since gone the way of Strauss, and Paine, and Hume, and Bolingbroke. There will still be left the "Old Christianity," with its "old demands upon our belief"—the "old Biblical Christianity," with its old "difficulties" for the unyielding heart, its old "problems," its old "unaltered conditions." The worth of the moral world, the value of each moral agent, and of each moral emotion, will be just the same as when the estimate was made, and the price was paid for them on the Cross of Calvary.

The subject is one of vast importance, and not out of place, we trust, in the pages of our Magazine. The assumption we have called in question is making numerous converts by the very boldness and impudence of its style. We indulge the hope that we may have done a service to our readers—especially the younger portion of them—in exposing certain aspects of the fallacy, although space would not permit us to go into that detail of argument which the subject so justly deserves.

THE ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.—John Aspden, recently deceased at Philadelphia, was one of the English claimants of the immense estate left by Matthias Aspden. Before the case was decided by the Supreme Court in favor of the American heirs, the latter proposed to the deceased to compromise the matter, and offered to pay him the sum of $250,000 to relinquish his claim; this he refused to do, and the decision of the Court cut him off without a farthing. On Monday morning last the estate was divided between the heirs at law, and almost in the same moment John Aspden fell dead, at a tavern in Carter's Alley, of disease of the heart. At the time of his death his pockets contained a solitary cent, his entire fortune.

OLD ECHOES.

You wonder that my tears should flow,
In listening to that simple strain—
That these unskilful sounds should fill
My soul with joy and pain;
How can you tell what thoughts it stirs
Within my heart again?

You wonder why that common phrase,
So all unmeaning to your ear,
Should stay me in my merriest mood,
And thrill my soul to hear;
How can you tell what ancient charm
Has made me hold it dear?

You smile to see me turn and speak
With one whose converse you despise—
You do not see the dreams of old
That with his voice arise;
How can you tell what links have made
Him sacred in my eyes?

O, these are voices of the past,
Links of a broken chain,
Wings that can bear me back to times
Which cannot come again;
Yet God forbid that I should lose
The echoes that remain!

[Household Words.

PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondence of the Advocate.]

PARIS, February 24, 1853.

I was pleased to see by your issue of January 22, which I have just received, that the Missionary Reporters of your Church do not confine their attention to their own missions only, but also inform their readers of what is going on throughout the whole missionary world. The statements contained in the sixth report of the Louisiana Conference Missionary Society are ably drawn up, and, I believe, generally correct, as far, at least, as they relate to Europe, with one exception. It is said that "the Prince-President has suppressed the whole system of public instruction." This was published as a fact, it is true, by some English papers, but happily it is not correct. The University still exists, to the great horror of the *Univers*, which is continually describing it as a school of atheism; the national Colleges are as much frequented as ever, and young men and maidens are every day passing the required examinations for their degrees and certificates of merit, just as before; with this difference, however, that the college studies, which were mostly of a classical character, have a tendency to become mere scientific, less Latin and Greek being required, but more of the modern languages (English and German,) of natural sciences and mathematics. The system, therefore, of public instruction has not been suppressed. But it is quite correct to add, that the clergy have acquired a great deal more power in educational matters. Their schools are now free from secular control, and placed under the inspection of the Bishops alone; and a law has been made by which any town, willing to be released from the responsibility of maintaining a college, may give it over into the hands of the clergy; the government being satisfied if there be a college in the place, no matter in whose hands it be. The Jesuits have, of course, availed themselves of this law in many places, their immense wealth enabling them to open a college gratuitously, and then to say to the town: "You may as well shut up yours and spare the money it cost you." We Protestants might also, perhaps, have done the same, had we possessed the means. But, on account of our poverty, all regulations made in favor of the State Churches, only profit the Romish Church, and not the Protestant—which our enemies are well aware of.

Again, the influence of Rome has become so powerful in the Superior Council of Education, that whenever a case of persecution against a free Protestant school happens, through the ill will of the subordinate agents of government, who interpret the laws as they please, there is no redress to be had, as was proved lately, when twelve schools of the Evangelical Society were stopped in the department of the Haute Vienne.

I suppose that the news of the Emperor's marriage reached you at the same time, as my last letter, in which I said that he could not find a wife. The fact is, that the rumor of this was spread in Paris a few hours after my letter was posted *via* England, and on account of the telegraphic communications between the two countries, the London papers of the next morning, in time for the American mails, must have contained the astonishing news. The speech of the Emperor on the occasion certainly was a masterly piece of composition, with only one fault—it was not true. It was well known that he had uselessly knocked at every princely door, so that, when he said it was not at all necessary for him, *u parvenu*, to marry a princess, one could not but be reminded of the fable in which the fox, unable to reach the grapes, declared they were unripe, and only fit for menials. The news of this marriage was at first unfavorably received. But opinion seems to have changed; the modesty and liberality of the Empress have operated in her favor, and people seem now to be pretty well satisfied. I cannot, however, say much on this subject, on account of an absence I have made lately, and which has prevented me from keeping *au courant* of continental matters. Thus, when a certain number of correspondents of foreign papers were taken up by the police, I was in London, there to dig through the thickest fog I ever saw. It was in Jersey that I saw the list of the three or four thousand insurgents who had been pardoned. And as to the Milanese insurrection, all I can tell you about it is, that Kossuth was not there, as was reported, and that he never wrote the document which was published as his proclamation. Since my return, the chief event has been the opening of the session of 1853, by a speech in which the Emperor announces that a further reduction of twenty thousand men is contemplated, and declares that France is strong enough to be at peace with everybody. So, it seems, that Mr. Cobden will not yet have to pay down his £10,000. The finances of the country are, moreover, said to be in the very best state possible. The bankers in London told me the very reverse. Time will show who is right, for I can not tell.

The wind that blows over Europe is decidedly that of persecution, a sure proof that the gospel has been gaining ground. Why should the Grand Duke of Tuscany re-establish capital punishment for matters of religion, if not because Popery is fast declining in his dominions? Why have the German, Australian, Italian and French papers* ceased to be silent as to Protestants, and begun to heap on them all sorts of infamousties, if they did not begin to be seriously afraid of the gospel? Why should the priests of France make every possible effort to crush down the truth, if they did not feel that the truth was likely soon to overcome error? Yes, the devil is astir, because the Spirit of God has been doing wonders in a great many places; in Ireland, for instance, where thousands have become real, evangelical Christians;—in Florence, where tens of thousands are said to be secretly reading the Bible; in Peidmont, where two Italian churches have been formed; in France, where hundreds (as at Estissac) have become Protestant, where new converts are heard of every day, and churches are being dedicated to the worship of God. How can it be expected that this should be done without opposition?

We are glad to say, however, that all the Roman Catholic papers do not join in the general crusade against Protestantism. There are a few, very few, who have taken up the cause of religious liberty, and defend it, to their own peril. The *Journal des Debats*, for instance, in answer to a bitter complaint from the *Univers*, published a remarkable article, of which the following are extracts:

"Every communion, having faith in itself, makes, and must make, a propaganda, (i. e. propagate its own principles.) It is impossible you should believe a religion to be the best without wishing to infuse your convictions into the souls of others. The liberty of worship is, therefore, necessarily the liberty of propaganda. The *Univers* reasons very strangely. Because we defend the liberty of worship, he concludes that, in our eyes, all religions are equally good! And he accuses us, at the same time, to seek to *Protestantize* France, which would suppose that we prefer Protestantism to Catholicism.

"We have only one word to answer, not upon our supposed intention of Protestantizing France—that is too ridiculous—but we will tell the *Univers* that if all religions were equally good, there would be no reason for liberty of worship. It is because, on the contrary, there is nothing more important in the world than the choice of a religion, that we must let every one examine, choose and follow the worship he thinks best. If all religions are equally good, the most simple would certainly be to live and die in that in which we were born by chance. Will, perhaps, the *Univers* say that this choice is impossible? Why, then, do ministers preach? Why are books of controversy written? Why does the *Univers* itself attack every day with so much venom, not only the faith, but also the morality of Protestant ministers in England, in Germany, in America, and wherever he can find fault with them? Let us speak plainly. It is the principle of intolerance which supposes that all religions are equally good, and that, therefore, in this, as in other matters, one must obey authority and the public law. The Catholics are the strongest in France; they make the law; be Catholics in France. The Protestants are the strongest in England; they make the law; be Protestants in England. You have the right to impose upon me a religion, if the salvation of my soul is not interested in the matter, and if it be only a question of public order. But if, on the contrary, it be of the utmost importance for me, not only in this life, but in the other, preach, write books, try to convert me and to enlighten me by honest discussion; in a word, propagate your opinions; do not go farther. To employ force and authority would be the utmost tyranny, for it would be disposing of my very soul. The more one thinks there are differences between the various religions, the more is one convinced that some lead to salvation, and others to the loss of souls, and the more it is the duty of respecting in others a liberty which we most want for ourselves—the liberty of choosing and of professing the religion which one believes to be the true and good one.

"It is this liberty which we defend, and nothing else. We want it for the Madial in Florence; we should want it for Mr. Newman in England, if the English laws refused it to him. We ask it for the Protestants in France, and with the more zeal and energy, because the Protestants in France are less numerous, and the enemies are powerful and implacable. We have nothing to do with the controversy on the dogmas; we no more think of Protestantizing France than of Catholicizing England. We only want an equal right for all communions to profess their worship—equal right to defend and propagate it by all the legitimate means of discussion! We want respect for what is most sacred in the world—the liberty of conscience in religious matters!"

Uncle Tom's Cabin is having as great a run in France as it seems to have had in England and America. Whatever be the opinion on slavery, it will be acknowledged that this work has done one good in France, viz: it has awakened a desire in many minds to read the Bible. Colporteurs have reported lately that the question has been put to them whether their Bibles were the same as Uncle Tom's; and when an affirmative answer has been made, the Bible has been bought at once.

You will receive, I suppose, by this mail, the first number of the *Archives du Methodisme*. J. P. C.

* Among the Romish ultramontane papers that have complained, of late, that Protestantism was gaining ground, I may mention the *Volkshalle*, published at Cologne; the *Courrier Italien*, of Vienna; *De Tijd*, of Amsterdam; the *Campana*, the *Patria*, and the *Armonia*, of Turin; the *Sentinella Cattolica*, of Nice; the *Civilta Cattolica*, the *Echo du Montblanc*, of Peidmont; the *Journal de Bruxelles*; and in France, the *Univers*, the *Ami de la Religion*, and the *Voix de la Verité*.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

FEMALE EDUCATION IN THE MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

At the last session of the Mississippi Conference, a very general conviction was felt by the members present of the importance of sustaining, with increased vigor, the interests of our Female College at Sharon, in Madison county; and a resolution was adopted, requesting the President to appoint a suitable agent for said College, to travel as extensively as practicable, for the purpose of collecting funds to improve the condition of the present buildings, and to erect such additional building or buildings as may be deemed requisite for the efficient operation of this important institution. In accordance with this resolution, the President of the Conference appointed the Rev. E. R. Strickland that agent. And we have been gratified to learn that the Board of Trustees of the College, at a recent meeting, unanimously adopted a resolution, "approving of the appointment," and "recommending the agent to the friends of the Institution, and of education generally."

Need the members of the Conference, and our friends generally, a single word of expostulation in relation to an interest of such importance? Our Centenary College, at Jackson, La., by the blessing of our God upon the energetic efforts of its enlightened and philanthropic friends, has attained to a state of prosperity unequalled by that of any other literary institution in the South. Shall our *Female* College, established and adopted by ourselves, and designed for the thorough training of our daughters, the future wives and mothers of the rising generation of young men and their descendants, fail to realise equal interest on the part of those of the present age, upon whom rests the weighty responsibility of transmitting, through them, to posterity, the inestimable blessings of a sanctified learning? We can hardly believe it. But we often neglect our dearest and best interests, from mere forgetfulness or inattention. Brethren, suffer a brief and feeble word of exhortation from one who feels it his duty to contribute his mite of influence to a cause which involves the dearest interests of education among us as a people. Let him thus remind you of the important duty which we have severally and collectively incurred, of promoting, in every prudent way practicable, the interests of this, *our own* Conference institution. Being a *Conference* school, it justly demands and greatly needs not only conference *deliberative* action, but general effort on the part of the preachers, and the members and friends of the Church *throughout* the Conference. As a *Conference* institution, one section has and should feel as much interest in it as another. If the mainsprings of our general system of education be suffered to decrease in vigor, must not all the parts ultimately suffer? Assuredly. But a word to the wise is sufficient. Suffice it to say, that by opening the way for the cordial reception and encouragement of our agent, whenever he may come among us, by soliciting contributions ourselves in his absence, and using, on all occasions, our best exertions to promote the interests of the school, by a proper representation of its present promising condition and prospects, we may do a good work, on which the Father of Light will confer His lasting benediction. It now numbers, I understand, its seventy pupils; and by the blessing of God on proper efforts, who knows but it may soon equal the present number of Centenary College—which is, I believe, about two hundred and twenty-five.

PHILOSOPHOS.

Hinds Co., March 15, 1853.

Since the above was received, the following, from another source, came to hand:—ED.

SHARON, March 20, 1853.

MR. EDITOR: At the request of the Board of Trustees of Sharon Female College, I send you the following resolution of the Board, which passed unanimously:

Resolved, That this Board accept and approve the appointment made by the Mississippi Conference of Bro. E. R. Strickland, as agent for this College, and do hereby recommend him as such to the friends of the Institution and of education generally.

J. MATTHEWS, Sec'y of the Board.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

A THEORY.

I send you a short essay in opposition to the present theory: "That the centre of our globe is so intensely hot that it is a mass of melted matter." I do not believe the doctrine; but I believe that it is a mass of solid *granite*. I will assign a few reasons why I think so; and

1. When matter was created "it was without form and void;" it was in a state of solution. There was no globe until after "the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters," and at the same instant "caused the light to shine *out* of the darkness," (not into darkness,) and the escaping of lightning (or electricity) from that part of matter which was intended to form our globe, deprived it of its expansive quality, and, at the same time, God gave to it the property of gravitation. Then every particle of matter *fell*, with great rapidity, toward the given centre. The heaviest bodies would move with much greater velocity than others, and displace any of a lighter nature that will be in their way. The result would be, that for several hundred miles round the centre of gravitation our globe would consist of the most solid and dense matter, of which it was composed; and the immense pressure on all sides would continue to increase its solidity and compactness to an inconceivable degree. This view of the subject corresponds with the discoveries of geologists, who place granite at the primitive and lowest rock of our globe.

To the argument founded on the fact, that "in some excavations the heat increases as we advance toward the centre of the globe, and therefore, at a certain depth, the whole mass is melted matter," I answer: 1. The air, having a free circulation in those deep pits, would cause the degree of heat to be greater at the bottom than at the top.

2. The crust of our globe, on which God designed should grow all kinds of vegetation, was wisely mixed with those minerals that would produce the required heat, and also be convenient for the use of man.

3. Those deep pits, where the experiments alluded to are made, penetrate those beds of different kinds of minerals in search of ore, and it is well known to chemists that a combination of different kinds of minerals will produce heat, and hence we see, in those ledges of mountains where mineral beds have been thrown together by the deluge, and in places exposed to the action of the atmosphere, they have ignited, and formed immense beds of burning matter which extend to a vast depth in the crust of the earth. These mineral beds, no doubt, in places extend round the globe, and when once kindled, they burn in some places under seas and oceans, and the waters breaking into them, produce a sufficient quantity of steam to upheave the bottom of the sea, and form islands. Some have disappeared, but many still remain.

As a proof that they do not communicate with any central fire, many volcanoes are extinguished. If they were the outlets of central fires, they would increase in volume and intensity, and we should never see the crater of an extinguished volcano.

Finally. If the centre of our earth is melted matter, the heat would extend to the surface, so as to bring about an equilibrium in the whole mass; the polar ice would melt; those parts of the ocean that [illegible] in the earth would become hot, and the result would be another flood. But the contrary of all this is the fact. The heat of the crust of the globe is no greater now than it was some five thousand years ago; therefore, I arrive at the conclusion, that the centre of our globe is *granite* or some very solid substance equal to granite, and that the crust contains *more heat* than the centre of the earth.

THOMAS NIXON.

Cayuga, Miss., March, 1853.

DUTIES OF METHODISM.

The Conference sermon, by Rev. J. Hamilton, D. D., published in connexion with the minutes of the Alabama Conference, discusses the duties, in view of its character, doctrines and circumstances, which Methodism, as an organised development of Christianity, owes to the world in general, and to itself in particular. It is full of weighty sayings, and the preacher taking suitable advantage of his audience, speaks them plainly. We present the last one:

"*The maintenance of a higher standard of ministerial character and attainment.* Methodism commenced its benevolent operations as an organised development of Christianity largely by the ministrations of men who had enjoyed but small advantages; but this was done at the imperative call of perishing souls, and at the bidding of Divine Providence. And Mr. Wesley, who was the leading spirit employed by the head of the Church in this movement, took early steps to prevent the remaining destitute of cultivation, by educating himself in giving them instruction. Mr. Wesley's example, and the Providence through him, show [illegible] *allowable in an emergency*—not what is a duty or *propriety* under ordinary circumstances. And when the practices of that day are quoted upon this subject, they may be quoted with the proper [illegible] time may never come, probably will not; it will be best for the Church to require all who enter her ministry to have graduated in some literary or theological institution; we hesitate not give it as our opinion, that the time *has* come when, as a Conference, we should take higher ground on this subject. We are laboring to promote the interests of education among our people, and urge them to give their children the highest advantages within their reach. But we may well fear that children and young people thus [illegible] and made familiar with books and men, will be restive under a [illegible] in marked violations of the [illegible] simplest rules of grammar, and [illegible] They will lose their in[illegible] for such a ministry, [illegible] from the Church. Our own [illegible] in the cause of education require us to [illegible] If they did not, those of the rest of the [illegible] would.

"Hitherto, the number of candidates [illegible] admission to the Conference has been [illegible] proportionate to our wants, the [illegible] tion has been left in selection. [illegible] numbers have been introduced to [illegible] try who, according to the early [illegible] the Church, and their own [illegible] covery, were ill prepared to [illegible] responsibilities. And the [illegible] of the Conference has [illegible] brother's feelings, and in[illegible] interests. The time [illegible] when circumstances [illegible] one more discriminating [illegible] dates and [illegible] at higher [illegible] their [illegible]

And finally—not to protract our remarks unnecessarily—Methodism owes it to itself to maintain a [illegible] *theory* and our *practice*—our *principles* and our *results*. It does little to [illegible] creed, if it be not made [illegible] and the rule of [illegible] positive dishonor [illegible] if it be habitually

early Methodism showed to the world. It was appreciated: and extorted from spectators and even opponents many a compliment; but this state of things quite passed away. The world never has seen since the Apostolic age such a race of men as were our fathers for labors and sacrifices. But as we do not believe in living upon the virtue and credit of an illustrious pedigree, it becomes us to make good our boast by labors and usefulness.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $1 50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, April 2.

Bible Agency.—Rev. H. S. Thrall, of Texas Conference, has been appointed agent and has accepted. He enters upon the work about the 1st instant. His late appointment will be supplied by Rev. L. C. Woods, from Batesville, Arkansas.

Friend of Moses.—This excellent work, by Dr. W. T. Hamilton, has been republished in Edinburgh. The Westminster Review sneered at it with some faint praise; but the Athenæum (better authority) bestows upon it large and discriminating praise.

A New Church Paper.—The first number of the Mississippi Presbyterian, a Church organ, published at Kosciusko, Miss., has been received. H. J. Bardwell, editor and proprietor.

Caughey.—Within the last twelve months eighteen thousand copies of Caughey's Revival Miscellanies have been sold. The work has been, in several instances, the means, and the promotor of revivals.

Livingston, Ala.—Rev. J. E. Newman writes, 23d March:

"The star of Temperance is in the ascendant in our village. We recently elected a Temperance Council, and Mayor, by a majority of four to one. They have carried out the will of their constituents by passing a 'Town Ordinance' which forbids the sale of spirits in less quantity than two gallons, which it may not be drank where bought. The law is backed by heavy penalties. So, you see, we are a little progressive."

THE COST OF MERCY.

Though hard to be aroused to a full sense of duty, and brought up to the requisite measure of liberality, we may not despair of the Christian world that it will yet be moved upon to furnish the men and means of gospel propagandism to the ends of the world. Let the cry of the imperilled and perishing heathen be kept ringing in their ears, and the love of Christ and his provoking example who became poor that others might be rich, held up before their eyes, and the glorious achievements of missionary enterprise, and the great reward, and the outfit will be soon coming.

In this connection we find comfort and encouragement (whether justly or not) in the immense sums of money and labor lavished upon the search of the lost navigators.

It is stated that the various expeditions that have been fitted out during the last five years for the discovery of Sir John Franklin, have cost an aggregate of £758,466. Nearly three years have elapsed without tidings from the missing voyagers. No less than twelve expeditions in all, consisting of thirty vessels besides boats, have been engaged in the pursuit, and the effort is still continued.

TRY THE TRACT SEED.

All precious seed are not the same seed. The husbandman knows another thing—that all good ground is not the same ground. He casts the seed to the soil. A full harvest may be realized of one kind, when another would fail. If you have been talking to a friend—trying to persuade him to a neglected duty, or out of a wrong practice—and have failed, try the tract seed. Perhaps he is reflective, and would be more deeply impressed sitting down alone and reading it. Or, may be, somebody has written on the subject better than you can talk on it. If you have preached to a people, and have not fully carried your purpose, try tracts—enlist them as helpers.

We once heard a poor woman in love-feast tell a happy experience to the praise of tracts. She was deeply convinced of sin, and miserable, and inquiring. When, in her darkest hour, the milk-man came round, and dealing out his wonted pint of milk, asked permission to leave a tract. It was a God-send. It was just what she needed, and led her to Christ. Scatter them, broad-cast. Many will be thrown by and used as waste paper. But one, well done, will pay you for distributing thousands in vain.

All sorts of persons, in every station of life, in all lands, at sea and on shore, are numbered among the known fruitage of tract effort. Who, then, can doubt the approval of God, or question the advantage of such labor? Who, listening for the voices of duty to guide his steps, can fail to hear them singing:

"Give tracts—they live when you are dead;
Light on the darkened mind they shed;
Good seed they sow, from age to age,
Through all this mortal pilgrimage.
They name the permit of holy trust;
They work unfed, when you are dust."

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.

A memorial of the Romanists of this city was presented on the 24th ult. to the Louisiana Legislature.

The memorial was signed by twenty-five hundred names, headed by Archbishop Blanc. The object of it is to have a *pro rata* portion of the School fund and the taxes raised for Public Schools set off to them, to be disbursed by their priests in maintaining Schools where their faith is taught. Some weeks ago, a bill was presented to the same Legislature for the relief of the School conducted in the congregation of St. Patrick's by a priestly fraternity called the "Brothers of the Christian School." Verily, our Romish neighbors are getting impatient for the spoils. The bill was defeated, but how the imposing memorial will fare is yet to be seen. Step by step they feel their way. By the clamorous demand of the Romanists, the *Bible* was abolished out of the Public Schools; now the Schools themselves are to be abolished. Protestants, and the friends of free institutions, will, *we trust*, have their eyes opened, finally. They had as well make a stand and make it at once, and firmly, if they are not prepared to yield everything to the dictation and dominion of this foreign army that invades us under cover of cowl and cassock.

A simultaneous movement on this subject may be observed all over the country. The Romish Bishop and Priests of Chicago, Ill., have marshalled the votes they control, and made their *demands*.

At the instance of Bishop Lefevre, the question of devoting a portion of the Public School Fund to the support of Papal Schools, was tested at the Municipal election in Detroit, Mich., and the Bishop's party was signally defeated. A similar effort, to obtain a portion of the School Fund, for their sectarian schools, will be made in Cincinnati. Petitions, at the instance of Bishop Purcell, urging the diversion of a portion of this fund to their Schools, have been presented to the Ohio Legislature, and rejected.

Similar efforts are being made in Mobile, Ala., and elsewhere.

And who are these thus plotting and planning against our dearest institutions? Who thus turn, viper-like, and sting the bosom that has warmed and sheltered them? Why, those whom we have received and sheltered in their flight from oppressions *brought upon them for the lack of the intelligence in the people which our Public Schools and Bibles impart!*

The endowment of Maynooth is a foreign affair, and a small one to the endowment the Romanists in the United States are demanding of its citizens. Their Schools are but propagandist instruments. For the State to raise a dollar by taxation and give it to the Archbishop of Louisiana and his party to be used in education, is but to give them that much aid in training a Romanist. It is nothing short of an endowment they are asking for under a disguise, and this our Constitution prohibits.

If Roman Catholics may have a portion of the School tax to teach their religion, so may every other denomination of Christians—so may Infidels and Socialists. It would result in the destruction of the School system. It is not certain but this consequence is seen, and this the end desired.

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY.

The Minister of Education in Paris, on a time, gave orders to have the street signs effaced and properly spelled and punctuated. The same thing was to be done to private and public and mercantile signs, and a correct and uniform style of orthography maintained. Now, this seems Frenchy, very. But there is something besides fastidiousness in it. Such uniform correctness, seen everywhere and by every eye, tends to promote a general accuracy. A badly spelt and punctuated sign-board is a crime, and a contagious one, against the public intelligence; at least a nuisance—to be abated.

We feel this, and are often reminded of the Frenchman in our perambulations of this city, where men of all nations and tongues trade, and have huge lettered advertisements hung out. Take one, and see how many ways there are of letting people know where it is for sale: "Sigars, cigars, segars, cegares, etc. Really, we are sometimes so confused we would not undertake to spell the word. On one corner may be seen, in rather stiff-jointed capitals, "Famelye Groceric"; not far off, "Famly Grosery," and so on. The Board of School Directors ought to put them right, or uniformly wrong. The scholarship of the rising generations stands a chance to be corrupted!

A member of General Conference moved that the Church editors be required to adopt the orthography of the Bible, instead of Webster, Walker and other lexicographers. The brother felt the need of uniformity. But how shall we pronounce the Biblo names? Out of the same pulpit you hear of Bala-am, and another prophet, much the same, as Balam; also of Mordeca, and of Mordeca-i—both kinsmen of one Esther, who, by the way, is variously known as Easter and Es-ther.

Now, this is not finding any more fault against other people than they can find against us. But that American standard, mentioned at the head of this article is worthy, according to the best judges, to be the world's standard. It ought to be in every school-room, family and private study. The edition (unabridged) which Merriam & Co. publish contains 1452 pages, three columns. The list of Scripture and Geographical names is very complete, and no man better understood the etymology of our language or defined better than Noah Webster.

For an array of opinions, see the Advertisement.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

[Special Correspondence of the Advocate.]

London, March 3, 1853.

The Lay-Committee System of England.

I am pleased to see that you have organized for the Louisiana Conference a lay-committee system. This corresponds substantially, though not formally, to our lay representation in the District Committees. For our District Committees correspond much more nearly to your Conferences, in many respects, than to your District Assemblies. The number of regular ministers (exclusive of supernumeraries or retired ministers) in one of our Districts very seldom falls so low as twenty-five, and in several instances rises to from sixty to one hundred. And the business transacted at our District Committee meetings is of the highest importance, as preparatory to the final supervision and determinations of the General Conference. Indeed, previous to 1792 all, and previous to 1797 most of what is now managed at the District Committee, was Conference work; and without the prior sanction of the District there are very few things indeed which the Conference has the power to do. The Conference, however, has the jurisdiction of appeal from the District in disciplinary cases, and the right to veto upon all determinations of the District affecting general connexional interests or funds. There are two meetings of the District Committee each year—one held at the end of September; that is, about five weeks after the close of the Conference, to settle the details of certain financial arrangements, the main outlines and general limits of which have been decided upon by the previous Conference. This is called the Financial meeting. The other is held in the third week of May, prior to the Conference, and is called the General District meeting. The business of this meeting is, besides questions of ministerial character and discipline, to inquire into the condition of Circuits, and to examine the claims of any to special assistance or relief, to review and decide upon chapel cases, missionary accounts and arrangements, and, in general, the affairs of all the Connexional Funds for the District. The two Stewards of each Circuit, and the District and Circuit Treasurers of Connexional Funds, are, *ex officio*, members of these meetings, for all purposes not connected with ministerial character and discipline.

A certain proportion of the Districts, also, in a kind of irregular rotation, determined by the proximity to the place where the Conference assembles, elect (the laymen, in this case, voting alone) representatives to attend the General Committee meeting, at Conference, of the Contingent or Home Mission Fund. And certain of the Circuits, in like manner, in a similar irregular rotation, choose representatives to attend, at the Conference, as members of the general Chapel Fund. Further, all District and Circuit Treasurers and Secretaries for the Missions, are members of the General Missionary Committee of Review, which meets at the time of Conference.

All our Financial Committees consist of an equal admixture of laymen and ministers, and have the power of nominating new members to fill up vacancies as they occur. But, in addition to this, we seem, in order to theocratic completeness, to require a system of direct District representation from all our Districts and for all our connectional branch-interests. With the direct Circuit representation in the District Committees, if we could thus unite a direct and universal District representation in our Conference Committees, our platform of church government would be tolerably complete in all its stages. At the same time, it is evident that such a direct representation in our Conference Committees should not be the only and exclusive method of constituting their lay members; for while several Districts would barely be able, if able at all, to furnish one lay representative whose pecuniary means, command of time, and general liberality and intelligence would fit him to be a member of General Conference Committees, others—as London, Manchester, Leeds, or Birmingham, could furnish each six or ten men, who not only well might, but really ought to have a share in transacting the general connexional business, because of their large benefactions, active zeal, extensive intelligence, and great and merited personal influence. A certain proportion, therefore, of each Committee ought to consist of such eminent lay men, nominated by the Committee, and approved by the Conference, the rest being chosen by the Districts as already indicated. Of course, to think of Circuit representatives to attend to our Conference Committees, on the part of our *hundreds of Circuits*, and to be provided for, in addition to as many ministers, or more, would be quite out of the question.

Such are our thoughts; that is, those of your correspondent, and some others. Your arrangement, however, in your circumstances, is admirable, being simple, practicable and efficient.

Our financial gathering of ministers and lay gentlemen is, for the present, postponed. Inquiries, in preparation for it, are being extensively made throughout the connexion.

Congregational Reformers.

They that "sow the wind," can only expect to "reap the whirlwind." "With what measure ye mete," says the Scripture, "it shall be measured to you again." A notable illustration of the truth of these Scripture maxims is at this moment being afforded in the history of the religious world of this country. You know that when our troubles arose the Congregationalists very extensively thought it their duty or privilege to join with the disturbers of our peace, and do their utmost to add to our confusion and aggravate our troubles. Now they are falling into the pit which their own hands so zealously assisted to dig.

The most unhappily notorious of all our Districts for the outrages of "Reform," so called, has been the Norfolk District. And the most influential in its evil example of all the Norfolk Circuits has been Norwich, the principal Circuit of the District. You know that Norwich is a cathedral city, and the chief town of the county. It has always been a place distinguished by low politics, and had too often given evidence of political corruption, nor has its Methodistical character and condition ever reversed the unhappy notoriety which it acquired in Wesley's days, who says that all the places in England together had not given him so much trouble as the one Society at Norwich. Here, in the last century, the cause of that infamous antinomian, Wheatley, expelled by the Wesleys from their connexion for gross immorality, found a congenial home and welcome, till gross and glaring excesses drove him at length even from Norwich, and the Wesleys were again enabled to organize a society, the turbulent fickleness and grievously inconsistent behaviour of the majority of whom gave them incalculable trouble and sorrow to the last. Such were the antecedents of the Methodist cause at Norwich, and these malign influences have never been altogether outgrown, nor such evil precedents abandoned and reversed; and the character of the Norwich Societies has been very extensively communicated, as a matter of course, to the younger Societies and Circuits of the county which have, one after another, been separated from this the parent Circuit; the original Norfolk Circuit, as it was called, having been now partitioned into a multitude of smaller Circuits named after the principal places (chiefly small towns or large villages) included in them.

Well, this is a digression. Yet such an instance of the descent and reduction of evil may not be uninstructive. Norwich, as might be expected, soon embraced the cause of "the expelled," far less, indeed, from any attachment of *their* cause personally than from a rooted spirit of discontent and insubordination; and its example was quickly followed by many of the other Circuits in the county. At the first, or nearly the first, important and numerous gathering on this subject held in the city, two Independent pastors of the city, who had long lived on terms brotherly friendship with the Wesleyan ministers stationed at Norwich, and had been accustomed to interchange services and to join in union prayer meetings, etc., thought it right and Christian to countenance the meeting by their presence and voice. But they little knew what they were doing, though they and their brethren who did the like things were not left without plain and earnest warning of what would be the consequences of their doings. After some months had rolled away, it was found that some of the members of their own churches had joined with the Reformers of Methodism to hold weekly meetings, sometimes, if I remember rightly, at the time that they should have been attending the ministry of their pastors, for the purpose of settling the principles, and, as far as possible, the details of a plan for the reformation, not of Methodism alone, but of all existing churches, and especially of Congregationalism. Here was the commencement of what has now grown into a separate movement for Congregational Reform. The principles of these Reformers and of the Methodist Reformers are, in fact, identical. But as the bodies to be reformed are so different, different arguments and methods are employed; and, of course, the leaders and active promoters of this Reform are, for the most part, those who are, or have been, Congregationalists. Still, one good turn deserves another, especially where the principles of both parties are alike, and hence the Congregational Reformers are extensively supported by the Methodist Reformers. The principal seat and centre of this movement is still the city of Norwich, which was its original birthplace. But its influence is deepening and extending. Public meetings have been held in Norwich, and are to be held, if they have not already, elsewhere. A London Committee has been organized at Exeter Hall, and a great metropolitan meeting is to be held in the spring. A weekly periodical is published entitled "*Quo Warranto?*" the aim of which is to shew that modern Congregationalism is contrary to Scripture and inconsistent with the "good old paths" of the fathers and founders of the denomination. The Rev. Andrew Reed, "minister of the old Meeting House, Norwich," one of the two ministers referred to above, has felt himself called upon to publish a two shilling book, entitled "The Scripture Warrant, or Congregationalism and its Reformers." The columns of the *Non-conformist* newspaper, and of the *British Banner*, have been filled with letters and discussions connected with this subject, and Dr. Campbell, in the *Christian Witness*, has found it necessary most energetically to deliver his sentiments and utter his monitions in regard to it.

Some points in Congregationalism to which the Reformers object, are the "one man system," were there ought to be for each church a plurality of pastors; the clerical monopoly of preaching and teaching functions; the pew system, by which the best seats are allotted to the rich and the worst to the poor; and the system of collections and subscriptions which these persons stigmatize as taxation, and denounce as being voluntary only in name, and in reality compulsory. They propose, also, to open the places of worship for meetings of discussion, at which the irreligious may be present and take a part.

It is easy to see that, as to some of these points of objection, Congregationalism is very vulnerable and can not effectually defend itself, and if Methodists were to follow the example which Congregationalists have set them, they would join with these Reformers in their assault on Congregationalism. They might do so quite as fairly and consistently as Congregationalists, in joining with our malcontents to assault Methodism. But far be from us such fellowship! There can be no doubt, indeed, notwithstanding the justice of some of the objections urged against Congregationalism, that the Reformers in question mean just what Dr. Campbell says they mean.

"It is needless to mince the matter. It just means setting aside the ministerial office to make way for men who have neither gifts nor graces themselves, to exhibit their imaginary capabilities and gratify a passion for distinction."

But then the main meaning of the Methodist Reform movement was identical with this, and yet the learned and reverend editor of the *Christian Witness* and *British Banner* did all in his power to patronize and support it.

But the course of the leading Congregationalists who have moved in this matter has been hitherto, in all respects, very inconsistent. The "Congregational Reformers" have determined to appeal, through the press and by public meetings, to the churches at large and to the public on this matter. Well, this is precisely what the "Methodist Reformers" did, and were applauded and supported in doing. It was to no purpose that Wesleyan ministers and Wesleyan journals urged the sinfulness of spreading discord and and division by controversial and schismatic publications throughout a connexion in which at least pure doctrine was admitted to be faithfully taught. To argue thus was, we were fiercely told by our direct opponents, and dictatorially warned by Congregationalist speakers and journalists, to attempt to fetter the press. As little did it avail to protest against making the indiscriminate public, in promiscuous and passionate meetings, the judge in matters of ecclesiastical discipline. This was priestism, and despotic denial of the right of liberty of discussion; and, altogether, our conduct was nothing else but sheer Popery.

Well, but how are our liberal neighbors and servere censers acting under the like circumstances? Mr. Reed objects *in toto* to any such proceedings as "a plain interference with the independency of our churches!" Certainly a lame reason! Surely the independency of their churches is a curious reason why one brother should not write and another read, or one speak and another hear, apart from his respective church and its ecclesiastical organization, whatever he may think proper. There is no rule in independency to prevent such a thing, and an Independent can fairly employ no argument against it except its opposition to the spirit of Christ, and purpose of Christianity. But when Methodists, in the like case, used this argument, Congregationalists clamored it down. Dr. Campbell says, in the *Christian Witness*:

"The notion of an organization for the express purpose of disturbing the peace of the churches, is not for a moment to be tolerated! For individuals to remain in a fellowship with the acknowled object of overturning its existing order by talk, by tracts, by committees, and by coteries, is an iniquity to be frowned upon by all right-minded men."

Now, is Dr. Campbell the most shameless or the most forgetful of men? What was, and is, "Methodist Reform," but "an organization for the purpose of disturbing the peace of the" Methodist "churches"? Yet Dr. Campbell has, from the first, lent his whole influence and energy to the support of this organization. Nay, not only so, but he has, again and again, advised Methodist Reformers not to retire from the Methodism with which they were dissatisfied, but to "remain in its fellowship with the acknowledged object of overturning its existing order by talk, by tracts, by committees, and by coteries." And yet Dr. Campbell, no doubt, esteems himself a "right-minded," an "honorable man." Yes, Campbell "is an honorable man, so are they all—all honorable men."

Mr. Reed's advice is good. But it had been well if he had bethought him of these truths somewhat earlier, and had inculcated them in his friends, the Methodist Reformers:

"How far," says he, "holding such views, can you remain a member of a Congregational Church? You can do so, so long as you are content to take part in our usages, till you can see some society nearer to your views; so long as you avoid disturbing the harmony of the church by forcing your views in a proselyting and factious spirit upon them; so long as they do not lead to party spirit and contention. When these consequences arise, it is your duty to retire, in order to avoid them. To remain, and break up the peace of the church, and irritate, by discussion and attempts to change the existing organization, in the hope of ultimately succeeding to carry your own way, were base and unchristian."

Such "base and unchristian" conduct has Mr. Reed heretofore favored and fostered.

Dr. Campbell is evidently in alarm at the sight of this evil, now that it comes forward to invade his own domains; and he counsels to precisely such prompt and energetic action as, when adopted in parallel circumstances, by Wesleyan superintendents, he held up to abhorrence as the cruelest spiritual tyranny:

"We would solemnly warn all, that safety will consist in resisting the evil at the very threshold. If from shrinking fear, or reckless confidence, or excessive candor, or spurious charity, they suffer it to enter, it may cost them more than they are prepared to pay, to exercise the spirit."

Accordingly, Mr. Reed's Church at Norwich have determined to expel all these Reformers who will persist in not keeping the peace. Of course I think this, in itself, quite right. But when this was done, however legally and christianly, by Wesleyan superintendents and leaders' meetings, they were denounced by Congregationalists as putting those out of the church who had committed no moral offence, and whom Christ would not exclude from heaven, as if schism were not a spiritual sin!

Dilemma of the Methodist Reformers.

The consequence of this state of things is, that the leaders of Methodist Reform are in an awkward dilemma. Hitherto the organs of Conservatism—the Patriot, British Banner, Christian Witness, Eclectic Review, and so forth—have been their great allies. To Dr. Campbell, in particular, they have been heavily indebted. To break with Dr. Campbell, and the other journalists of his denomination, would be to deprive themselves of their only allies of any pretensions to respectability or religious characters, and to sink at once among the dregs of low and not over-religious ecclesiastico-political democracy. And this would, of course, vastly diminish their influence in every direction, and complete the defeat and ruin of their cause as Wesleyan Reformers. The Wesleyan Times, therefore, and the most respectable—so far as any of them may claim a respectability which is worldly and political, rather than religious—of the leaders of Methodist Reform, feel themselves so bound to Dr. Campbell and the Congregationalist press, that they dare not, for fear of their own annihilation, adopt or sanction the cause of Congregational Reform. Hence, two of these Methodist Reforming leaders have felt it needful, in the columns of their organ, to disclaim all sympathy with Congregational Reform. And the Wesleyan Times has shown its respect and gratitude to its Congregational allies by putting forth a leading article in which it utters a similar disclaimer. But this, as might have been expected, has provoked rejoinders from some of those Methodist Reformers who, honestly and consistently, favor the cause of Congregational Reform. And one of these is a young man of energy and influence among Methodist Reformers (not Mr. Horton) who last year abandoned our ministry to become a leader in their ranks. Those persons tell the Wesleyan Times that the cause of the two classes of Reformers is identical; that to oppose the Congregational Reformers is, on the part of the Wesleyan Times, not only inconsistent, but ungrateful; that in committing itself in opposition to Congregational Reform that journal has taken a most imprudent course; that such conduct, together with the very evident general leaning of the journal in question in favor of "Campbellism" and "orthodox independency," has already lost it not a few subscribers and friends, and is likely to lose it many more; and, finally, that the principles and proceedings of the Congregational Reformers are extensively approved of, not only by the more "advanced Reformers," but by the party mis-called Moderates.

Out of this serious dilemma, the Reformers and the Wesleyan Times must extricate themselves as best they may.

Affairs in General.

As to other matters, I have only left myself space for a bare summary.

In the case of the Madiai, Russell and Palmerston have spoken out as befits free Protestant Britons; but Maynooth is still to be endowed. The first step towards the admission of Jews into Parliament is once more successfully taken in the Commons.

Mazzini has written a letter which embodies a charge of base equivocation against Kossuth as to the proclamation to Hungarian soldiers in Italy, of which he had denied the authorship. Turkey has unconditionally succumbed to Austria, playing the game also of Russia, and people doubt only how far she is to be dismembered before she be totally destroyed. The Eastern affairs are indeed most complicated, Russia, France and Austria being all perplexingly involved with the Grand Turk, and the British Ambassador having been unfortunately long absent from his post. He is now on his way back.

X. Y.

CITY CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondence of the Advocate.]

"The environs of New Orleans have nothing very remarkable." This was written in 1772, by Father Charlevoix, and indicates the state of the city at that time. It existed in name four years earlier, but was not established as the seat of government for the French colony until two years later, 1724. Bienville, a French officer of distinguished rank and merit, selected the site and made the first improvements. The historical romancer, Gayare, speaks of the event in the following terms:

"The space now occupied by New Orleans was then entirely covered with one of those primitive forests with which we are so familiar. Owing to the annual inundations of the river, it was swampy and marshy, and cut up with a thousand small ravines, ruts and pools of stagnant water when the river was low. The site was not inviting to the physical eye, but Bienville looked at it with the mind's vision. His intellect hovered over the whole country, from his native vallays of Canada, down the Mississippi, in the footsteps of LaSalle, through those boundless regions whose commercial emporium he foresaw that New Orleans was destined to be. Were I a painter, I would delight in delineating and fixing on living canvas the scene which my imagination conjures up.

"Bienville had arrived with his sturdy companions on the preceding evening; and now the sun is peeping through his eastern curtains, and flings a glow of radiancy over the dawning beauty of the morning landscape. In obedience to the command received, fifty axes have, in concert, struck fifty gigantic sons of the forest. With folded arms and abstracted look, Bienville stands on the bank of the river, and seems, from the expression of his face, to be wrapped up in the contemplation of some soul-stirring fancies. Perhaps he had glimpses of the rapid growth of the city of his creation, and was blessed with the revealed prospect of its future grandeur. Far aloft, above his head, the American eagle might have been observed towering with repeated gyrations, and uttering loud shrieks which sounded like tones of command. Of the Indian race, only one representative was there. It was an old, sibyl-looking woman, who had the wild glance of insanity or of divination; and with the solemn gesticulations of prophetic inspiration, she kept singing an uncouth sort of chant, in which she said that the time of which she had been warned by the Great Spirit had come at last; that her death hour was approaching, which was to be on the day when white men were to take possession of the spot where she had dwelt during a hundred summers and winters, and when they would cut down the oak, under the shade of which she had indulged so long her solitary musings. 'The Spirit tells me,' so she sang, 'that the time will come when, between the river and the lake, there will be as many dwellings for the white man as there are trees standing now. The haunts of the red man are doomed, and faint recollections and traditions concerning the very existence of his race will float dimly over the memory of his successors, as unsubstantial, as vague and obscure as the mist which shrouds, on a winter morning, the bed of the Father of Rivers.'"

The same writer thus describes the city as it appeared nearly ten years after its first settlement:

"In the beginning of 1727, the spot where now stands New Orleans, not being protected by a levee, was subject to annual inundations, and presented no better aspect than that of a vast sink or sewer. The waters of the Mississippi, and of Lake Pontchartrain, met at a ridge of high land, which, by their common deposits, they had formed between Bayou St. John and New Orleans, and which was since called the Leaper's Bluff. The whole city was surrounded by a large ditch, and fenced in with sharp stakes wedged close together. For the purposes of draining, a ditch ran along the four sides of every square of the city, and every lot in every square was also ditched all round, causing New Orleans to look very much like a microscopic caricature of Venice. Mosquitoes buzzed, and enormous frogs croaked incessantly in concert with other indescribable sounds; tall reeds, and grass of every variety, grew in the streets and in the yards, so as to interrupt all communication, and offered a safe retreat and places of concealment to venomous reptiles, wild beasts and malefactors, who, protected by these impenetrable jungles, committed with impunity all sorts of evil deeds."

"The boy is father of the man," says the proverb, and the visiter of this date will recognize the picture, though the sketch goes back more than a century. The swamp, the marshy flatness, and the exuberance of wild vegetation in certain localities, attest its truthfulness; whilst the sonorous croakers of Melpomene, and the ubiquitous gallinippers of everywhere, leave upon our minds the graphic impress of its veracity.

On the fifteenth of November of the same year, the first embankment was raised to protect the city. The New Orleans levee, so celebrated throughout the world as the depository of an immense and almost inestimable commerce, was then but eighteen hundred feet in length and only eighteen feet in width at its summit. The harbor, as described in a letter, was scarcely dreamed of at that time. The valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries, now the seat of large cities and numerous commonwealths, had not as yet yielded a tithe of its present tribute. The rich alluvion lay in virginal repose, the sugar cane was unknown to the soil, and the annual bale of cotton had not been grown. The savage and silent was the scene then. The steambent was unknown, and the commerce and congregation of a world-wide commerce, now pressing the shore, had not gathered even a nucleus of its present magnitude.

The limits of the city in 1770, eight years after it, with the territory of Louisiana, was ceded to Spain by the Government of France, extended from the levee, fronting Jackson Square, back to Rampart street, and from Customhouse street down to Barracks street, making a depth of six squares, and a width of about eleven or twelve. The little plan from which these items are taken, represents the space comprised in the city limits, as surrounded by stockades, with a ditch outside and a banquet raised within. This was calculated for defence against the water and hostile Indians, both of which proved the early Orleanais much trouble. The fortification is now known only in history; the Indians have melted away, and only the mighty waters remain, rolling on, just as they did when the canoe danced upon the wave and the old stockade looked down upon the unperturbed and muddy flow.

To the reflecting and contemplative there is always a luxurious region of thought and emotion, lying between early data and present facts. The transition from the novel, and germinal yere, to the glorious, modern manhood of moderndom, without stopping to watch the gradual progress from one point to the other, is abundantly pleasing; and there are few who have not coveted the dream ambulance of Rip Van Winkle, which conveyed him from the shores of one century to the splendid highland perspective another.

To enjoy the zest and exhilaration of such a phenomenon, we have only to pass from chronicled events before us to the realities that everywhere surround us. Let the historical interval of a century or more be blank as a night's repose, filled only with phantasies of obscure and flitting dreams, and the wakeful vision of to-day will be scarcely less marvellous than the tale of Aladin, reared in a single night by the skill of the genii.

The limits of the city have burst from the stockade durance, and have expanded miles in every direction. The few low rude buildings have multiplied into myriads of mansions, couples and edifices of architecture. The harbor is a crowded host of tongues, flags and freightage. The groans with cotton bales, tobacco hogsheads and the produce of all latitudes. A flag then unknown are now in the ascendancy, the flag of freedom, then unborn, floats all.

Placing our stand—point but a few farther in the future, and the grandeur of impressions is heightened. Railroads concentrate from the East, the North and the West. The iron horse, which amongst the gorges of the Pacific chain shames the speed of the mustang of plains, comes hither with the luxuries of the Indies and the precious metals of California; whilst others from the Alleghanies and the Atlantic coast come thundering like commercial glaciers, with their accumulated burdens of travel and trade! So the remote past, the present, and the future. In my previous communication I left you on the top of St. Patrick's. For the present, I leave you on terra firma, with other historical facts and reflections when you are well rested from this.

New Orleans, March 26. Wanderer.

Baltimore Conference.—A correspondent of Zion's Herald reports the doings of this body. Of the body itself he says:

"It is decidedly the strongest corps of Methodist preachers in the United States—I mean numerically, of course, but I doubt whether it would be considered invidious to characterize it as such intellectually and morally. It includes a larger number than I had supposed of educated men. Old Hanson has repaid well its liberality in forcing its ranks with well trained youth. I have been especially gratified at the emphatic testimony which I have heard in all directions here in favor of the class of young men of the Conference. They are considered to be noble examples of ministerial fidelity and usefulness, and if there is ever a fear of education in the ministry, I think it has been dissipated forever. The moral force of the Conference is mighty. There is more of the old chivalry and enthusiasm of our itineracy in it than I think can be found in any of our more recent Conferences. Many old and effective men remain in it from the last generation."

A new institution, of no little importance, has been projected—a Metropolitan Collegiate Institute to be located at Washington City. The Metropolitan Church was rewarded with much enthusiasm—the pewholders subscribing on the spot $2350, and Mr. Slicer appointed general agent for the work. This writer says of the Conference:

"One of the best indications of its prosperity is in its missionary exhibit. Its contributions the past year amount to more than $23,500. That's not only munificent. The veteran Roszel, now in Heaven, once predicted that the time would come in which the Baltimore Conference would raise, annually for missions, the did sum of one thousand dollars! How the times changed! Let us not distrust destiny while the aggressive spirit of the cause gives such indications."

Chief Justice Robinson has been elected Chancellor of Trinity College, Canada.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

LITERARY NOTICES.

The agent of D. Ilingees & Co., Publishers and Wholesale Ilookseellers, No. 60 John street, New York, has laid on our table their catalogee, together with the following School Books, which are kept on sale by H. D. McGinnis, 56 Gravier street:

THE GRADUAL PRIMER.
INTRODUCTION TO THE GRADUAL READER.
EXERCISES IN ARTICULATION.
SEQUEL TO THE GRADUAL READER.
SECOND CLASS READER.
FIRST CLASS READER.

The two last volumes explain and illustrate the principles of elocution. The whole is a judiciously arranged series in progress, the author of which, D. B. Tower, A. M., has had large and honorable experience in the business of teaching.

The first steps taken by a child in a series of mental exercises, to end only with life, ought to be prescribed carefully, and upon philosophic principles. If Mr. Tower has not succeeded perfectly in this series, he has indicated a process that must exert a happy influence on the modes of primary education. His Primer is an Enunciator. Marked care is taken, *from the first*, to secure a distinct utterance of elementary sounds, and then of words in which these elements are combined; and so on inevitably and easily to good reading and speaking. The exercises in articulation, as here laid down, are calculated to develope and strengthen the organs of speech, —a sort of vocal gymnastics.

Another peculiarity is that the whole unmeaning alphabet is not forced down a learner at the start—a tasteless labor, and a prodigious demand upon the memory. In this system the child is required to learn only a few letters before he combines them into words—thus learning the *force* of letters at the same time with their *names*, and learning to read many words before he knows the entire alphabet.

We heartily recommend this series to teachers, who will *study* them to advantage, if not use them. They seem agreeable to the true philosophy of mind and language.

NORTH AND SOUTH.—A neat pamphlet, published by Carver & Ryland, Mobile, containing the "Impressions of Northern Society upon a Southerner." Dr. Lipscomb, of Montgomery, is the author. It must be acknowledged that there is no controversy between the North and the South. It is a family affair, however, in which the patriotism of each party will not allow the interference of strangers. This controversy has not given rise to a more able defence of the South than this pamphlet of thirty-two pages. Its analysis is profound, its discussion fair and calm, its style pure and forcible. We may have occasion to refer to it again. For sale by H. D. McGinnis.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE for April is promptly out. Graham is getting heavier, and more literary, and less of fine pictures.

LADIES' REPOSITORY for April is rich in ornament and very readable.

"THY KINGDOM COME."

On the 15th of February, Rev. Mr. Speers preached a sermon to a large audience, in the Chinese language, at the Presbyterian Church in San Francisco. A large portion of the audience were Chinamen who were recently from their native land, and yet strongly attached to their idols. They gave profound attention. Rev. Mr. Speers spent some years in China, under the supervision of the Presbyterian Board; there he learned the language. He was appointed by the same Board (who wisely foresaw this opening opportunity) a Missionary to the Chinese of California. Strange Providence this, and gracious. How does God make the wrath of man to praise him and all events subserve his kingdom. When a misunderstanding arose between our own Government and Mexico about a boundary line, and Gen. Taylor marched into the Valley of the Rio Grande with the Army of Occupation, who thought that the way was n preparing to Christianise China! Verily, the Heavens do rule.

The Christian Observer, from which we learn the facts, contains some excellent reflections on them:

"He was assisted by Rev. Dr. Bridgeman, late of China, who opened by prayer and also followed with an address, all in Chinese.

"This is probably the first attempt at public preaching to this class, out of their own land; and it is with no ordinary delight that the record the unfurling of Immanuel's banner in an almost new division of the army, on the last great battle-field, is made. That this country is the chosen spot; that this age is the appointed time, and these United States the favored instrument in bringing on and conducting this final struggle, previous to the reign of universal holiness, who can doubt? For centuries, this was an undesirable wilderness; suddenly a Christian people, with the fear of God before their eyes, and the book of God in their hands, determined to serve Him with all their substance. At once, under the smiles of Providence, they have arisen to influence and might; at which point, the heathen world has turned to us as the waters of the sea, being greatly desirous of learning our language, manners and religion. When here, they have been scattered throughout the land that they might not be herding together, retain their own customs and establish the worship of their native land. Who that sees this is not struck with astonishment, and ready to exclaim, how, and why is this? Is not the Church, in the day of comparative general defection, ready in her heart to exclaim, "who hath begotten me these, seeing I have lost my children, and am desolate, a captive, and removing to and fro? And who hath brought up these? Behold, I was left alone; these, where had they been?"

"Verily, none but he who said, "And I will make all my mountains a way, and my highways shall be exalted. Behold these shall come from far: and lo, these from the north and from the west, and these from the land of Sinim." It is supposed by some of those who have made it a study, that Sinim here spoken of is China. If so, has not the time predicted come upon us?"

P. S.—Could not our utilicted Brother Jenkins find a post of great usefulness in the Pacific Conference?

Holding the Conferences.

Bishop Capers publishes the following times for holding the ensuing Annual Conferences of the Middle District:

Western Virginia	October 5, 1853.
Kentucky	do....19, do.
Louisville	November 2, do.
Tennessee	do....16, do.
Memphis	December 7, do.
Mississippi	do....21, do.
Louisiana	January 4, 1854.

THE RULE OF LIFE.

The following is an extract from the address of Hon. R. M. Charlton, delivered at the request of the Young Men's Christian Association, in the Lecture Room of the Smithsonian Institute. Its theme is the Rule of Life. We need hardly say that it is characterised by the lofty religious tone which pervades most of its author's publications. Strange as it may seem in a professed Christian country, it demands no small measure of moral heroism on the part of a Senator or Representative, thrown amid the fashionable and political circles of Washington, to enable him to appear before a Christian Association, in advocacy of the Christian's "*Rule of Life.*"

The following extract with which the lecture concludes, may be taken as a fair indication of the tone and talent which it exhibits:

"What rule of life shall we follow to insure our happiness?" What is the rule?

It belongs to no profession in particular; the monarch upon his throne can secure it; the captive in his loathsome cell may retain it. There is no station, there is no condition, where it is not to be found; *and it is this:* It is the faithful and conscientious discharge of every duty which may be allotted to you, no matter how minute, for if the little things of life are the terrible, they are also the beautiful—the unwavering attention to the suggestions of the monitor within our breast. No man, though surrounded by fame, by wealth, by science, by love, can be happy, who feels that he has turned a deaf ear to his bosom's lord. No one, however degraded, trodden down, athirst, hungry, wounded, can be miserable, who knows that he has been earnest in his thirst after truth, and unfaltering in his devotion to principles.

"Honor and shame from no conditions rise;
Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

It is the memory of our past life to which we must always look for comfort or for reproach; the present we are too busy with; the future has too much of hope's brightest hues. It is the stern realities of the past that must be our treasure-house of grateful recollection, or our charnel house of perished joys and perverted hours. Memory is the most prominent attribute of the mind; it is the golden thread that connects the jewels together, and if it break the gems will fall to the ground and lie scattered in useless profusion.

It is said, and I have no doubt of it, that what we have once learned we can never forget. The trifling incident of our boyhood's years, the passing event, which seemed to float by upon the stream of Time, almost unobserved, will, in more mature life, flash back upon our mental vision, with a startling vividness; it may be true, that we apparently forget much that we have witnessed; it may be, that we cannot recall each scene at pleasure; but in the lodgments of the brain they are hidden, and memory, when we least expect it, will re-produce them, and oftimes make our cheek grow pale, or our brow crimson, at the unwished-for recollection. And time is like the skillful workman, who is about to take down some ancient mansion; he begins at the roof, and after he has demolished that, then he takes down the higher story, and so on in an inverse order to their erection, until he reaches the foundation, which, last of all, he removes; and such is Time's attack upon the memory. He begins upon the last event, the top stone of our decaying tabernacle. The old man, tottering in the second childhood, will forget the scene that he has just witnessed—and yet remember well the incident of a score of years ago; and as he advanced nearer and nearer to the grave of all his faculties, and as a gloom more horrible than death is settling upon his worn-out mind, whilst the present is dark before him, his garrulous tongue will still prate to you of his childhood's visions, and tell you truly, the events of his early life.

What a warning does this give us; we are now laying up for ourselves blissful dreams, or we are heaping up layers of wrath; each deed we now commit, each thought we now harbor, whether it be of evil or of good, we are putting up in store for the retrospection of life's last hours! Oh, let us see to it, that when we draw nigh to our final rest, when the damps of death are gathering upon our brow, and the hand of the destroyer is uplifted to strike us down, we may look back upon the long avenues of years through which we have trodden, and see there the smiling countenances of those whose hearts we have gladdened, whose lives we have cheered, beaming upon us their gratitude; and that we may look forward with joy, and humble hope, to these bright and beautiful mansions prepared for us in Heaven, whose maker and builder is God!

I have recently met with a beautiful little poem, the author of which I am ignorant of, which gives the rule, in a few practical words, and with the recitation of which I will conclude this lecture:

"There are three lessons I would write—
Three words—as with a burning pen,
In tracings of eternal light,
Upon the hearts of men.

"*Have Hope!* Tho' clouds environ now,
And gladness hides her face, with scorn,
Put thou the shadows from thy brow—
No night but hath its morn.

"*Have Faith!* where'er thy bark is driven—
The calm'e disport—the tempest's mirth—
Know this—God rules the hosts of Heaven,
Th' inhabitants of earth.

"*Have Love!* Not love alone for one,
But man, as man, thy brother call—
And scatter like the circling sun,
Thy charities on all.

"Thus grave these lessons on thy soul—
Hope, Faith and Love—and thou shalt find,
Strength, when life's surges wildest roll—
Light, when thou else wer't blind!"

THE SPOILED SON.

Mr. Edmund Calamy relates, in his life, that a gentleman named Mart, in whose family he resided for some time, had a son who discovered the most wicked and impious disposition. When confined in prison, he wrote letters professing penitence; but, as soon as he had an opportunity, he returned to his former sins.

This young man had been the darling of both his father and mother; and the latter had set her affections upon him to so great a degree, that when he became a monster of wickedness, she became deranged, and attempted to destroy herself, which she at length effected. So far from being sufficiently impressed with this awful event, her son now proceeded to greater lengths in wickedness. At length he professed to be sorry for his depraved course, and applied to Rev. Samuel Pomfret to intercede for him with his father. He was made ready for sea, but unhappily became connected with a gang of villains, and on the very night before he was to set sail, he robbed Mr. Pomfret, was pursued, tried and condemned to die.

On the Sabbath preceding the Wednesday on which he was condemned to die, his father entreated Dr. Calamy to accompany him that evening to his cell in Newgate, to converse with his unhappy son, and to give his opinion as to the propriety of seeking to obtain his pardon. The doctor went, and found him in a very awful state of mind, resenting different things which he conceived his father had done wrong, and saying that he might obtain pardon for him if he would but part with some of his money. In vain did the doctor expostulate with him on the improper feelings he manifested, and entreated him to humble himself before God on account of his sins, as the only way of obtaining for him a reprieve. His reply was, "Sir, I scorn any thing of that nature, and would rather die with my company."

The doctor reasoned with him on the existence of a hereafter, charged him with the death of his mother, taxed him with the murder of some persons abroad, whose blood he had actually shed, and showed him the heavy punishment he must endure in an eternal world, unless he turned to God, repented of his sins, and prayed for pardon through the atonement of the Lord Jesus. He admitted the truth of all these things, but was filled with trifling unconcern. He frankly said that he had no hope of being better in his character, and that, on the contrary, he was satisfied he should grow worse.

The next morning, he was visited by Dr. Jekyl, who asked him whether, during the whole time he had been confined at Newgate, he had once bowed his knee to the Great God, making it his earnest request to him to give him a sense of his sins, and to create in him a tender heart? He admitted that he had not, nor did he think it of any use. He was promised that if he would engage to pray morning and evening for the grace of God, an effort should be made, with every probability of success, for a reprieve, and subsequently a pardon. But he would make no agreement, and was hung on the day appointed.

On the day of his execution, the father of this unhappy man told Dr. Calamy, that when the culprit was a very young child, he was exceedingly ill with a fever, and that both his wife and himself, thinking their lives were bound up in the life of the child; were exceedingly importunate with prayer that his life might be spared. A pious mother expostulated with him on the vehemence he manifested, and said she dreaded the consequences of praying in such a way, and that it became him to leave the matter to an infinitely wise God. At length the father said, "Let him prove what he will, so he is but spared, I shall be satisfied." The old man added, "This I now see to have been my folly. For, through the just hand of God, I have lived to see this wretched son of mine a heart-breaking cross to them that loved him with the greatest tenderness, a disgrace to my whole family, and likely to bring my gray hairs with sorrow to the grave. I read my sin very distinctly in my punishment; but must own that God is righteous in all his ways, and holy in all his works."

NEW YORK STATISTICS.—There are in New York city 5724 licensed liquor shops, and 851 unlicensed—making a total of 6575, of which number 5160 keep open on the Sabbath. During the year 1852 there were 8754 persons arrested for being intoxicated and disorderly, 4984 for assault and battery, 1218 for assault and interfering with policemen, 3293 for petit larceny, and 3014 for vagrancy. During the same period the visitors of the association for relieving the condition of the poor relieved 3890 families.

The City Inspector reports that during the year 21,601 deaths occurred in the city, of which 19,114 were by disease, and 2487 by other causes. The total for the year is 428 less than the previous year; but it is to be observed that the deaths by disease were 644 more in 1852 than in 1851. The increased fatality of cancer was, during the year, forty per cent., and of scarlet fever from the years 1849 and 1850 to 1851 and 1852, is 115 per cent. The law relating to the registration of births, marriages and deaths, is almost totally disregarded. Among the causes of disease, the Inspector notices underground moisture, bone and flesh-boiling nuisances, slaughter houses, filthy streets, and, above all, spurious milk; with regard to which latter article, he urges the enforcement of the most stringent regulations.

PARTIES IN NEW YORK.—Infant parties are among the latest novelties at New York. A correspondent of the Newark Advertiser recently saw a card of invitation from a lady on the Fifth Avenue, not quite two years of age to another miss of a little past one, requesting the pleasure of her company at a *conversazione* in seven days thereafter. Thirty of both sexes were to be invited, of about the same blooming age. Dog parties are also mentioned by the same correspondent. A lady, it appears, admits to her society a bonutiful poodle, for which she has a high regard. One day she resolved to show it by inviting twenty-five of the handsomest and most agreeable fellows of the same race to visit her friend. They came, every one; not a single excuse was sent. There were crop-ears and long ones; little puppies and great ones, as will always be the case at parties.

STOCK OF FLOUR AND GRAIN AT THE WEST.—A correspondent of the Albany Evening Journal publishes the following estimate of the present stock of grain and flour at different lake points. The Journal says it is reliable:

"The is of wheat in store at Milwaukee 150,000 bushels; oats 30,000; barley 20,000, and rye 10,000, and about 20,000 barrels of flour. They have 100,000 bushels wheat, 31,000 do. oats, 30,000 do. barley; Kenosha, wheat 25,000, oats 10,000, barley 2,000; Waukegan, wheat 30,000, oats 15,000; barley 5,000; Chicago, wheat 38,000, oats 30,000; Michigan City, wheat 25,000, corn 4,000, oats 6,000. The above is small compared with former years. Nothing of any amount is accumulated on the Southern Michigan and Indiana Railroad. Nothing at Toledo. Not a cargo of grain there. May be considerable in Ohio to come out this spring, but it is yet in farmers' hands. Unless there is considerable from Ohio, receipts of wheat and flour must be light forepart of the season."

We have often heard of trees in Oregon that were so tall that it took two men and a boy to look to the top of them, but the following account of a tree in Jackson county, Indiana, as given by the Jackson County Democrat, is pretty hard to beat in its dimensions:

The largest tree, perhaps, that can be found this side of Oregon, is a Sycamore standing on the land of Stephen Crabb, near this place. It measures eighty-nine feet in circumference and has a cavity measuring in diameter every way twenty-three feet. This tree is large enough to make a commodious depot for the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. We suggest that it be appropriated to that use.

DEPLORABLE ACCIDENT.—At Jerseyville, Illinois, on the 13th inst., two young children of a Mr. Krodell, of Fieldon—one a boy of four, and the other a girl of two years younger—were so dreadfully burnt during the temporary absence of their parents, that they both expired in the course of a few hours. Just before his death the boy told his mother that his little sister having rocked herself out of the cradle into the fire, he took her in his arms, and carried her out into the snow in order to put out the flames, but without success. It seems therefore, that the noble child lost his own life in his efforts to save that of his sister. The unhappy mother is in a state bordering on insanity.

The Washington Republic of the 16th says that the Captain General of Cuba has notified the American Consul at Havana that in obedience to an order of the Spanish government, no transmission will be given in the mails of that Island to any newspaper unless it be secured with a single band only, in such manner as to admit of its examination without tearing the band or cover; and that if any letter be found therein it will be taken out and properly directed, and the postage charged on it according to the place it comes from. The Captain General further declares that under the name of newspapers (*periodicos*) all kinds of printed matter will be included. The order went into effect on the 1st instant.

MORMONS.—Three hundred and thirty Mormons arrived at St. Louis on the 18th, from this city. The Republican learns from Mr. Wheelock, late Presiding Elder of the church, that there are six more ships on the way, chiefly freighted with members of this church and their families. He estimates the number expected by those ships at from twenty-five hundred to three thousand. Arrangements are making for the transportation from Europe, next year, of about ten thousand. The growth of this body is one of the most singular novelties of the day.

THE AUSTRALIAN MOVEMENT.—The ships Gem of the Sea, St. Thomas, Florida, flockland, frigate Bird; barks Oregon, Theodosia, Amelia, Huntingdon, Josephine; the three-masted schooner Indianola, and the screw steamer City of Norfolk were up, at last accounts, at New York for Australia. Most of these vessels carry from 150 to 200 passengers, and upwards. The total number of vessels which have left the United States for Australia, since June last, is eighty-four—forty eight of which were from New York city.

The United States Senate on the 17th inst. proceeded in pursuance of an order adopted the day before, to the election of its officers for the Thirty-third Congress. Mr. Asbury Dickens, the old and faithful Secretary, was re-elected without serious opposition—receiving 37 votes out of 42. For the office of Sergeant-at-Arms, the vote was as follows: D. R. McNair, of Kentucky, 24; Robert Beale, 5; scattering, 7. Mr. McNair elected.

Isaac Holland was re-elected Doorkeeper without opposition.

The Senate did not resume the debate on Mr. Clayton's resolution respecting the Central American treaty.

General Intelligence.

WEEKLY REPORT OF THE CHARITY HOSPITAL: Admissions, 230; discharged, 206; deaths, 29; number remaining, 901. *Monthly Report*—Admissions, 972; discharged, 807; deaths, 80.

Messrs. Kendall Co., proprietors of the Biloxi Steam Brick Works, have lately sold off all their mules, and to land in a case operations for a time, in consequence of the very heavy stock of the article now in the market.

The Brandon (Miss.) Republican says, that the late heavy rains have caused Pearl river to spread beyond the usual high water bounds, overflowing many plantations and here before inundated since '42.

The Mobile Tribune of the 21st ult., says that there is every probability that Col. Kinney's efforts to establish a line of steamers between Matdle and Corpus Christi—touching at Galveston and Matagorda—will prove successful.

CORPSE FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.—Col. John Pope, at his plantation, "The Oaks," about four miles distant from Memphis, Tenn., has grown and prepared a bale of cotton destined for the World's Fair, to be held at New York in May next. Col. Pope has taken great pains to put up this bale, as well as the one he sent to the World's Fair at Liverpool, to show the kind of cotton that can be raised in that region of the cotton growing country.

Louisiana Interior.

THE WILD MEN OF BORNEO.—*The Mob at Jackson, La.*—Our readers will recollect we published a few days since a telegraphic dispatch from Baton Rouge, stating that two men having an exhibition at Jackson, the so-called "Wild Men of Borneo" had been set upon by the citizens of that place and severely handled.

The Southern Mirror of the 24th, published at Jackson, contains the following account of the affair:

On last Tuesday the so-called Wild Men of Borneo were on exhibition in this place and crowds of men went in see them. We had the pleasure, mortification and vexation of seeing and examining them ourselves, and came to the conclusion that they are only pure human beings, though stinted in growth, being dwarfs, and somewhat deformed in their stature.

They were brought to town by two white men, who circulated a handbill stating that they were part "human and part animal," and again that they "have the features of the animal and the intelligence of the human."

During the day, nearly all who came to see these "part human and part animal," these curiosities of the "brute world," convinced themselves that these were human beings kept in ignorance and subjection, and that was their history known. It would be one of cruelty and foul play.

At dark a multitude gathered at the place of exhibition demanding that these beings should be examined by a committee of physicians. The keeper in the ocean time, locked himself in the building with his "wild men," blowed out his lights, and as there was a knocking at the front door, he stowed the dwarfs in a corner and lifting a window in the rear of the building he jumped out and fled. In jumping from the window or in clambering over several fences, he injured his ankle but not severely, and is doubtless before this time well.

In the morning Dr. T. Jones and Dr. L. G. Perkins instituted the examination and came to the conclusion that they were human beings; that they are much stinted in their growth, being dwarfs; that they are slightly otherwise deformed; that they have reason, memory, judgment, will and shame, being very delicate in their feelings and pleading earnestly that they might not be stripped and examined.

The showmen had designed to go on to Clinton, but as there seemed to be a necessity of getting out of town as soon as possible, and as the stage was in town on its way to Baton Rouge, they entered it and went back to the capitol, where they had before exhibited.

The Shreveport South-Western, of the 24th, says Red River is rising at that point and at Fulton. The boatmen have fears that the rise does not extend to the head of navigation.

The survey of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad has been completed. The engineer's report will be published in a few days.

OPELOUSAS AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.—The Opelousas Whig of the 23d inst. says that this entire work will be ready for contract in few days. The Western route is the one settled upon. The road is located within a few feet of the buildings of Franklin College, and thence in a straight line to the eastern limits of the town of Washington.

All accounts from the interior make mention of heavy rains, and the unusually backward state of vegetation. The crops are in a similar state of backwardness.

Washington Items.

The sale of the household furniture of the late Daniel Webster took place in Washington on Friday, the 18th. Many persons, wishing to possess memorials of him, gave for various articles prices far exceeding their original cost. An ordinary cane-seat chair, with castors (generally occupied by Mr. Webster,) was sold for fifteen dollars; and a time-piece, that could have been put into his overcoat pocket, thirty-nine dollars and fifty cents.

Ion, the well-informed correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing under date of the 21st from Washington, says:

The statement to the paper that a treaty, founded upon the contract between the Mexican Government and Colsloo and his mixed company, is before the Senate, is a mistake. The contract and correspondence between the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs and Mr. Conkling, in relation to the subject, are before the Senate.

Mr. Conkling has sent no treaty as yet. He is not authorised to make one, but he will transmit whatever project may be offered to him, as a new proposition, and within his instructions.

The Senate is very thin, and is expiring daily by desertion. Seventeen present at the democratic caucus, which regulated the appointment of officers of the Senate, state that no charges were made against Mr. Beall, the late Sergeant-at-Arms.

The appointment of Dudley Mann, as Assistant Secretary of State, is unexceptionable. He is an able and liberal man, and well informed as to foreign affairs. He was the agent selected by the late administration to visit Hungary.

The Sun's correspondent further adds: "The debate on Central American affairs, so fraught with interest, and so productive of alarm, was concluded to-day, by a peace oration from Mr. Everett. Mr. Everett has dispelled the war clouds for the present, and held out a promise and a prospect that the pending question will be settled in a manner consistent with the interests and policy of this country, and of all other parties concerned.

"Mr. Everett says that the overture made by Lord Aberdeen, Government seeks an adjustment of the pending difficulties upon almost any terms; that they are ready to abandon the Mosquito protectorate, and aid in reconciling the conflicting views of the Central American States. Mr. Everett's proposition to send a full minister to Central America for this purpose has been embraced by Congress, and Mr. Everett has no doubt that a proper person, such a person as the President will no doubt appoint, will succeed in this object—one more important, as Mr. E. thinks, than any that the Ministers to European Courts can be charged with.

"If the hostile States be reconciled to terms, the Nicaragua canal, so important as the commerce of all nations, will be prosecuted, and if not, that important work may be considered as indefinitely deferred.

"The Bay Islands affair, Mr. Everett thinks, will be explained, and their colonization abandoned. The Truxillo matter he also explained, as affecting only a disputed right of British subjects to cut logwood in a certain place, and as limited to the object of recalling the force of Mosquitos, until the right in question be properly ascertained.

"In fine, Mr. Everett's speech would seem to show that the Administration and the country will have no trouble in regard to any of these matters.

"Some of the British newspapers have held, and still hold, a different tone. But it is very probable that Mr. Everett's views are correct.

"It will be a surprising event in British history to see her giving up anything, but, in this case, her interests may dictate that policy."

LETTER FROM EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE.—The Charleston Courier, of the 22d inst., publishes the following letter, received by the Mayor of Charleston, from ex-President Fillmore, in relation to his tour South:

WASHINGTON, March 18, 1853.

Hon. T. L. Hutchinson, Mayor of Charleston: SIR—Your letter of the 16th inst., enclosing a resolution of the Common Council of the city of Charleston, tendering to me in the name of the corporation, the hospitalities of the city has been forwarded to me here, where I am still detained by the severe indisposition of Mrs. Fillmore. I am happy, however, to say, that she is slightly improving, and her physicians give me reason to hope that all immediate danger has passed, and that she may soon be able to travel. Should her health be restored in time to enable me to prosecute my intended journey South, before the weather should become too warm, I shall be happy to avail myself of the generous proffer of the hospitalities of your city; but whether I do or not, I beg leave to return to you, and through you to, the City Council, my unfeigned thanks for this unexpected mark of its respect, and to assure you that I anticipate much gratification in visiting your hospitable and noble city.

I am, respectfully yours,
MILLARD FILLMORE.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE COINAGE LAWS.—Congress having essentially altered the Coinage Laws, and in different acts contradictory, in some respects, it has become important to ascertain what construction the Mint will give to the laws. The following information is given by Geo. N. Eckert, Esq., Director of the U. S. Mint at Philadelphia, in reply to a letter from Messrs. Adams & Co.:

1st. The new currency and coinage laws, relating to silver coins, (fractions of a dollar,) go into operation April 1st. [The Mint has already bought large sums of silver to have a fair start, and some of the new coins will be issued early in April.]

2d. A seigniorage of ½ of 1 per cent. is to be charged on all coin from April 1st. [If this charge excludes the cost of assaying, parting and refining, as it is presumed it will, (now ½ of 1 per cent.) there will be an addition of only ½ per cent. to make the ½ of 1 per cent.]

3d. Bars, ingots, and disks of gold, are to be taxed only the cost of putting "the dust" into that form, which the Mint says will be less than ½ of 1 per cent. Regulations will be issued in a few days.

EXTRA COMPENSATION VOTED BY CONGRESS.—It is stated that over $20,000 were voted at the late session of Congress to its officers and various employees, as extra compensation, and, during a debate in the Senate on the subject, on Wednesday, Mr. Bright said:

"The Secretary, whose salary is $3000, received $5000 extra; another officer, with a salary of $1500, the same amount extra; another, whose salary is $1500, receives $250 extra; and clerks at salaries of $1600, received $250 extra each; and the employees receiving $300 or $400, receive $250 each extra. This too, for the short, as well as the long sessions. Even the gate-keeper, remote from the capitol, got the extra. The Senate had reached a point where the abuse should be checked. If the employees are not satisfied with their regular salaries, there are plenty of well qualified gentlemen who would be glad to fill their places in fifteen minutes."

The Senate, however, has resolved that hereafter no allowance of any kind, beyond the regular compensation, shall be made to any officer of the Senate.

TELEGRAPHIC.

NEW YORK, March 29.

The New York and Havre steam packet Franklin has arrived here, having left Southampton on the 16th, and bringing dates from Liverpool to the 13th instant, inclusive. Her advices state that the Cotton market at Liverpool opened with a dull appearance on Saturday, the 12th, and the sales were barely 4000 bales. There was but little change on Monday, and the sales were limited to 5000 bales, of which 1500 were taken for export; but on Tuesday there was an improved demand, resulting in sales of 8000 bales, one-half of which was for speculation and export. Prices were without alteration since the departure of the Asia, but a better feeling prevailed at the close of the market on Tuesday. Flour was in fair request, and the decline of 1s. per bbl., noticed at the close of the previous week, had been recovered. Wheat had also recovered from the decline previously reported.

General News.

FRANCE.—There is no political news of importance from France. The Republican demonstration on the 14th at Paris passed off quietly.

MAZZINI.—Mazzini did not get on board the English frigate as was reported, but is secreted somewhere in Piedmont.

ENGLAND.—The English news possesses but little interest. Advices to the 16th of January had been received from Australia, embracing most cheering accounts from the mining regions.

The Queens of England, Spain, Portugal and Greece are all reported in an "interesting condition."

Two more Members of Parliament have been unseated for bribery.

Much excitement exists in Switzerland with regard to the insolence of Austria towards Tessino. Great numbers of executions have taken place at Pesth and Mantua. Among those to be hanged at the latter place were Gresilli, Abbot of Revito, M. Spoli, of Brixia, Count Matenero, of Vienna. All the property of the condemned has been confiscated. The refugees have sought protection from the Government of Piedmont, which has made a protest to the Court of Vienna.

At Milan citizens are forbidden to approach the sentinels, and M. Brinsly having failed to observe the regulations in that regard, was hayoneted on the spot.

A telegraphic dispatch from Naples states that an attempt has been made to assassinate King Ferdinand, which was very near being successful. The assassin used a gun in the attempt, the ball from which struck the King on the leg, inflicting a very serious wound—so much so that it was considered necessary to amputate the limb.

Four Days Later from Liverpool—Arrival of the Niagara—Cotton Advanced—Breadstuffs Improving.

NEW YORK, March 29.

The Cunard steamer Niagara arrived at Halifax this evening, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 19th inst., one week later than the accounts brought by the Asia, and four days later than the Franklin's advices from Liverpool. The following is a summary of her commercial news:

LIVERPOOL, March 19.

There has been an improved demand in the Cotton market here during the latter part of the week, and the week's sales sum up about 60,000 bales, of which 10,000 have been taken for speculation, and 1000 for export.

Prices for most qualities have advanced ¼d., and the market closed with the following quotations: Fair Orleans 6¾d, Middling Orleans 6¼, Fair Uplands 6d, and Middling Uplands 5 9-16d. per lb. The market to-day opened with a good demand, but prices rather fell off towards the close.

Flour has been in fair request, mostly at 24s. 6d. for Western Canal, and 25s. 6d. per bbl. for Ohio.

Corn closes at 31s. per quarter, for white, and 31s. 6d. for yellow.

Lard is now quoted at 55s. per cwt.

France—Republican Demonstrations.

There was a republican demonstration in Paris on the 13th inst., occasioned by the funeral of Madame Raspail, the wife of the notorious socialist and eminent chemist Raspail, now, and for a long time past, a state prisoner. A detachment of cavalry and an immence force of police were in attendance to prevent any speeches over the grave.

Austria and Switzerland.

Switzerland was greatly agitated in consequence of the measures of the Austrian government, and it was feared that a collision would take place. An American lady had been arrested at Heidelberg, charged with having revolutionary pamphlets in her possession. She was ordered to leave directly for the United States.

The town of Cranova has been placed in a state of siege, in consequence of a sentinel having been killed.

The death of Marshal Haynau took place on the 4th March, at Vienna.

China.

The last advices from China state that the rebellion was making rapid progress. Trade was active and large operations were reported to have been made in Green and Congo descriptions.

Australia.

The accounts from Australia state that the yield of gold in January was larger than in any previous month.

One hundred thousand men were employed in the various diggings, and were averaging ten ounces per week each. [This is certainly a wonderful statement. ED.]

Trade was brisk and prices well sustained for all articles excepting flour.

Decline in Grain.

Advices from Alexandria state that grain had considerably declined, and that several failures had consequently taken place.

Further by the Niagara—British Parliament.

NEW YORK, March 31.

In Parliament Mr. Milnes drew the attention of Government to the fact that at present the only winter route to Canada was through the United States, and asked the assistance of Government in building a road through Nova Scotia.

In the House of Commons, Lord J. Russell spoke at considerable length in regard to the Austrian proceedings, Sardinian subjects, and stated that the British Government had written a strong letter to the Court at Vienna in regard to it.

The Madaia Family.

It is stated that the conditions upon which the Madaia family were liberated was, that they quit Tuscany.

Austria.

The Austrian Government has expressed great dissatisfaction at the announcement in the British Parliament, that the government would not expel refugees.

Lombardy.

It is stated that the amount of property of the disaffected in Lombardy already confiscated, amounts to 40,000,000 florins.

Commercial Treaty.

The treaty of commerce between France and Tuscany has been arranged to the satisfaction of both Governments.

Russia—Immense Embezzlement.

An immense embezzlement has been discovered in the Army and Navy at St. Petersburgh. The Assistant General of the Army and other officers of high standing are implicated, and had been placed under arrest.

Cape of Good Hope.

Advices from the Cape of Good Hope state that the insurgents were making peace with the British authorities.

Buenos Ayres.

Advices from Buenos Ayres up to February 22, state that the civil war was still raging. An attack had been made upon the city, with what success is not stated.

California Steamer.

NEW YORK, March 28.

The steamship Georgia has arrived from Aspinwall with the California mails of the 1st inst., and one million six hundred thousand dollars' worth of gold on freight, and $200,000 in the hands of passengers.

Mobile Cotton Market.

MOBILE, April 1.

There has been a good demand in the Cotton market the entire week, and the sales embrace 20,000 bales. Middling is quoted this evening at 9¼c. per lb.

The receipts of the week have been 4000 bales, and the exports 12,000. Stock on hand this evening 122,000 bales.

Senatorial Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, March 26.

The resolution providing for an investigation of the charges against Gov. Ramsey and others, with regard to frauds in the payment of money to the Sioux Indians, has been laid on the table. There have been many more nominations confirmed, but none important.

WASHINGTON, March 24.

The Senate has confirmed the appointment of Wm. Fleury Vesey, of Pennsylvania, as Consul at Havre; of Fleury B. Dewey, of Pennsylvania, as Consul at Para. Brazil; of Hamilton Stewart, as Collector at ——, Texas, and of Greer W. Caldwell, as Superintendant of the Mint at Charlotte, N. C. The Postmaster General has confirmed Ramsey's contract for carrying the California mails via Vera Cruz and Acapulco.

Senator Rusk is recovering from his recent dangerous illness.

The President has notified the Senate that he will have no business to lay before them after Wednesday next.

WASHINGTON, March 25.

Joseph Lane has been nominated by the President as Collector at the port of Pensacola.

John Slidell, of New Orleans, is said to have received the nomination of Minister to Central America.

WASHINGTON, March 30.

The New York appointments are as follows: Dickinson, Collector; O'Connor, District Attorney; Fowler, Postmaster; John A. Dix, Sub-Treasurer, Redfield, Naval Officer; Illiyer, Marshal; and Cochran, Surveyor.

In Philadelphia, Brown is appointed Collector, and Miller Postmaster.

Joseph Sierra has been appointed Collector at Pensacola; Major Jacobs, Surveyor at Charleston; Wm. W. Gilespie, Receiver at Jackson, Miss.; John J. Martin, of South Carolina, Secretary of Legation at Peru; Semi. D. Hayes, District Attorney of Texas.

WASHINGTON, March 30.

The President has nominated .... Buchanan as Navy Agent at New York.

The nominations give rise to considerable comment, and many persons are dissatisfied with the President's way of settling complicated matters. He takes his own way with them generally.

WASHINGTON, March 31.

The Senate was engaged to-day in the consideration of Executive business, and soon after adjourned.

Death of Mrs. Fillmore.

BALTIMORE, March 30.

Mrs. Fillmore, the lady of ex-President Fillmore, died this morning at Washington City. Her remains are to be taken to Buffalo, N. Y.

General News.

The steamer El Paraguay, Lieut A. Baldwin, U. S. N., sailed from New York on Saturday, the 19th instant, for the Republic of Paraguay, a destination never yet had by any vessel sailing from any North American or European port. She goes, says the New York Courier and Enquirer for the purpose of carrying on a regular trade on the Rio de la Plata and the Paraguay River, between Montevideo and Assuncion, a distance of eleven hundred miles, never yet traversed by steam craft of any description. She will perform a regular monthly trip between the two cities, carrying passengers and freight, and will be the means of opening a commercial communication—which has never yet existed with all the tributaries of the Rio de la Plata—comprising an extent of three hundred thousand square leagues of territory, rich in articles of commercial exchange. She has also been fitted, continues the Courier and Enquirer, especially for this service, and a stauncher craft than she now is could hardly be found. She is two two hundred feet in length by 27 in breadth, and has a cylinder of forty-eight feet, with eleven feet stroke.

She takes with her 25 passengers and 180 tons of coal but will stop for further supplies at Grenada, in the Wind, ward Islands, at Pernambuco and at Montevideo, and her running time to Assuncion will probably be about twenty-eight days. In every respect, both in construction and equipment, she goes completely adapted for her destined service, and, so far as human sagacity can guarantee success, she has, says the Courier and Enquirer, that guaranty.

The Baltimore American says that the contractors for carrying the mail between New Orleans and California, via Vera Cruz and Acapulco, are actively engaged in the necessary preparations. In Mexico the mail company are engaged in making their arrangements with the utmost rapidity, so that in two or three months the road will be stocked completely for the transportation of the mails. On each side of the ocean steamships are now ready.

A proposition has been submitted to a vote of the citizens of Memphis to subscribe $350,000 to the Central Arkansas Railroad. The proposition is one of inestimable benefit to Memphis, and a doubt is barely entertained that it will not meet with a favorable consideration.

Departures of the Collins and Cunard Steamers.

FROM LIVERPOOL.		FROM AMERICA.	
CUNARD, for Boston	Feb. 9	COLLINS, from N. Y.	Feb. 9
COLLINS, for N. Y.	" 12	CUNARD, from N. Y.	" 12
CUNARD, for N. Y.	" 16	CUNARD, from Boston	" 16
CUNARD, for Boston	"

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

I WAIT FOR THEE!

The hearth is swept—the fire is bright,
The kettle sings for tea;
The cloth is spread—the lamp is light,
The white cake smokes in snowdon white,
And now I wait for thee.

Quick, come, love, home, my task is done;
The clock ticks listeningly;
The minutes are shut, the curtain down,
The warm chair to the fireside drawn,
The boy is on my knee.

Come home, love, come; his deep fond eye
Looks round him wistfully,
And when the whispering winds go by,
As if thy welcome step were nigh,
He cries exultingly.

To you he finds the welcome vain,
And cares his glances on mine,
Of earnestly, that yet again
His form unto my heart I strain,
That guess is so like thine.

Thy task is done—we raise thee here;
Where'er thy footsteps roam,
No heart will speak such kindly cheer,
No welcome sound so charming ear,
Like this upon each home.

[illegible] step doth come;
[illegible] the gate to past,
[illegible] with joy at last—
Welcome welcome home!

AL. OF THE FALCON.

Mail Steamship Falcon, Lieut. H. Rodgers, reached her wharf Sunday morning, bringing Havana papers of the 17th instant, and California to the first of March—thirteen days later than previously received.

The Falcon brings the U. S. Mail from California, 200 passengers, and $150,000 on freight and in hands of passengers. The Falcon sailed from Aspinwall on the afternoon of the 19th, at 5 o'clock. The Georgia sailed at the same time for New York, with 550 passengers and $2 600,000 on freight. The steamship Union went to sea on the 18th for Kingston. The roads on the Isthmus are in good condition, and passengers make the passage to and from Panama in ten hours. The health of the town is very good; business is good, and the many buildings that are going up prove at once to the stranger that the town is rapidly progressing.

SAN JOAQUIN.—The City Assessor of this thriving place has made his return, showing the following result:

Real estate, unimproved	$670,867
Improvements	674,840
Personal property	828,900
Total	$2,374,307

The assessment of 1852 amounted to $1,830,572. Thus it will be seen that there has been an increase in taxable property within twelve months of $543,735, or nearly 90 per cent.

BUSINESS AT SACRAMENTO.—The State Journal says the [illegible] streets of Sacramento present stirring and lively scenes. We noticed decidedly a greater number of teams loading than at any time since the flood. The steamboats hitherto plying between Sacramento and Hoboken have drawn off, and no more goods are being transported there. Many buildings [illegible] houses have returned to Sacramento city, and now receive their customers at the old stands.

NEWS from Vancouver's Island reach the 12th. One or two English ships from Liverpool arrived in January with a large number of immigrants.

A severe shock of an earthquake was felt at San Luis Obispo on the 6th inst.

The P. M. Company have increased their number of steamers on the Oregon route.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.—Since the 1st of January, according to a statement by one of the clerks of the Custom-house, there arrived at San Francisco, by steamers, 5,478 passengers, as follows: Men, 4,695; women, 179; children, 206.

NEW TOWN.—A new town, called Kingsbury, has been surveyed off at the head of navigation on the San Joaquin, about twenty miles below Fort Miller, which promises to become very important from two favorable circumstances. It is at the head of navigation on the river, and at the same time a road has been discovered leading from the proposed direct to King's river, over a high, sandy, level road, composed of a narrow ridge running through the whole length of the route. This road will cut off fifty or seventy miles on the old trail leading up by the foot hills, and which is altogether impassable at present. Kingsbury contains twenty-five or thirty houses, and is destined to engage much attention.

The Superior Court at San Francisco was abolished by the unanimous vote of the Assembly, on the 25th ult.

The weather in San Francisco and through the interior, up to the 22d, continued exceedingly fine; since then there have been occasional showers of rain, retarding business slightly. Business is gradually improving.

RESIGNED.—Dr. Dart, the accomplished Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Oregon, has forwarded his resignation to Washington, which is to take effect on the 30th of March.

WILLIAM H. Hamilton, one of the editors of the San Francisco Herald, died on board the Golden Gate, of yellow fever, on the 15th inst., having been sick only two days. Every attention which friendship could dictate or humanity afford, were paid him in the last moments of that beloved man, whose loss is deeply deplored.

The Monumental City steamship sailed on the 16th ult. for Australia, under the conduct of Mr. Peter Strobel. Over 400 souls, passengers and crew, are on board. The ship has been despatched by the owners, Messrs. Sherwood & Sutherland, in the Express Company to establish a regular communication. The News Letter will follow in the Monumental City on the 5th of March. Both take many passengers. Numerous sailing vessels are now loading for Australia.

The rising population of San Francisco turned out en masse on the occasion of the Anniversary of Washington's birth-day. The Stevens was in business transacted during the day.

The citizens of Sacramento are organizing a Plank Road Company to connect that City with Nevada.

The steamboats on the route from San Francisco to Sacramento, lately reduced the fare to fifty cents in the cabin, have, however, been restored to the old rates.

There have been no disturbances of the public peace in this city of any unusual character.

MINING INTELLIGENCE.

Miners are still yielding richly to the industrious and well-persevering laborer.

FINE RICHES is the name of a rich ravine near Diamond Springs, which is now worked with great advantage. Gold Flat, at the head of the place, is paying the miners handsomely. Yankee Slide, at Middle Fork, is yielding large quantities. At Mazon Slide, twenty miles above Georgetown, claims have been sold as high as three thousand dollars each.

The claims at Big Canon have been retaken, and are now worked with profit. They have not been touched since 1849 and 1850.

New and rich diggings have been discovered at a place called Poor Man, two miles east of Placerville. The gold is very fine.

The election of last Republican that considerable excitement exists among the miners in regard to the new digging at Curtisville. It is said three Mexicans took out three days. A gentleman, upon whose word we have no reason to be placed, had the curiosity, while passing the camp, to [illegible] and examine the hole from which the treasure was said to have been taken. While he was there three pieces were picked out, the largest being [illegible] as a brick.

The Columbia Gazette we extract the following:

INDIAN MEAL.—On Sunday last three Frenchmen brought in a lump of gold weighing 240 ounces, and valued at $4,800. This specimen is in a small gulch about one mile from [illegible].

MINE.—This remarkable hill still pays in places [illegible] have been dug to the depth of seventy feet, and [illegible] found at the bottom.

MAMMOTH.—Some ounce lumps was found on this gulch a day or two since.

BIG STRIKE.—Two Mexicans commenced sinking a hole on Saturday last below Campo Seco, on the other side of Coleman's gulch, near Page's Ranch, and struck a pocket from which they took out by 12 o'clock on Thursday [illegible] one piece of which weighed eight pounds.

MAMMOTH.—The claims at and around the camp are still paying well. Counter & Co. took out a lump a day or two since, weighing 16 ounces. The same day they made a [illegible] lump. On Wednesday last Lincoln & Co. had in their essential specimens of pure gold which weighed at least [illegible] ounces. The same day they washed out $ [illegible] of fine gold from the same claim.

A lump of gold weighing 247 ounces, was picked up at Rich Bar, in the vicinity of Bongara, last week, valued at $4,940 [illegible].

YANK ROBINSON'S CAMP.—We are glad to see that [illegible] are beginning to roll out in our favored vicinity. A [illegible] was shown on Monday last by Mr. Todd, an irregular [illegible] piece of gold, weighing 110 ounces and 14 dwts.; coming from Tennessee Flats, and purchased by that gentleman at the rate of $7 per ounce. On Sunday last we were shown by Mr. Saltzgiver, a piece weighing 297 ounces, taken from the Yankee Slide diggings, and containing not more than one-third part rock.

ROBBERIES, MURDERS, ETC.

There appears to be a well organized band of Mexican robbers in the Southern counties headed by a desperate character called Joaquin, plundering and butchering every American found unprotected. Parties have been [illegible] and rewards have been offered for Joaquin's head, but he has so far eluded them.

The Governor had offered a reward of $1,000, but at last accounts this noted bandit still pursued his career of crime, and each day's intelligence from the interior [illegible] a fresh story of some new deed of atrocity. There are said to be white men acting with him, but the Blacks [illegible] with all the advantages they possess, that it will not be many days before the entire party are caught and brought to the condign punishment their crimes deserve. They will be hunted down like wolves and will receive as little mercy.

The following are some of the recorded exploits of Joaquin and his band:

ROBBERY MURDER AND ROBBERIES.—On Sunday, Feb. 22, 1853 the large parties from this town and vicinity, who have for the last week been scouring the country in pursuit of the Mexican robbers, though successful in capturing but one, (who was hung in Jackson last Tuesday) have still been the means of expelling them from the north side of the Mokelumne river. Not a murder or robbery has been committed in this vicinity for the last four days.

One of Joaquin's party, who had been severely wounded in a skirmish a few days ago, was captured near Kea Andreas on Sunday, and hanged the same day. He made a full confession, and gave an accurate description of Joaquin and thirteen of his party, which will be of much advantage in detecting the others.

Last night Joaquin and his party attacked a Chinese camp, near Norman's Ranch, killed five Chinamen, and wounded five others, some of them mortally, and robbed them of seven thousand dollars. We have just seen a letter from Mr. Allen, of Norman's, detailing the affair, and calling on the people of San Andreas for assistance, and for [illegible] to attend the wounded Chinamen. Several citizens [illegible] were stolen by the same party from American [illegible] Maria Camp, on Sunday.

The secret of Joaquin's successful escapes seems to be in his always being well mounted. As soon as his party ride down one set of horses, they immediately procure others. The horses deserted by them are generally used up, and of no value. Probably a hundred horses have been stolen in this county the past month by this band and at least thirty persons have been murdered.

Large parties are still in pursuit of him, and his escapes seem almost miraculous. When this state of things will end, no one can tell. In haste, yours, S N

Republican contains a few letters from Mokelumne Hill, the immediate vicinity of the Mexican robber Joaquin's depredations. One dated February 16 says:

The company that left this place on foot Monday last to pursue the robbers returned to-day, but brought no news of any particular importance except what had reached us before.

Another letter to the same paper, under date of 17th, gives further intelligence upon this matter:

Again has the sad intelligence been brought to me of another foul and daring addition to the black catalogue of crimes in this country. A German who was yesterday traveling in broad day on the Sacramento road, when about two miles from Jackson, was stopped by two Mexicans, knocked down and ordered to deliver his money on penalty of being shot. He was robbed of six hundred dollars.

A teamster, who was last seen on the Sacramento road, near Jackson, is missing, and it is feared that he has met an untimely fate. His wagon remains near where he was last seen, but he and his animal are missing.

A party of five men from Murphy's camp passed through this place to-day on their way to the scene of depredations, determined on the capture of Joaquin and his band.

A letter from Mokelumne Hill to the Republican, under date of February 23, says:

The company of six that left this place under the direction of C. A. Clark, to hunt up the murderers, returned this evening after an absence of six days. The party in pursuit went on Monday, by way of Double Springs, to Forman's ranch, where they stopped for the night. A short distance from Forman's, four Chinamen were murdered, and four or five others wounded. The party in pursuit followed on the trail of the villains immediately, but lost it and were obliged to remain till daylight before they could continue the march.

Towards evening they came upon the robbers again, in the vicinity of Reynolds's Ferry, and found them in the act of robbing three Chinamen, [illegible] they been mounted upon fresh horses at the time, the robbers might have been captured, but with animals that had been jaded by a week's search among the mountains, the capture was impossible, for the robbers were mounted on fine horses and understood the country trails, and the best mode of escape. It is reported that a robbery was committed at Mokelumne this morning.

INDIAN OUTRAGES.—FROM THE NORTH.—A correspondent of the State Journal, under date of the 20th, writes from Shasta:

The Indians on the Sacramento route to Yreka, near the Sugar Loaf, some three days since, attacked a train belonging to Horsley & Delop, but were finally repulsed, not however until they had killed six mules.

On the same day they attacked another train belonging to Archer & Owen, the result of which was the killing of Owen, the wounding of one of the men in the left shoulder and driving off the entire lot of pack mules. There were but three men in the train, Mr. Rhodes' informant being one, he saving his life by flight.

The remains of the unfortunate Owen, who was highly esteemed wherever known, were found the next day and decently interred.

One of the party of the train, the day after the difficulty, met three miners who had in their possession three of the mules and their packs, which they refused to give up until rewarded for their capture. They alleged that they wrested the mules from the savages by force, and killed one of their number in the encounter.

The Sacramento route between Shasta and Yreka is extremely hazardous. Open hostility has been declared by the Indians, and murders and depredations ensue whenever an opportunity occurs.

AGRICULTURE.—The Stockton Joucual says:

The farming interest in this State is developing new sources of profit to the thrifty agriculturist, and our soil this year will almost supply the market with all the grain required. It is a matter of astonishment how rapidly the land is being taken up and improved; how fast this wilderness is becoming the abode of hardy men and industrious, intelligent women; how great the transition from its past barrenness to its present health and value. Our steamer Star State, with a number of our citizens, [illegible] to-day on their way to the scene of depredations, determined on the capture of Joaquin and his band.

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The farming interest in this State is developing new sources of profit to the thrifty agriculturist, and our soil this year will almost supply the market with all the grain required. It is a matter of astonishment how rapidly the land is being taken up and improved; how fast this wilderness is becoming the abode of hardy men and industrious, intelligent women; how great the transition from its past barrenness to its present health and value. Our steamer Star State, with a number of our citizens, [illegible] to-day on their way to the scene of depredations, determined on the capture of Joaquin and his band.

A letter from Mokelumne Hill to the Republican, under date of February 23, says:

The company of six that left this place under the direction of C. A. Clark, to hunt up the murderers, returned this evening after an absence of six days. The party in pursuit went on Monday, by way of Double Springs, to Forman's ranch, where they stopped for the night. A short distance from Forman's, four Chinamen were murdered, and four or five others wounded. The party in pursuit followed on the trail of the villains immediately, but lost it and were obliged to remain till daylight before they could continue the march.

Towards evening they came upon the robbers again, in the vicinity of Reynolds's Ferry, and found them in the act of robbing three Chinamen, [illegible] they been mounted upon fresh horses at the time, the robbers might have been captured, but with animals that had been jaded by a week's search among the mountains, the capture was impossible, for the robbers were mounted on fine horses and understood the country trails, and the best mode of escape. It is reported that a robbery was committed at Melones this morning.

INDIAN OUTRAGES.—FROM THE NORTH.—A correspondent of the State Journal, under date of the 20th, writes from Shasta:

The Indians on the Sacramento route to Yreka, near the Sugar Loaf, some three days since, attacked a train belonging to Horsley & Delop, but were finally repulsed, not however until they had killed six mules.

On the same day they attacked another train belonging to Archer & Owen, the result of which was the killing of Owen, the wounding of one of the men in the left shoulder and driving off the entire lot of pack mules. There were but three men in the train, Mr. Rhodes' informant being one, he saving his life by flight.

The remains of the unfortunate Owen, who was highly esteemed wherever known, were found the next day and decently interred.

One of the party of the train, the day after the difficulty, met three miners who had in their possession three of the mules and their packs, which they refused to give up until rewarded for their capture. They alleged that they wrested the mules from the savages by force, and killed one of their number in the encounter.

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The pirates commenced the attack with a shower of rifle-pots, which killed two men, severely wounded another, and [illegible] the rest overboard. They then pillaged her of $4200 two chests of opium, 30 000 cash, 100 pieces of monkeens, 10 pieces of crape, 10 large guns, and a quantity of clothing and other articles." (China Mail, Dec. 23

Dreadful Steam Boiler Explosion—Great Loss of Life.

We copy the following account of another steam boiler explosion from the Galveston News of the 24th instant, received Monday by the steamship Texas. The News says:

We have to record the most dreadful explosion that has ever taken place in Texas. The steamers Neptune and Farmer again undertook to race last night, coming from Houston to Galveston.

About 11 o'clock the Farmer blew up a little west of Pelican Island, in sight of Galveston.

The number of killed and wounded has not yet been ascertained. The Neptune was closely by when the explosion took place, and immediately took off the survivors and some of the killed and wounded.

Among the killed were S. E. Hart, W. Hubby, T. Hale, the assistant bar-keeper, and several others.

Missing and supposed to be killed, are Capt. Webb, the commander; Thomas Critchard, the clerk; Josh Robertson, who kept a coffee-house in this city; Wm. Warner, second engineer, and C. H. Storms.

Among the wounded are Mr. Dixon; flakemen, the mate; Curtis, the engineer; McCormick, the pilot; G. Hunter, of Cincinnati, and McReynolds.

The ladies all escaped unhurt. We learn that the Neptune was about an hour employed in taking off the killed and wounded. The scene of distress is described as heart-rending in the extreme. The Neptune returned immediately after discharging her passengers, to renew the search for the missing, and has not yet got back. She is now in sight, as we write, together with some part of the Farmer's wreck.

We learn that there were some fifty passengers on the Farmer, but we cannot get a list of names.

Mr. E. M. Stackpole was slightly wounded. It is said that he was expostulating with Capt. Webb against such reckless exposure of the lives of his passengers, when the boat blew up, and was getting the passengers to sign a written protest.

Since writing the above, we learn that Mr. Dixon is not expected to survive, and that Mr. McReynolds is very badly, though, it is hoped, not fatally injured.

We have just seen Mr. Weskop, the steward of the Farmer, who is very badly wounded, and can hardly be recognised. Wm. Hale, assistant steward, is also badly wounded, one leg being broken. His recovery is doubtful.

Mr. Hunter, of Cincinnati, is severely hurt. Mr. Norman, of Maine, has had to have his arm amputated.

James Cotton, of Houston, is one of the missing.

Mr. Geary, formerly connected with the Journal, of this city, is also among the missing.

Half-past 7, A. M.—The Neptune has just come in, with the body of Mr. Sternes, the only one of the missing that has been found. Nothing can be seen of Capt. Webb or the rest. All the forward part of the Farmer is blown to atoms.

It is the opinion of all whom we have seen that fully half of the passengers are lost.

1 o'clock, P. M.—Since the above was issued, we have the following additional particulars:

Mr. Dunlevy, carpenter, is among the missing.

Phillipi Mandus, a Mexican, from Gaudalajara, employed in the steward's department, died this morning about 10 o'clock.

The mail, books papers and money are lost. The ladies are also totally gone. We add the following names of some of the passengers of the Farmer, who are saved.

C. M. Hubby, Wm. Snodgrass, Mr. McGown, Mr. Thos Martin, Rev. Mr. Petway, Mr. Charles Brainerd, Mr. Turley, (slightly hurt.) Mr. J. P. Davis, Mr. Stansbury, S. A. Nichols, Gen. Sherman.

Ex-dov. Wood, with some two or three others left the Farmer while the boats were locked together and were on the Neptune when the accident took place.

PASSENGERS WOUNDED.—Geo. Hunter, of Cincinnati, severely scalded; Mr. McReynolds, of Galveston do., and leg broke; E. M. Stackpole of Palestine, slightly hurt; Mr. Doenum, of Mo., arm amputated since; Geo. Morgan, of Houston, slightly scalded; Dr. Juuman, of Crockett, slightly hurt; G. W. Grubbs, of Yazoo City, thigh broken.

LATER—DEATH AND MUTILATION.—*Friday Morning*, 25th inst. The steamer Star State, with a number of our citizens, spent most of yesterday at the wreck, and at night came in with five dead bodies, Mr. Cottoe, Mr. Geary, and three negroes. She also brought some of the furniture of the Farmer. She has again returned this morning to the wreck with a common, in hopes of raising the bodies of the rest of the missing. Since of yesterday we have obtained the following particulars; G. W. Grubbs, of Yazoo City, Miss., thigh broken; T. F. Royel, of Yazoo City, uebort.

Mr. Woodward, Manager of the Houston Railroad Company, is missing.

O. St. John, formerly of lynchburg, but residing at Bellville, Austin county, died last night at 11 o'clock.

There are yet many passengers whose names cannot be learned. They were mostly strangers, and their names will probably be found on the registers of the Houston hotels.

THE BOAT'S CREW.—Thirteen of the Farmer's crew have been killed. In addition to those already named are the following: Lewis Hildebrand, Charles Swiser, and one name unknown. Also, two negroes of Mrs. Gardiner; one negro of Captain George Dalesdernier; one negro of Jas. Cox, of Houston; one negro of Thomas Westrop, died yesterday.

Of the crew saved without injury, are three negroes of Thomas Westrop; one negro of Mrs. Gardiner; one negro of Col. John Manly; one negro of Captain Brown; second cook, name not known; Frita, a German, was wounded; also another German was slightly hurt.

These make fourtren of the crew saved, provided the wounded all recover.

Messrs. McReynolds, Dixon, Hale and Huntee are all considered in a very critical condition.

Passengers killed, whose bodies have been found, 8; officers and crew killed, 13.

Passengers escaped, including wounded, 20; adding to these eight killed, and supposing, according to the best information, that the total number of passengers was 45, we have 17 others missing, and consequently killed, making the total number of souls lost 36.

FURTHER.—The steamer Star State again returned from the wreck of the Farmer, at half-past two o'clock this afternoon, bringing the bodies of Captain Webb, Thomas Critchard, Clerk; A. F. Dunlevy, carpenter, and a German, (name unknown) who was a passenger.

Three of these bodies were found by grappling about sixty yards ahead of the wreck.

It is known that there were five others killed whose bodies have not been recovered. One of these, the second engineer, it is supposed was blown to atoms, as the bricks of the furnace were scattered with much apparent force in the direction of his usual position.

It is believed that but a small amount of money was in the Clerk's charge, as the safe which Mr. Pritchard, the second Clerk, had formerly held the key of was sold in Houston, and Mr John, the chief Clerk of the Farmer, remained here on her last trip, and held the key of the other. As the second Clerk had then no safe in which to deposit money, it was presumed that he would not receive any large amount.

THE MAILS.—Mr. Cleveland, our Deputy Marshal, who was dispatched to Hollvar by our Postmaster, to obtain the letter mail found there by Lerl Parr, has returned. The lock of the bag appeare to have been blown off, but the packages of letters, so fac as casual observation could determine, appear to be safe.

John Bolivar beach for miles is strewn with fragments of the wreck. The pieces are generally as small as wood would be split for kindling purposes.

We understand a jury of inquest have been empanneled, and are now taking testimony. We trust the examination of witnesses will not stop till the causes of this fearful calamity are fully exposed to the public.

THE LATE TROUBLE AT HONDURAS.—By the brig Helen Jane, from Truxillo, Honduras, Feb. 27, which arrived at New York on the 19th inst., we have the following account of the trouble on the Mosquito coast:

About four months since the Commandant at Truxillo, dispatched troops to Limas, on Romain river, to put a stop to the cutting of mahogany by the English, they refusing to pay the duty enacted by Honduras, on the ground that the place belonged to the Mosquito King, which Honduras always denied.

The English cutters were driven off—the English flag hauled down, and the Honduras troops permanently stationed there. The mission of the British elsewhere Devastation, at Truxillo, was to demand the immediate withdrawal of the troops from himas, with the intimation that if the demand was not complied with by 12 o'clock, the English commandee would proceed to remove them by force. It also stated that no claim for damages to English subjects, would be made. He likewise demanded that English subjects should not hereafter be interfered with. The Commandant of Truxillo complied with the demand under protest, and the troops at himas were removed. The people of Honduras claim Limas as indisputably a part of Honduras, and deny the right of the English to cut the valuable mahogony without paying the usual duty.

A THRILLING INCIDENT.—A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican relates the following incident as having happened at Jefferson Barracks, a few miles below that city, a few days ago:

The old flag staff at the Barracks had been shaking and tapping all winter, and the day being calm the General had a party detailed to take it down.

A soldier, Michael McAnally, of Col. Dragg's battery, accordingly mounted in the cross-trees and unshipped the top-mast; from some cause it became unmanageable and glided through the platform to the ground. The man at the mast-head kept his post composedly and gave timely warning to the party below "to stand from under." Nine out of ten men with a spar fifty feet long shooting and rasping like an arrow through their hands, with an insecure footing at a dizzy height, would have "left the yard" and tumbled from the platform.

While the party below were removing the top-mast, to the disney and consternation of the by-standers, the main-mast with the soldier still poised at the mast-head, now swayed over, broke short off at its base, and plunged with a tremendous crash to the ground.

The soldier in the mean time was seen to change his position as the mast went over, and sireling high through the air with frightful velocity, in with perfect self possession adjusted himself to clear the frame-work of the cross-trees, and as the mast neared the ground, he, evidently with a well measured leap, alighted with safety amidst his comrades. All were startled with amazement, as much by the intrepidity displayed, as by the imminent peril it severed.

The main-mast was forty-eight feet high; the soldier landed at fifty feet from its base.

The spiritual rappings are o topic now every where, and some queer scenes are described in Kittion to them. A fortnight ago a "circle" commenced operations in Tullytown (N. J.) and several of the "unbelievers" were permitted to be present. After various interrogatories, to which no satisfactory answer was given, one of the party put the following question: "Will the spirit inform us who is present in this room?" A rapping so loud commenced as to alarm several women who were present. All were silent and eager to hear the answer. The spirit finally answered, "The Devil!" A dead silence ensued, while all present gazed intently upon each other. At last one of the unbelievers groaned in a very unnatural tone, whereupon the whole party fled. One man ran all the way to Morrisville, and declared to his neighbors that the devil had kept close upon his heels the whole distance.

THE SMALL POX.—The Oglethorpe (Georgia) Democrat of the 10th inst. says: "By a private letter received at this place a day or two since, we learn that a case of small pox has occurred at Albany. We also learn from a reliable source that there are eight cases in the northern part of Macon county—all of whom are considered convalescent by the attending physician."

Appointments by the President,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 17.

CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICERS.

COLLECTORS.—Charles H. Peaslee, District of Boston and Charleston, Massachusetts, vice Philip Greely, Jr., resigned.

Minott A Osborn, District of New Haven, Connecticut vice James Donaghe, whose commission has expired.

Thomas D. Winner, District of Great Egg Harbor, New Jersey, vice Richard C. Holmes, whose commission will expire March 19, 1853.

George A. Z. Smith, District of Vianna, Maryland, vice Hooper C. Hicks, resigned.

Oliver S. Dewey, District of Ocracoke, North Carolina, vice Joshua Taylor, whose commission has expired.

John P. Baldwin, District of Key West, Florida, vice Samuel J. Douglas, removed.

George S. Hawkins, District of Apalachicola, Florida, vice Benjamin S. Stanley, deceased.

Robert Parks, District of Cuyohoga, Ohio, vice Cornelius L. Russell, resigned.

Wm. B. Snowhook, District of Chicago, Illinois, vice Jacob Russell, removed.

John Adair, District of Oregon. Oregon, vice Geo. Gibbs, removed.

Addison O. Gibbs, District of Umpqua, Oregon, vice Colin Wilson, removed.

SURVEYORS.—Kittridge Sheldon, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, vice John N. Frost, whose commission has expired.

Daniel Van, at Galene, Illinois. Office created by act 31st August, 1852.

Robert W. Dunbar, at Milwaukie, Oregon, vice Nicholas Du Bois, removed.

Wm. M. King, at Portland, Oregon, vice Thomas J. Dyer, removed.

Peter G. Stewart, at Pacific City, Oregon, vice George P. Newell, removed.

NAVAL OFFICER.—Obnries G. Greene, District of Boston and Georgetown, Massachusetts, vice Charles Hudson, whose commission has expired.

APPRAISER.—Henry Crocker, at Boston, Massachusetts, vice Samuel I. Bridge, appointed General Appraiser on the Pacific coast.

John C. Hays, of California, to be Surveyor General of the Public lands in that State, vice Samuel D. King, removed.

William Dowsing, to be Register of the land Office at Columbus, Mississippi, his term of office having expired.

Wesley Italliburton, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Milan Missouri, vice Abner L. Gilstrap, whose term of office has expired.

Daniel A. Pariey, to be Register of the Land Office at Winamac, Indiana, vice Daniel Sigler, resigned.

William M. Potterson, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Winamac, Indiana, rice Rufus Hewitt, whose term of office has expired.

Nathaniel B. Holden, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Clinton, Missouri, vice Thomas Allen, removed.

Richard B. Dallam, to be Register of Public Moneys at St. Louis, Missouri, his term of office having expired.

Andrew J. Edmonson, to be Register of the land Office at Pontotoc, Mississippi, vice John T. Brooks, whose term of office will expire on the 21st inst.

Incamieh Seaman, to be Register of the Land Office at Milan, Missouri, his term of office having expired.

Richard M. Jones, to be Register of the Land Office at Springfield, Missouri, vice John Dade, resigned.

John Dement, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Dixon, Illinois, vice Cyrus Aldrich, resigned.

Loren P. Waldo, of Connecticut, to be Commissioner of Pensions, vice James E. Heath, removed.

Joel Palmer, of Oregon, to be Superintendent of Indian Affairs in that Territory, vice Anson Dart, removed.

Joseph Lane, of Indiana, to be Governor of the Territory of Oregon, in place of John P. Gaines, removed.

Isaac I. Stevens, of Massachusetts, to be Governor of the Territory of Washington.

George L. Curry, of Oregon, to be Secretary of the Territory of Oregon, in place of Edward Hamilton, removed.

J. W. Nesmith, of Oregon, to be Marshal of the Territory of Oregon, in place of Joseph h. Meek, whose commission has expired.

Fernando J. Moreno, to be Marshal of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, in place of Walter C. Maloney, resigned.

Jesse B. Clemens, to be Marshal of the United States for the Middle District of Tennessee, in place of William M. Drawo, removed.

Robert J. Chester, to be Marshal of the United States for the Western District of Tennessee, in place of A. Guthrie, resigned.

Benjamin F. Hallett, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Massachusetts, in place of Geo. Lunt, resigned.

Thomas Evans, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of South Carolina, in place of J. L. Pattigru, resigned.

Thomas Hayne, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Illinois, in place of Archibald Williams, removed.

George E. Hand, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Michigan, in place of Samuel Barstow, removed.

Benjamin F. Harding, of Oregon, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Oregon, in place of Amory Holbrook, removed.

Henry M. Bishop, to be Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Boston, in the State of Massechusetts, in place of Franklin Haven, resigned.

Sidney Webster, of New Hampshire, to be Secretary to the President to sign patents for lands.

Robert B. Campbell, of Texas, to be Commissioner for running the boundary line between the United States and the Republic of Mexico, under the fifth article of the treaty with that republic concluded on the 2d February, 1848, in place of John R. Bartlett, removed.

Theodore S. Fay, of New York, to be Minister Resident of the United States in Switzerland.

John Randolph Clay, of Pennsylrania, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the republic of Peru.

Samuel D. Heap, to be Consul of the United States for the city and kingdom of Tunis, in place of Joseph H. Nicholson, removed.

WASHINGTON, March 19.

COLLECTORS OF THE CUSTOMS.—Nathaniel M. Tuwle, District of Saco, Maine, vice Joseph T. Nye; whose commission has expired.

E. B. Phinney, District of Barnstable, Massachusetts, vice Ebenezer Bacon, removed.

Wm. F. Colcock, District of Charleston, South Carolina, vice Wm. J. Grayson, removed.

Stephen Powers, District of Brazos de Santiago, Texas, vice John S. Rhea, whose commission will expire March 19, 1853.

Oliver S. Witherby, District of San Diego, California, vice Wm. C. Ferrel, removed.

Isaac B. Wall, District of Monterey, California, vice Wm. H. Russell, resigned.

CONSULSHIPS OF THE UNITED STATES.—We see it stated that the most lucrative of our Consulships is that at Panama, which is rated at between thirty-five and one hundred thousand dollars per annum. Havana is next, then Liverpool, and afterwards in order come Buenos Ayres, Matanzas, Havre, Alexandria, and Hong Kong, or Canton. The commercial agency at St. Thomas, Danish West India Islands, is said to be worth from six to ten thousand dollars a year.

One hundred tons of copper from North Carolina were sold in New York a few days ago for $18,000, at the rate of $180 per ton. This copper was mined in the course of two months, at an expense of about $1000. Such a result proves that mining may, in this country, be made as profitable an enterprise as it is in England.

It is stated that Gen. Abner Curtis, a great shoe manufacturer of East Abington, Mass., has issued proposals to some twenty or thirty young men in his manufacturing warehouse, that if they will, the current year, be prudent, economical, and faithful in their duties—show a balance sheet of savings, individually, of one hundred and fifty dollars, and consummate marriage on or before the first day of January next ensuing, then he will add, as a New Year's present, a house lot upon his domain, and one hundred dollars for the purpose of assisting in the erection of a cottage-house, severally, to his corps of assistants aforesaid.

His Majesty, the King of Sweden, has ordered that the Swedish navy co-operate with Lieut Maury by making observations for his wind and current charts. These observations are to be kept in the form of the "Abstract log" prescribed by our Navy Lieutenant. They are to be sent to the Academy of Sciences at Stockholm, and after having been discussed by that body, the results are to be communicated to the Superintendent of the National Observatory at Washington.

A Commercial Convention has been concluded between the United States Government and the Government of the Netherlands, for goods and merchandize, whatever their origin may be, imported into or exported from the ports of the United States, from and to any other country, in vessels of the Netherlands, or reciprocally in vessels of the United States, from or into the ports of the Netherlands, shall pay no higher or other duties than shall be levied on the like goods and merchandise imported or exported in national vessels.

It is alleged that railroads in four of the avenues to New York were obtained from the Common Council by bribes amounting to several hundred thousand dollars, and that those members who voted for the Broadway Railroad, are to receive $20,000 each in its stock, in addition to what they have already received. The Sunday Atlas mentions one member who was $5000 worse off than nothing when elected, but in one year has become rich by selling his votes.

The omnibus system of New York seems to be declining, since the establishment of street railroads, through various public avenues of travel. The largest omnibus firm, that of Kipp & Brown, have discontinued their Greenwich street line, and stopped twenty of their stages within a few months. Last year, there were running within the city 25 different lines, employing 550 omnibuses, and paying, in the aggregate, $10,500 for licenses.

Capt. Ericsson has made a contract with the Navy Department to construct for the government a caloric engine of sixty-horse power—such an engine as Capt. E. proposes to apply to a screw frigate. This engine, the New York Tribune says, is to be made forthwith and sent to Washington, to be put up in the navy yard before the next meeting of Congress.

True happiness is of a retired nature, and an enemy to pomp and noise. It arises, in the first place, from the enjoyment of one's self, and in the next, from the friendship and conversation of a few select companions. Rare happiness loves to be in a crowd, and to draw the eyes of the world upon her; she does not receive any satisfaction from the applause which she gives herself, but from the admiration which she raises in others.

The steamship Pacific sailed from New York at noon on the 19th instant for Liverpool, with one hundred passengers, but no specie. Among the passengers were Herman D. Abbott, Esq., bearer of despatches, and his brother, Jacob Abbott, Esq., the author of various educational works chiefly historical. The visit of these gentlemen to Europe is connected with literary and scientific pursuits.

The returns of the General Post-office, England, for the year 1852, give additional proof of the efficacy of the penny postage system in every respect. In 1839 the number of letters was 76,000,000; in 1840, first year of the new system, 160,000 000; in 1845, the number reached 271,500,000; in 1850 it was 347,000,000; and in 1852 it had increased to 379,500 000.

Congress has prescribed the Ailanthus tree in an especial act. To the item in the Civil and Diplomatic bill, providing for setting out the public grounds in Washington with trees, is the condition: "That no more ailanthus trees shall be purchased or planted in the public grounds."

It is stated that the annual cost of the army and navy of the United States per head for the population is 67 cents. The expense of the same establishments to Great Britain and Ireland per head is $2 56; to France, $2 19; to Germany $3 32

The British ship Shaud, which arrived at Boston on the 20th, from Calcutta, brought as passengers part of the crew of the clipper

New-Orleans Christian Advocate.

Publishing Committee of Louisiana Conference, { J. C. KEENER, L. PARKER, J. B. WALKER.

H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR

VOLUME III. NUMBER 10. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1853. WHOLE NUMBER, 114.

J. HAMILTON, D. D. T. W. DORMAN, W. MURRAH, } *Publishing Committee of Alabama Conference.*

A METHODIST CLASS.

What is a class?

A band of saints, united each to each
In heart, by cords of Christian sympathy;
United all to God! In motive, deed,
And aim, coincident. Their common rule
Of life, the word of God; their power to act,
His grace; their highest end, His praise.
Like those
In days of Malachi, the seer, they meet
To tell the battles fought with adverse powers—
The world, the devil, flesh and sin; of fierce
Temptation with its deadly scenes: the scourge
Of persecution, and the lash of scorn;
Affliction's furnace, and its seething heat;
Mental anguish, and the doubts and fears
That spring from absent faith. Sometimes they mourn
A heart deceitful, cold, repulsive, hard,
That will not yield to God; complain of prayer
Which seeds not up the incense cloud to heaven;
Unbelief, that blights their peace of mind,
And leaves an aching void; of struggles oft
'Twixt duty and desire—the spirit and
The flesh—corruption and the grace of God.
Sometimes they speak of joys far better felt
Than told; of pardon, peace and happiness,
Of carnal minds unknown; of intercourse
With Father, Son, and Holy Ghost; of hopes
That gild the path to heaven; of prospects bright,
And full of blissful immortality.
From Pisgah's top they view the promised land,—
Anticipate its pure unmingled joys.
Hence they learn the nature and design
Of God's discipliceary plan; that woes
And weals together blent promote the end
Of life; that trials borne submissively
Are blessings in disguise; that chastening is
A pledge of God's unchanging love. 'Tis here
That each gains counsel, motive, courage, power,
To trace his passage to the skies, and scale
The mount of heaven!" And thus the little band
Knit up in fellowship divine—matured
In grace, and fashion'd by the hand of God,
Go forth in full relief the character
And power of gospel Christianity.

[N. W. Christian Advocate.

HISTORY OF METHODISM.

In the April number of the National Magazine, Rev. Dr. Durbin submits an interesting, learned, and valuable historical sketch of Methodism in the United States. He writes originally to the Editor of the Magazine, who had inquired, Why American Methodism has not done more in the Missionary Cause?

In answer to the question, Why has it not done more in the Missionary Cause? I offer the readers a few remarks.

It is not yet seventy years since the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in America. Up to 1784 she had no existence as a Church; there were about thirteen hundred members of the Society scattered through the length and breadth of the Colonies, and the Canadas, the oversight of whom was committed to about one hundred men authorized to preach the gospel, among whom were only a dozen were ordained to the ministry. These Societies assembled in private houses for worship, and there heard the Word preached. They had not probably one meeting-house, or as they were usually called from the old country, a meeting-house in the land. In 1784 the Church was regularly organized in the States, and a ministry regularly ordained. From this time, say sixty-nine years ago, we may date the existence of a Church, and began to grow and expand as such. Of necessity our growth was by accessions from without; made by planting ourselves in the older communities of the land, and by advancing westward with the new settlements and forming beyond the Alleghanies in the great Basin of the Mississippi and its tributaries. Thus our whole movement was missionary, acting upon the people without and with those forming the new States and Territories. Is this stage of our growth as a Church could not have done any thing else; it was a necessity—the law of our condition and mission. We were, successively, in our infancy and youth, and advancing to maturity; and in this condition our increase was necessarily from without—not from within—not from communion by the children born within us. This was our missionary work—done within the borders of our own land. Of course, but not the less a missionary work, and a very great one, too.

The first thirty or forty years, after our organization as a Church, were passed in the work of acquiring a communion of our own gathering in members from the people among whom we executed our mission. These now began to appear everywhere as our Church was coming to maturity; and most of the institutions and arrangements of the well-organized and established communion began to be felt and expressed. The circuits began to yield up their towns to stations, city churches, which had been formed as circuits, began to separate into distinct charges; Conferences began to feel the need of schools and academies for their children within the congregations, or to be sent from without. In brief process of time colleges were required, and then universities, and they were produced; for the growth had arrived at that point they necessarily arose within her limits, if she meant to maintain herself in the execution of her mission.

As she was thus executing her divine mission, some thirty years ago, she entered formally into the modern missionary enterprise by the formation of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Her first formal missionary efforts were necessarily directed to her home work, and she did not enter upon the foreign work until Providence called her to establish a mission in Liberia, in Africa. Thus growing, first by spreading among the people and advancing into new countries, and then advancing to maturity by a rapid and vigorous internal growth, she, within a few years past, has become conscious of her mature and permanent existence in the land, and with this condition she is becoming conscious of her responsibilities and duties as a permanent living body as a Church, and is feeling that she is called to exercise her foresight and judgment, and to take her station and post as a mature and full-grown Church of our Lord Jesus Christ.

It is only within a few years that she has reached this maturity, and awoke to a consciousness of her responsibility and duty growing out of her mature and strong condition: It could not have been otherwise, as will appear from this single fact: Taking the whole body of Methodists in the United States, they have grown in seventy years from thirteen thousand to one million two hundred thousand members, besides the many hundreds that have died during the seventy years of her growth. A body growing so rapidly and vastly, in so short a time, could not have attended to any thing but its own interior growth, and the perfecting of its own organization.

That you may conceive of the greatness of this growth, and the extent and vigor of the organization, I will note the population it includes. The lowest rule of estimate for the population of a church is *three hearers* in the congregation, including men, women and children, to one communicant. By this rule the population of the Methodist Episcopal Church is one million two hundred thousand members; three hearers for one member would be three million six hundred thousand—add these two numbers together, and we have four million eight hundred thousand people composing the congregations and families of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Let us make a deduction of eight hundred thousand, and then one-sixth part of the whole population of the States and Territories are now settled in the bosom of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and look to us for their religious instruction and comfort.

I have made this exposition simply to show that the condition of the Church since her organization has been one of unparalleled acquisition and growth, and that her whole attention and strength were necessarily absorbed in her own development; but, having attained to maturity, she is now called to wider and more vigorous action in the missionary cause.

I cannot conclude these remarks on the progress, the present condition, and the future duties of the Methodist Episcopal Church, without referring to another product of her growth—I mean her growth in wealth.

About two months since I said in a public missionary discourse that the Methodist communion, taken as a whole body, was the wealthiest Church in this country. This declaration was received with great surprise, general incredulity, and some little censure. A few weeks afterward an abstract of the returns of the census of the United States, taken by the General Government in 1850, was published in which my opinion was fully sustained. It was ordered that the value of the property of each Church should be returned in the census: the value of the property of the several Churches may be fairly taken as an index of the wealth of their respective populations. This being the rule of estimate, we find the census returns make the Methodist Church the wealthiest in the land. I will give the whole table, and ask attention to the fourth column, headed—"Total Value of Church Property:"

Denominations.	No. of Churches.	Aggregate Accommodations.	Average Accommodations.	Total Value of Church Property	Average Value of Property.
Baptist	8,791	3,130,878	356	$10,931,382	$1,244
Christian	812	266,050	326	845,810	1,041
Congregational	1,674	705,477	475	7,973,962	4,763
Dutch Reformed	324	181,986	561	4,096,730	12,644
Episcopal	1,422	625,213	440	11,291,970	7,940
Free	261	103,575	396	252,258	966
Friends	714	282,823	393	1,709,867	2,395
German Reformed	327	166,832	479	965,886	2,953
Jewish	31	10,675	334	371,600	11,987
Lutheran	1,203	521,106	441	2,867,380	2,383
Mennonite	110	29,93?	272	94,245	856
Methodist	12,487	4,240,335	337	14,636,871	1,174
Moravian	311	112,188	358	443,347	1,330
Presbyterian	4,584	2,046,318	445	14,360,889	3,135
Roman Catholic	1,112	820,650	558	8,073,535	8,060
Swedenborg	15	6,070	338	108,100	7,208
Dunker	52	35,075	674	46,025	885
Union	816	213,552	345	699,065	1,114
Unitarian	243	136,367	505	3,268,122	18,449
Universalist	404	205,462	415	1,767,015	3,578
Minor Sects	325	116,347	354	741,980	2,283
Total	36,011	13,849,896	384	$86,416,639	$90,133

I am aware that the remarks and results given above will surprise almost everybody, and confound many; but a moment's reflection will explain the whole matter. The general opinion has been that the Methodist Church is not rich, nay, even is poor because but few remarkably rich persons are found in her communion. But we do not note the vast number of her members, viz: twelve hundred thousand, and the vast numbers besides that compose her congregations. The wealth of the whole body distributed among so many hundreds of thousands does not attract attention in any one church, or city, or town, as is the case often times in other churches. The great wealth of individuals in some other churches, and their munificent donations, together with the grandeur of their church-edifices, attract public attention. In the Methodist Church this is rarely if ever the case. Our people, considered individually as persons or churches, are not wealthy; but, being sober and industrious, most of them have substance, and many of them are rich, and the aggregate wealth of so large a body is very great. This explains how we are, contrary to common opinion, the wealthiest Church in the country, as shown by the census of the United States.

I am aware that there will be some incredulity still on this subject, particularly in the Eastern States. Perhaps this may be partly removed by the following fact: our Church in the West and South is very far richer in proportion than in the East. Our people were in the West from the beginning, and grew up with the country, and increased in wealth with the wealth of the country. The greatest part of the wealth of the Methodist Church is in the West and South. She will shortly come to understand this matter, and act accordingly.

The conclusion of the whole matter is this: the Church can never fulfill, as she ought, her great mission, until the contributions of her people shall be as general as the distribution of her wealth among them. Now, the great mass of our people do not contribute to any of the general or extraordinary objects among us, except the penny or shilling they throw into the public collection on the occasion. The well-being of the Church, the better and more steady support of her ministry, and of all her great enterprises, call upon her pastors, and leading members, to use their best and persevering endeavors to train our people to a regular and systematic support of all our Church enterprises, according to the ability of each one. This is the secret of the great success of our Wesleyan brethren in England in their financial affairs, and will explain how the Roman Catholic Church in this country creates such splendid church-edifices, schools, and colleges. Every man, woman and child, contributes, systematically, according to the ability of each. They do not receive large sums of money from Europe, as is supposed by many; the money is contributed by themselves here in our midst. Let the Methodists take note and learn.

Yours, etc., J. P. DURBIN.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

FINE MATCHES—GOOD CHANCES.

Mrs. Alvarez: "Is it not natural for a mother to wish her only daughter the fairest fortune?"

Mrs. Alvin: "But what is that fairest fortune is the question?"

Among the visitors at my father's house was a Methodist lady, who was very interesting; the object of my childish admiration. Her personal appearance was fine; her manners pleasing—even bewitching, from the mixture of dignity and child-like earnestness. Her house was the Methodist preacher's home; and she their warm-hearted sister. Wealth, and a good position among men, were hers; and she approciated those advantages at their full value—perhaps above it. She made a mistake in the matter of her daughter's settlement in life, which led me to think that wealth, and family influence, held too high a place in her esteem. In appearance this daughter realized the poet's dream of beauty:

"Her form was so distinctly wrought,
That one might almost say her body thought."

Her beautiful appearance only indicated her beautiful disposition.

"None knew her but to love her."

As was natural this fair girl did not lack for suitors: one of her lovers was a young lawyer. He had a handsome address; was intelligent, agreeable, and splendid looking; but he was poor—wanted the chief attraction in the eyes of those who estimate worth by the acre.

But, Lulu loved him. Poor, unsophisticated, young creature! Love—the great leveler—taught her that intelligence, manliness, wit, and amiability, had made him the choice of her heart. To him she plighted her troth.

Another suitor appeared on the carpet. He was the mother's choice for her fair young daughter. And what was he? He was not agreeable in manners; he was not intelligent; he was a great awkward, untaught, young man,—with great freckled hands, and an ill temper; was of an aristocratic family. He was *rich*; and because he was rich, and had what is called position, and influence, Lulu's friends wished her to marry him. Alas! alas! it boots not tell the arguments that were used to induce her to give up her heart's chosen companion for one, at whom her whole nature revolted. Many were her struggles between her love to her mother, and her betrothed. Wearied out, at last, she discarded the *poor*, young lawyer. It is an old story—as old, I suppose, as our sin-stained world, in which altars are reared to Mammon in almost every house, and young hearts are laid upon them, even by fond parents.

Lulu, in about a week from the time that she gave up her brightest hopes of happiness in life, gave her hand to her wealthy lover—then she died! With that sacrifice, all life's interest, and charm died for her. True, she breathed, and moved, on earth for perhaps two years; but such being was existence—it was not life!

I saw her at our school; she came to call on some relatives. Poor, blighted lily! she looked as if the storm had past over her, and bowed her head to earth; but she tried to be cheerful, and to appear happy. Since I know of her sad story, I have disliked to hear tell of "fine matches"—"good chances," etc.

I have noticed that those who marry for wealth are always disappointed. Either the tempers are incompatible, the health fails, or the riches suddenly melt away. I have been an attentive observer, I think, and nine times out of ten, one or other of these disasters occur.

Don't take me for a romantic young lady, or old lady, either. But, I think, in a connection so sacred, to make dollars and cents a motive, is sacrilege. A prudent regard to the means of future livelihood should govern those who are about to enter into the bonds of matrimony. But never, *never*, should wealth be the inducement.

Mary.

Clinton, La., March 31, 1853.

GREEN OLD AGE.

"A hundred years, a hundred years—
How much of human power and pride,
Of lowering hopes of trembling fears
Has sunk beneath its whelming tide."

It is a common instance of the inconsistency of human desires, that although almost every person would wish for long life, yet no one likes to become old. It is true, that men sometimes are proud of gray hairs, because they think these will give the reputation of experience and wisdom, and thus, they shall be more likely to obtain some office or object of their ambition, which depends on the respect and confidence of their fellow men.

But women, even the best and most discreet, seldom learn to grow old gracefully. There seems so few compensations for the loss of the bloom and attractiveness of mature womanhood and joyous youth, that the female heart is inclined to believe the old age of one of her own sex must be indeed "days of darkness." And true it must be dark for the woman who is growing elderly, unless the affections can be exercised. The warm affections of the heart make the sunshine of her lot. Give her but

"Sweet waters from affection's spring,"

and her strength will be renewed, and her youth come back, like the flowers that bloom on the cheek of alpine snows, in her warm hopes for those she loves. But as she goes down further and farther into the vale of tears, and her sight becomes dim to the beauties of nature and art, and her thoughts shrink from the cares of life, as from an insupportable burden, what shall then be her support, and where shall her hopes be directed for enjoyment?

Could you, my fair girl, look forward a hundred years, and fancy yourself then living, and so happy that you did not regret that youth had passed away, and would not, were it possible, go back and live over again your days of health and gayety?

There have been instances of this spiritual triumph over physical decay, and its loveliness is of such heavenly grace that we feel sure our readers will thank us for giving them a living example.

Mrs. Elizabeth Chase, of Boston, will on the 27th of this month be *one hundred and two* years of age. In 1839, on her hundredth birthday, she told a friend, a pious lady who called to see her, that she was far happier than in her days of youth and strength, and that she would not, for anything the world could offer, be willing to live over again, even her happiest years of life. And yet she must, when young, have been very pretty; and even now, her eyes retain a lustre and expression which is pleasant to look upon. She was, for all the earlier period of her life, surrounded by relations and dear friends, was loved and married, and lived happily in her domestic relations. She has also enjoyed affluence, or at least, sufficiency of all things—now, all these worldly blessings are gone, vanished like a mirage in the desert, and where the green groves and bright waters appeared, all is, to the eye of sense, a desolate barren waste, which stretches to the utmost boundary of the horizon of life. She is old and poor, and without relations or family connections. She has outlived all her generation. She is alone in the world. Where can she find a source of happiness?

She finds it—where it is always to be found—in true piety, in Love to God, and good will to all mankind. She has the same cheerful trust in the protection of divine Providence, which an infant has in its mother's love; and she seems as happy in the thought that each day brings her nearer to her Saviour, as a tired child would be, when he saw his mother stretching her kind arms to receive him. The natural buoyancy of her disposition has, no doubt, had much influence in predisposing her to this happy state of faith and hope. And probably this cheerful spirit has had considerable affect in prolonging her life, for the wisest of men has said, that "a merry heart doeth good like a medicine." Yes, cheerfulness is the true elixir of life, and Mrs. Chase appears always to have found its well-spring in her heart. To this cause also, we must attribute the wonderful preservation of her faculties. She looks fragile, and says that her constitution was always delicate; but now, at the age of *one hundred and two years*, her memory is better than that of many who have not lived half her days, her hearing tolerably good, and her sight—but that has come a second time—so strong that she reads fine print and hems fine muslin without the aid of glasses. She has taste and the love of order in active exercise—keeps her apartment in order, making her own bed, and very nicely it looks—also she makes her own caps and capes, and ruffles these with as much care as though she were a young lady. She usually rises about six in the morning, and retires before ten in the evening; and, what shows her wonderful energy of character, mental as well as physical, she very rarely takes any repose during the interval. Many women, not very aged ladies either, impair their faculties, in truth become sadly imbecile in mind as well as invalid in health, merely from their inactive habits. If you wish to live long, engage in some pursuits that call forth the energies of the mind, while properly employing the hands, and above all, develop and strengthen the best and warmest affections of the heart.

But how can Mrs. Chase, at her great age, improve her time? Surely she may be excused from employment? She does not desire this. A state of rest, or inaction makes no part of her theory or happiness. Every moment of her waking hours is strictly employed. She now cuts and makes all her own clothing, and, till within the last two years, performed sewing for others. And she reads many hours of each day. Not long since she read one hundred and sixty pages in "Baxter's Saint's Rest," aloud, during one afternoon. But her Bible is her chief treasure. She studies it daily, comparing passages and illustrating texts with the promptness and readiness of a scholar and a divine. Religion is her theme of power and eloquence. Her language, when engaged on this, her favorite subject, is clear, and even elegant, and her words pour forth with an energy and earnestness which impress the hearer almost like a voice from the spirit land. And then her dark eyes kindle with the light of perfect faith and holy joy, and her pale, withered features are so expressive of the gladness of her hope, the rapture of her soul in its near approach to the Saviour, that we have looked on her, at such times with an adoration which the most beautiful young face (and we love to look on youth and beauty) never inspired.

Here, then, is exhibited the principle which can beautify old age, and make the closing years the best and brightest of a woman's life. What would be the lot of this aged, lonely woman if her affections had not these heavenly hopes, this love of the Saviour on which to centre? What would be her lot where the Christian religion was unacknowledged and unfelt, or its precepts disregarded? In heathen countries, a female old and poor, without family or kindred, would left be to perish in want and sorrow. In our favored land, the Gospel has diffused a holier, a happier sentiment, which the case of this old lady most strikingly illustrates. She has for several years been unable to earn her own support, though she does what she can, but all her wants have been cared for. A number of benevolent ladies pay her board and provide whatever she needs. Nor is this done in the cold manner of constrained relief to the needy; but with that warm, heartfelt love and reverence which the pious character and conversation of Mrs. C. inspire. Rich and accomplished ladies, young and lovely girls, consider it a privilege to visit this aged saint, and listen to her fervent eloquence to her Savior's cause. And we are happy to add, that this mansion of charity, this appreciation of piety is not confined to the ladies of any particular sect. Mrs. C. is herself an Episcopalian, and a most devoted believer in the doctrines and forms of the church. But her heart can unite with and love all the friends of Jesus.

"WAITING FOR THE ADOPTION."

"And not only they, but ourselves also, which have the first fruits of the Spirit, even we ourselves, groan within ourselves, waiting for the adoption, to-wit: the redemption of our body. For we are saved by hope." [Rom. viii., 23, 24.

A stranger might ask, would it not have better become them to have given thanks for what they already had, than groan for what they had not? Who can better stay for the evening feast than those who have shared the mid-day meal? This would apply in respect of bodily food, but not in spiritual. No doubt the first fruits they had in hand did cheer their spirits, but instead of satisfying them, these only served to whet their desires after the joys of the vintage. The earnest never was intended to quench the hope of the inheritance. It was, therefore, neither ingratitude nor despondency, but hope and heavenly desire, which made these early Christians groan for the banquet of the skies, while they were "always delivered unto death for Jesus' sake." It is of the very nature of hope to long after the possession of its object; and the more mature Christian hope becomes, the more vehement will these longings be. Foretastes of Heaven heighten and enlarge our conception of its joys, and of the felicity of its inhabitants, and our augmented knowledge naturally excites desire to share its blissful repose.

"Waiting for the adoption," etc. It was not uncommon among the Romans, for persons who had been adopted into noble families to be brought into the Forum and there publicly acknowledged as the sons of those who had previously adopted them in private. This was done especially when the act of adoption involved high privileges, or affected public interests. And as "the redemption of our body" from corruption to glory, and immortality, will consummate that chain of blessings of which our adoption into the family of God was the first golden link; and as it will at the same time introduce us to a new stage of blissful existence, and demonstrate our own filial relationship to God and brotherhood to Christ, it is here styled *the adoption*—implying that when our vile bodies shall have been fashioned like to Christ's glorious body, and not till then, we shall inherit all that glorious patrimony to which our primary adoption entitled us, and of which it was the earnest. For this great deliverance and public recognition the saints *wait* with longing expectation, and that not on their own account, alone, but because Christ, their Lord, will then be "glorified in His saints, and admired in all them that believe."

TRIBULATION.

This word is derived from the Latin "tribulum," which was the threshing instrument or roller, whereby the Roman husbandman separated the corn from the husks; and "tribulatio," in its primary significetion, was the act of this separation. But some Latin writer of the Christian Church appropriated the word and image for the setting forth of a higher truth; and sorrow, distress, and adversity, being the appointed means for the separating in men of their chaff from their wheat—of whatever in them was light, and trivial, and poor, from the solid and the true, therefore he called these sorrows and griefs "tribulations," threshings that is of the inner spiritual man, without which there could be no fitting him for the heavenly garner. [Trench's Study of Words.

And to this end be not afraid of those trials which God may see fit to send upon thee. It is with the wind and the storm of tribulation that God, in the garner of the soul, separates the true wheat from the chaff. [Milinos.

Practical Thoughts.

A house of correction is a kind of almshouse. It being as charitable a work to reclaim the wicked as to relieve the wanting; and were it not for prisons, all the land would be a prison. [Fuller's Worthies of England.

If you had rather not serve God, you do not serve him while you seem to serve him. If you had rather live in sin, you do live in sin; for in God's account the heart or will is the man, and what a man had rather be, habitually, that he is. [Baxter.

Make use of affliction as a great advantage for your purest and unmixed delight in God. The servants of Christ have usually never so much of the joy in the Holy Ghost as in their greatest sufferings, especially if they be for his sake. The soul never rejoiceth so readily and delightfully to God as when it hath no one else that will receive it, or that it can take any comfort from. God comforteth us most when he hath made us see that none else can or will relieve us. When all friends have forsaken us save only one, that one is sweeter to us than ever. When all our house is fired down except one room, that room is pleasanter to us than it was before. He that hath lost one eye will love the other better than before. [Baxter.

True Theology.—The true theology—that which is real, and which speaks, to use the popular phrase, to the inner consciousness of man—is the theology which starts from the fact of human sinfulness. It was the theology which gave life to the practical piety, and such pregnancy to the writings of Augustine and Luther. We want no systems that proceed from *a priori* deduction; want nothing so sentimental and subjective as Newman, and nothing so vague as Schleiermacher. The true theology is learned by bringing one's inner self face to face with God's holy Word; and, as in that light we study the phenomena of our own morbid spiritual anatomy, we shall learn to cry to the Great Physician, "Lord, save, or I perish!" *Pectus facit theologum.* This theology, alone, will save the souls of those that hear and of those that preach. [Eclipse of Faith.

The annexed poem, to which we call the attention of every lover of poetry, originated, we do not exactly know where or when. It is, however, evidently of New England origin; and, no one can read it without beholding before him the impressive image of one of those Pilgrim Fathers, as the representatives of the Puritans, founded the old Colony of Plymouth. Whilst we write, we see "The Aged Pastor" before us. The poem is entitled to the respect and homage of all for the purity of thought and piety it breathes.

THE AGED PASTOR.

His stands in his desk that grave old man
With an eye still bright, though his cheek is wan,
And his long white locks are backward rolled
From his noble brow of classic mould,
And his form though bent by weight of years,
Somewhat of his primal beauty wears.

He opens the page of the Sacred Word—
Not a whisper, nor low nor loud, is heard;
Every folly assumes a serious look,
As he readeth the words of the Holy Book,
But the thoughtless and gay grow reverent there
As he opens his lips in fervent prayer.

He stands as the grave old prophet stood,
Proclaiming the Truth and the living God—
Pouring a proof on the ears of men—
Whose hearts are at ease in their folly and sin,
With a challenge of guilt still unforgiven,
To the soul unfilled, unmeet for Heaven.

Oh, who can but linger that good old man,
As he unreeth his three score years and ten—
Who hath made it the work of his life to bless
Our world in its woe and wickedness;
Still guiding the few which were wont to stray
In paths of sin, to the narrow way.

With a kindly heart through the lapsing years,
He hath shared your joys, he hath wiped your tears,
He hath bound the wreath on the brow of the bride,
He hath stood by the couch when loved ones died,
Pointing the soul to a glorious Heaven,
As the ties which bound it to earth were riven.

Methinks you'll weep another day,
When the good old man has passed away,
When on the last of his ebbing sands have run,
When his labor is o'er and his work is done!
Who'll care for the flock and keep the fold
When his pulse is still and his heart is cold?

We'll miss him then; every look and tone
So familiar now, forever gone;
Will fill the heart with inward pain,
And ye'll long and listen for them in vain;
When a stranger form and a stranger face
Shall stand in your honored pastor's place.

Christian Liberality.

There are certain great principles laid down in Scripture in relation to giving, and the use of property generally, respecting which there is much practical scepticism. They are as follows:

First, That which we have, we hold as stewards that must give an account.

Second, The way to increase is to distribute. Some are rich because liberal.

Third, That which is given to the poor is loaned to the Lord.

Fourth, That which is done to Christ's little ones is done to himself. [Dr. Nevins.

TABLE MOVINGS.

As a fact, in the natural world, one must allow something in those wonderful "table movings" of late. There are too many witnesses to leave much doubt. If only here and there a heavy object were suddenly moved, without apparent muscular effort, one could pass over the matter, or explain it by the usual self-deception. But every body is at it here in New York. Doctors of Divinity of indisputable orthodoxy, dignified leaders of *ton*, refined young ladies, people above all suspicion of humbug or deception, are suddenly finding themselves possessed of a new motive power over articles of furniture. The whole thing is so ludicrous that sensible people can hardly speak soberly upon it; and yet few have doubts that either some old law is now showing itself in new workings, or that a new imponderable agent is being discovered. For ourselves we neither affirm nor deny. The phenomena we have witnessed thus far seem very much like those of a new application of electricity—much as if the wooden object and the person were surcharged with similar electricities repelling one another.

Still, believing firmly as we do in the illimitable capacity of man to deceive himself, we have seen nothing as yet which would establish surely any new law in physics. The whole however looks, both in the superstitions accompanying it and the facts, like the introduction to a new discovery in the natural world. We have called attention to it here, in order to speak a moment of certain side matters which it has revealed.

An earnest, though often skeptical, writer of this age has said, "To indulge in mere *play* with the ideas of things infinite, is more fatal to religion than any other corruption."

The profound, religious Bunsen, in his "Hyppolitus," says, "Demonism has its root in the moral hopelessness of the age—the despair of mankind as to itself and as to God." We think so of those late "spiritual manifestations." The strangest thing in them is that people are found to have such degraded conceptions of the spirit world. These men, professing to be the free thinkers, the teachers of the times—to come forward to the thousands of unsatisfied hearts, longing for Light and Truth even as for life, and offer such trash! To plant Davis's Revelation on the Bible! We do tearfully long and gaze for more glimpses into that dark shaded Unknown. We dream in the still night, and in the noisy sun-light, of the Departed, whom to see again would be like the opening of heaven; and then for some *prophet* to appear, and tell us of a great and noble soul returning here, *in spirit*, to talk about "cigars soaked in vinegar," or "a roast beef of last year," or some equal twaddle, it is disgusting! It is worse than a mythology—such a belief! It belittles and degrades the whole aspect of the next world. If we believed that the other life was to be peopled with such puerile spirits, and that this was the growth of the soul, we should not wish for the Resurrection. One could labor still for the unhappy, but when death came we should lie down sadly, feeling that it was a mean finale to such a beginning. No; the philosophic mind to all such revelation brings up in answer the long history of human self-deception; the infinite probabilities against any isolated miracle; and points to the one Great Revelation, where natural wonders were united with an unfolding of the grandest moral truth, which alone made the other probable; and where every word and thought of the new revelation met the highest ideal of the soul, and corresponded in spiritual purity and beauty with the purity and beauty of the world around us. Till such comes again we must doubt utterly of all "spiritual manifestations." [Independent.

Cock-Fighting Preachers.

The following extract of a letter, from a gentleman of Panama, which is in the Republic of New Granada, will give some insight into the character of the priesthood, for which the Pope has taken up the cudgels; and also their influence upon the morals of society. There are no "godless common schools" in Panama:

"I have seen a priest gambling in public on two occasions. The citizens have a mania for cock-fighting, and there is a cock-pit to the steps of almost every door in the place. Sunday afternoon is the time established for the fights to come off at the town cock-pit, which is right opposite the large cathedral. I went, on one occasion, paying five cents admission. In two fights three chickens were killed, when I retired highly edified."

If Peter was really the first Pope of Rome, what would he think if he could look down now upon his infallible followers at the Isthmus? Would he not think it strange that they should show such fondness for that fowl which is so intimately associated with his fall, and his bitter repentance! The "cock-pit right opposite the large cathedral!" What a commentary upon the influence of Romanism—for in Panama it has full sway, undisturbed by the free breath of Protestantism!

Honesty in Business.

Two brethren were riding in a wagon one day; the conversation turned on the manner of doing business:

"Brother," said one, "if we would succeed in store-keeping, we cannot be strictly upright in every little thing. It is impossible. We could not live."

"It is contrary to religion not to be upright," replied the other. "Honesty is as much a part of religion as prayer, or reading the Bible. A man may pray and read the Bible, and yet if he be not strictly an honest man, he cannot be a religious one."

"I don't know about that. We must live; that is my doctrine."

"But you pretend to be a religious man, don't you? You are a professor as well as I am."

"But we must live. I shall break down in my store if I do not shave a little."

"And you will be more likely to break down if you do. I tell you, my brother, honesty is the best policy, too; and I will venture to say, the man who is honest will succeed better in his store, than the one who is not. The man who is unjust, even in little things, is a dishonest man, and an irreligious man; and the day of judgment will convince him of it fearfully."

The above conversation, in substance, took place in one of the counties of the State of New York. The store-keeper did business in a village, near which they were riding. Since that time he has failed in his business, and has been obliged to leave the village.

I wish every merchant, every store-keeper, would lay this truth to heart: "A man who is not strictly an honest man cannot be a religious man." [Christian Advocate and Journal.

The Expedition to Central Africa.

Dr. Vogel and his companions left London recently, en route for Malta, by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Packet. With the least possible delay they are to proceed to Tripoli and Mursuk, and having reached the latter place, the state of the country between it and Lake Tsad will determine their further route—the most direct to be selected.

Dr. Vogel will be well equipped for astronomical, magnetical and botanical researches, and in this respect he has had the continued assistance and advice of the kind friends who recommended him. The astronomical instruments have been selected with a special view to replace those which have failed, or which have been injured during the three years' travels of Barth and Overweg. We are informed that among the instructions which will be given to Dr. Vogel, are the following:

When arrived at Lake Tsad he is to determine, in the most accurate and complete manner, the latitude, longitude, and elevation of that important point; and the following communications are to sent at the earliest opportunity:

1. Dr. Vogel's own observations. 2. His account of the astronomical proceedings of the expedition up to that time. 3. All plants and seeds of plants that he may have been able to collect. [This would be highly interesting, as the flora of these countries is almost unknown; neither Denham nor Clapperton, Barth nor Overweg, having been botanists.] 4. The collection of the natural products and manufactures of Bornu, which was making by Dr. Overweg's advice. 5. The geological and zoological collections. [Athenæum.

Distance to the Sun.

Imagine a railway from here to the sun. How many miles is the sun from us? Why, if we were to send a baby in an express train going, incessantly, a hundred miles an hour, without making any stoppages, the baby would grow to be a boy, the boy would grow to be a man, the man would grow old and die, without seeing the sun; for it is distant more than a hundred years from us. But what is this compared to Neptune's distance? Had Adam and Eve started by our railway, to go from Neptune to the Sun, at the rate of fifty miles an hour, they would not have got there yet; for Neptune is more than six thousand years from the centre of our system. [Household Words.

Mr. Freeman Hunt, the able editor of the Merchants' Magazine, is engaged in preparing for the press a Comprehensive

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $1 50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, April 9.

A Sunday School Volume.—The Book Agent has favored us with a copy of "Heart Blossoms," by Mrs. Cross. It is as neat as a nosegay, and as fragrant. These are gathered pieces that have appeared in the Visitor. Doctors Early and Summers could add more such volumes to the Catalogue of our Sunday School Books, if—they only had the money!

The Spirit Rappings Exposed.—A readable and closely printed expose, of fifty-four pages, by Rev. J. Porter, of New England. He admits some magnetic facts, etc., but denounces the Rappings as a *reliable* or *legitimate* means of information from the Spirit World. Shows the danger of becoming a "medium," and the wickedness of patronizing "circles." The reader may see a sensible article on this subject on our first page—"Table Movings."

A Newspaper Circulation.—The American Messenger, a monthly, published by the American Tract Society, has a circulation of five hundred thousand copies. Such a circulation has been reached by no other paper or periodical in Christendom. One-fifth the amount would satisfy the Publishing Committees of the New Orleans Christian Advocate the present year—they will will be content with one-fiftieth of that circulation, that is ten thousand copies. Who will assist in securing this amount?

Maryland, Wake Up!—Hitherto the Southern Conferences have had it between themselves—this noble contest for the Missionary Banner. But old Baltimore has entered the field, *per saltum*. The Missionary Secretary Correspondence increases the figures quoted by us last week:

"Twelve months ago this Conference pledged itself to raise eighteen thousand dollars for the year just closing; but, from the growing interest every where felt among us in the cause of missions, we report this year $24,050. We have pledged ourselves for $25,000 next year. This is too small a sum; it ought to have been $30,000."

Funeral Sermon.—On the death of Mrs. Allen, delivered in Athens, Ala., by Rev. S. W. Moore, 28th, November, 1852. We have been favored with a copy. It does not tell us much about the deceased, but estimates highly and properly the character and value of a "virtuous woman." [Text, Prov. xxxi. 10.] Many pious women have been scared off by St. Paul's words, "Suffer not a woman to teach or usurp authority." So have they been lost as "helpers" of the gospel to the full extent of their capacity. But Mr. M. corrects this wresting of the Apostle's language by well made reference to the many women mentioned with honor in the Scriptures as effective helpers of the cause of Christianity. In the Apostolic days there were prominent and active female members of the Church. Shall they hold now only a nominal place, who in its golden age were such zealous and indefatigable champions of Christianity?

The Press and the Pulpit.—Some of the dissenting churches in England, says an exchange, have taken measures to promote a systematic circulation of papers and books, as an aid to the services of the pulpit in the enlightenment and salvation of the people. They appoint an officer whose duty it is to endeavor to persuade every family to take some newspaper, and to bring to their access good books. This is a wise and thoughtful measure, which the churches in this country might adopt with the most salutary effect. The importance of the press as an agency in doing good is but poorly appreciated by religious teachers.

Made to Order.—The English Churchman announces that a "clergyman of experience and moderate views," who is abundantly competent, "will furnish original sermons in strict accordance with the principles of the Church of England, in a legible hand, at 5s. 6d., or $2,50, each;" moreover, "sermons will be made to order on any required subject on reasonable terms!" That such an advertisement should appear in a Church journal, open to all men, and addressed to men who "receive tithes," and avow themselves called of the Holy Ghost to the ministry, indicates a state of public sentiment in regard to Christian institutions, more morbid than can be readily conceived of in a land where every man stands or falls upon his own merits. Such degradation of the holiest office of Christianity might well mantle the cheek of a decent infidel with blushes.

Religious Statistics of Prussia.—According to a recent census Prussia contains 16,365,000 inhabitants—of whom 1,207 are of the Greek Church; 14,508 Mennonites; 218,773 Jews; 6,063,186 Papists; 10,037,277 Protestants. There are 6,135 Protestant clergymen, who officiate in 8,164 churches, being one clergyman for 1,623 souls, and a church for 1,223. 5,605 Romish priests officiate in 5,136 churches, being a priest for [illegible] souls, and a church for 1,176.

THE JUBILEE YEAR.

The British and Foreign Bible Society entered upon its Jubilee Year on Monday, the 7th March. This noble Institution, like our own American Bible Society, is the greatest and most practical of Evangelical or Protestant Alliances. It offers the most advantageous ground, yet surveyed, on which to exhibit the essential unity of that holy Catholic Church in which we all profess to believe, and has demonstrated that it is possible, if not to harmonize all opinions, yet to reconcile all hearts.

Taking advantage of the "redudant joy and benevolence" of the occasion, a Jubilee Fund was begun. On Tuesday, the 8th, when the great meeting was held, the Committee was able to announce a most respectable and encouraging commencement of the Jubilee Fund. Four generous names had headed the subscription with a thousand pounds each, there were several put down for the sum of five hundred pounds, and the number of fifties took a considerable time to read over. Thus the year has begun well, and the impulse from the centre has been vigorously given.

Every evangelical section of the Church was represented on the platform; and more members of more denominations were brought together than probably in any assembly of Christian people the world had seen before.

The Watchman of the 9th March describes the exercises:

"Exeter Hall was as full yesterday as it well could be, and for more than four hours, almost to the close of the proceedings, the ranks which occupied the body of the hall, the platform, and the opposite gallery, remained steady and unbroken. Of the speakers, and the speeches, we shrink from attempting to give a description. On no other occasion could so many men of Earth's true nobility—the Christian Statesman, and the Christian Bishop, Pastor and Missionary, the Christian Man, devoting all energies of heart and mind, employing social station and political influence, and sanctifying wealth in unreserved devotion to the Giver of all—have met to advocate the same object. Lord Shaftesbury, as President of the Society and Chairman of the meeting, set an excellent example of force and brevity. The Bishop of Winchester moved the first resolution in an address remarkable for its excellent tone and quiet benignity. The Duke of Argyll's speech was full of sense and spirit; and that of the Earl of Carlisle was marked by his usual grace, and by a deeply evangelical feeling. Dr. Duff delivered himself with greater vehemence, and more frequent flashes of genius than any other speaker; but the time was too short for him, and we fear that, though he did not spare himself, he was imperfectly heard in some parts of the hall. Though the sands of the hour-glass were sinking rapidly when the Rev. Hugh Stowell rose, he was well received and frequently applauded. The Rev. William Arthur followed, and condensed as much thought, feeling, and eloquent appeal into the brief time he chose then to occupy, as might advantageously be expanded into a noble chapter on the Biblical history of the last century. Dr. Cumming and other speakers succeeded: all due honor be to all. But to us the speech of the day, that which went the nearest way to the heart, stirred it the most deeply, and kept it beating the longest, was the speech of the Pastor of the Carr's-Lane Congregational Church in Birmingham. Seconding the first resolution, which had been moved by the Bishop of Winchester, and was supported by the Duke of Argyll, Mr. James found himself between a Bishop and a Cabinet Minister; and Congregationalism we are to think has never appeared by a worthier representative before Church and State and before a general Christian Assembly.

Having just listened for many hours to such men as those we have named, we might attempt to reproduce some of their views here, to borrow some fervid sentences, and echo some conscience-awakening appeals. But we had much rather and much better recommend the reader who was not at Exeter Hall yesterday, to possess himself of an ample and authentic report. Such a report will doubtless be published by the Bible Society itself; and in the meanwhile, within the few hours permitted us between yesterday's meeting, and our time of publication this morning, we have done the best that we could for our own readers. We will at present only mention one consideration that ought to animate us throughout the Jubilee Year of the Bible Society—that, as it is such an epoch as the Church of Christ has never celebrated before, so to us who write, and to most of those who read, it is one that will not return. To us this is the first and last Jubilee, but our humble work may have its portion in the triumphs of the next. Nothing was so affecting in the addresses given yesterday as their constant reference to those who founded the Bible Society in 1804, but of whom only a few patriarchs survive to see its fiftieth year. During that lapse of time nearly all of them have been borne peacefully into eternity, but their work as well as their names remain. To them belongs the triumph which their successors celebrate, and in the translation of Word of God into the languages spoken by six hundred millions of the human race, they have an imperishable record. Who can foresee the glory of the next Jubilee Year of the Bible Society? Who can say whether it will require more than another Jubilee to place the Gospel before the view or within the hearing of every human being on this planet?

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The monthly (March) meeting reports twelve new Societies recognized; of which three were in Ohio, three in Illinois, and one each in North Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Indiana and Iowa.

Letters were read from different parts of the world: from Rev. L. S. Jacoby, of Bremen, with encouraging statements as to the circulation of the Scriptures in Germany; from Rev. R. S. Maclay, of Fuh-Chau, in relation to distribution of the Scriptures in that provincial city, especially among students and scholars; from Agent Buel, in San Francisco, on Catholic and Protestant missions in Californin; from Rev. E. M. Dodd, at Malta, in regard to the Spanish Bible; and from Rev. Dr. Perkins, of Oroomiah, stating the completion of the Bible in ancient and modern Syriac, so that the Nestorians now have the entire Bible in both languages, published by funds from this Society.

As it was understood that the Rev. Samuel I. Prime is about to visit Europe, he was appointed Delegate to the British and Foreign, and to the French and Foreign Bible Societies.

The Hon. Joseph Henry Lumpkin, of Georgia, the Hon. David L. Swaim, of North Carolina, and Francis Hall, Esq., of New York, were elected Vice Presidents of this Society.

Grants of books were made for Germany, Arabic Testaments for Madagascar, French Bibles and Testaments to the American and Foreign Bible Society, Bibles and Testaments for Mosul, also for schools at Ceylon, and Scriptures in Mpongwe for the Gaboon Mission.

Appropriations in money for the publication of the Scriptures were, made viz: for China $5,000, being $1,000 each to American Board of Commissionsrs for Foreign Missions, to Methodist Episcopal Church, to the Protestant Episcopal Church, Presbyterian Board of Missions, and to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, for Madras, $1,000; to the same, for Madura, $1,000; Presbyterian Board of Missions, for Northern India, $3,000; to the Methodist Missionary Society for Germany, $1,000; for France, $2,000; and $100 to the Methodist Missionary Society, for purchase of Scriptures for the Chippewn Indians, in Michigan.

The receipts of last month amounted to $27,766 67, and the issues of Bibles and Testaments to 41,482.

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS.

We are now using every effort to increase our Catalogue of Sunday School Books, and meet the demand of the Southern Methodist Church; have many valuable works on hand, and offers of many more that would be a great acquisition; but we lack the funds to have them stereotyped. We need Wesley's Catechisms, No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3; Bible Questions on Genesis, by Dr. Summers, our Editor; and also a Hymn Book for Children, by the same; and we make this publication that benevolent friends, scattered over the Southern States, may send us some $50, some $75, and some $100; and beg that those who have money to spare, and hearts to give, send us the funds without delaying to inquire whether so much has been given as to render it unnecessary for them to give. It will be seen by our forthcoming Catalogue that we are anxious to improve our libraries, but cannot do so without the means now sought for. We shall add, and continue to add to our valuable stock a few long-tried favored works, with new and heart-stirring productions that will tell upon the rising generation. Send us the funds as soon as convenient, and the good done shall be commensurate with the contributions made.

John Early.

N. B. Will our Church papers copy this two weeks, and in some place where it will not be overlooked. J. E.

Richmond, March 17, 1853.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

TEXAS CONFERENCE ITEMS.

Our Conference resolved to have their proceedings published in pamphlet form, but from causes of which I am ignorant they have not yet appeared. You have published such items as you could collect. I will furnish you with some additional statistics of membership:

	1851.	1852.	Increase.
Whites	4359	4761	302
Colored	1148	1386	238
Traveling Preachers	49	56	7
Superannuated	3	3	0
Local Preachers	80	86	6
Total increase			553

Nearly every effective preacher received his full quarterage claims, although there was a woful deficiency in the payment of superannuated claimants. Our Conference collections amounted to but $218 75.

We have 28 Sunday Schools; 28 Superintendents; 174 Teachers; 1106 Scholars; 4653 volumes in Library. $324 50 had been collected and expended for Sundry School Books. In addition to the above we have many schools auxiliary to the American Sunday School Union. And this will continue to be case until the Church, South, has an organization and a literature, and facilities for furnishing Sunday School Books.

Very little was done for the Bible cause. We hope in the future to do better.

For the cause of Missions we report $3132 94, an average of sixty-five cents to each white member. Now, Brother McTyeire, we have been almost stunned with the loud missionary crowing over in Alabama and South Carolina. In proportion to membership we are far in advance of either of them. We acknowledge our Conference second to none but Louisiana. Yours is the Banner Conference. Texas supports you on the right. Next year may change our relative position. Texas, the pride and glory of the Southern Church, ought to take the lead.

In the cause of education Rutersville was represented as in a flourishing condition under the management of President Halsey. Three new institutions were placed under the direction of the Conference—Bastrop Academy, under the management of President Hancock; Andrew Female College, of Huntsville, to which Rev. J. M. Follansbee, A. M., M. D., was appointed; and Payne Female Institute, of Goliad, conducted by Mrs. Steele.

Should you think any of our Conference documents worthy of publication, you can transfer them to your columns from our Minutes when they appear.

Yours, truly, H. S. Thrall,
Secretary Texas Annual Conference.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

PREACHER'S ITEMS.

San Augustine, Texas, March 19.

It may not be altogether uninteresting to some of your readers to throw into a "nut-shell" view some statistics of the Ministers' changes in their relations to our Church since its organization up to the year 1840. It will be remembered that it is a matter of historical record that the first sermon preached in the United States by a Wesleyan Minister, was by Mr. Embury, in the city of New York, 1766. The first Conference in 1773; first organization into Societies 1784; the first regular General Conference 1792. From this period, till 1840, there were admitted into "full connection" five thousand five hundred and forty Ministers. Of this number there appears to have been expelled the "connection" ninety-two; withdrawn from us sixty-eight; died in "full connection" four hundred and ninety-six; located two thousand sixty-five.

The above statement of facts will doubtless suggest to the inquiring mind many thoughts which, when elaborated, may form material for several essays not inappropriate for the columns of your paper. By looking at the dates of withdrawal from the connexion, it might be ascertained that during the O'Kelly schism, greater numbers left the Church than at any period in our history including the same number of years.

A few, making the aggregate of those admitted into full connection, had been admitted in England under Mr. Wesley's jurisdiction; for as easly as 1762 we find S. Rankin and Asbury; 1767 R. Boardman and R. Martin; 1763 J. Dempster and Pillmore. The above named persons were "admitted into full connection" before the organization of the Church in America, and therefore could not have been received into full connection in the M. E. Church, according to the usual form as now prevailing among us. Dr. Bangs, in his Church History, must have set down the time of their admission in England, as there was no Church organization in America of the M. E. Church.

With these brief statements of facts we will leave the subject, hoping that the time consumed in gathering the recorded facts may be of service to the thinking.

S. A. Williams.

LETTER FROM THE ISTHMUS.

Steamer Philadelphia,
Aspinwall, March 6, 1853.

In conformity with your courteous request, I snatch up my pen to fling you a hasty greeting from our weather-beaten vessel. We reached the Balize about five o'clock, P. M., of the 22d February, where we were compelled to remain all night in consequence of high wind and a rough sea. Next morning we ran on the bar and were detained for several days, where we were passed by steamer Webster of the Nicaragua line. Thus far we have had a *tolerable* trip—I use the word in its strictly derivative sense—the use of the term *pleasant*, in connection with a sea voyage, is a miserable abuse of language.

But I must not the part of a journalist and scribbler, rather than that of a critic and grumbler. And I must not forget, in recording my personal observations and adventures, that the Bishop is the chief object of solicitude and interest to those to whom I address my communications. When we left New Orleans he was much afflicted with asthma, but the wind and the wave seemed to give a buoyancy and elasticity to his spirits, and strength and firmness to his frame.

We had scarcely left our moorings before he began to pace the deck of the vessel with a steady step, his eye kindling with the faded lustre of his earlier days. The fixed and thoughtful expression of countenance, the elevated brow, gave an air of sublimity to the venerable man of God, and proclaimed him equal to his office and his mission. Age has made its impression, but has not conquered. I am now persuaded, and it gives me pleasure to promulge the cheering fact, that the journey will be of great benefit to his health.

We have yet to accomplish the most disagreeable and laborious part of our journey—to be fatigued and fleeced—put upon a ramadon fast. Requisition is now made for a sure-footed mule, and we expect to see the Pacific in a day or two.

Panama, N. G., March 8.

Thus much I had written at Aspinwall. We arrived safely at Aspinwall day-before-yesterday; traveled twenty-eight miles on the railroad—six in boats on the Chagres River to Gorgona, where we spent the night. Started yesterday morning from Gargona, and arrived here about dusk. The Bishop was very much fatigued, but rested well last night, and reports himself quite well this morning, and prepared to embark on the Californin steamship for San Francisco, 5 P. M., this afternoon. He escaped sea-sickness, and is perceptibly improved in health from the voyage. And now, under painful circumstances, which no expedient can counteract, I advertise you and your readers of the departure of the Bishop without the company of your humble correspondent. I have just returned from the vessel, where I saw him safely and comfortably ensconced in company with obliging friends, who promise every attention necessary to his comfort and convenience. His trunk did not arrive in time for the steamer, and he could not be induced to leave without it, until I proposed to remain and take charge of it on its arrival. To this proposition he reluctantly consented, just in time to get on board the Californin, a few minutes before she sailed, in company with most of the passengers who came with us in the Philadelphia. I regretted the delay, but he would not leave Panama without his baggage, unless I would remain.

The American Consul, and other Americans, advised me by all means to induce him to go, as a residence of twelve or fourteen days would almost inevitably superinduce disease, and imperil his life. My conviction was against remaining, but he would not go on unless I would remain, and I thought it better to risk one life than two, and that the Church could much more readily loose me than the Bishop.

On Sabbath I expect to preach in Panama, though the priests may grumble. God has written it, and the signs of the times betoken the approach of the era for its consummation, that this country shall be redeemed from the curse of ignorance and barbarism and the dominion of Popery.

God grant to hasten on the period, in the future history of New Grenada, when the temple of God, and the temple of Minerva, shall stand side by side, and bathe their turrets in the sunshine of freedom; and the ministers of grace, and the patrons of letters, hand in hand, and shoulder to shoulder, shall coöperate in the civilizntion and Christianization of the benighted priest-ridden people of Panama.

Yours, truly, B. T. Crouch.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Note from "X. Y."

[Special Correspondence of the Advocate.]

London, March 10, 1853.

I must beg for a correction of some *errata* in my communication dated January 6, and published in the Christian Advocate, of February 12, last to hand.

The reason I make this request in the present instance is that some of the *errata* affect questions of fact in regard to the late editor of a certain journal.

"Mr. Iiny, the Reporter," should have been, "Mr. Kaye, the Proprietor."

The "voracious journalist," is of course a misprint for "the verucious."

The sense of one long, over long sentence is quite spoilt by the insertion of "as," before "he, the editor," etc., instead of a dash.

These are in the postscript. In the letter itself there are two or three which it may be well specifically to correct:

Instead of the "second repeal of the malt-tax," should have been printed "the semi-repeal"—one of the measures proposed by the late Government.

"Disguisedly thrown overboard," (Protection understood) should have been *undisguisedly*."

"Traditions and manners of his Uncle's imperial policy," should have been "traditions and maxims."

I may add, as I am a writing, a few lines of recent intelligence:

On Tuesday evening, the 8th instant, the great Jubilee Meeting of the Bible Society was held in Exeter Hall. It was, and more cannot be said, a meeting worthy of the subject and occasion—the largest and noblest ever held even in connexion with the Bible Society. You know there is to be a Grand Jubilee Fund, and all the Wesleyan Chapels, by a collection made on one of the Sundays in the present month, will contribute their quota to a general offering on the part of the Wesleyan Body to the Bible Society. Mr. Farmer has also presented his special donation of £1000.

Turkey has completely succumbed to Austria. In this Britons can hardly rejoice; for Turkey has long been, in every sense, religiously, politically, and commercially, a far more liberal power than Austria.

Kossuth has satisfactorily replied to Mazzini's charge of equivocation in regard to the address to Hungarian soldiers.

The last tidings from the gold fields report that most of the old diggings were failing, and that thousands have had to start off "prospecting." X. Y.

[We intended last week, but lacked room, calling special attention to the letter of "X. Y."—long though it was. The case of Congregational Reformers is worth noting down by us, and by all who feel "called on" to aid and abet those who would trouble us in matters of Church Government.

The Committee Resolutions, of the Louisiana Conference, have engaged attention at home as well as abroad. Most of our cotemporary journals have brought them before their readers. A highly intelligent correspondent, in a neighboring Conference, was preparing to publish something on that subject when they appeared. He said he was satisfied: they met his views. It may be well to say that they were gotten up within the Conference, by no pressure or suggestion from without. Those who think them too progressive will see what English Wesleyan *Conservatism* thinks of them. We republish that portion of "X. Y's." letter:]

The Lay-Committee System of England.

I am pleased to see that you have organized for the Louisiana Conference a lay-committee system. This corresponds substantially, though not formally, to our lay representation in the District Committees. For our District Committees correspond much more nearly to your Conferences, in many respects, than to your District Assemblies. The number of regular ministers (exclusive of supernumeraries or retired ministers) in one of our Districts very seldom falls so low as twenty-five, and in several instances rises to from sixty to one hundred. And the business transacted at our District Committee meetings is of the highest importance, as preparatory to the final supervision and determinations of the General Conference. Indeed, previous to 1772 all, and previous to 1797 most of what is now managed at the District Committees, was Conference work; and without the prior sanction of the District there are very few things indeed which the Conference has the power to do. The Conference, however, has the jurisdiction of appeal from the District in disciplinary cases, and the right to veto upon all determinations of the District affecting general connexional interests or funds. There are two meetings of the District Committee each year—one held at the end of September; that is, about five weeks after the close of the Conference, to settle the details of certain financial arrangements, the main outlines and general limits of which have been decided upon by the previous Conference. This is called the Financial meeting. The other is held in the third week of May, prior to the Conference, and is called the General District meeting. The business of this meeting is, besides questions of ministerial character and discipline, to inquire into the condition of Circuits, and to examine the claims of any to special assistance or relief, to review and decide upon chapel cases, missionary accounts and arrangements, and, in general, the affairs of all the Connexional Funds for the District. The two Stewards of each Circuit, and the District and Circuit Treasurers of Connexional Funds, are, *ex officio*, members of these meetings, for all purposes not connected with ministerial character and discipline.

A certain proportion of the Districts, also, in a kind of irregular rotation, determined by the proximity to the place where the Conference assembles, elect (the laymen, in this case, voting alone) representatives to attend the General Committee meeting, at Conference, of the Contingent or Home Mission Fund. And certain of the Circuits, in like manner, in a similar irregular rotation, choose representatives to attend, at the Conference, as members of the general Chapel Fund. Further, all District and Circuit Treasurers and Secretaries for the Missions, are members of the General Missionary Committee of Review, which meets at the time of Conference.

All our Financial Committees consist of an equal admixture of laymen and ministers, and have the power of nominating new members to fill up vacancies as they occur. But, in addition to this, we seem, in order to theoretic completeness, to require a system of direct District representation, from all our Districts and for all our connectional branch-interests. With the direct Circuit representation in the District Committees, if we could thus unite a direct and universal District representation in our Conference Committees, our platform of church government would be tolerably complete in all its stages. At the same time, it is evident that such a direct representation in our Conference Committees should not be the only and exclusive method of constituting their lay members; for while several Districts would barely be able, if able at all, to furnish one lay representative whose pecuniary means, command of time, and general liberality and intelligence would fit him to be a member of General Conference Committees, others—as London, Manchester, Leeds, or Birmingham, could furnish each six or ten men, who not only well might, but really ought to have a share in transacting the general connexional business, because of their large benefactions, active zeal, extensive intelligence, and great and merited personal influence. A certain proportion, therefore, of each Committee ought to consist of such eminent lay men, nominated by the Committee, and approved by the Conference, the rest being chosen by the Districts as already indicated. Of course, to think of Circuit representatives to attend to our Conference Committees, on the part of our *hundreds of Circuits*, and to be provided for, in addition to as many ministers, or more, would be quite out of the question.

Such are our thoughts; that is, those of your correspondent, and some others. Your arrangement, however, in your circumstances, is admirable, being simple, practicable and efficient.

Florida Conference Minutes.

The Published Minutes of the Ninth Session of this body show that forty-three preachers received appointments; two were admitted on trial; two into full connection; five located; no superannuates or superannumeraries. Numbers in Society:

	White.	Col'd.
This year	5670	3674
Last year	5219	3285
Increase	451	389

The following amounts raised the past year for various purposes:

Missions	$2,465 00
Sundry Schools	265 00
American Bible Society	1000 00
Bishops	125 00
Deficients, widows, etc	493 97
Total	$4,348 90

The Conference claims were settled at thirty-eight and a half per cent.

AUTHOR'S REPUDIATION.

Rev. J. H. Ingraham, now an Episcopal preacher, settled at Aberdsen, Mississippi, is (or was) the "Professor Ingraham" who wrote Novels. The recent republication of his novels has elicited from him the following disclaimer:

"Seven years ago I withdrew my name from connection with the light literature of the day, and since 1846 I have not published any thing under my own name save a Series, of a religious character, in the Evergreen, a Church Magazine. As I never retained copy-rights of my earlier books, and as my magazine and newspaper tales were unoopy-righted I, of course, have no *control* whatsoever over these works. But I trusted that they had had their day, and were things of the past. My surprise and mortification, therefore, now that I am devoted wholly to the duties of a minister of the gospel, I cannot adequately express, at seeing the papers once more advertising and noticing new editions of my old novels, and to find them once more put forward into public notice by extraordinary efforts of publishers. What aggravates the matter is they are mostly issued as if freshly written books, with no intimation to the reader that they are old written books—written fifteen years ago—now revived! Lest, therefore, there may be many persons, whose esteem I value, who are ignorant of this fact, and who suppose me to be still inconsistently engaged in writing novels and preaching the gospel, I beg you will give publicity to this communication."

Infidel Publications in England.—The Critic, an English literary publication, reports that the catalogue of Mr. Chapman, the London publisher of delistical works, consists of nearly one hundred pages, giving a list of books, of rare ability, written purposely to assail Christianity. To these remarks, must added the Westminster Review, which has become the property of the same publisher, and is devoted to the same object. This is, indeed, a sad picture.

A Scene at Washington.

Perhaps there is no part of the earth where more ludicrous scenes take place than at Washington. The gathering together of people from all parts of the world, the varied interest, and the numberless claimants, all help to form grotesque incidents, which, if they could be skillfully combined by a master-hand, would create a soul under the ribs of death. Having neither the time nor the ability, I will only mention one. There is in the Senate a gentleman of distinguished talent, of fine personal appearance, and of indomitable will. On one windy morning, he was wending his way through a by-street, when a gust blew off his hat. It had scarcely touched the ground before a huge New Foundland dog pounced upon it, and ran away bearing it as a trophy. The Senator, unwilling to part so summarily with his new beaver, pursued the felon, and the scene became highly exciting to the people of the metropolis, who, delighted with any incident that could give amusement, were thrown into perfect ecstacies of joy at seeing the race between the dog and the Senator, the one plunging at his utmost speed, with the hat between his teeth, and the other, his long hair streaming in the wind, and his stentorian voice making the air discordant with a multitude of fierce entreaties and impressive threats, pursuing with frantic strides the catiff quadruped. Finding that his biped antagonist was gaining upon him, the thief fled into an open door, and in two went his pursuer. The dog dashed up a flight of stairs, and up dashed the Senator. The dog fled into a chamber, and there too ran the avenger, and there they both encountered a beautiful girl, who was just robing herself after morning toilette, and who was scarcely in a condition to receive so unexpected a visit.

"What do you want, you wretch?" said the lady, with flashing eye and indignant scowl, to the Senator.

"My hat!" answered the somewhat affrighted but still determined intruder; "my hat, which your rascally dog has stolen from me."

"I believe that dog is Satan!" muttered the lady; and then fiercely added to the dog, "Give him his hat sir!" which the quadruped instantly obeyed, "And now be off with you, you pack of fiends!" (to the dog and to the Senator,) and rushing at them, they both fled down the stairs in congenial terror, forgetting in their present panic their former difference. The crowd in the street received them with three hearty cheers, and the honored representative of a noble State went home with his rescued chapeau in his hand, (to guard against a repetition of the direful occurrence,) but with a more humble and subdued spirit than ever before had throbbed within his bosom.

"I have learned a lesson," he said when he had reched home, and wiped his brow; "two, I may say. One is, to hold on my hat of a windy day; the other, and more important, is never, under any circumstances, to rush into a room where a lady is dressing; for of all the fierce volcanoes that nature ever produced, the most terrific is an angry woman! Why, (added he, with an impressive gesture, and a slightly-subdued expletive,) there was lightning enough in that girl's eyes to have furnished the material for a dozen tropical storms, and enough left over for a brilliant aurora-borealis!"

But the story lacks the mingled tone of fun and terror which the hero gives it, and which is so provocative of mirth, that one of the most distinguished and learned statesmen of our land, whenever he heard it, or it came back to his recollection, would give way to uncontrollable laughter, even when the heavy hand of disease had grasped his form—a grasp, that was never relaxed until the victim slept in death! [Knickerbocker.

THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET.

This beautiful and popular song or ballad is said to have had its origin under the following circumstances:

Some years ago, when Woodworth, the printer, and several "Old New Yorkers" were brother typos in a printing-office, which was situated at the corner of Chatham street and Chambers, there were very few places in the city of New York where one could enjoy the luxury of a really good drink. Among the few places most worthy of patronage, was an establishment kept by Mallory, on Franklin street, about the spot where St. John's Hall recently stood. Woodworth, in company with several particular friends, had dropped in at this place one afternoon, for the purpose of taking some "brandy and water," which Mallory was famous for keeping.

The liquor was super-excellent, and Woodworth seemed inspired by it; for, after taking a draught, he laid his glass on the table, (remember, reader, if you please, that in those "rare old times," a man rarely met a friend without asking him to imbibe,) and smacking his lips, declared that Mallory's *eau de vie* was superior to any he ever tasted. "No," said Mallory, "you are quite mistaken; there was one which, in both our estimations, far surpasses this in the way of drinking." "What was that?" asked Woodworth, dubiously. "The draught of pure, fresh spring water, that we used to drink from the *old oaken bucket* that hung in the well, after our return from the labors of the field on a sultry day in the summer."

The tear-drop glistened for a moment in Woodworth's eye. "True! true!" he replied, and soon after quitted the place. He returned to the office, grasped the pen, and in half an hour "The Old Oaken Bucket," one of the most delightful compositions in our language, was ready, in manuscript, to be embalmed in the memories of succeeding generations.

THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET.

How dear to my heart are the scenes of my childhood
When fond recollection presents them to view!
The orchard, the meadow, the deep tangled wildwood,
And every loved spot that my infancy knew;
The wide spreading pond and the mill that stood by it,
The bridge, and the rock where the cataract fell;
The cot of my father, the dairy house nigh it,
And e'en the rude bucket which hung in the well.
The old oaken bucket—the iron-bound bucket,
The moss-covered bucket which hung in the well.

That moss-covered vessel I hail as a treasure—
For often at noon, when returned from the field
I found it the source of an exquisite pleasure,
The purest and sweetest that nature can yield.
How ardent I seized it, with hands that were glowing,
And quick to the white pebble bottom it fell!
Then soon with the emblem of truth overflowing,
And dripping with coolness it rose from the well.
The old oaken bucket—the iron-bound bucket,
The moss-covered bucket arose from the well.

How sweet from the green mossy brim to receive it,
As poised on the curb, it inclined to my lips!
Not a full, gushing goblet could tempt me to leave it,
Though filled with the nectar that Jupiter sips.
And now far removed from that loved situation,
The tear of regret will intrusively swell,
As fancy reverts to my father's plantation,
And sighs for the bucket which hangs in the well.
The old oaken bucket—the iron-bound bucket,
The moss-covered bucket which hangs in the well.

The Heroine of the Australian Diggings. The Dublin Commercial Journal, in a letter from the heroine herself, tells a remarkable story of a young lady who, with her brother, were left very suddenly left orphans with only £300. They were both very young, and quite accomplished, having been well raised and well educated by proud and extravagant parents. No doubt, as she says, that she and her brother were the sole remnants of "so much prosperity and so little prudence." Having the battle of life to fight, and these children being but raw recruits, it became a matter of serious concern with them. After debating their case, they determined to lay aside their pride and ornamental accomplishments, and sail for Australia, and there go to digging gold to repair their fortunes. Aware of the exposure and hazards she was about to incur, the resolute girl, for greater security, disguised herself in male attire; and, like Sebastian and Viola, did the two set off to try their fortunes in the world. At the diggings she represents herself as cooking and washing, and taking care of the gold, while her brother and a young partner, who had joined him, were digging in their placer, which was on the side of as pretty a valley as you could wish to visit, says she. Her sex, she says, is known in the mines, and she is called "Mr. Harry," an abbreviation of her real name—Harriet; "but," she says, "no one intrudes the more on that account." She says, indeed, that her disposition has made her popular, and that she is greatly respected. She says the life is exciting, but she does not want to give it up. She also intimates that she and her brother are getting rich.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

OBITUARY.

Died—In Marion, Alabama, Februnry 27, 1853, CORNELIA PHARES, daughter of Rev. C. Phares, of Sumpter county, Ala., in the fifteenth year of her age.

The subject of this brief notice presented an uncommon developments of a moral and religious character. I have rarely found in so young such nmture virtues. Her life and ecoduct were uniformly marked by industry, punctuality, and implicit obedience to duty. As a child she was affectionate and dutiful; as a pupil she was energetic, obedient, and docile; as a friend she was ardent, forgiving, and forgiving. If gentleness is beautiful, if modesty is becoming, if nmiability is commendable, if kind-heartedness is lovely, surely she wns an object of interest and affection to all who knew her. The unconscious of her heart was an unfailing witness. It was pure and disinterested—its sympathies of her nature noble, deep, and universal. It was her pleasure to blend her fears with those of the grieved and suffering. Always pleasant and happy herself, she sought to nmke all contented urround her. Her sweet temper, her gentle spirit, nttachied her to her with whom she lind to do. The acts of her pleasure were different from those of most young people. The emptiness of personal adornment, the sinful vnnities and unsatisfying pursuits of this world, had no charms for her. The tendencies of her nature were higher. She was a Christiun. Early in life she gnve herself to God. The vows and prayers of a fond und pious mother have found a blest fruition in her life and death. She lind mnde good nttainments in piety. She wns prompt to every religious duty—uniform and consistent in her whole conduct and conversation. A firm and faithful profession, nn orderly and dutiful and conscientious dischnrge of every known duty, are some of the comforting assurnnces that left her friends of her safe entrance into the rest of God's people. Cut down in the bloom and promise of youth, she rests free from all the ills nnd vicissitudes of life in the endless joys of the blest, at God's right hnnd.

JAMES K. ARMSTRONG.

Marion, Alabama.

Died—On the 20th February, 1853, in the parish of Claiborno, Louisiann; after a lingering illness, Mr. WILLIAM A. BARNETT, in the thirty-second yenr of his age.

For nearly six yenrs the victim of disease and suffering, he bowed himself with submission to the nflicting rod. He lind sought and obtained thnt holy influence which is from God, nnd snnctifies the meral state of man. When called he walked calmly through the Valley of the Shndow of Death. To his weeping and affectionate wife he said, "I nm going straight home to heaven." When death's icy hnnd wns upon him, he gasped fórth a whispered exultation over the last enemy.

EPHRAIM PENNINGTON.

Died—On the 21st March, 1853, in Pickens county, Alabnma, at the residence of his father Vincent Buntin, Mr. WILLIAM BUNTIN. He wns a citizen of Mercheuse county, Louisiana, and much respected by all who knew him.

J. B. BUNN.

GENERAL.—The Charleston Courier has compiled the following biographical sketch of the Archduke Maynau, the Austrian Field-Marshal, whose death was advised by the steamer Franklin from Redfield's Men of the Times:

Radetzky was born, at Cassel, in 1786. He is said to have been the natural son of the Duke of Lorraine, by a goldsmith's daughter, and was notorious for his eccentricities, which, while he was in the military command of Gratz the capital city of Styria, and one of the most important in the Austrinn Empire—led to his being considered insane. He does not appear to have distinguished himself by any great military exploits. He commnnded the Austrian army which stormed Brescia—a city of Lombardy on the railroad from Milun to Venice—after that town revolted, and it was probable in consequence of his efficient service on that occasion, he was appointed to succeed Baron Frimont in commnnd of the forces acting against the Hungarians. This appointment he received in May, 1849, with the style and title of Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian Army in the Kingdom of Hungary and the Principality of Transylvania, he being at the same time charged with the government of these two countries, declared in a state of siege. In August of the same year he captured Szegedin—a town of southeast Hungary, situated in a marsh, on the banks of the Theiss, at the influx of the Maros—and within a week he led the Imperial army to Temesvar—a fortified city of South Hungary, on the Alt Bega and the Bega Canal, which had been taken by the Turks under Solyman, in 1551, and re-taken by Prince Eugene in 1716—where a sanguioury conflict ensued, which terminated in the utter defeat of the Hungarians. The consequence of this battle was the surrender of Gorgey, and the termination of the war in favor of the Austrians, when peace was carried into effect the exnctions from the Hungarians with the most unsparing cruelty—indeed, he is reported to have avowed his intention to revenge through the scaffold all the machinations of the Austrians in urms, and retribution had to be dealt for the 60,000 men slain in battle by the Megyars. It is however, stated thnt after perpetrating acts of the greatest cruelty, he would often spend days and days in tears, In u wretched state of mental excitement, with his eyes red with weeping. The inhabitants of Pesth, however convent, presented him with a most beautiful vase as a "token of gratitude." In January, 1850, he was removed from his command in Hungary, having fallen into disgrace with the Imperial Court at Vienna, in consequence, it is said, of his chnaging to the opposite extreme and showing too great leniency to the vanquished. Shortly after this event, he set ott on a tour through Europe, and arrived in London in September, and, as is doubtless fresh in the recollection of our readers, on a visit to the brewery of Messrs. Barclay & Perkins, was treated by a mob of draymen and others connected with the establishment, and very severely mobbed, being badly beuten nnd dragged through the mud by his immense moustache, which was, with considernble difficulty rescued by the police. Latterly, but little has been heard of him. He was said, however, to have become quite liberal in his principles. He has been residing recently at Florence, but whether he died in that city, or on his estate in Austria, we are not luformed.

MURAT MET HIS FATE.—The sentence of the military commission was read to him with solemnity. He listened to it as he would have listened to the cannon of another battle. To his military life, equally without emotion or fear, now for appeal. He had advanced of his accord towards the door, as if to accelerate the catastrophe. The door opened on a narrow passage, lying between the towers of the castle and the outer walls. Twelve soldiers, with loaded muskets, awaited him there. The narrowness did not permit them to stand at a sufficient distance to deprive death of a part of its victim. Murat, in stepping over the threshold of his chamber, found himself face to face with them. He refused to let his eyes be bandaged, and looking at the soldiers with a firm but benevolent smile, "My friends," said he, "do not make me suffer by taking bad aim—your space unturully compels you almost to touch the muzzles of your muskets on my face—aim at the heart, here it is." As he spoke thus, he placed his right hand upon his coat, to indicate the position of his heart. In his left hand he held a small medallion, which contained in one focus of love, the image of his wife and of his four children, as he wished thus to make them witnesses of his last honr, or to have their images in his last look, as in his last thought. He fixed his eyes on this portrait, and received the death blow without feeling it, absorbed in contemplation of all he loved upon earth! His body, pierced at so short a distance by twelve balls, fell with the arms upon and his face to the earth, as if still embracing the kingdom which he had once possessed, and which he had come to reconquer for his tomb. They threw his cloak upon the body, which was buried in the Cathedral of Pizza. Thus died the most chivalrous soldier of the imperial epoch; not the greatest but the most heroic figure among the champions of the new Alexander. [Lamartine's History of the Restoration of the Monarchy in France.

General Intelligence.

QUICK PASSAGE.—The steamship Texas, from Galveston made the extraordinnry run from port to port in 32 hours.

The recent passage of the steamship Daniel Webster from San Juan, landing passengers here in twenty-one days and eighteen hours from San Francisco, is the subject of general remark. It is, we believe, the quickest passage ever made between San Francisco and New Orleans by way of the Isthmus.

SUIT IN BALTIMAT.—*Against the Pontchartrain Railroad Company.*—Annie Holmes yesterday filed a suit in the Third District Court, in which she claimed of the Pontchartrain Railroad Company $805 10 on the following allegations:

She avers that she heretofore resided in Selma, Alabama, and for the term of six years, was employed as a domestic in the house of Mr. Hilton, receiving for her services $15 per month; and that by strict economy she saved from her wages $400 in cash. Early in February of the present year she determined to visit her uncle, who resides in San Francisco county, California, and accordingly she left Selma on her way to the latter place. She took with her two trunks—one a large black leather trunk, the other of smaller size, and covered with yellow leather. In the trunks were contained her clothes, well worth $150; a large gold watch and chain, worth $150, belonging to her uncle, Charles Holmes, and the sum of $405 10. She further represents that she arrived safely in Mobile with the trunks and contents, and thence took passage for this city on board the steamer St Charles, and the next day arrived at the Lake on the Railroad with the said trunks and contents. The trunks were placed in the baggage cars under the charge of an agent of the Road. On the arrival of the cars at the city, petitioner demanded the delivery of the trunks, but they could not be found.

In conclusion, she alleges that by the neglect and default of defendants in not delivering her property, she has been detained without funds in this city, at great expense and inconvenience, having paid, and still being compelled to pay, heavy board bills, and forced to remain in the city for want of means to complete her journey. She further alleges $100 damages—making her entire claim as first set forth. Ogden & Henry, attorneys for petitioner.

GRAND JURY REPORT.—The Grand Inquest for the Parish of Orleans made a report in the First District Court on Saturday through their foreman, H. F. Wade, Esq. It sets out by stating that in examining the public institutions of the city the Grand Jurors had found much to praise and not a little to condemn.

The Watch-house of the Third District was found to be damp, filthy, and in a bad condition. Its repair or the purchase of a new one is recommended.

The Second District Orphan Boy's Asylum is found in good order, and its general management is commended.

The Parish Prison was in every respect in most excellent order. The number of prisoners confined there for all offences is two hundred and fifty-four. The department attached thereto for the temporary confinement of the insane, previous to their removal to the State Insane Asylum, is pronounced wholly unsuited for the purpose, and better accommodations are recommended.

The Charity Hospital is spoken of as an institution of which the city may well be proud, and the politeness of Dr. Foster, the attending physician is acknowledged. The conduct and management of the Sisters of Charity in the premises are highly complimented. It is recommended that the Legislature grant a sufficient appropriation for a thorough repair of the building.

The necessity for an Alms House near the city for those who are well enough to leave the Hospital, but not well enough to work, is also spoken of.

Some repairs are recommended to the City Work-house, and an increased supply of blankets. Of the persons confined there, 173 are whites and 60 blacks. They are mostly engaged in useful employments, and are well fed and clothed.

The Boys' House of Refuge is described as a fit place for the confinement of wild beasts, and as "a burning disgrace" to all concerned in its management.

The Girls' Asylum, in Julia street, was found to be neat, clean, and well conducted.

The House of Refuge for Girls is pronounced to be neatly kept, though small. It has 29 inmates.

The Camp street Female Asylum was found to have 275 inmates of all sizes. The institution is greatly lauded for its admirable financial management, and is held up, in that regard, as an exauple to our City Fathers.

The Lock-up of the Fourth District contained but one prisoner, and he was so well pleased with his quarters that he refused to leave.

The Boys' Orphan Asylum for the Fourth District is well conducted, but limited in finences. A Legislative appropriation for its benefit is recommended.

The State Commissioner is censured in strong terms for alleged neglect of the duties of his department. Among the enumerated grievances alleged against him are the obstruction of the sidewalks by merchandize, filth in the gutters, etc. The Legislature is recommended to make a change in the law regarding the election of Street Commissioners, and to have the duties divided. And thus ends the report.

THE NEW CALIFORNIA MAIL ROUTE.—We see it stated on good authority, that the new mail line to California, by the Ramsey route, through Mexico, has gone into operation. The steamship Albatross left NewYork on the 31st ult. for Vera Cruz, and the steamer Texas starts from NewOrleans on the 14th Instant, for the some port. The service in future is to be regular. The road in Mexico is a short time will be furnished with wagons and animals, so as to make the whole line complete.

It is in contemplation to supply NewOrleans with a weekly mail from California, as steamers now leave San Francisco for Acapulco every week. In connection with this company, and on the Gulf of Mexico the service is to be four times each month between New Orleans and Vera Cruz, as soon as required. This will be doing more than is stipulated in the mail contract.

The following is the schedule of arrivals and departures for the service, as ordered by the Post-office Department:

NEW ORLEANS AND VERA CRUZ.

Leave New Orleans every month on the 1st, 14th, 25th.
Arrive at Vera Cruz every month by the 4th, 17th, 28th.
Leave Vera Cruz every month on the 1st, 8th, 22d.
Arrive at NewOrleans every month by the 4th, 11th, 25th.

VERA CRUZ AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Leave Vera Cruz every month on the 4th and 5th.
Arrive at Acapulco every month by the 9th and 22d.
Leave Acapulco every month on the 9th and 22d.
Arrive at San Francisco every month by the 17th and 30th.
Leave San Francisco every month on the 8th and 24th.
Arrive at Acapulco every month by the 16th and 1st.
Leave Acapulco every month on the 16th and 1st.
Arive at Vera Cruz every month by the 21st and 6th.

The following is the schedule of arrivals and departures of the British West India Royal Mail Steam Packets:

Arrive at Havana from St. Thomas	23d,	at 6 A. M.
Leave Havana for Vera Cruz	24th,	at 6 A. M.
Arrive at Vera Cruz from Havana	27th,	midnight
Leave Vera Cruz for Tampico	28th,	at 6 A. M.
Arrive at Tampico	29th,	at 6 A. M.
Leave Tampico for Vera Cruz	30th,	at 5 P. M.
Arrive at Vera Cruz from Tampico	1st,	at 4 P. M.
Leave Vera Cruz for Havana	5th,	at noon.
Arrive at Havana from Vera Cruz	9th,	at 6 A. M

Arrival of the Philadelphia.

The United States Mail steamship Philadelphia, James P. McKinstry, U. S. N., commanding, arrived here at 8 P. M. Thursday, from Aspinwall, with the California mails and 140 passengers. The Philadelphia left Aspinwall at 8 P. M., on the evening of the 1st instant. The U. S. mail steamship Illinois, R. J. Hartstein, U. S. N., commanding, left for NewYork on the same evening, with 800 passengers, and $2 000,000 in gold dust on freight.

The health of the Isthmus was very good at the time the Philadelphia left, and the roads in fine travelling condition, enabling passengers to accomplish the transit in from one to two days.

Georgia is a model State. She has 860 miles of railroad in operation. Her credit is of the highest order, her six per cent. bonds selling at the highest premium, and she now gives notice of her readiness to pay the interest on her bonds for the next six months in advance.

LUMBER WOMEN.—The Savnunah (Ga.) News is credibly informed thnt a company of twelve women and girls in Taylor county, near the line of the Muscogee Railroad in that State, are felling the largest pines in the forest, sawing them into blocks, and riving and drawing shingles for market.

EMANCIPATION OF THE JEWS.—We learn by the arrival at the Niagara from England that the bill to emancipate the Jews passed the House of Commons by a majority of 51, in u vote of 475. It is reported that the Lords in the Upper House would soon succumb to the measure, provided the majority in the Commouse was over 40. If such be the facts, we may expect to hear by the next steamer that the notorious "Jewish disability clause," for so many years a bone of contention in Parliament, no longer mars the statute books of Great Britain.

The Boston Atlas states that a letter has been received in that city stating that Chang and Eng Bunkers, the celebrated Siamese, have announced their intention of making another tour of the United States and Europe. They have been induced to take this step in consequence of numerous applications from influential people on both sides of the Atlantic, and they will make their first appearance in Boston some time in April. Since they were last exhibited they have married, and they are now the fathers of eleven children, six belonging to one and five to the other. They have been settled for many years in North Carolina, engaged in agricultural pursuits, and are highly respected in the community where they reside.

The citizens of Montgomery, Ala., are discussing the propriety and expense of lighting that city with gas.

The Mobile Advertiser states that the Tombigbee river is falling rapidly, and it is doubtful whether Boats will be able to reach Aberdeen again this season.

The opium trade of the English with the Chinese, has drawn from China, within the last half century, over four hundred millions of dollars in silver. If the trade continues, it is believed that in less than twenty years there remaining five hundred millions which it was computed that country possessed will be exported to the commercial nations of the West.

ASTOR LIBRARY.—The funds and property of the Institution are valued at $450,000, the cost of the building and site $70,000, and the expenditure for books thus far $75,364. More than 50,000 volumes have been collected, and Dr. Cogswell is now in Europe, authorized to expend $25,000 in the purchase of additional works. Commencing with about eighty thousand volumes, free from debt, and having a vested fund of $180,000, the interest of which is to be steadily applied to enlarging the collection, this must ultimately become one of the largest libraries in the world.

The work upon the Washington National Monument has been resumed. The Monument Association have appointed Mr. Frederick Eckloff Cluss clerk to supply the vacancy recently occasioned by the death of Joseph W. Eckloff, the brother of that gentleman. The block of stone contributed by the Republic of Switzerland has arrived and been formally presented to the Association. The Samson Hook and Ladder Company, of San Francisco, have forwarded a check for one thousand dollars to aid in the construction of the column.

U. S. MINT.—The coinage at the Philadelphia Mint for March was in gold double eagles, $4 000 000 quarter do. $271,015, gold dollars 458 333, total $5 662 898; silver $5 857 698; copper $5 861 529 26. Of the latter there were 19 500 half cent pieces. Gold bullion deposited $7,510 000, silver bullion $22 000. The amount of gold received from California was $7,440,000. The gold deposits for January, February and March, 1853, exceeded those of the same months for 1851-2 by nearly $5 000,000.

RAILROAD RECREATION.—The Superintendent of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad has established and put in force a number of excellent regulations to prevent accidents as the trains pass through the cities and towns on the route. The speed of every train shall not exceed four miles per hour. A runner precedes every train or engine as it passes with a red flag in daytime and a red lantern at night. The engine bell is to be sounded continually, and other arrangements are made which will prevent any accident.

KENTUCKY MARBLE.—An extensive marble quarry is located in Kentucky, along the Ohio river, from a point opposite the city of Portsmouth, Ohio, to the mouth of the great Ohio canal. The marble is said to be inexhaustible in quantity, and of various qualities and shades, admitting of a high polish and equal to ornamental purposes to any marble in this country or Europe. A NewYork company, with a capital of $2 0.0ot, has been formed to work it, and has purchased about 1000 acres of land on which it is located. The want of building stone is said to be much felt in the Western cities.

PHILADELPHIA CONFERENCE.—The Philadelphia Conference of the Methodist Church is now in session at Harrisburg. The Conference statistics for the past year are now completed. From them we learn that the total amount of missionary money collected was $14 103 60. Bible money $1,573 13. Education $630 84. Sunday School money $788 70. The increase of white members during the year was 842, while during the same period there has been a decrease of 415 among the colored members. One thousand dollars was obtained by subscription on the 20th in aid of the Metropolitan Church at Washington.

LIBERIA AND THE UNITED STATES.—President Roberts, of Liberia, in a recent letter, expresses himself highly pleased at the fact that our Government has dispatched Commander Lynch, U. S. Navy, on a reconnoissance of the African coast, as it indicates something good for Liberia. He says the United States must soon adopt measures to avail themselves of the immense trade which will in a few years spring up in the new Republic, or England will secure a monopoly, as she has already two steamers, which touch regularly at Monrovia and Grand Bassa, that are doing a large business.

THE LATE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The Cumberland Journal of the 31st states that Dr. Cadwalader, injured by the late railroad accident, is still at Cheat River, and doing well, as is also Mr. Gardner the brakesmnn. Dr. C. is not yet aware of the death of Miss Isaacs, who was under his charge. Louis Delino, one of killed, had with him a bill of exchange on the Rothschilds of Paris, for 25,000 francs, another for a small amount of sterling exchange on the Rothschilds of London, together with an assignment of one-half of a claim in the United States Government growing out of the seizure of a vessel called the New Bee. Flavel S. Wooton, another of the killed, was a native of Rockville, Montgomery county, Md., and had settled at Green Bay, Wisconsin, in the practice of the law. He was on his return to visit his friends for the first time since leaving his native State. His body has been forwarded to his friends in Montgomery county. All the wounded are rapidly recovering.

The Washington papers of the 31st state that Mrs. Fillmore died at Willard's Hotel, from a bronchial inflamation of the lungs. She retained consciousness until within a brief period of dissolution, and died calmly, and without apparent pain. In the presence of her family.

On learning the melancholy bereavement, President Pierce directed the postponement of the meeting of the Cabinet, and the closing of the various Executive Departments for the day. He also addressed the following letter of condolence to Mr. Fillmore:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, March 30, 1853.

My Dear Sir—Information has just reached me of the death of Mrs. Fillmore. I beg you to accept the assurance of my earnest condolence in this great bereavement.

Yielding to my deep feelings of sympathy, and in testimony of respect for the memory of the deceased, I have directed the meeting of the Cabinet this day to be suspended, and the public offices to be closed.

I am, with great consideration, your friend,

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Hon. Millard Fillmore, Washington, D. C.

FROM WASHINGTON.—In the Senate of the United States, on the 1st inst., Mr. Mason, by leave, withdrew the memorial and accompanying papers of Francis W. Rice, late U. S. Consul at Acapulco, relative to certain outrages committed on him and other Americans by the Mexican authorities. The object was to present the papers to the Executive with a view to redress, which was due both to those upon whom the gross outrage had been committed, and the Government itself.

Mr. Brodhead offered a resolution, which lies over for consideration, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the Senate, at the commencement of the next session, with a statement showing the aggregate amount of Federal, State, City, County, Railroad, Canal, and other corporation bonds, stocks, or other evidences of debt, held in Europe and other foreign countries on the 30th June, 1853, specifying separately, so far as the same can be ascertained, the amount of each of the above description of bonds and stocks.

The Senate went into an executive session, and afterwards adjourned till Monday.

The following appointments were confirmed by the Senate:

Elias E. Blackburn, to be Marshal of the United States for the Northern District of Florida, in place of John T. Myrick, removed.

Postmasters.—Augustus Hasaway, Annapolis, Maryland.

Richard Elward, Natchez, Mississippi.

William P. Pryor, Vicksburg, Mississippi.

Miscellaneous.—Benjamin P Jett, to be Register of the Land Office at Washington, Arkansas, vice William H. Etter, removed.

Charles B. Mitchell, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Washington, Arkansas, vice B. F. Hempstead, resigned.

Andreas Pico, of California, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Los Angeles, California.

FROM NEW YORK.—Ex-President Fillmore and son reached the city on the 31st ult., with the remains of Mrs. Fillmore. They were met at Jersey City by a number of their friends, and proceeded to the Astor House.

Maj. Gen. Scott reached the city on the 31st, and put up at the Union Place Hotel.

Dr. Kane, of the Arctic Exploring Expetion, and G. P. R. James, the novelist and the English Consul at Norfolk, are also at the Union Place Hotel.

The milkmen of the city, who deal in country milk, having determined to furnish the pure article, have fixed the wholesale prices at four cents per quart, from the 1st of April to the 1st of October, and at five cents for the remaining six months.

EMANCIPATION OF THE JEWS.—We learn by the arrival at the Niagara from England that the bill to emancipate the Jews passed the House of Commons by a majority of 51, in a vote of 475. It is reported that the Lords in the Upper House would soon succumb to the measure, provided the majority in the Commouse was over 40. If such be the facts, we may expect to hear by the next steamer that the notorious "Jewish disability clause," for so many years a bone of contention in Parliament, no longer mars the statute books of Great Britain.

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BARTHOLDI AT BERLIN.—With respect to the cavalier treatment of the subjects of Great Britain in Austria the Vienna correspondent of the London Times writes as follows:

The resolution which the best families here have taken to admit no English guests into their houses, is just as silly as the bunganess of the Lloyd which says "If Messrs. Ledru Rollin Kossuth and Mazzini continue to enjoy the hospitality of the Britons, the generous hosts cannot longer enjoy ours." We can as easily dispense with the visits of the sons of Albion as with those of the people of Tuscany. The importation of English goods is not indispensable, etc. In this touchy style does the public discuss a slight international question. Southern country gentlemen feel very acutely annoyed at being sent to Coventry but the "demonstration" is so petty and ridiculous as to be unworthy of notice.

ITALY.—The political consequences of the late attempt at revolution in Milan, is thus alluded to by a correspondent of the London Daily News, writing from Naples under date of February 24:

"An error, said Voltaire, is a crime and so, I fear, Italy will find it to be. Already is the untimely effort of Milan producing its unhappy fruits in this Kingdom, as might have been predicted, for bad or weak Governments are ever willing to seize on the mistakes of others to cover their crimes. Arrests are the order of the day again, and amongst those unprepared some consideration of whom I may mention two noble exiles and the fashionable medical map of Naples, who was much liked by the young nobility. Other arrests are expected. Thus it would seem that the cause of terror would never cease and that the powers that be, determined, to rule upon the fate which inevitably awaits those who are involved in a regular fear."

A TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN ENGLAND.—A very serious accident recently occurred to the express train of cars for Liverpool bringing passengers from Scotland and the North of England. It appears that the train, which consisted of an engine, tender, and eight cars, from some unknown cause, shot suppeared from the high rate of speed at which it was driven, ran off the track at Hadshaw Moor, within a few miles of Manchester. The tender and one of the cars were thrown with great force against the embankment at the side of the road and the other cars were crowded with great force one upon the other, upon more of them being completely crushed. After the accident every exertion was used to relieve the sufferers, and it was found that a fearful sacrifice of human life had taken place. Three persons were killed instantly on coming suddenly shortly after, and two others were not expected to recover. Several were badly scalded, and a great many suffered from fractured limbs and severe wounds and bruises. The engineer of the train was among the killed. The train was going at so high a speed at the time of the accident that the collision rendered it difficult for the passengers to keep their seats.

A VENERABLE INDIAN CHIEF.—John Skin O'Brien, an Indian Chief, who will be 100 years of age on Sunday next, visited the House of Industry in Philadelphia on the 24th ult., with his wife and five of his youngest children. He was born in Massachusetts, in the timeless tribe of Indians. His mother was a daughter of a chief of the tribe, his father an Irishman. At the age of twelve years he was sent to Europe to be educated as a physician, where he remained until twenty-years of age. He was in Paris when Lafayette was preparing to join the revolutionists, and there formed the determination to return and engage in its struggles. He joined the Eastern division of the army under General Washington, and acted as surgeon's mate under Dr. Comstock. He was engaged in nearly all the battles of that eventful period; received two wounds from balls, and one from a bayonet in the chest. In the war of 1812 he again joined the army; commanded a company of sharpshooters under Wilkes, Scott and Brown. He is the father of thirty-one children, all living, he having had his third wife. His intellect is good and unimpaired, stands over six feet in height, and very athletic. His face is handsome, and covered with a venerable beard.

A HEROINE.—On a recent occasion, in Cincinnati, a family, consisting of a mother and four children was residing in the third story of Kiostman's factory, which, unfortunately, took fire. Finding herself cut off from retreat in consequence of the stories beneath being on fire, the mother ascended to the roof, carrying her children with her. Here, tying one of her babies to her shoulders, she boldly leaped across an alley, six feet in width, to the roof of another building from whence leaving her burden, she returned and in like manner carried over in safety each of the others. The act was witnessed by a large concourse of spectators. The mother was in feeble health, and nothing but maternal love could have carried her through so trying a scene. We are unable to give her name; but, whoever she may be, she is a true woman, and her devotion deserves to be remembered. Her furniture was all destroyed.

DESTRUCTION OF LETTERS.—Recently, at Washington, seven hundred bushels or about one million, of dead letters were destroyed, in accordance with the usages of the Post-office Department. They were carted to Monument Square, and spread over a line of two or three hundred feet, when the match was applied. The entire mass of combustible material was soon in a blaze, and several hours elapsed before the conflagration was completed; the official attendants meanwhile raking the burning fragments to facilitate operations. The atmosphere for thousands of feet around was filled with charred fragments. A large number of persons witnessed the proceeding with much interest.

SNAILS.—A French paper says that snails have become quite a fashionable article of diet in Paris as they were in the days of the old Romans. There are now fifty restaurants, and more than twelve hundred private tables in Paris, where snails are accepted as a delicacy by from eight to ten thousand customers. The monthly consumption for this lenten-tide is estimated at half a million. The market price of the great vineyard snails is from 2f. 50c. to 3f. 50c. per hundred, while those of the hedges, woods and forests, bring only from 2f. to 2f 25c. The proprietor of the *auberge* in the vicinity of Dijon, is said to get over 7000 francs annually.

EXPLORATION OF AFRICA.—The United States ship John Adams sailed from the river Gambia on the 14th February, leaving on board Commander Lynch, of the United States Navy, who arrived there the day previous.

A letter in the Journal of Commerce says that Commander Lynch is under orders from the Secretary of the Navy, in connection with the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, to examine the West Coast of Africa, and decide upon a location suitable, in regard to healthfulness, fertility, etc., for the colonization of our free colored population. He had orders for any United States vessel he might fall in with to transport him to whatever point he might wish to proceed.

Congress declined making any appropriation for this exploration; and hence, we suppose, it must drop, so far as an exploration of the interior of Africa was desired.

It appears that the brazilian slave trade has become nearly extinct. This is mainly due to the measures of the Brazilian Government itself, which, of late, has become sincerely and resolutely in earnest to suppress the traffic. The importation of slaves into Brazil in 1848, amounted to 60,000, and in 1851 to only 3286, of which 1006 were captured by brazilian cruisers and declared free. During the past year, one vessel, and one only, it is said, is known to have landed a cargo of slaves on the coast of Brazil; and this occurred last June. The Brazilian Government deals very summarily with the slave traders.

The manufactory of jewelry is carried on in New York city to a large extent. It is estimated that the annual manufacture amounts to $3 000,000. There are seventeen houses engaged in it on a large scale, and twice as many small manufacturers. The wages given range from $10 to $18 per week. Some earn from $20 to $25; and a few have been known to get $30 per week.

ONE VOTE.—Within the last dozen years the Governor of Massachusetts was twice elected by a majority of one. At present paper says that a single vote sent Oliver Cromwell to the Long Parliament; Charles Stuart to the scaffold, revolutionized England, and made New England free. One vote gave us the tariff of 1842, and one vote made the tariff of 1846. One vote gave us Texas and made war with Mexico, and purchased California, turned thither the tide of emigration, and will change the destiny of the world. Those who are in the habit of excusing themselves from attending elections, in the belief that one vote will not make much difference, will do well to treasure up these facts, and act under their influence.

PREVENTION OF RAILROAD COLLISIONS.—Dr Clayton, of Norfolk, Va., has invented a machine for the prevention of collisions on railroads, and, as a consequence, the preservation of human life, and is now in Washington exhibiting his model, having taken the necessary steps for obtaining a patent right. The contrivance, it is said, is simple. There is a jointed lever at right angles with the rail, connected by a wire with a pulley wheel, by means of which a signal is raised from an upright timber, say at the height of eight feet, directly the axle of the car touches the lever. The same machinery depresses the signal just after the train passes it.

NUTS FOR UNCLE TOM.—At a funeral of an aged and faithful slave, which recently took place at Lynchburg, Va., ore hundred colored persons attended. Nearly all of these were slaves, who had been released from service by their masters, in order that they might pay the last tribute of respect to fidelity, honesty, and duty well discharged. In the procession there were also some dozen private carriages of the citizens, sent by their owners as a token of their respect to fidelity, however humble may have been the occupation in which it was exhibited.

EMIGRATION FROM IRELAND.—The Irish papers are filled with accounts of emigration. Every day, says the Tuam Herald, we witness the departure of crowds. The Waterford Chronicle states that on a recent occasion a vessel left with 221 persons directly for the United States. Remittances were pouring in from this country in great numbers, accompanied by earnest appeals to parents, brothers and sisters, to take up their departure for the New World. It says the Tuam Herald have many aged parents, whose years and infirmities render them averse to change, been persuaded to join their children in the United States.

The clerks in the Pension-office at Washington have made a formal acknowledgment of the kindness and courtesy uniformly manifested towards them by the late Commissioner, J. E. Heath, Esq.

Of the population of Ohio, 36,098 are natives of Maryland; 598 of the District of Columbia; 200,634 of Pennsylvania; and 85 762 of Germany; 112 257 of Germany; 51,562 of Ireland, and 25 660 of England.

Mrs. Fillmore, the late wife of the ex-President, was the daughter of Rev. Lemuel Powers, of Aurora, Cayuga county, N. Y., where she was married to Mr. Fillmore, then a young lawyer, just beginning the practice of his profession, in 1826.

The Boston Post states that Gov. Stevens, the newly appointed Governor of Washington Territory, is to be put in charge of one of the three surveying parties which will be sent out to explore the several routes for the Pacific Railroad.

A new telegraph line is to be put up along the entire length of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad. The railroad company have contracted with Messrs. J. H. Wade, of Columbus, and T. P. Eckert, of Wooster, for its immediate construction.

The general impression appears to be that at the late session of Congress, the salaries of the U. S. Ministers to many of the Courts of Europe were increased to $20,000. This, however, is erroneous. The proposition failed through a disagreement of the two Houses.

It was stated some time since that a man named John Neald, who died in England last year, had left a will bequeathing all his property, worth £250 000, to Queen Victoria. The validity of the will, we notice by late London papers, has been duly confirmed, according to law, without opposition.

TELEGRAPHIC.

MOBILE, April 3.

Health of Vice President King.

The Black Warrior brings the mournful intelligence of the rapidly failing health of Vice President King. His physicians consider his situation as almost hopeless. He and his brother Maunice left for Mobile in the steamer Fulton, on the day last published, to spend him.

Oath of Office.

The oath of office was administered to Vice President King on the evening of the 25th ult., by Judge Sharky. During the ceremony, the Vice President elect was too weak to stand, and had to be supported. His health at the hour of the Black Warrior's sailing was falling very fast.

Further by the Black Warrior—Movement of Santa Anna.

Santa Anna and family passed through Havana on the 28th ult., and sailed immediately in the British steamer Ellsworth.

Accident to Steamer Union.

The steamer NewYork, which arrived at Havana on the 31st ult., from Aspinwall, reports that the steamer Union, also from Aspinwall, and bound for NewYork with eighty passengers, when in two hundred miles of Jamaica broke the crank pin of her starboard engine. The wind at the time was blowing strong ahead, which prevented her from reaching Jamaica. She returned to Aspinwall and discharged cargo.

Death of Mrs. Cass.

BALTIMORE, April 1.

Mrs. Cass, wife of Senator Cass, of Michigan, died at Detroit on the 31st ult.

Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, April 2.

The Senate has confirmed Elward, Postmaster at Natchez; Pryor, Postmaster at Vicksburg; and, after a spirited discussion, the appointment of Dix as Embrenveyor at New York, was also confirmed; also the appointment of Jas. G. Dee as Collector at St. Johns, Florida, and Elijah S. Blackburn for the Southern District of Florida.

Difficulties between Houduras and Guatimala.

BALTIMORE, April 3

Advices from Honduras, received at NewYork as late as the 31st of February, announce the commencement of open hostilities between Honduras and Guatimala. A battle had been fought in which the troops of Honduras were victorious.

Mississippi Appointments.

The appointment of C. D. Dickenson, as Postmaster at Jackson, and of Nathaniel L. Price, as Attorney of Mississippi, have been confirmed by the Senate.

Late from Buenos Ayres—More Fighting.

BALTIMORE, April 3.

Advices from Buenos Ayres, as late as the 10th of February, have been received. Considerable skirmishing, and one pitched battle, had taken place, in which Urquizn was victorious.

Washington Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, April 5

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Robert White, Collector at Galveston, and of Sturgeon as Sub-Treasurer at Philadelphia.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FURTHER BY THE AFRICA.

British Parliament.

NEWYORK, April 5.

The Africa's advices inform us that in the House of Commons Mr. Swat has read and caused to be published a letter praying the pacific relation existing between England and France.

Austria.

Austria has renewed former rigors towards Englishmen traveling through her dominions and has revived the passport, which is the subject of general complaint and has attracted the attention of the English Government.

Turkey.

The haughtiness of Turkey towards Russia induced the Russian envoy to repair to the Porte, which caused quite a flutter among the diplomatists. It was reported that the Russian fleet was clustered near Constantinople. The English Charge ordered the English fleet from Malta, but the commander refused to move unless ordered by Government. The French fleet, from Toulon, came up soon after, as if in be in readiness. Later information received at Paris stated that the affairs of Turkey had been amicably adjusted.

Senate Adjournment.

The Senate, it is understood, will adjourn on Monday next, the 11th inst. There is very little business now before it, and there is barely a quorum present.

Connecticut Elections.

BALTIMORE, April 6.

Seymour has been re-elected Governor by a respectable majority. All the Congressmen elected are democrats.

New Orleans Nominations.

WASHINGTON, April 7.

The President having nominated, the Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations for New Orleans: Solomon W. Downs, Collector of the Port; J. M. Bell, Superintendent of the Mint; Beaty, Treasurer; McCormick, Surveyor; Smart, Marshal.

Further Confirmations.

Gen. Williams has been confirmed as Post-master at Baton Rouge; C. H. Judson, Marshal of Mississippi; Higdon, Consul to Rome; Warren, Secretary of Legation to Central America; P. Soulé, Minister to Spain.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS—*NewYork*, April 5.—The Collins steamer Arctic has arrived, bringing four days later advices from Europe. The following is a summary of her commercial news:

Sales of cotton for the three days preceding the 23d ult. embraced 10 000 bales. The demand was moderate, and prices somewhat in favor of buyers, but quotations unaltered. Quotations are: Fair Orleans 5¾;

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

MY CHILDREN.

I have two little darlings,
With eyes of deepest blue,
There's just a year between them,
And the younger is but two;
I watch their minds expanding
With fond and earnest hope,
Like fragrant little blossoms,
Whose fatal daily ope.

Frank says he's mother's rosebud,
And little brother Willy,
With chin like alabaster,
Is budding my water lily;
I call them both my block-birds,
For like music to my ear
Are their merry little voices,
All silvery and clear.

What dew is to the flowers,
The rainbow to the sky,
Are these children to my pathway,
With their cheer and beauty.
To fill my heart with gladness,
With thankfulness and praise;
They chase away My sadness,
And leave no gloomy days.

Though many other blessings
Around my footsteps fall,
My children and their father
Are chief among them all;
My life seems crowned with joys
Whether I look on them;
And they the brightest jewels
Within the diadem.

Then thankful am my darlings,
Bright blessings from above,
God grant their tender boyhood
Rise not a mother's love.
Oh, may my days be lengthened
Throughout their early youth,
To lead them in the pathway
Of Honor and of Truth.

God grant me, too, His Spirit,
To guide their souls aright,
To teach them by example,
To walk as in His sight;
And when this life is ended,
May all whom He has given
United to form a family
Within the courts of heaven.

Arrival of the Steamship Daniel Webster. Fifteen Days Later from California—Important and Interesting from the Pacific.

The steamship Daniel Webster, O. F. Graffam commanding, reached her wharf early Wednesday morning, bringing fifteen days later news from the Pacific coast.

The Webster left in port at San Juan U. S. sloop-of-war Cyane, H. M. steamer Ocyne, and steamship Prometheus, which latter vessel sailed for New York on the 31st ult. with a full complement of passengers.

The officers of the Webster state that the difficulties heretofore existing between the inhabitants of Greytown and the Nicaragua Transit Company have been amicably adjusted by the arrival of the sloop-of-war Cyane, which vessel will remain on the Station until further advices from the War Department at Washington have been received.

The news by the Webster from California will be found quite interesting.

The Pacific mail steamship Tennessee was lost within a short distance of San Francisco, on the 12th ult., having been run ashore in a fog. Fortunately no lives were lost. Apprehensions are entertained for the safety of the Vanderbilt steamship Independence. Nothing has been heard of her up to latest dates. It is presumed, however, that some of her machinery has given out, and she has been obliged to run for some of the Pacific ports for repairs. The steamer Sea Bird has been dispatched with the endeavor to ascertain her whereabouts. The Independence left on board a large number of passengers. She connected with the Webster on her trip from NewOrleans, Jan. 1, and the Northern Light, from New York on the 20th of the same month.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF NEWS.

From the various exchanges, but principally from the San Francisco Journal of the 16th ult., we compile the following summary of news:

The taxes collected on property in the city of Sacramento, for the past year, was $58,251 46.

Great preparations are being made in Sacramento for the erection of brick buildings.

Messrs. Radford and Moore, with a detachment of U. S. Dragoons, en route by Scott's Valley, passed through Sacramento March 2.

The Sacramento Female Institute opened on the 14th of March under the management of Miss Georgina B. Coles, of Cambridge, Mass., and Miss Laura E. Aleip, of Cincinnati.

A new town, named Kingsburg, has been laid off at the head of navigation on the San Joaquin, about 20 below Millers, and about 130 above Stockton.

The officers and a portion of the non-commissioned men, belonging to the detachment of company "M," first regiment U. S. Artillery, stationed for nearly four years past at Fort Steilacoomb, on Puget Sound, have received orders to return to the Atlantic States.

The levee in Sacramento presents a bustling scene of activity. There is an aggregate daily receipt of 730 tons of merchandize from the river steamers and 500 passengers landed.

TOWN OF WEAVERVILLE BURNT—Loss $100,000.—The Alta California of the 16th ult. learns from the Shasta Courier that Weaverville was destroyed by fire on the 7th of March:

The fire broke out about two o'clock in the afternoon in the American House, and spread up and down the same side of the street with the rapidity of thought. From the Magnolia Saloon it crossed over to the building opposite, and there swept both sides of the entire street as far up as the Spanish Corral, a house of ill-fame. In the opposite direction from the American House, and upon the same side, nearly, it swept every building in the Main Saloon. Thus, in a few hours, has another of the most flourishing of our mining towns been almost destroyed by fire.

All the buildings on the side of Main street opposite the American Hotel, from the United States Hotel towards the Union Saloon, were saved, though many of them are much charred and otherwise injured.

An immense amount of goods in the Pastoche were consumed, the Pastoche barely having time to make his escape.

Cram, Rogers & Co.'s express office, we are glad to hear, is saved.

The fire spread with such amazing rapidity that but few personal effects were saved from the buildings.

It is reported heard whether the fire was supposed to be the work of an incendiary, or the result of accident or carelessness.

Considerable excitement prevailing to a considerable extent among the citizens on the Columbia river, and places on the Sound.

From Shasta, the most northern of the counties, at last accounts the snow had disappeared, the stages commenced running, business brisk, and miners doing well.

In Shasta, improvements are rapidly progressing. Twenty-three new buildings were observed, in process of erection, from one immediate vicinity.

At the Sacramento State Hospital during the past year, 1505 patients have been admitted; 1239 discharged cured; 238 died, and 31 are at present in the hospital. Total current expenses for the year $55,546 81.

The opening of the Mercantile Library Association in San Francisco was celebrated on the evening of the 4th of March with an oration by J. B. Crockett, Esq., and a poem by J. B. Kewen.

The preliminary survey of the Benicia and Marysville Rail Road is completed. The general character of the route is highly favorable to the proposed enterprise, the highest grade upon any point being but 13 and 3-10ths feet to the mile. The whole length of the road will be 85 miles.

There are three flouring mills in Sacramento, capable of turning out 300 bbls. of flour per day.

A young man named John P. Cryder, said to be a son of one of the firm of Wetmore & Cryder, of New York, was arrested a few days since, charged with having obtained credit of money upon a letter of credit from the above named house. Two or three of the bankers of this city had advanced money to a large amount. He represented himself as the accredited agent of Messrs. W. & C., of New York, for California. He is now in prison, waiting an investigation.

MINING INTELLIGENCE.

The intelligence from the mining districts is encouraging.

In Columbia and Vicinity miners are averaging $10 per day.

A lump of gold has been taken from Poor Man's Creek weighing twenty-three lbs., and is valued at $5000.

A tunneling company on the South Fork of the Yuba, made a push into the hill about one hundred feet, and struck rich pay, $200.

A number of large and very rich diggings have recently been discovered on Nevada and also in the neighborhood of Coloma.

A fine vein of silver was recently discovered near St. Johns, Mariposa county. According to a letter in one of the city papers, six different veins of silver have been recently found in the same county.

At Columbia miners are doing well, and times brisk. A row occurred on the 26th of February at a fandango house, in which revolvers, bowie knives, and tumblers were freely used—a regular "free-fight" knock down and drag out affair. The inauguration ball of the U. and L. Fire Company No. 4, came off on the evening of the 4th March. Upward of fifty ladies graced the occasion by their presence.

Considerable numbers of miners are leaving the mines at the present time for the new gold fields of Australia.

Thirty thousand dollars in gold dust was taken out by three Mexicans in three days at Curtisville.

On Coral Hill is found indurated lava which is capable of receiving a fine polish. It has been been into blocks, and used for building material.

At Negro Hill, a short distance below Grey Eagle City, $100 to the pan are being taken in the hill are paying from $100 to the pan are being taken in the hill are paying from $100 to the pan are being taken in the hill are paying from

New-Orleans Christian Advocate.

Publishing Committee of Louisiana Conference, { J. C. KEENER, L. PARKER, J. B. WALKER.

H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR

J. HAMILTON, D. D. T. W. DORMAN, W. MURRAH, } *Publishing Committee of Alabama Conference.*

VOLUME III. NUMBER 11. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1853. WHOLE NUMBER, 115.

We think that the subjoined stanzas originally appeared in the London Leader. Is there a reader in the Union, or the world, who will not pronounce them beautiful—as well?

THE HERMITAGE.

Within a wood, one summer's day,
And in a hollow, ancient trunk,
Idled me from the world away,
To live as lives a hermit monk.

My cell—a ghostly sycamore,
The roots and limbs were dead with age;
Some had carved the gothic door
Which looked into my hermitage.

My library was large and full—
Where, ever as a hermit pinds,
I read until my eyes were dull
With tears, for all those tomes were God's.

The vine that at my doorway swung,
Hid verses writ on every leaf,
The very songs the bright bees sung
In honey-seeking visits brief—

Not brief—though each stayed never long—
So rapidly they came and went;
No pause was left in all their song,
For while they borrowed still they lent.

All day the woodland minstrels sang;
Small feet were in the leaves astir;
And often o'er my doorway rang
The tap of a blue-winged visitor.

After the stately river swayed,
And poured itself in giant swells,
While here the brooklet danced and played,
And gayly wrung its liquid bells.

The springs gave me their crystal flood,
And my contentment made it wine.
And oft I found what kingly food
Grew on the world-forgotten vine.

The moss, or weed, or running flower,
Too humble in their hope to climb,
Had in themselves the lovely power
To make me happier for the time.

And when the starry night came by,
And, stooping, looked into my cell,
Then all between the earth and sky
Was circled in a holier spell.

A brighter, and deeper, and breadth sublime,
O'erspread the scene and reached the stars,
Until Eternity and Time
Seemed drowning their dividing bars.

And voices which the day never hears,
And visions which the sun never sees,
From earth and from the distant spheres,
Came on the moonlight and the breeze.

Thus day and night my spirit grew
In love with that which round me shone.
Until my calm heart fully knew
The joy it is to be alone.

The time went by, till one fair dawn
Law against the Eastern fires
A visionary city drawn,
With dusky lines of domes and spires.

The wind, in sad and fitful spells,
Blew o'er it from the gates of morn,
Till I could clearly hear the bells
That rung above a world forlorn.

And well I listened to their voice,
And deeply pondered what they said,
Till I arose—there was no choice—
I went while yet the East was red.

My watered heart for utterance yearned—
The clamorous wind had broke the spell—
I souls must teach what I had learned
Within my simple woodland cell.

THE ELEVENTH COMMANDMENT.

T. S. Arthur tells a good story, we heard an age, about a loving couple in New Jersey, belonged to the Methodist Church. A new ceiling elder, Mr. N., was expected in that ; and as the ministers all stopped with r W. and his wife, every preparation was to give him a cordial reception. The hon- ople thought that religion, in part, con- ls in making some parade, and therefore the se was put in order, and a nice fire was e and the kitchen replenished with cakes, s, and every delicacy, preparatory to

While Mr. W. was out at his wood-pile, a plain ng, coarsely dressed, but quiet-like person came along and inquired the distance to next town. He was told that it was three s. Being very cold, he asked permission to and warm himself. Assent was given very ingly, and both went into the kitchen. wife looked daggers at this untimely intru- , for the stranger had on cow-hide boots, an t, and a thread-bare, but neatly patched t. At length she gave him a chair beside Dutch oven which was baking nice cakes for Presiding Elder, who was momentarily ex- ted, as he was to preach the next day at the a mile or two beyond.

The stranger, after warming himself, prepared ve, but the weather became more inclem- , and as his appetite was roused by the vi- s about the fire, he asked for some little re- shment ere he sat out on a cold walk to the n beyond. Mrs. W. was displeased, but on sultation with her husband, some cold bacon d bread were set on an old table, and he was somewhat gruffly told to eat. It was ing dark, and hints were thrown out that stranger had better depart, as it was three s to town. The wife grew petulent, as new preacher did not arrive, and her hus- and whistling the air of "Auld Lang Syne," le he thought of the words of the hymn— then I can read my title clear," and felt as he could order the stranger off without any ther ado.

The homely meal was at last concluded—the thanked them kindly for the hospitality he received, and opened the door to go. But was quite dark, and clouds denoting a storm ed the heavens.

"You say it is full three miles to D——?"

"Ah," said Mr. W. coldly; "I said so when first stopped, and you ought to have pushed like a prudent man. You would have reached re before it was quite dark."

"But I was cold and hungry, and might have died by the way."

The manner of saying this touched the far- 's feelings a little.

"You have warmed me, and fed me, for which thankful. Will you not bestow another kindness upon one in a strange place, and, s goes out in the darkness, may lose himself perish in the cold?"

The peculiar form in which this request was , and the tone in which it was uttered, put out of the power of the farmer to say no.

"Go in there and sit down," he answered, ning to the kitchen, "and I will see my wife hear what she says."

And Mr. W. went into the parlor where the per table stood, covered with a snow white h, and displaying his wife's set of blue- gged china, that was only brought out on spe- occasions.

The tall mould candles were burning thereon, t on the hearth blazed a cheerful fire.

"Hasn't that old fellow gone yet?" asked r. W. She heard the voice as he returned n the door.

"Yes, and what do you suppose? He wants to let him stay all night?"

"Indeed! we'll do no such thing! We can't ve the likes of him in the house now. Where uld he sleep?"

"Not in the best room, even if Mr. N. should come."

"No, indeed!"

"But really, I don't see, Jane, how we can him out of doors. He doesn't look like a y strong man, and it's dark and cold, and three miles to D——."

"It's too much. He ought to have gone on le he had daylight, and not lingered here, as did, till it got dark."

"We can't turn him out of doors, Juns, and no use to think of it. He'll have to stay, now."

"But what can we do with him?"

"He seems like a decent man, at least; and don't look as if he had anything bad about m. We might make him a bed on the floor somewhere."

"I wish he had been at Guinea before he came here!" said Mrs. W., fretfully. The dis- pointment and conviction that Mr. N. would arrive, occasioned her to feel, and the in- trusion of so unwelcome a visitor as the stranger completely unhinged her mind.

"Oh, well," replied her husband, in a soothing voice; "never mind. We must make the best of it. He came to us tired and hungry, and we warmed and fed him. He now asks shelter for the night, and we must not refuse him, nor grant his request in a complaining or reluctant spirit. You know what the Bible says about entertaining angels unawares."

"Angels! did you ever see an angel look like him?"

"Having never seen an angel," said the farmer, smiling, "I am unable to speak as to their appearance."

This had the effect to call an answering smile to the face of Mrs. W. and a better feeling to her heart. It was finally agreed between them that the man, as he seemed like a decent kind of person, should be permitted to occupy the minister's room, if that individual did not arrive, an event to which they both looked with but small expectancy. If he did come, why the man would have to put up with poorer accommodations.

When Mr. W. returned to the kitchen, where the stranger had seated himself before the fire, he informed him that they had decided to let him stay all night. The man expressed in a few words his grateful sense of their kindness, and then became silent and thoughtful. Soon after, the farmer's wife, giving up all hope of Mr. N.'s arrival, had supper taken up, which consisted of coffee, warm short cake and broiled chickens. After all was on the table, a short conference was held as to whether it would do not to invite the stranger to take supper. It was true they had given him as much bread and bacon as he could eat, but then, as long as he was going to stay all night, it looked too inhospitable to sit down to the table and not to ask him to join them. So, making a virtue of necessity, he was kindly asked to come to supper, an invitation which he did not decline. Grace was said over the meal by Mr. W. and the coffee poured out, the bread helped, and the meat carved.

There was a fine little boy six years old at the table, who had been brightened up and dressed in his best, in order to grace the minister's reception. Charles was full of talk, and the parents felt a mutual pride in showing him off, even before their humble guest, who noticed him particularly, though he had not much to say. "Come, Charley," said Mr. W., after the meal was over, and he sat leaning back in his chair, "can't you repeat the pretty hymn mamma learned you last Sunday?"

Charley started off without further invitation, and repeated very accurately two or three verses of a new camp meeting hymn, that was just then very popular.

"Now let us hear you say the commandments, Charley," spoke up the mother, well pleased at the child's performance.

And Charley repeated them with the aid of a little prompting.

"How many commandments are there?" asked the father.

The child hesitated, and then, looking up at the stranger, near whom he sat, said, innocently:

"How many are there?"

The man thought for some moments, and said, as if in doubt:

"Eleven, are there not?"

"Eleven!" ejaculated Mrs. W., in unfeigned surprise.

"Eleven!" said her husband, with more rebukn than astonishment in his voice. "Is it possible, sir, that you do not know how many commandments there are? How many are there, Charley? Come, tell me—you know, of course."

"Ten," replied the child.

"Right, my son," returned Mr. W., looking with a smile of approval on the child. "Right! There isn't a child of his age in ten miles who can't tell you there are ten commandments. Did you ever read the Bible, sir? addressing the stranger.

"When I was a little boy I used to read it sometimes. But I am sure I thought there were eleven commandments. Are you not mistaken about there being only ten?"

Sister W. lifted up her hands in unfeigned astonishment, and exclaimed:

"Could any one believe it? such ignorance of the Bible!"

Mr. W. did not reply, but rose, and going to one corner of the room where the good book lay upon the small stand, he put it on the table before him, and opened at that portion in which the commandments are recorded.

"There!" he said, placing his finger upon the proof of the stranger's error. "There! look for yourself."

The man came round from his side of the table and looked over his shoulder.

"There! ten, d'ye see?"

"Yes, it does say ten," replied the man; "and yet it seems to me there are eleven. I'm sure I have always thought so."

"Doesn't it say ten," inquired Mr. W. with a marked impatience in his voice.

"It does, certainly."

"Well, what more do you want? Can't you believe the Bible?"

"Oh yes, I believe the Bible; and yet, it strikes me, somehow, that there must be eleven commandments. Hasn't one been added some where else?"

Now this was too much for brother and sister W. to hear. Such ignorance of sacred matters they felt to be unpardonable. A long lecture followed, in which the man was scolded, admonished, and threatened, with divine indignation. At its close he modestly asked if he might not have the Bible to read for an hour or two before retiring for the night. This request was granted with more pleasure than any of the preceding ones.

Shortly after supper the man was conducted to the little square room, accompanied by the Bible. Before leaving him alone, Mr. W. felt it to be his duty to extort him to spiritual things, and he did so most earnestly for ten or fifteen minutes. But he could not see that his words made much impression, and he finally left his guest, lamenting his obduracy and ignorance.

In the morning he came down, and meeting Mr. W. asked him if he would be so kind as to lend him a razor, that he might remove his beard which did not give his face a very attractive aspect. His request was complied with.

"We will have prayers in about ten minutes," said Mr. W. as he handed him the razor and shaving-box.

The man appeared, and behaved with due propriety at family worship. After breakfast he thanked the farmer and his wife for their hospitality, and departing went on his journey.

Ten o'clock came, but Mr. N. had not arrived. So Mr. and Mrs. W. started for the meeting-house, not doubting that they would find him there. But they were disappointed. A goodly number of people were inside the meeting-house and a goodly number outside, but the minister had not arrived.

"Where is Mr. N——?" inquired a dozen voices, as a little crowd gathered around the farmer.

"He hasn't come yet. Something has detained him. But I still look for him—indeed, I fully expected to find him here."

The day was cold, and Mr. W., after becoming thoroughly chilled, concluded to go in, and keep a good lookout for the minister from the window near which he usually sat. Others, from the same cause, followed his example, and the little meeting house was soon filled, and one after another came dropping in. The farmer, who turned towards the door each time it was opened, was a little surprised to see his guest of the previous night enter, and come slowly down the aisle, looking from side to side, as if searching for a vacant seat, very few of which were now left. Still advancing, he finally got within the little enclosed altar, and, ascending to the pulpit, took off his old overcoat and sat down.

By this time Mr. W. was at his side, and had his hand upon his arm.

"You mustn't sit here. Come down, and I will show you to a seat," he said, in an excited tone.

"Thank you," replied the man, in a very composed voice. "It is very comfortable here." And the man remained immovable.

Mr. W. feeling embarrassed, went down, intending to get a brother "official" to assist him in making a forcible ejection of the man from the place he was desecrating. Immediately upon his doing so, however, the man rose, and standing up at the desk, opened the hymn book. His voice thrilled the finger ends of brother W., as in a distinct and impressive manner he gave out the hymn beginning—

"Help us to help each other, Lord,
Each other's cross to bear;
Let each his friendly aid afford,
And feel a brother's care."

The congregation rose after the stranger had read the entire hymn, and had repeated the first two lines for them to sing. Brother W. usually started the tunes. He tried this time but went off on a long metre tune. Discovering his mistake at the second word, he balked and tried it again, but now he stumbled on short metre. A musical brother here came to his aid, and led off with a tune that suited the measure in which the hymn was written.

After singing, the congregation kneeled and the minister—for no one doubted his real character—addressed the Throne of Grace with much fervor and eloquence. The reading of a chapter in the Bible succeeded. Then there was a deep pause throughout the room in anticipation of the text, which the preacher prepared to announce.

Brother W. looked pale, and his hands and knees trembled. Sister W.'s face was like crimson, and her heart was beating so loud that she wondered whether the sound was not heard by the sister who sat beside her. There was a breathless silence. The dropping of a pin might almost have been heard. Then the fine, emphatic tones of the preacher filled the crowded room.

"And a new commandment I give unto you, that you love one another."

Brother W. had bent forward to listen, but now he sank back in his seat. This was the *Eleventh Commandment*.

The sermon was deep, searching, yet affectionate and impressive. The preacher uttered nothing that could in the least wound the brother and sister, of whose hospitality he had partaken, but he said much that smote upon their hearts, and made them painfully conscious that they had not shown as much kindness to the stranger as he had been entitled to receive on the broad principle of humanity. But they suffered from mortification of feeling. To think that they should have treated the Presiding Elder of the district after such a fashion was deeply humiliating; and the idea of the whole affair getting abroad, interfered sadly with their devotional feelings throughout the whole period of service.

At last the sermon was over, the ordinance administered and the benediction pronounced. Brother W. did not know what it was best for him to do. He never was more at a loss in his life. Then Mr. N. descended from his pulpit, but he did not step forward to meet him. How could he do that? Others gathered around and shook hands with him, but he still lingered and held back.

"Where is brother W.?" he at length heard asked. It was the voice of the minister.

"Here he is," said one or two, opening the way to where the farmer stood.

The preacher advanced, and catching his hand, said—

"How do you do, brother W.? I am glad to see you. And where is sister W.?"

Sister W. was brought forward, and the preacher shook hands with them heartily while his face was lit up with smiles.

"I believe I am to find a home with you," he said, as it was settled.

Before the still embarrassed brother and sister could reply, some one asked—

"How came you to be detained so late? you was expected last night. And where is brother R.?"

"Brother R. is sick, replied Mr. N., "and I had to come alone. Five miles from this my horse gave out, and I had to come the rest of the way on foot. But I became so cold and weary that I found it necessary to ask a farmer not far from here to give me a night's lodging, which he was kind enough to do. I thought I was still three miles off, but it happened that I was much nearer my journey's end than I supposed."

This explanation was satisfactory to all parties, and in due time the congregation dispersed, and the Presiding Elder went home with brother and sister W. One thing is certain, however, the story never got out for some years after the worthy brother and sister had passed from their labors, and it was then related by Mr. N. himself, who was rather eccentric in his character, and, like numbers of his ministerial brethren, fond of a joke, and given to relating good stories.

Was Bishop Ives Mad?

Our Episcopal cotemporaries have been discussing this question with a good deal of zeal. High Churchmen and Puseyites account for his late "reconciliation" with Rome, on the ground of alleged insanity. Several of the more evangelical papers deny the allegation, and contend that Rome was but the natural terminus of the road he had long been travelling. The Protestant Churchman says:

"As to insanity there is not a single mark of it in this last step, but the reverse. And why should it require insanity in his case to forsake truth for error any more than in the case of a score of others who commenced Romanizing in the Church about the same time with himself—some of whom preceded him, while others are lagging behind. That these last should now join in the attempt to pass him off as insane, is certainly a now, but not an unaccountable development. We say join in the attempt, for some no doubt by an effort of true, though unintelligent charity, seek to excuse Mr. Ives' career. By this last act he shows himself saner than his late companions; and we trust that those who, during the past ten years, have sympathized with him in doctrine while continuing in our Church, will first vindicate their own sanity, before they undertake to impugn that of Mr. Ives."

Just Conclusion.

Grace Greenwood, in a letter from Italy, after close observation of the state of things in that country, remarks:

"The more I see of the pomps, superstitions, mummeries, frauds, avarice, and arrogant domination of the Roman Church, the more am I convinced that it is the source, strength, and subtle essence of European tyranny—that it narrows, blinds, grinds down, and crushes out the very soul of the age. It is a fungus growth of error and falsehood, mocking the fair and fruitful forms of truth—a dark and gigantic unreality, for the time fearfully real—the nightmare which oppresses the world. As it seems to me so must I speak of it; I cannot do otherwise, and keep my own truth toward God and my fellows."

LETTER FROM ENGLAND.

[Special Correspondence of the Advocate.]

STAFFORDSHIRE, March 10, '53.

In this country we have the most indubitable signs and evidences of social and economical prosperity. Nothing appears to be languishing except it be spiritual religion. The abundance of God's earthly gifts, in too many instances, are allowed to engross that attention and energy that God claims supremely for Himself. Even in political affairs we have progress, and that too in the right direction. D'Israeli, as the last Cabinet was falling to pieces, declared that a coalition Government never had succeeded in this country, and never would: but thus far our new Cabinet, though made up of a combination of different political parties, bids fair for a permanency. Many social, and free-trade, as well as educational questions, they are eminently qualified to grapple with; and already measures are shadowed forth which, if carried, cannot but be of immense advantage to England and her Colonies.

The principle of making over the Canadian Clergy Reserves to the local Legislature, to be either secularized, or re-distributed by that body, was affirmed in the House of Commons, the other night, by a majority of 83. Such a majority, of course, secures the safe passing of the Ministerial measure through the Lower House, and it is not probable that it will be thrown out in the House of Lords. The debate was enlivened with some rather rough blows directed, not against the respective debaters in the Commons, but against the Bishops who had borne a part in a similar debate, a few nights before, in the House of Lords. Sir J. Pukington, who opposed the bill, began this amusing sort of warfare, by an attack on the Bishop of Oxford, who had in his own House defended the Government measure, contending that the Canadians should deal with this matter as they pleased. The example of thus attacking the Bishops was too good a one to be lost, and accordingly the new Cabinet Minister, Sir W. Molesworth, followed it up by an onslaught on the Bishop of Exeter, who had taken the other side of the argument in resisting the radicalism of his Brother of Oxford. Sir W. Molesworth described the Bishop of Exeter as the Right Rev. Prelate, famed for his legal lore, and for a litigious spirit which made him the pest of his diocese. This sally was too much for the House to bear, especially as coming from one who ought to preserve the grave and decorous bearing of a Cabinet Minister. His colleague, Mr. Gladstone, looked, it is said, exceedingly scandalized and amazed; and Sir R. Inglis, the champion of the Church of England, reproved him sharply for his indiscretion. But after all, Sir W. Molesworth, who has devoted much attention to our Colonies, made an excellent speech; and his arguments, together with those of Mr. Gladstone, also a great authority on Colonial questions, may be considered as having settled the whole matter. What we call the Church Establishment principle is doomed; for the arguments employed in reference to Canada, if applied to Ireland and Scotland, would have equal force—the Establishment adherents, in both Ireland and Scotland, being in the minority. There are good men undeniably in the Irish and Scotch State Churches; but for their sake, as well as on other grounds, I would demolish their house of bondage, and set them free. Let the Gospel have an open field—let it be upheld and propagated by those who love it, and know its transforming power, and it must advance to the conquest of the World!

A very important decision has been come to by the Government respecting Colonial Postage. If the consent of those Colonies who have independent Legislatures can be obtained, of which there is no doubt, it is the intention of the Postmaster General, Lord Canning, to institute a uniform rate of postage to and from all our Colonies, near and distant, at the rate of six pence for every letter under half an ounce. At present the average is fourteen pence. The notion of a penny rate has been pressed by an influential deputation upon the notice of the Government; but Elihu Burrett has not yet succeeded in bringing over the Postoffice authorities to his views: the conclusion come to however is a considerable step in advance. The Book-Post is also to be extended, commencing May 1. The total charge from any part of Great Britain, to any part of our vast Indian Empire, for a book not exceeding a half a pound in weight, will be six pence; not exceeding one pound, one shilling. Three pounds is the maximum. I hope these reductions will be extended to the United States. At present an American Magazine—say Putnam's Monthly—if posted for England, would be charged postage on delivery in this country at the rate of two pence an ounce; and weighing over eight ounces, it would be charged as nine, making eighteen pence to be paid this side, besides what has to be paid your side. Now that there is to be an International Copyright, between England and America, is not this the fitting time for demanding an immense reduction in these postage charges on the literature of the two countries? And let every American and British editor gird on his armor—ply his pen—indoctrinate the public mind on this subject; and the result will be that the issues of the press will be free, indeed; and, instead of being hindered, will be helped in their wanderings through the world.

The struggle with Rome with us still continues. The Scottish Reformation Society is doing good service in this war; it is a most vigorous organization, and is rousing itself up to a new campaign, with a new plan of operations. The Society has engaged, in the capacity of its Acting Secretary, a gentleman highly qualified for the fore-front of the battle—the Rev. Doctor Dill. He has lived in Ireland, and knows the denationalizing effects of the Popish system, as exemplified in the unhappy condition of his native land; and he is more widely known as the author of a book for which there has been a great demand, entitled "Ireland's Miseries, their Cause and Cure." Doctor Dill has practical wisdom, a capacity for continuous labor, and an aptitude for public addresses, as shown in an analagous sphere in Ireland, all of which encourage the friends of Protestantism to expect incalculable good from his labors. The Doctor's first work will be to rouse, concentrate, and direct the energies of Scotland against the common enemy; and in order to this Protestant defence, Associations are to be formed all over the country.

Popery, viewed politically or religiously, is the deadly foe of every man in the land; and the heart of every man, therefore, should be enlisted in this quarrel. The good soldier has but one duty on the day of battle, and that is to repair to his place in the ranks, and to fight side by side with his companions; but to secure this, light must be shed upon the Papacy, so as to convince every man that, as a *religion*, it is a system of gross and foul idolatry, and as a *scheme of government*, a system of most intolerable serfdom and vassalage. This Society will ceaselessly agitate for the speedy and total withdrawal of the grant to the Popish College of Maynooth. I regard the recent vote on that question, in our Parliament, as being on the whole a hopeful one. It shows us that Maynooth begins to be seen as it really is—a nest of treason and of abominations so foul and shocking, that they cannot even be unveiled; and the folly, if not crime, of subsidizing such a scandal begins to be felt. These British subjects are taught immorality and treason. Open its text-books—they smell rankly of the worst impurities. Enter its class-rooms—you hear the highest ultramontane notions—notions which no man can receive and be a true subject of Queen Victoria; and shall we continue to give £30,000 annually to support a morality which ignores the decalogue, and a spiritual supremacy which lays prostrate the Queen's authority! Surely, this enormous legislative folly is tolerated only because the country does not know what it is doing! On Thursday last an enthusiastic public meeting was held in Edinburgh for the purpose of repelling Popish aggression, and promoting the Protestant cause—when Doctor Dill was welcomed to Scotland, and when he, by his powerful speech, fairly broke ground in this momentous enterprise. The leading Ministers of the Scottish Churches were present, and among the speakers were Doctor Stevenson, (Established,) Dr. Begg, (Free Church,) Dr. Aiton, author of a recent work on Palestine, Rev. R. M. M'Bruir, (Wesleyan,) with Dr. Dill, and Dr. W. Anderson, who has been lecturing to thousands in Glasgow, Edinburgh and London, on the Mass, Penance, etc. Dr. Anderson denounces with the most powerful sarcasm the mummeries and abominations of Popery. At this meeting he said:

"That Popery was a compound of mechanics, pharmacy, hydrodynamics, mesmerism, wisardism, etc. What was baptismal regeneration, but salvation by hydrodynamics? What was confirmation, but a balsam of oil, and the imposition of the Bishop hands—the latter being mesmerism? When the priest at Mass prayed that that body of Christ which he had received should cleave to his bowels, and that there should be no remains of sin left within him, what was that but salvation by pills?" He went on to illustrate salvation by rags, by a humorous reference to the pretended efficacy of the Romish Scapulars. Dr. Begg's speech was a deadly thrust at Popery, and did tremendous execution. He formally introduced Dr. Dill, declaring he had no doubt that Dr. Dill would meet such a welcome in Scotland as no man coming into it had met with.

A Romish priest, James Forbes, has recently made a precious fool of himself in announcing publicly, last September, his conversion to Protestantism; and last month he publishes a letter announcing his re-conversion to Popery. Some will have it to be a Jesuit dodge, but we shall probably hear more hereafter. Meantime it may not be amiss to compare in parallel columns a brief extract from the respective documents:

FORBES, THE PROTESTANT.	FORBES, THE PAPIST.
"For a considerable time I have had doubts of the correctness of the system of Popery. I discovered the Church of Rome not to be the Church of Christ, and that in her bosom no ordinary possibility of salvation existed. The true doctrine clearly laid down in Scripture, I find professed by Protestants. FORBES." September, 1852.	"It is with the deepest sorrow that I look back on the grievous scandal I have given to the Church of God by the sad event of my unfortunate apostacy. But glory be to God. I am no longer a Protestant. I am sick of Protestantism. My soul loathes heresy. FORBES." February, 1853.

I saw in a friend's house last week the Wesleyan Times, of March 4, and glancing over the vile print, I perceived an editorial article directed against the New Orleans Christian Advocate, which I was curious enough to read. The editor bitterly complains of statements made by some English writer in your paper, derogatory to himself and his predecessor; but he takes care not to inform his readers wherein the slander consists. After reading the article my conviction was that you had pierced his thick skin, troubled his seared conscience, and filled his bad heart with some relentings. Your correspondent has truth on his side; for it cannot be questioned by any unbiased mind that under the garb of religion the Wesleyan Times has done more to injure, and retard Christianity among us, than the whole tribe of infidel prints combined. Y. Z.

MAZZINI.—Mazzini, according to the late advices from Europe, was not to be found. It was denied that he had escaped in an English frigate. The London correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, in a letter of the 15th instant, says:

"The most extraordinary efforts are being made to discover the retreat of Mazzini. Since the insurrection at Milan, nothing has been known of his movements. He is believed to have boldly ventured on the Austrian frontier, if not actually into Austria or Lombardy, and the greatest anxiety is felt by his friends for his escape. It was reported that he had taken refuge on board an English ship of war at Genoa, but this seems to have been a mistake. A few days ago, the Austrians believed they had tracked him to Nuremburg, in Bavaria, but although every engine was set to work to accomplish his seizure, they appear thus far to have been foiled.

POSITION OF NEW GRANADA.

Much ado is made by Archbishop Hughes and his party, in New York, and by the Romanists in the United States, about one Archbishop Masquera, of Santa Fe de Bogota, in the Republic of New Granada. He having brought himself into collission with the "powers that be," has been obliged to quit, and is sympathised with as a persecuted saint. The following, from a correspondent of the Independent, gives a pretty fair and condensed view of the history of the matter:

I doubt if ever in the history of the Papal Church, it has found itself in the same position in relation to any other country, which it now sustains in this republic.

It is the State religion, and yet has little influence with the government of the State—its authority acknowledged, and yet not submitted to—the form of its power unimpaired, but its substance not felt. It is like one of the ant-eaten houses of this country—a mere shell; it waits only for a little stronger wind than usual, to ornish it down like a pasteboard house. And even that wind is not wanting; for the Pope's late allocution respecting his affairs in this country will probably prove a breeze of a different kind from what he intended when he emitted it. On his part it was a kind of last effort of hope; and probably he will not be very much surprised, however grieved he may be, to learn that here its effect is only to weaken his before almost nominal power. Did the people here care sufficiently about him, it would exasperate them against him, but as it is they pay very little attention to it. Said one of the principal men in this city, when asked his opinion respecting the allocution, "What do we care for the Pope! He is an old fool, any how," and probably he expressed the sentiment of the great number of influential men in the country.

The Pope speaks as if there were a conspiracy of long standing among the rulers of this State to thwart his plans, and break down his authority, but I am sure this charge is not true. There does not seem to have been any hostility to him in the Government; but they have rather been driven into the measures they have adopted by the instinct or necessity of self-preservation. The people were resolved to have a republican constitution, and in framing it they very wisely adopted as a model that of the best constructed Republic the world has ever known, the United States of America. And when they did this they probably thought very little about any probability of bringing themselves into collision with Rome; they had merely fixed their hearts on having such a Government as they now have. But when their experiment was once started, they very soon found the principles they had adopted were irreconcilable with obedience to the Pope; they found that Popery and freedom could not live harmoniously together. First, in order to be free the people must be instructed, and in the way of this were two prominent obstacles. The Jesuits, in whose hands the education of the people was placed, did not wish the masses to be instructed; and then, by reason of the horse-leech disposition of the Church, exercised for many years, the Government were pecuniarily unable to provide the means of education for the people. But they were resolved to succeed, and soon found ways and means. They first provided the means of education for all males, and then decreed that after a certain date no man should be allowed to vote who could not read and write, and here they made a decided improvement on our own laws.

But how did they provide the means? In a way that all the States of South America and Mexico would do wisely to imitate. The country abounded with those rotten sores upon the body politic—monastic institutions, most of which by the usual process had become very wealthy, at the same time that the numbers of their occupants had become very much reduced. It was a general question, "Why should vast revenues be absorbed by this handful of vicious idlers?" So the law was passed that when the number of monks in any one establishment should not exceed a certain number, they should be transferred to another, and their property pass into the educational fund. By this means a fund was provided amply sufficient for educating all the children of the State. But of course the Jesuits were opposed to all this; in other ways also they showed themselves opposed to the plans of the Government. Their expulsion from the State became necessary, and they were expelled. They then instigated a rebellion against the Government, and were finally defeated. Again, the religious establishment was so constituted, or rather unconstituted, as to be a ruinous burden to the people; and as the Republic must succeed, this obstacle must be removed. So the number of priests, i. e. curates, was very much reduced, and then all were provided with fixed salaries from the public treasury. The object of this movement was to rid the people of the burden of the priesthood; but it went further than this; it relieved them in a great degree from their influence also. Again, so long as the bishops and priests were completely subject to the Pope, they were a body capable of making a great deal of trouble. So measures, of which the last named was an important one, were taken to subject them completely to the home power; and in carrying these out the Government has come into collision with the Pope more than in any other way. Marriage was made a civil contract; and thus the priesthood, and through them the Pope, were deprived of one of their strongest engines of tyranny over the people; one of the strongest points in the Pope's protest is respecting this law. The Government also fastened its strongest grip on a privilege granted by an ungrateful hour to the old Spanish kings of this country, the right of appointing bishops and priests. This they have retained, persisted in exer-

cising; and in consequence every bishop, but one I think, has been expelled the country, and that one is in a critical position. Of course the Pope sustains them in their opposition to the Government, but in so doing he is destroying himself.

Again, the Government very wisely thought it would be a blessed thing for the people, if intelligent men from other lands, and especially from the United States, could be induced to settle here, and introduce the arts of living. So they passed very liberal acts respecting grants of land, etc. They did what was a much greater thing—what I think no other Papal State has ever done; they removed every religious disability, and guaranteed to all the unmolested enjoyment of their own modes of worship.

These are the principal offences committed by this Government against the Pope, and they prove conclusively two things—one, that this people is determined to be free, and the other, that the Pope cannot prevent it. The case is past recovery. He cannot recover this lost power by force; he holds not the sword as he once held it; and as to his frightening the nation into submission, the idea is absurd. Shocked ghosts cannot frighten those who are awake and sober.

Panama, February 14, 1853. J. R.

FATHER GAVAZZI.

The Italian monk Gavazzi, who was so conspicuous as a friend of liberty in the late revolutions in Italy, has arrived in New York, and was publicly received at a large meeting held in the Broadway Tabernacle, on the 23d ult. He is descended from an old and honored family; and is a man of genius, and an orator. His liberal principles brought upon him displeasure and imprisonment from Pope Gregory XVI. He was again received into favor by Pope Pius IX. When the epoch of the late revolutions dawned, he was the first man to parade the streets of Rome with the emblematic colors pinned to his breast, and he struggled afterwards nobly for the principles of freedom. When the French entered Rome he was a proscribed man, and escaped through the good offices of the American Consul. The Commercial Advertiser, speaking of his personal appearance, says he is tall, with strongly marked Italian features, and wears the habit of a monk. In his address, which is fully reported in the Commercial, we find a decided renunciation of Popery, but no distinct avowal of the principles of evangelical religion. As to his religious notions we will let him speak for himself:

"To correct a mistake into which some have fallen, I beg to be called, not a converted priest, but a seceder priest, because I am no Protestant. Now, in England, I did not lose the sympathy of the public because I did not call myself a Protestant; but in America, perhaps, some severe Protestants may say, 'We have no confidence in a man who will not avow himself as a Protestant.' I am no 'Protestant,' because I respect all Christian evangelical churches. If I say I am a Presbyterian, an Episcopalian may say, Why are you not an Episcopalian? If I be an Episcopalian the Methodist may inquire why I do not belong to his persuasion; and so with other denominations. Therefore, I say I am no Protestant; I am a Christian. But it will be immediately said that all infidels call themselves 'Christians.' Very well, but I am not only a Christian, but I am a Romish Catholic. Then, it is said, 'all Papists call themselves that.' Yes, rightly or wrongly?

"In the Scriptures the devil calls himself the angel of light, though in truth what is he but the angel of darkness? We declare that the Romish is the Popish Catholicism; that Romish is the Catholic Church established by the Apostle Paul. The Romish Church is the most ancient Church in Europe. When Rome had no Pope or Popery, it had that Church, and to that Church I belong. I am proud to be an Italian, and as an Italian I disclaim all Protestant denominational appellations. I, as an Italian crusader, shall preach, and have preached, civil liberty in Italy; but as a preacher of civil liberty, I also shall preach religious liberty in my native land. In Germany they are Lutherans, because they are Germans; in France the Frenchmen are Huguenots, because they are Frenchmen; in America and England the people are Protestants, because England and America is Protestant; and in Italy we are Roman Catholics because we are Italians.

"The Germans call themselves Lutherans by Luther; in France they are Calvinists by Calvin; you call yourselves Protestants by Cromwell and Knox, and we call ourselves Romish Catholics by Rome. But the time will come, when all peculiar denominational distinctions will disappear; believe me, the time will come when all mankind [illegible] itself no more Lutheran or Calvinistic or Protestant, but all Christian, and [illegible]. The time will come when Christianity [illegible] on earth once more, to establish [illegible] kingdom of universal justice [illegible]. In the meantime, I cannot accept [illegible] any Protestant denomination. I cannot [illegible] for my native country a copy of [illegible] which it possesses.

"But recollect, I am no Popish [illegible] of Gregory VIIth, or Alexander VIth, or Gregory XVIth, or the Pio Nono school. I am a Romish Catholic. I have no doubt I will respect my brethren, and love of my poor native land, it [illegible]

"And again—

"I am no Protestant, because my mission requires me to be independent. My mission is to destroy Popery—to annihilate the Pope."

"No man who professes his [illegible] conscientiously can be unhappy. He may be in distress of mind, as well as [illegible] under [illegible] inevitable sufferings on [illegible]

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $1 50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, April 16.

"MONEY IN HAND."—Our cotemporary of the Texas Banner says it very well. It just suits our case. Our cash-receipts are not covering our expenses! What more need be said to our FRIENDS? Are they prepared to let the New Orleans Christian Advocate go down? "Several of our brethren write us sometimes they have money in *hand*; we are very glad of it, but it would be better if we had it here to pay our 'haade.' Please, brethren, send it by mail; and don't forget that we are always willing to accept money and new subscribers."

THE MAILS.—The complaints of irregularity in the transmission of papers by the mails, are more frequent than probably at any previous time. Subscribers and editors, with whom we exchange, must bear this in mind when our paper fails to reach them. Our issue is punctually and carefully put up for the mails every week, and the cause of irregularity or failure in its receipt must be attributed to the inefficiency of Postoffice arrangements.

We cut the above remarks from the Southern Churchman, and reprint them, because they exactly express our own defeace when we are complained of for non-reception of papers. [ED.

REV. JOHN BOSWELL.—This aged and faithful minister died in Christian triumph on 27th February last, in Pike county, Ala. He died of a cancer, in his sixty-fifth year.

PROFESSOR AGASSIS.

A very large, intelligent and most attentive audience was assembled, last evening, at the Lyceum Hall, to hear the interesting lecture of Professor Agassis. His illustration of the structure of certain portions of the animated creation, was so simple, clear and beautiful, that the plainest understanding could fully comprehend it. The internal structure of the finny tribe was laid to view with the master-hand of a skillful anatomist; and the lecturer, in conveying his ideas, used only those technical terms which were familiar to every ear.

His next lectnre will be given on Tuesday, the 19th instant, upon that very interesting subject, the Coral Reefs of Florida.

QUARTERLY.—The Methodist Quarterly, (Dr. M'Lintock) for April, is an excellent number. Whatever his contributors do, or fail to do, the editor is always excellent.

MONTHLIES.—We omitted at the time, but it is not now too late to acknowledge the receipt of those capital Monthlies, Harper and Putnam, for April, from McGinnis, 56 Gravier street. He supplies them promptly, always.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.—We should be very loath to do without these re-publications by L. Scott & Co., 79 Fulton street, New York; almost do without the new hat first, when the old falls in at the sides, and on the top. The London Quarterly, and Westminster, of January; the North British, of February; and Blackwood, of March; have reached our table—thanks to the delinquent mails. Here we have all political shades set forth—the Whig, the Conservative, the Free Church, the Liberal, (!) and not omitting the Tory. But, though politics distinguish, they occupy but a small portion of them. It is their *literary* character which gives them their chief interest, and in this they stand at the head of all their class. The postage under the new law is trifling, and the rates are uniform to all parts of the Union. See advertisement.

PERVERTS.—A Baltimore letter writer, of April 8, says:

Religious circles here are agitated by another convert from the Episcopal clergy to the Roman Catholic church. The Rev. Mr. Baker, rector of St. Luke's church, in this city, yesterday, without previous notice, suddenly resigned his charge, and announced his intention of joining the Catholic communion. His friends pronounce him insane. He was an ultra High-Churchman. Many Episcopalians here confidently believe that Bishop Whittingham, now in Europe, will, before his return, follow in the footsteps of Dr. Ives, and surrender the "signs of his rebellion to the Pope."

A PULPIT DILEMMA.—It was the remark of Rector Jenkyn, "That in the pulpit splendid sermons are splendid sins. They dazzle, amuse, and astonish, like brilliant fireworks, but throw daylight on no subject. They draw attention to the speaker, instead of the theme. The splendid preacher, like the pyrotechnist, calculates on a dark night among his attendants, and amid the corruscations of the pulpit his skill and his art are admired, but Christ is not glorified, nor souls saved."

What could any sensible man mean by such a remark? What kind of preaching could he refer to? Whom does he mean? "Splendid!" Why, is not that the very kind of preaching the world is calling for, and we are trying to give them? A sin! Well, what will be said next about popular preaching and the world's taste? It is really difficult to please every body. If a man aims to meet the popular demand, then the Bible and the *old-fashioned* are down upon him; and if he adheres to Scripture precedents, the fashionable and rich will leave him, and go to Mr. Smooth-way's Church, and his will be considered unfashionable. What is a man to do?

THE GODLESS COMMON SCHOOLS.

Such is the designation of our excellent Free School System among rabid Romanists and their organs. They do not pretend to find fault with the thoroughness of their instruction. This would lead to a conclusive appeal to facts. A visit to those Schools which are the just pride of the city, on any day, or an attendance upon an examination occasion, would show them superior in their scholarship to the "School of the Christian Brothers of St. Patrick's Congregation," and kindred Schools. But the Common Schools have this insuperable objection lying against them—they are godless. No complaint is made of their mental culture, but their moral is neglected;—there is no recognition of the religious principle, and therefore conscientious Catholics cannot send their children to them!

There is not as much moral culture in our Public Schools as Protestants could wish, or have endeavored to secure. Once the Bible was read every day at their opening, and an appropriate prayer offered up. The duties of the day began by a solemn and simple recogaition of God, our Heavenly Father. By the influence, the clamor, the agitation of the Romanists, led on by their priests, the Bible and the prayer were thrown out of the Schools. This stumbling block of Papists was removed in tenderness to their consciences. They said peace, harmony and union, would be established if that were done. Are they satisfied? Not at all. Now, the hue and cry is raised at the godlessness of the Schools. The important concession has not brought peace and harmony. Their exactions are increased.

We thought, and wrote it at the time, that concession would avail nothing; that the friends of general education, of religious and civil liberty, would have to make a stand somewhere, and they might as well make it on the Bible as later. But much was at stake, and a spirit of large compromise yielded the point. Two years hardly have passed away, and now the dilemma is offered us either of Catholic Endowment, or annihilation of the Public Schools.

If the Public Schools are godless, who is to blame for it? Those who tried hard to hold the Bible in its place, on the School-desk, did at last let it go with pain. But they thought it better for the State and society to concede much, rather than the rising generations should grow up to the responsibilities of citizenship in ignorance. They reasoned, and rightly in this case, that the great instruments of religious instruction were the parent and pastor; and that while the children were learning to read and write, and the various branches of useful knowledge in the school-room, the home circle, and the Church, were left to them for doctrinal teachings. This was *all* that was asked by the Romanists, two years ago, when the Public Schools were adjusted to their demands and their scruples. Let the reader turn to the daily papers of that time, and refresh his mind, and see how promises have been kept, and what is to be made by giving way to their encroachments. In the True Delta, of 3d November, 1850, "Father Mullon, of St. Patrick's," laid the whole Catholic grievance before the public, and the remedy sought for. Hear him:

"Frequent interrogatories have recently been put to us in relation to the reading of the Bible, and the practice of opening the exercises by prayer in our Public Schools. For the information of all Catholics, as well as our dissenting brethren, we answer that our faith teaches us to reject the practice *in toto*. We have frequently admonished our parishioners, in the discharge of our pastoral duties, of this anti-Catholic system, deferring the public expression of our disapprobation, under the hope that a spirit of liberality, commensurate with the inviolability of conscience guarantied by the Federal Constitution, would ere long remove all cause of complaint. So long as the practice is continued it must be a prolific source of dissention, and the evidence of a spirit of intoleranes on the part of the School Directors. *Peace, harmony* and *union*, would at once be established by the exclusion of these *quasi* religious exercises, and our Public Schools would become the seminaries to science and learning to the rising generation, *and a source of blessings to the community.*"

We underscore the last sentence. Will it not bear this emphasis in view of the present agitation? In a subsequent paragraph he says:—

"What we ask for ourselves, the rights of conscisnce, we cheerfully concede to the entire human family. We contribute to the the maintenance and support of our Public Schools by a proportionate quota of the taxes for that purpose; let our children, then, go into the Schools unrebuked by a show of religion, antagonistic to their faith, and let the pastors of religion, according to the choice or wish of the parents and guardians of the children, impart such instruction as will meet their approbation."

It was all granted. Protestant votes were given in favor of removing what seemed to be the only and lamented difficulty in the way of a large portion of the population partaking of the instruction provided at the public cost for the public good. Now, on the 24th March, 1853, a memorial is presented, signed by 2500 Romanists of New Orleans, and their priests, representing:

"That although the Catholics of Louisiana are very large contributers to the Public School Fund, yet under the system which has been adopted for its dispensation, they have not been, nor can they ever be, conscientiously participants therein."

What is the difficulty? It is useless to ask. For if one were presented and met by the most ample accommodation, others would be presented. The history of this system of opposition and agitation is the same North and South, East and West. The same spirit actuates, and the same hand directs. The New York Journal of Commerce, in an article headed POPERY VS. COMMON SCHOOLS, makes the following well-timed and vigorous remarks:

"Twenty years ago the Common Schools of this city were under the charge of an association of benevolent men denominated, 'The Public School Society.' The Bible was read in all the Schools, and in other respects a moral and religious influence was exerted upon the pupils. Care, however, was taken that no sectarian influence should be exerted, and the vigilance of different denominations of Christians insured the faithful observance of this rule. In process of time immigration increased, more especially from Ireland, and the Catholic (viz: Romish) population became numerous. Then the cry was raised by the priests that the Schools were *sectarian*,—not because any sectarian doctrine was taught in them, but because the Bible was read to or by the pupils. As it would not sound well to say that the Bible is inconsistent with the Catholic (viz: Romish) religion, the plea was that a Protestant version of it was used. Well, to remove this objection the Protestants consented, though with great reluctance, that the Bible, and all direct religious teaching, should be withdrawn from the Schools. They further consented that the text-books used in the Schools should be submitted to the inspection of leading Catholics, (viz: Romanists,) and that any offensive phrases which might be discovered, should be thrown out. And as if all this were not enough, a system of Ward Schools was established entirely exempt from the control of the Public School Society, and placed under the direction of persons chosen by the people of the Ward, subject to such general regulations adopted by the Board of Education, as might be necessary to exclude sectarianism. Within the last year or two *all* the Common Schools in the city have become Ward Schools, and the Public School Society has been disbanded. These successive modifications of one of the best systems of Common School Education that ever existed were deemed a less evil, on the whole, than the growing up of a large body of children in ignorance and degradation.

"Did it have the desired effect? Did it bring in the Catholic (viz: Romish) children? To some extent it did. But now a new cry is raised, by the same parties who raised the first, viz: that the Schools are 'Atheistical.' The meaning is, we suppose, that religion is not taught there; the Bible is not read there; prayer is not offered there. And why not? Because the Catholics (viz: Romanists) demanded these things should be excluded. The very changes made in compliance with their demands, form the subject of a new complaint more grievous than the first."

Now, the question is: Are our Public Schools still to be tampered with at the instigation of Romish Priests? And how far is this pusillanimous compliance with their demands to be carried? Either of two things would do them: Setting off to them the portion of the School Fund they claim for maintaining their Free Schools—this is equivalent to an Endowment: *or destroying* the Public Schools. They would prefer the former. But a Legislature of Louisiana can hardly ever be so packed that a Catholic Endowment Bill will pass. War to the death will be waged against the Public Schools. That will be the policy. Let the friends of Public Education, the party of order, of freedom, look to it. This is to be the watchword: Down with the Public Schools. Our enemies will not weary. They can wait long. Firmness, and endurance, and vigilance, which is the price of liberty, will be requisite. Already opposition to Public Schools has been inaugurated formally. The Roman Catholic Council that met in Baltimore, about a year ago, was an important affair to this country. Its results will be felt and seen in many ways. It was "determined by that Council," says the Cincinnati Atlas, "to break up the Common Schools and arranged to bring the matter before the Catholic people." The doings of that Council were carried to Rome by a special messenger, and laid at the feet of the Pope for approbation. We judge he approved of none of them more heartily than this about the Public Schools. And so the matter is accordingly before the public, and with a simultaneousness and skill that argues pre-concert and deep design. The press, not only the religious but secular, with a quick American instinct, has taken ground and spoken out becomingly on this subject. There is need for it. And it is to be exceedingly regretted, a topic of much remark, that the press of Louisiana has not been equally prompt. That it is equally American we cannot doubt; or that when it does speak out it will hold no uncertain language.

With deference we suggest that it is high time to awake from this indifference and take position. Affairs may not be as secure as they are supposed to be. The intelligence of the people—their ready perception, and vigorous resistance to any imposition, may be calculated on for much. But sleepless Jesuitical intrigue may be counted on for more.

A favorite way of breaking down Public Schools will be to bring them into contempt and odium. The Catholic organs rake up and publish, with marked relish, every instance of disorder that occurs. Steadily pursuing this policy of detraction they will, by and by, get unguarded Protestants to join in with them. A fight between two boys, belonging to the Public Schools, or any juvenile delinquency, is a rich item for them. It is all due to the "godless Common Schools," and goes to prove them, in their favorite phrase, "nurseries of vice." Whatever of this sort takes place there is known. But we have no reliable means of getting at similar occurrences behind their *high-fenced enclosures*—therefore they never occur!

But the friends of the Free Schools may not only prepare themselves for agitation, for misrepresentation, and exaggerated abuse—they may prepare to be worked against. Every effort will be made to cripple their operation. Incompetent officers, insufficient appropriations, official neglect, misrule and extravagance—these will be attempted as the means of destruction. An unscrupulous opposition is not shut up to any forms. Let those who prefer light to darkness, public intelligence to that ignorance which is the mother of devotion, the people's rule to the Pope's rule, do their duty and it shall be well with us. Pray to God, and keep a strict watch on false friends, double-faced men, and truckling politicians.

THE BATTLE GROUND.

In company with a few friends we enjoyed a trip to the plains of Chalmette, one pleasant day last week. The Battle Ground lies about six miles below the city. It was difficult to realize that the sanguined field of the 8th January, 1815, was the field before us, covered with a rich carpet of white clover, and reposing in the balmy quiet of a Spring day. The busy actors have passed away. The horse and his rider have fallen into a deep sleep. On the spot where one of the severest shocks of the battle took place a flock of sheep were sunning themselves, and the lambs gamboling about!

Ourself excepted, the company were all Tennesseans, either by birth or adoption, and like Tennesseans, were half-way of opinion that had Packenham only known Jackson was from Tennessee, he would have given it up before he did! Each was musing on the scene, and searching for relics. We overheard one, in a soliloquising way, humming:

"Next they came to New Orleans,
They thought our folks would vanish;
But Jackson kil-led half their men,
And made the rest walk Spanish."

But this ditty of boyhood memory was interrupted by "Eureka," and a bullet was picked up looking as though the neck of it might have been trimmed off with the jack-knife of a "hunter of Kentucky."

No mound, nor monument, marks the notable points of Chalmette. They are only designated by the veterans, now alive, who will soon be gone.

The ditches of the main lines of defence are not yet filled up. Waterloo has its hills and vallies, but Chalmette is a level plain, with no geographical features; and unless artificially designated, will soon be a dead blank.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

REV. BENJAMIN JENKINS.

CHARLESTON, April, 1853.

Our excellent brother, the Rev. Benjamin Jenkins, is now with us in Charleston. He returned to the United States for the restoration of his wife's health; but it pleased an inscrutable Providence to take her to himself during the voyage. Brother Jenkins and his six children, with a Chinese woman for a nurse, and also a Chinese man, arrived safe in the United States, where they will remain during the remainder of the present year.

Accompanied by Nee-kway, his Chinese-man, Brother Jenkins proposes to travel as extensively as possible, visiting the Churches, exhibiting his *goddery*, as we are tempted to call his extensive collection of *poosah*, or idol-gods, and other curiosities, of which he has perhaps a larger variety than was ever before seen in this country.

His accounts of China are exceedingly interesting; and we doubt not his lectures will very materially promote the interests of his mission. We commend him to the kind regards of all our brethren whose fields of labor he may enter. Having consulted with Bishop Andrew, he has concluded to occupy the first month as follows:

Greensboro, Georgia	Tuesday,	April 19.
Marion, do	Thursday,	April 21.
Oxford, do	Sunday,	April 24.
Auburn, Alabama	Wednesday,	April 27.
Tuskegee, do	Friday,	April 29.
Montgomery, do	Sunday,	May 1.
Oak Bowery, do	Wednesday,	May 4.
LaGrange, Georgia	Sundny,	May 8.
Hamilton, do	Wednesday,	May 11.
Columbus, do	Sunday,	May 15.
Macon, do	Wednesday,	May 18.
Savannah, do	Sunday,	May 22.

THOMAS O. SUMMERS.

Antiquarian Researches and the Bible.

The New York Commercial Advertiser, speaking of Layard's new work, entitled "Discoveries among the Ruins of Nineveh and Babylon," just re-published by Putnam, says:

"Mr. Layard's volume abounds with corroborations of the historical portions of the Old Testament. Mound after mound, palace after palace, and even tombs and hidden vaults testify to the minute truthfulness of that inspired volume. Hosts of witnesses are disentombed from the hoary and almost forgotten past, and by the grandeur and majesty of their testimony, expose the shallowness and ignorance of scoffers of the present. It would be an interesting task to gather into one volume all these corroborations."

Famous John Seldon.

Famous John Selden, the great lay Theologian, had a rare collection of good books which he intended to bequeath to Oxford; but having been denied the use of certain manuscripts in the Bodleain, he left his library to one of the London Inns of Court, or Law Schools, on condition they would furnish a convenient place to hold it, in default of which his executors (among whom was Sir Matthew Hale) had power to dispose of it. The failure of the lawyers to comply with the condition, gave the library to Oxford after all, and it may still be seen, or might be forty years ago, in a wing or recess of the Bodleian, called "Selden's End." It is a curious fact, related by a well-known writer, who assisted in arranging these books on their new shelves, that in several of the volumes, pairs of spectacles were found, left there from time to time, to keep the place, by Selden, who in each case, no doubt, gave them up for lost, and bought himself a new pair.

PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondence of the Advocate.]

PARIS, March 17, 1853.

The following account of the troubles of a Paris editor will probably be found very amusing to American readers. I can, however, assure them that here we are not at all disposed to laugh with them:

On the morrow of the day on which was posted the first number of the *Archives du Methodisme*, the editor was sent for in great haste by the publisher, and informed that there was something wrong about the paper, for it had been seized at the Postoffice. He hastened at once to the Postmaster, and was there told that the paper could not be posted, because it was not *stamped*. "Not stamped? It is not a political paper, but a scientific and religious one, and the law does not require such papers to be stamped!" "True, Sir, but you have mentioned politics in your periodical!" "I was not aware of having done so; could you show me where?" "The Postmaster then took up the *Archives* that lay on the table before him, and after a little search, he showed to the astonished editor the following expressions (for they were not even whole sentences,) which did not contain, he said, any scientific or religous statement, but were an opinion passed upon Government agents: "The threatening supervision of the police." "The poor man was condemned by the tribunal of police. *Of course*, he appealed against this decision." "The intolerant spirit of Popery has persecuted the various Evangelical Churches." "But," exclaimed the editor, "there is surely nothing about the Government in the last sentence." "Yes, there is, indirectly at least, for you well know that if Popery persecutes, it is by means of the Government agents; it is not the Priests who shut up the Protestant Churches, but the gendarmes, whether the Priests are the cause of it or not." For not stamping a periodical having so much of a political tendency as to contain the three preceding sentences, the editor was at last informed that he was liable to a fine of $12 for every copy sent to post, which in this case amounted to $2000. "However," said the Postmaster, "as we see evidently that you did it through ignorance, and without any intention of defrauding the revenue, if you will petition the Minister of Finance about it, he will certainly let you off this time." Henceforth, of course, the *Archives* will be stamped, and the editor means to make good use of the privilege he thus pays for, of speaking out his mind about the Papists and the authorities.

Whilst Popery is certainly gaining in outward power and show, it is evidently losing its moral influence and all self-respect. The newspaper writers do not agree; the Bishops and Archbishops anathematize each other with such a volubility of language that one would almost think they had spent a considerable time in learning the choicest epithets made use of in the market of the *Halles*. One of the apples of discord has been the Madiai affair, about which the Romish organs cannot agree. First, the *Universe* declared, according to the judgment itself, that the Madiai had been condemned simply for reading the Bible and endeavoring to convert Roman Catholics to their faith, and this condemnation was of course highly approved of by the ultramontane paper, as being the surest and quickest way of putting down heresy. Then the *Voice of Truth* (what a name!) has just published a long article, entitled—"The Truth (!!) about the Martyrdom of the Madiai." In this article it asserts, on the declaration of Dr. Cahill, an English Jesuit, that the Madiai were condemned, not for reading the Bible, but for having refused to open the place of their illegal meetings, after having been warned *ten times (!)*; for having distributed at least 11,000 copies of the Bible, each of which contained more than 1600 falsifications of the original; for having *bribed* young Florentines to their meetings; for having entertained colporteurs, who distributed the Bible in the country; for having employed two street organ players* in distributing obscene images of the Virgin; for having caused priests to be made ridiculizing the souls in purgatory, transubstantiation, the Pope, etc.

These calumnies, to which an able answer will soon be put to press, written by M. Colomb, the Swiss pastor in Florence, might, it seems, have satisfied the most hateful Romish writer, the most inveterate enemy of heresy. But no! there has been found another paper to go one step further. The *Katholijke Nederlandsche Stemmen*, a Dutch Catholic voice, has come forward to declare that all this affair is simply a *Protestant romance*, which nobody believes, not even Protestants! "But such an invention," says that paper, "is likely, they think, to do good to their cause. . . . However, all the gold of England, all the cries of Germany, all the laments of Holland, cannot raise the Madini to the rank of heroes of the faith; they are and remain a couple of *ridiculous persons*."

I could not wonder at any thing now. May be a fourth paper will come and tell us that there never was such a man as the Grand Duke, nor such a people as the Tuscans, nor even perhaps such a country in existence as Europe.

But a far more serious cause of discord is the renewed quarrel between the ultramontane and the gallican parties. The violence of the *Univers* has caused a kind of reaction in favor of Gallican principles. The Bishop of *Verviers* began the opposition by accusing this periodical, in one of its charges, of "being the organ of a party which has, by its exaggerations and excesses, done much harm to the Church. They have sown the spirit of dispute. . . . Nothing equals the impropriety, the passion of their language. Nearly every where in their columns we find anger, irony, sarcasm, what provokes, wounds and irritates, with the evident intention of humiliating their adversaries, but seldom have we perceived in them the desire of bringing them back to the truth." Then the the Archbishop of *Paris* has also published a charge, in which he accuses the *Univers* of "calumny," of "revolt against the Bishops," of "ignoring the laws of simple politeness," of "doing an abominable and satanic work." He concludes by forbidding the clergy in his diocese to be contributors to the paper, or even to read it.

On the other hand, the Bishops of *Chalons* and *Avignon* have taken, publicly, the part of this "abominable and satanic work," and the Bishop of *Moulins* has published a circular so favorable to it, that the incensed Archbishop of Paris has referred this circular to the Pope, asking for justice.

In the meanwhile, *Louis Veuillot*, the principal editor of the Univers, is gone to Rome, and the latest news is, that he has appealed to the Pope against the sentence of the Archbishop. Poor Pope! Leaving the Bible aside, as he does, I suppose he must feel rather embarrassed about giving a decision. Notwithstanding his infallibility, he no doubt is ready to exclaim—

"Who shall decide, when doctors disagree?"

The *Wesleyan Missionary Notices*, for February, have given the painful account of a *civil* war, which broke out last year in the Friendly Islands, and interrupted for some time the peaceful labors of our Missionaries. King George, it appears, displayed a nobility of conduct which convinced even his enemies of the truth and superiority of Christian principles. He especially acted with great leniency towards two Romish Priests, who furnished arms to the rebels, and encouraged them to the last to resist the proposals of their lawful sovereign. The Commandant of the "Henri," a French vessel from Tahiti, having come over to enquire into the cause of the war, and the treatment of the Priests, declared himself fully satisfied with the explanations he received, and announced that he should leave the place in two days. At last, the war was terminated, on the arrival of an English man of war, which cut off the hopes of the rebels, for they were only sustained in their rebellion by the expectation of a French man of war coming to assist them, according to the promises of the Priests. Such are the plain facts of the case. Well, the *Gazette de Lyon*, a paper devoted to the Jesuits, has had the impudence to mention this rebellion as a *religious* war, caused by the hatred of the English Missionaries to the Romish Papists—as a war in which "Protestant butchers have fallen on poor Catholic sheep, pillaging and burning every thing, under the eyes of an English man of war." The article is ended as follows: "Traitors, cowards, intolerant, hypocrites, spoilers and persecutors; such are the English as a nation, under every pole, at all times, upon all seas!"

A most mysterious affair took place this winter in Paris, but as I did not possess all the necessary details, I refrained from mentioning it. As it is now published and going the rounds of the papers, I may as well state the following facts: In consequence of a conversation which the Superior of a convent of nuns, of the order of St. Vincent de Paul, had with a converted woman, formerly a Papist, she was led to read the Bible, and found in it free salvation through faith in Christ. Circumstances which it would be too long to relate, caused first one, and then six of the nuns to follow her example. They were brought also to the knowledge of the truth, and when evil was spoken of the Protestants by the Inspectress they took their part, and confessed their faith with much firmness. They were at once thrown into damp, unhealthy dungeons. Since that time (about six months ago) one of the eight Sisters has died, four have been sent to more than 300 miles distance, and have been unheard of for the last four months; two still remain in the convent. As to the Superior, who expected to be free after the 29th of October, as her vows expired on that day, she was thrown into prison, after a violent scene, in which her Bible and tracts were burnt. Since then nothing has been heard of her, and all the enquiries that have been made are fruitless. The police and the Imperial Attorney General have been requested to call the convent to account for this disappearance, but they reply that judicial proceedings cannot be commenced but in the name of a relative declaring himself prosecutor. We are therefore endeavoring to discover, if possible, some relative to the Superior, and I learnt last week that a clue has just been found to one, so that we have hopes of clearing up this strange affair.

No political news of any importance in France. Some papers are in great haste to announce that the Emperor is likely to have soon an heir to the throne. New cases of Popish intolerance have just come to light. As yet, the Methodists are, thank God, quite free, and revivals have visited three of our circuits.

J. P. C.

*In order to show what degree of reliance may be placed on all these assertions, it will be sufficient to say, that no organ players are allowed to perambulate the streets of Florence.

CALIFORNIA CORRESPONDENCE.

Preaching to Gold Diggers.

JACKSON, Calaveras Co., February 22, 1853.

Brother McTyeire: Having spent a few weeks on the Bodago Circuit, right on the shore of the Pacific, just at the jumping off place, from which I have written my last letter, and since then appointed to this part of the mines, permit me a few items and reflections:

I arrived on this work "prospecting," as the miners say, at the commencement of the rainy season, which has been the most severe known to white men in the annals of California. In consequence of the general failure of the mines—they having been well nigh worked out—the enormous cost of the common necessaries of life, on account of the cutting off of supplies by the rains—very few miners are making more than their board—perhaps not one in fifty. Not one in a hundred can save any thing worth naming as far as my observation can discern. There are many distressed families now in this State—principally among last year's immigration. There are more men begging their way among us at present, during the rainy season, than I have seen during eleven years in the State of Alabama. These things I have seen; and tavern-keepers complain daily of men running off indebted for board to the utmost amount that their credit would bear. The morals of the miners, though bad, are much better than those of the merchants, speculators and gamblers, but they are all alike (with little exception) ungodly, and sitting in the seat of the scornful, having no god but Mammon, and desiring no grace but gold dust.

Sunday is the day for general trade and frolic. Hence the impossibility of getting good congregations, and the distressing improbability of doing much good among them. It has been written, "How can they hear without a preacher?" It may be properly inquired, what is the use in preaching if they come not to hear? A certain Judge Carter truthfully remarked to me the other day, "If John Wesley, with all his piety and eloquence, were to come and preach to these people, he could not arrest the attention of the people so as to get a congregation." I almost ready to conclude that in casting pearls before swine to continue preaching to the generality of the people in this mining country—especially at so much expense to the Church and privation to missionaries. The migratory habits of the miners, running after every rumor of gold discovery, is one great cause of this. There is no reason to think it will ever be different, inasmuch as people came here to seek money at any sacrifice of soul and principle. It is quite different in the agricultural communities: society has taken a form, and morals (with little exception) will compare well with older countries—there religion will "take root downward and grow upward" in our county, (Calaverns) however, there is no security for life or property. The Spaniards are slaying and robbing, and are being shot and hung as fast as the suspicions are made with. The celebrated Joakin, a guerilla leader and outlaw, having on Sunday week in open day-light, murdered and robbed two Celestials, with an American, about two miles from where I write, has so aroused the people to a sense of danger, that numbers mounted and foot volunteers are industriously scouring the county in quest of him. Several of his party have been dealt with in a summary manner, as is the custom of the officers of Judge Lynch, who are acting under these circumstances. Tuesday night last Rev. A. Graham, and myself, went to Jackson, he being minded to preach the Gospel to these people also. Much excitement prevailed in town owing to the trial and execution of one of these wretches whom they put hanging on a tree, opposite the preaching place, during the space of about three hours. What think you were my thoughts and feelings while standing in the door, ringing the bell to invite a congregation, and looking at one suspended by the neck, with averted head, seemingly frowned upon by the pale moon, in the stillness of the night, because of his transgression of the law of the land, which hundreds of millions of our race are spared, though they have transgressed the righteous laws of the eternal God. Scores were gathered round and exulting over his end, while few were induced to come and hear the Word. Oh! how they forget that a general execution of criminals will take place at the command of the "Judge of all the earth." How little, alas! do impenitent men consider that each of them will be a criminal, and executed "in that day," and that the pangs of that execution will be felt with keen distress to all eternity! But enough of this.

The robbers, though hunted unweariedly, commit fresh depredations every day, even on the roads traveled over and again by the scouting parties. Women have been murdered among the robbers committing these crimes, but these may be "wolves in sheep's clothing." The Chinese have made up a fund to defray the expenses of this expedition against the Spaniards, and rumor states they have ten thousand dollars to expend on it. The State has offered $1500 reward for the leader. Under the present circumstances the missionary must literally take his life in his hand in order to proclaim his message.

A few nights since, while inviting a congregation, which we must always do if we have any, I stood over the gambling hells where cards were changing quickly, looking into the face of a fine looking gambler, and said: "Boys you must put by the game and come to meeting," upon which all hands laughed, and one managed to bring forth an oath, declaring, "That was bold." I think they were the first at meeting.

Yours, D. B. LEE

MEMPHIS CONFERENCE.—The increase in the past Conference year, was—

Whites	5[illegible]
Colored	[illegible]
Local Preachers	[illegible]
Total	5[illegible]
Membership:	
Whites	20,[illegible]
Colored	[illegible]
Local Preachers	[illegible]
Total	31,[illegible]

A Poor "Crater."

"Long time ago," in New England, dwelt a lady equally renowned for piety and [illegible] age. As she was in the habit of returning from meeting unattended some wild fellow formed a project for frightening her, and furnishing themselves with a little pleasing amusement. One of them arrayed, [illegible] with a pair of horns, and armed with a pitch-fork, placed himself behind a tree, and awaited her coming. His companions were concealed near by to watch the mischief and participate in the fun. At last came the unsuspecting victim leisurely along, meditating no doubt, on the discourse to which she had been listening. Out sprang his majesty *pro tempore*, and confronted her.

"Why! who be you?" she exclaimed.

"I'm the Devil!" exclaimed the rogue in a hollow voice.

"Well," said she, in a pitying tone, "you are a poor *crater!*" and quietly went her way.

We call that true courage, or perhaps more properly, true faith. With a conscience void of offence, she knew that she had nothing to fear.

"Truth, virtue, and happiness, may be distinguished from each other, but cannot be divided." [Colsridge.

A STRIKING FIGURE.—Dr. Holmes, of Boston, lately delivered a lecture wherein the genius and characteristics of Byron and Moore were discussed. Holmes is himself a poet of no ordinary genius. The following figure of Byron strikes us as new, and eminently appropriate:

Fiery and voluptuous, and of a tropical nature, he was born out of place in foggy England. The northern world let thought she was incubating a common egg; but when her haunting eclipsed the shell, how much her fancies have risen with astonishment and horror, to behold under it the scarlet plumage of the wild flamingo!

THE POOR IN CHINA.—The Earl of Shaftsbury states an instructive fact of those thirty-three thousand women earning hardly nine cents a day, by fourteen hours labor in London. His lordship offered two hundred and fifty odd of them, a dollar and a half a week, besides lodging, in the north of England—but his formal offer was not accepted. London, with all its privations, was more agreeable than two or three times the wages in a manufacturing country place. A similar thing is true of much of the suffering nearer home.

THE BRITISH BRIBERY CASES.—The last accounts from London inform us that so far eight liberal and seven conservative members of the House of Commons have been unseated for bribery at the elections.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

OBITUARY:

DIED—in this city on Sunday morning, April 10, 1853, aged forty-one years, Mrs. MARGARETTA E. HILL, wife of H. R. W. Hill. She died in peace. Death had no sting, the grave no victory, in this case. The purity of character, the heart-kindness, and the benevolence of the deceased, have left an enduring impress on all who knew her.

Twenty-five years ago she was converted, and joined the Methodist Church, in Nashville, Tennessee, under the ministry of Rev. James Gwinn. Long and painful sickness severely tested the meekness and patience of the sufferer; but she bore all as a Christian, and finally escaped by the door that opens upon the realms of eternal life.

DIED—On the 20th December, 1852, Mr. WILLIAM CADE, at the residence of his son, Adolphus S. Cade, in Dayton, Alabama. It may be truly said that he died of old age, having reached his ninetieth year. While his grey hairs and withered form evinced the marks which the flight of many years had left upon him, his spirit and conversation exhibited a ripeness in Christian experience, which gave evidence of his preparedness for a home in that land where grey hairs and old age are unknown. Full of faith, and of the Holy Ghost, he was waiting the summons to his better home in Heaven. He complained of no pain,—but gradually grew more and more feeble, until he sweetly fell asleep in Jesus. Father Cade had been a member of the M. E. Church for fifty years. His discipline is one of those published by Thomas Coke and Francis Asbury, in 1798, and has his name written in it in 1807. His Testament is marked and thumbed from beginning to end, and many passages particularly noted. He said that he had read it through three hundred times.

Of his early history I know but little. In the latter part of his life he seemed almost wholly given up to Bible reading and religious conversation. While he showed an aversion to conversation on ordinary topics, he would spend hours in speaking of spiritual things. During the last days of his life he was often heard to say, "Come, Lord Jesus, and come quickly." His last words were, "Jesus is the same bright star to me now that He has ever been."

JOSHUA T. HEANN.

DIED—In Columbus, Mississippi, February 21, 1853, Mrs. CATHERINE McMICHAEL, consort of Doctor McMichael, aged twenty-four years.

Mrs. McMichael had been a member of the M. E. Church about seven years. Some months previous to her death she was attacked with the disease of which she finally died. She suffered great bodily pain, and endured a severe spiritual conflict. Visiting her I found her in great spiritual darkness—suffering much from doubt and discouragement—well nigh to despair. I frequently offered the promises of the gospel, with prayer, for her deliverance, but the darkness appeared to increase. After great perplexity as to the course to pursue, it occurred to me that the LXXVIIth Psalm was appropriate to her condition, and that God might speak to her troubled soul through His own Word. I read it carefully and deliberately, without comment: never did I see so forcible an exemplification of the quickening power of the Word of God. Her anxiety and distress gave way to tears and smiles of comfort, and she was enabled to say:

"Tears of joy mine eyes o'erflow
That I have a hope of heaven."

From that time she enjoyed uninterrupted peace—waiting the moment of her release.

T. W. D.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—Interments in the City of New Orleans for the week ending April 9, 1853.

Apoplexy	4	Gastro-Hepatitis	1
Ascites	1	Heart, Disease of	5
Bronchitis	2	Heart, wound of	1
Brain, Congestion of	1	Intemperance	2
Bowels, Premature	2	Inflammation	4
Contusion	1	Lungs, Congestion of	1
Consumption	18	Laryngitis	1
Catarrh	2	Measles	3
Cancer	1	Meningitis	1
Convulsions	3	Mania	1
Cholera Infantum	1	Pneumonia	7
Diarrhœa	6	Paralysis	1
Dysentery	6	Rheumatism	1
Debility	2	Still Born	2
Dropsy	2	Stomach, Cancer of	1
Drowned	2	Suicide by Shooting	1
Enteritis	2	Syphilis	2
Fever Congestive	1	Tetanus	1
Fever Scarlet	6	Trismus	2
Fever Typhoid	6	Uterus, Rupture of	1
Fever Typhus	4	Unclean	1
		Wound, Punctured	1
Total	117		

Of these, 43 were under ten years of age, and 22 colored.

Interments in the following Cemeteries.

Charity Hospital	25	Lafayette	12
Potter's Field	16	Protestant	9
Cypress Grove	8	Catholic No. 2	11
St. Roch's Rest	6	Catholic No. 1	4
St. Patrick	13	St. Vincent de Paul	12
Total	117		

A. HENTER, Sec'y Board of Health.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The weekly report of this institution is as follows: Admissions, 200; Discharges, 91; Deaths, 29; Remaining, 783.

FUNERAL OF MRS. FILLMORE.—The last sad duties to the remains of the lamented Mrs. Fillmore were suitably performed on Saturday afternoon. There was a very large attendance of citizens, all of whom manifested the deepest sympathy with the late President in his great bereavement. An exchange feelingly and beautifully remarks that the brilliant and successful public career of Mr. Fillmore in the offices of Chief Magistrate of the Republic, has been overshadowed at his close by the most touching of domestic calamities. His civic honors have been severely tested by a visitation that has desolated his fireside, and rent away the crown and ornament of his home. Offers of sympathy, and words of condolence, though appropriate on such occasions, may be in vain expected to heal the wounds of the bosom which have been caused by this domestic bereavement. The sufferer will undoubtedly take his misfortune like a man, but we are sure he feels it as a man. Can we fail to remark, though we do so in superstitious frame of mind, that the arrows of death have been aimed at the White House with a persistency almost indicative of a fatality connected with those who dwell there. General Jackson's wife, General Harrison, Mr Tyler's wife, and General Taylor, were all summoned to the tomb while inmates of the Presidential mansion. President Polk survived his residence there but a short time. Mrs. Fillmore still shorter. The present incumbent even while the great voice of the nation, calling him to the exalted post, had hardly died away upon his ear was struck with the heart-rending domestic tragedy, which prostrated his dearest hopes, and carried mourning to every heart in the nation. These occurrences, surely, are not our views of what are esteemed the brilliant and alluring objects of human ambition, and touch no real rest and honors, and exalted position among men, cause pain as a dispensation from that inexorable law of the universe which balances the good and evil of this life with a stern and rigid impartiality. [Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

SWITZERLAND'S TRIBUTE TO THE WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT.—Washington, April 5.—The beautiful block of stone contributed by Switzerland, inscribed "To the memory of Washington—the Free Swiss Confederation—Monument Association, with appropriate ceremonies, by J. Hume, Esq., Swiss Consul at Alexandria, accompanied by a neat and appropriate address. It was received by Mayor Lenox, for the Monument Association, who responded in an eloquent manner.

It was then conveyed to Monument Place, drawn by four horses, and escorted by the German Yeagers, accompanied by a Marine band, making quite an imposing display—a large number of citizens joining in the procession to the Executive Mansion, General Henderson having the President of its approach, when he repaired to the window to view it. As it passed, the President removed his hat, and bowed to the multitude. The Washington Monument would not be complete without a stone from Switzerland."

The Mobile firemen celebrated their fifteenth anniversary on Saturday last. The turnout was large and imposing. Mobile can boast of a well organized and faithful fire department.

General Intelligence.

MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, April 11, 1853.

To the Honorable Presidents and Members of the Board of Aldermen and Board of Assistant Aldermen of the City of New Orleans:

GENTLEMEN—By virtue of the 6th section of the Act "To consolidate the city of New Orleans and provide for the government and administration of its affairs," approved February 23, 1852, the newly elected members of the Common Council enter this day upon the discharge of their duties, and I deem, therefore, the occasion an appropriate one to communicate briefly with your honorable body in reference to the various topics connected with the administration and welfare of the city.

One year has now elapsed since the several Municipalities and the late city of Lafayette were incorporated, by legislative enactment and at the instance of the openly expressed wishes of a large portion of the community, into one city. Whatever may have been the partial differences of opinion that prevailed in connection with the adoption of this important measure, and however severely it may have jarred for the moment on the sectional prejudices of many good and well meaning citizens, the fact will hardly be disputed, now that consolidation as a whole has proved eminently beneficial, not only in uniting the inhabitants of this great metropolis in a common bond, but in developing our resources, restoring our credit, and enabling us to move with undivided energy in the prosecution of those great works of public improvement so intimately associated with our future greatness and prosperity.

In this latter respect consolidation has indeed proved a great blessing. Under the former division of the city, it was impossible almost to bring about that concert of action so essential to the undertaking of a great and costly enterprise. But with the unity of interests in which all of us became embarked on the completion of that measure, these difficulties at once disappeared, and in less than two months after the new charter had gone into practical operation, the Common Council, in compliance with the well understood wishes of the people, submitted to the vote of the tax-payers an ordinance providing for the subscription by the city to the stock of the New Orleans, Jackson and great Northern Railroad Company, and the Opelousas, Opelousas and great Western Railroad Companies. The ordinance, after a spirited canvass, was carried by a majority of 1,500 votes, and the first section to the State line will shortly be in a condition for the laying of track, so that by next spring it may be anticipated that the road will be completed to that point. Penetrating, as it does in part, a dense and difficult swamp, the progress of the work is thus far comparatively slow, but when the highlands beyond Pass Manchac shall have been reached, the grading and bridging will of course be accomplished with much greater speed and facility.

So far as the Opelousas Railroad is concerned, I am happy to state that the prospect for the early completion of this important chain of communication is most excellent. From the fact of its being essentially a State road, transversing, as it is contemplated to do, some of the richest portions of Louisiana, this important enterprise has taken a strong hold on the pride and affections of the community. The company are now proceeding rapidly with their labors and already fifty-four miles of the road, from here to the Lafourche, are ready for receiving the rails, so that by the month of September or October next, it is quite probable that a communication will have been effected with that point. And when the next anniversary of our National Independence shall dawn on us, I have reason to hope that a ride of some twenty to twenty-five miles on the Opelousas road will form one of the incidents of that glorious day. It is expected, moreover, that in the course of next winter, the road will be completed to the important station of Berwick's Bay; and in a few weeks the grading of the remaining portion of the road to Washington will have been put out under contract.

It should not be overlooked in connection with this road, that its development would ultimately secure to be to link us with our far-off possessions on the Pacific; and the prospect of its early completion suggests the inquiry whether any other point of departure could be selected that would offer greater natural advantages for the construction of this gigantic undertaking. At the last session of Congress an appropriation was made for the preliminary survey of a route to the Pacific, and as at the next meeting of the National Assembly the question will come up in all its magnitude, I trust that no opportunity will be lost on the part of every citizen, as well as of the Common Council to press upon Congress the superior claim of New Orleans as the starting point for the great iron causeway to the Pacific.

The adoption of a large and comprehensive system of internal improvements, although as yet only in its infancy, has been followed by a material advance in the value of landed property in this city. I am not in possession of any tangible evidence, unless in partial instances, to show the percentage of this increase as a whole, inasmuch as the assessment rolls, which form the only legitimate comparison, will not be made up until a later period of the year. But I have no hesitation in saying that if the assessment be faithfully and correctly made, of which I am not permitted to entertain a doubt, it will show an augmentation in the value of real estate of from five to seven millions of dollars at least, over the declared value of last year. The remark has been made, that this rise has been confined to certain localities, and it is quite true that the increase is decidedly more apparent in some portions than in others; but the evidence is not wanting to prove that the advance is now becoming general, and that with the completion of our railroads, every part of the city will be greatly benefitted.

If I have dwelt at some length on the prospects of these two prominent undertakings, it has been owing as much to what I conceived to be a duty on my part towards the city as the principal stockholder in both roads, as also to a desire to enlist in behalf of these great enterprises the continued good will and support of my fellow-citizens. I will not impose either on the time or on the patience of the Common Council by attempting to enlarge on the brilliant results that are destined to flow from the completion of these roads as in more than one instance I have taken occasion to refer to the subject at length, by endeavoring to arouse the citizens to the necessity of engaging in the great struggle for the maintenance and supremacy of our commerce; and in retiring as I shortly contemplate, from the proud position to which, by the partiality of the people, I have been so repeatedly elevated, I shall carry with me the conviction that I have sought, to the best of my humble abilities, to promote that system of improvements which I consider to be so intimately interwoven with the future prosperity of New Orleans.

Not long since, I had the honor to submit to your predecessors a plan for the draining of all that portion of the city comprised between the river, the New Canal, the Pontchartrain Railroad and the Lake, and I now recur to the subject in the hope that your honorable body may find it compatible with the public interest to cause this great work of improvement to be undertaken. It can not have escaped your attention, and I have frequently referred to it in former communications, that the opening of streets to the Metairie Ridge has been productive of the most happy results, not only in creating a cheap and proximate home for our rapidly increasing and industrious population, but what is more important still, in contributing to the improved sanitary condition of the city. The scourge which formerly afflicted us at biennial intervals, has ceased to exist for the last six years, and I devoutly trust that we may be forever spared from the visitation of that disease, which was incontestably one of the greatest drawbacks to our advancement and prosperity. And it behooves us, in the discharge of our duties to the people, to endeavor to place the city beyond the reach of those unpalatable influences which can be avoided by the proper exercise of the means within our control.

If, therefore, as I contend, that the opening of streets to the Ridge has resulted in such beneficial consequences, what may we not expect from the draining of the entire swamp in the rear of the city, in connection with the cutting down of the woods and the erection of a substantial embankment on the shores of Lake Pontchartrain as a protection from inundation, the whole of which I had the honor to recommend recently to the consideration of your predecessors? I do not wish to repeat the argument I have so often advanced, that the city extending as it does in a narrow belt over a length of seven miles out upwards, should have some body and stamina to rest upon. It can not always trail along in one direction, without continually disturbing the centre of business, and thus inflicting an irreparable injury on remoter sections of the city. The fact, indeed, would seem to be so conclusive as to require no demonstration, and I trust that it may be reserved for the present Common Council to carry out a project which I consider secondary only in importance to the railroad system, and of which I profess to be equally as warm an advocate.

The present is moreover a propitious time for the execution of the work. It is confidently anticipated—and the experience of other cities affords conclusive evidence that we shall not be disappointed in our expectations—that the completion of the railroads now in progress will be followed by a large increase in our population. The necessity therefore is imposed on us of providing for this welcome inroad, and above all of affording manufacturers, mechanics and laborers, whose thrifty industry contributes so essentially to the welfare of a community, an incentive to settle amongst us, by holding out to them the inducement of securing for their families a cheap and comfortable home.

I would recommend to the Common Council to have this important matter referred to a special committee, with the view of eliciting all the requisite information bearing on the subject, as connected with the cost, and the eventual saving which I believe will result from the adoption of the system.

In former communications, which I have had the honor to address to the Common Council, and to the general and Municipal Councils under the previous division of the city, I have felt it my duty to animadvert in strong terms on the inadequate supply of water furnished by the Commercial Water Works Department. The complaints were made in no captious spirit, but from the conviction of the absolute necessity of a never failing supply of this precious element both as a means of comfort and health, as also for the protection of our property from fire. It now affords me much pleasure to state that the Department, responding to the wants of the community, has made provision for a largely increased supply of water during the coming year. They have commenced taking up the eight inch pipe in Bourbon street, from Canal to Esplanade street, and are replacing the same by a sixteen inch main, which I am inclined to believe will afford a good supply to the inhabitants of the Second and Third Districts. In addition to this a connection has been made on Richard street, from the main feeder with the large distributing pipe, by means of which the water can be pumped directly on the city, which is a great improvement, inasmuch as in case of any accident to the Reservoirs a sufficient supply can be kept up by the engine alone. It is estimated that the additional supply to the Second and Third Districts, furnished by these changes, is about half a million of gallons per day—a very large augmentation—and which speaks favorably for the disposition of the Company to afford every relief to the citizens.

Complaint has been made by the Department of the extravagant uses of water made by the contractors for cleaning the streets of the First District during the summer months, thus depriving the other Districts of their fair proportion. It has been suggested that instead of allowing the hydrants to run at full head, the use of hose would be quite as effectual, whilst at the same time it would prevent any unnecessary waste of water. Without being prepared to state how far this complaint may be well founded, I would advise that the Common Council institute an inquiry into the matter.

Whilst on this subject, I will mention that the ownership of 5000 shares of Commercial Bank Stock belonging to the City of New Orleans, is vested in the Coliseum Council, and that agreeably to the charter of that institution it will become necessary for you in joint session to elect two Directors from your honorable body to represent the interests of the City in that Corporation.

It is a source of infinite satisfaction to announce to your honorable body, the rapid progress made in the cause of public education during the past year. There are now in the city established at the public charge forty school houses with 10 855 pupils in attendance. Of these the First District possesses thirteen school houses, with 3 708 pupils in attendance. The Second District nine school houses, with 2 871 pupils. The Third District ten school houses, with 1 814 pupils; and the Fourth District eight school houses, with 2 462 pupils. Compared with last year, the First District exhibits an increase of 202 pupils or 5 9-10 per cent.; the Second District an increase of 1 305 pupils, or 15 15-16 per cent.; the Third District an increase of 575 pupils, or 46 7-10 per cent. and the Fourth District an increase of 922 pupils, or 61 1-4 per cent. The total number of pupils in the Public Schools on the 1st April last year, was 8,701, showing an increase now of no less than 2,084, equal to 23 9-10 per cent.

Of the thirteen school houses in the First District, seven are owned by the Corporation, and six are rented; in the Second District three are the property of the City, and six are rented; in the Third, the City owns four, and six are rented; in the Fourth, the Corporation is the owner of three, whilst five are rented, showing a total of seventeen school houses belonging to the City, and twenty-three rented.

The total number of teachers now employed in the Public Schools, is 211; of which 10 male and 47 female teachers in the First District; 18 male and 35 female teachers in the Second; 11 male and 40 female teachers in the Third; and 10 male and 31 female teachers in the Fourth District. The apparent disproportion of teachers employed in the Second and Third districts, as compared with the larger population in the schools of the First and Fourth, arises from the fact that the French and English languages are equally taught in every department of the schools of the two former Districts, and hence the necessity for an increased number of instructors.

The amount appropriated during the past year for the support of the Public Schools, was $188,020, and the estimate of expenditure on this account for the coming year is put down in the Budget at $200,000, a very moderate excess when compared with the increased number of scholars who are now receiving the benefits of a liberal and enlightened education. Large as the outlay unquestionably is for the maintenance of the Public Schools, yet there is no charge so cheerfully borne as that which has for its aim the intellectual cultivation and moral training of the rising generation, and in commending the cause of Public Education to your especial care, I feel satisfied that I am but echoing the sentiments of every member of this community.

The citizens of New Orleans have had no cause to regret the liberality so bestowed on the Fire Department during the past year. Owing to the dilapidated condition of several engine houses, rendering repairs and rebuilding in many instances absolutely necessary, and it being regularly also to substitute new machinery for that which had become old and worn out, the expenses of maintaining the Department has been large. But I am not aware that any unnecessary expenditure has been countenanced, and when the meritorious services of this disinterested and well behaved body of citizens are taken into consideration, the Common Council will, I am sure, not hesitate to extend to the Department all the succor and support commensurate with a proper and judicious administration of the public money. On several occasions recently the Firemen have been signally instrumental in saving large amounts of property from destruction, and in some instances, in particular their valuable services have been of a character to elicit the highest encomiums.

While on this subject, I deem it proper to call the attention of the Common Council to the dangerous and reprehensible manner in which the streets of the upper portion of the First District have been encumbered with cotton during the last three or four months. The large increase in the receipts of cotton at this port, coupled with the difficulty of clearing the same, in consequence of the scarcity of tonnage, led to the offer of a swelling the stock to an unprecedented extent, and in the absence of adequate warehouse room, the streets, and even public squares, were resorted to to supply the exigency. This setting at defiance all the city ordinances in regard to the obstruction of our thoroughfares. Apart from the manifest inconvenience of such a practice, when carried to the extent we have recently witnessed, the great danger in case of fire is too obvious to be overlooked, and indeed during the late almost general conflagration at the Alabama Press the imminent risk of allowing cotton to be piled up in the streets was a common topic of remark. A paramount necessity has forced us for the time being to acquiesce in this violation of law. There is no reason why steps should not be taken to obviate this anomalous practice in future. The wants of our annually growing commerce require enlarged warehouse accommodations; and it is to be hoped that some of our public spirited citizens will commence to make provision for the increased amount of produce that is now pouring in on Old Northerns. At all events, I believe it to be incumbent on the Common Council to direct their attention to this matter, and to frame such an ordinance as will prohibit after a certain date, the storage of cotton in the streets, under the penalty of a fine, due provision being made for the enforcement of the penalty.

Under the supervision of the present excellent Warden, the Work-house, during the past year, has been well and judiciously managed. There were 1116 prisoners in the establishment on the 12th April, 1852, and the number of persons committed during the year has been 3528. The institution now contains within its walls 253 prisoners of all denominations. So far as its financial operations are concerned they have proved satisfactory. The estimated value of articles manufactured and labor done for the different departments of the city during the past year is.....$22,250

Add for sales and fees paid into the City Treasury, 5,400

$27,650

Estimated value of the stock on hand of materials, clothing, bedding, etc., purchased within the year..... 2,500

Fees due on slaves remaining in prison..... 800

Total..... $30,800

Per contra, the expenditure has been as follows:

Total amount of appropriations for materials	3,800
Total amount of appropriations for provisions	10,550
Clothing, blankets, bedding, etc	2,400
Pay roll of officers and employees, $748 33 per month	8,950
Total	$25,700

Thus showing a net revenue from the establishment of $5134; in addition to which it must be borne in mind that the value of labor is estimated at a lower figure than it could be procured elsewhere. The number of deaths during the year was 15, and there have been sent to the temporary Insane Asylum 31 whites and 2 blacks. I would remark that the buildings are in a dilapidated condition and will require considerable repairs during the coming summer.

I feel it my duty to repeat to your honorable body the recommendation which I addressed to your predecessors relative to the establishment of an Alms-house. In other large cities these institutions have been found to be the most efficient check against habits of lasiness and mendicity, which, if allowed to be indulged in without restraint, are too apt to degenerate into a course of vice and crime. The expense of establishing an Asylum of this description is the only objection, but as in other cities similar institutions, where they are well managed, not only support themselves but leave a profit, it is to be presumed that the erection of an Alms-house here would be followed by similar results. At all events, I trust that the Common Council will in due time take this subject under consideration.

In consequence of the inadequate provision at the State Insane Asylum at Jackson for the reception and accommodation of lunatic patients, the Common Council established a temporary Asylum for the destitute insane, which has been in operation since the month of September last. During that time the number of persons admitted was 134, of whom 75 have been discharged, 6 died, and 14 were sent to the Asylum at Jackson, leaving 39 persons now in the institution. For 25 of the number the requisite papers have been taken out in Court, entitling them to admission in the State Asylum as soon as room can be made for their accommodation. The expense to the city of this institution is about $250 per month, but I deem it proper to call your attention to the fact that the place is by no means adapted to the purpose for which it is used, and that the lunatics are deprived to a great extent of those comforts, the existence of which would contribute in a powerful degree to ensure a recovery from their dreadful malady, more especially in its incipient stages.

The operations of the House of Refuge during the past year show a very material increase. On the 1st April, 1852, there were only 41 inmates, consisting altogether of boys, whereas the institution numbers now 122 boys and 29 girls, making a total of 151, in addition to which 3 have been sent to the Charity Hospital for want of accommodation for the sick, and 6 boys are now out on trial for the purpose of being indentured to a trade. I am much pleased to state that the Commissioners of the House of Refuge have, during the past year, discharged their duties faithfully and zealously; and with the limited means at their disposal they have, with a due regard to the interests confided to them, accomplished a vast deal of good.

The attention of your predecessors having been directed to the miserable and insufficient accommodations for the inmates cooped up as they were in a narrow space, and deprived of the benefit of exercise and fresh air, a resolution was passed providing for the purchase from P. C. Wright of a fine tract of ground, with buildings, on the Bayou road. The transfer of the property has been completed, and I would now recommend to your honorable body to take the necessary steps for the speedy removal of the inmates to this eligible and salubrious spot. The expenses for the maintenance of this institution during the coming year is estimated at $500 per month.

I would respectfully suggest to your honorable body, the propriety and advantage of causing the so-called neutral ground, in Canal street, to be improved. For several years past I have taken the liberty of recommending some action in the premises, and I'll recur to the subject again, it is because a large number of the inhabitants in the street have petitioned for the improvement. In the present state of our finances, when the expenditure of every dollar should be closely scrutinized, I am far from desiring to urge any costly improvement on the Common Council, and am hence not prepared to acquiesce in the expensive alterations that have been suggested, and which would involve an outlay of $40,000 per annum over a period of four years. My ideas are far from that mark, and have reference simply to a handsome enclosure of the neutral ground, and its preservation from improper intrusion. Canal street is, by common consent, considered to be the centre of the city, whilst it is unquestionably, also, the broadest and most thoroughfare leading from the river. Hence I am of the opinion that it should be laid off and beautified at a moderate cost, in conformity with the frequently expressed wishes of a majority of the residents; and I hope the Common Council may so far agree with me in my suggestions as to take the subject under early advisement.

I am reluctant to cast unnecessary blame on the management of any department of the city government, but I should be wanting in candor were I not to state that the cleansing of the streets and gutters, for several months past, has been badly performed. Complaints on this subject are loud and well founded, and it has not been owing to any want of intimation on my part that this important duty has been neglected. Cleanliness, especially in a climate like ours, is a pre-requisite of health; and in due regard to the comfort and well-being of the people demands that the contracts for this service should be faithfully executed, and that a rigorous supervision should be constantly exercised by the officers to whom this branch of the city administration is particularly confident.

The money collected for Wharfage constitutes one of the most important items of the city revenue, and hence it will become the duty of the Common Council to make timely provision for such repairs as may be needed in the wharves. Generally speaking, I am glad to say that the wharves are in a good condition, and will require less outlay than in former years. The repairs of those in the Second District are under contract, which will not expire for upwards of two years, whereas in the other Districts the usual course has been to let out the work annually to the lowest bidder.

I feel it my duty to call the attention of the Common Council to the present mode of collecting the taxes on coffee-houses, merchants, peddlers, and other professions. Under the old Municipal system, officers were employed to collect these taxes at a stated commission, the double effect of which was to bring within the reach of the tax gatherer every person engaged in business, and to swell the revenue of the corporations from this source. The 35th section of the new charter provides that "all city taxes, except license dues, shall be payable only in the office of the City Treasurer," &c., and since consolidation was effected, this course has been pursued. The results, however, of this modern system has been far from satisfactory. On the one hand a large number of individuals have escaped taxation altogether, thus inflicting a great injustice on those who pay their taxes regularly whilst, on the other, the receipts from these sources show a very marked falling off, as compared with the revenue derived under the old system. The appointment of Collectors at a fixed commission was a direct incentive to these officers to discharge their duty, and hence they employed deputies to assist them, by which means every person transacting business was brought under assessment, and each Municipality became largely the gainer in consequence. It is highly desirable that recourse should be had to the same expedient, as otherwise the receipts anticipated from these various sources will continue to show a great shrinkage. The language, however, of the charter is specific, though I am inclined to believe that its framers intended that this clause should apply only to taxes on real estate and slaves. But be this as it may, the subject is deserving of your serious attention, and rather than let matters continue in this way, I would suggest to the Common Council to seek for legislative interposition in the premises.

Under the 37th section of the city charter, creating the Commissioners of the Consolidated Debt of New Orleans, the Board, since their organization, have issued bonds, having forty years to run, to the amount of $5,554,000 of this amount, two millions were negotiated in New York on the 10th July, 1852, at a premium of $6 80 each; $1,500,000 were disposed of in the city on the 13th December last, at an average premium of $2 89; and $2,254,000 have been exchanged for obligations of the old city corporations, the three Municipalities and late city of Lafayette. The amount of debt extinguished in the meantime, exclusive of interest, has been $4,173,131 43. The Commissioners are now preparing a statement of the entire operations of their department, and will be enabled shortly to submit the same to your honorable body.

But taxes and expenses for the present year are very heavy, and are out of proportion to the growth and resources of the city. The consolidated Loan Tax amounts to an average of one per cent. on the assessed property of the city, whilst on the Third District it falls with more marked severity. The Railroad Tax is 3-4ths of one per cent., but this will be cheerfully paid, for I do not look upon it in the light of a tax, but rather as a loan for which the contributors receive stock, and for which they will be eventually repaid ten fold in the advanced value of their property. According to the Comptroller's report, the estimated expenditure for the coming year is $1 961 474 03, and the estimated revenue from all sources $1,028,740, leaving the amount of $932 733 03, to be provided for by taxation, involving therefore an additional impost of ½ per cent. Unquestionably there have been expenses connected with the organization of a new city government, which could not well be avoided, besides which the late Municipalities bequeathed to the city a large number of pending and costly contracts, suches for paving, repairing of Streets, wharves and other improvements, essential doubtless to the wants of a mercantile, and to the convenience and comfort of the inhabitants. But the complaints of the subject of this heavy expenditure from all classes of our community are too loud to be disregarded, and it is to be hoped that the Common Council may be enabled so to shape the administration of affairs as to eventually relieve the citizens in part from this heavy burden of taxation. I cannot hesitate, therefore, to recommend to you the most rigid economy in the management of the means confided to our trust, and to sanction no improvement nor expense which is not absolutely necessary for the interest and honor of the city.

The Police Department reorganized under the 23th section of the Act of Consolidation went into operation the 1st of June last, and I am therefore unable as yet to present you with the annual result of the transactions of this important service. I may state, however, that I have had great reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the superior officers, and that the majority of the Police men have performed their duties faithfully and zealously. If exceptions occasionally occurred the rule of suspension or discharge was invariably applied, and I have now the satisfaction of knowing that as a body, the Police will compare favorably with that of any other city in the Union. I have caused to be transmitted to each member of your honorable body a copy of the Police Ordinance and of the rules and regulations framed by me for the government and discipline of the department.

Amongst the unfinished business that will engage your early attention, will be the consideration of the Budget and the Report of the late Finance Committee, printed copies of which will be submitted to each member of your honorable body. The detailed statement of the fiscal operations of the two years which the charter makes it incumbent on the Comptroller to lay annually before the Council, is now in the hands of the printer, and will be furnished in the course of a few days.

I also have to direct the attention of the Common Council to the fact that the grant of a square of ground made by the late Municipality No. two to Messrs. Duval & Dupar, for the purpose of establishing a depot for the dead animals within the limits of that District, has expired, and that under the provisions of said grant, the ground together with the improvements have now reverted back to the city of New Orleans. It will be for you to say what to determine what disposition is to be made of the property, or in the event of permitting the use of the same to the present lessees, what remuneration the city shall receive for the privilege.

The late Common Council yielding to the solicitation of a large number of residents in the neighborhood of the New Canal, ordered the construction of a bridge across the same at the intersection of St. Paul street. It is necessary to apprise you that the Canal Bridging Company have recently taken out an injunction against the city to stop the erection of the bridge, and thus pending the issue of the case before the Court, the progress of the work less been suspended.

For the information of the Common Council, I will state that Commissioners of estimate and assessment have been appointed by the Court, for the expropriation of the property required for the laying out of the public Park on the Metairie Ridge, according to your predecessors.

Under the 28th section of the Act of Consolidation, it will become the duty of the Common Council to elect from their own number, four members, one from each District, who shall alone act as Recorders pro tem in the case of sickness or absence of any one or more of the Recorders.

I have received a communication from the Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence at Memphis, calling my attention to a Convention to be held in that city on the first Monday of June next, for the purpose of considering various objects of interest to the South and West, and inviting me to nominate a numerous delegation of our leading and influential citizens to attend the Convention, tendering to them every courtesy and attention on the occasion. In compliance with this request, I have appointed a commission, the names of which are herewith submitted, and I am sure, no hesitation will be felt by the Common Council will make the selection, inasmuch as I consider it desirable that the city of New Orleans should be represented on the occasion.

In conclusion, permit me to tender to your honorable body my hearty co-operation in all measures tending to the public good and welfare.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

From an Extra of the South-Western.

Destructive Fire.

SHREVEPORT, Friday Morning, April 8, 1853.—A fire broke out about one o'clock, A. M., in a store on the Levee, near the corner of Texas street, which, at one time threatened the destruction of the entire business portion of the town. How it originated is unknown. The flames were not got under until all the buildings from the corner of Milam and Commerce streets to Mr. Baer's store on Texas street, were consumed.

The following buildings were destroyed: On Commerce street (the Levee)—T. M. Turner, building and stock burnt; no insurance. Berg & Beck, building and stock; partly insured. H. M. Nicholls, building consumed; part of the stock saved—$10 000 insurance. J. J. Gallagher, building and stock burnt. Kneeland, building burnt; part of the stock saved. Robert Donnell & Co., buildings and stock burnt; partially insured. J. S. Thrasher, building and stock burnt. Norman's Exchange, building burnt. Fox & Hamlet, building burnt; part of the stock saved. On Texas street—Winter & Weinstock, building burnt; part of the stock saved. H. M. Johnson, building burnt; books, etc., saved. L. Newburger, building burnt; stock mostly saved. Of the goods saved the greater portion is badly damaged. The buildings on Texas street, belonging to Judge Jones and L. F. Crain, Esq., were uninsured. Those on Commerce street belonged to Messrs. Donnell, Nicholls, Norman Cain and Roach, of this place, and Pelne and Harrison, Newtbleans. A large amount of merchandise was damaged by our merchants hastily removing their stock, while fearful of a destructive conflagration.

It is impossible to ascertain the precise extent of the losses sustained. The following will approximate and perhaps reach them:

Buildings—Messrs Crain & Jones, four store houses, $8000; Mr. George M. Nichols, four stores, $5000; Messrs Payne & Harrison, $8000; H. Donnell & Co., $5000; estate of Wm. H. Waddy, $3000; Mr. T. Norman, $4000; Messrs Roach & Cain, $600. Messrs Crain & Jones and H. M. Nichols were partly insured, but to what extent they do not precisely know themselves. The above figures show the value of the buildings, according to our estimate.

Merchandise—Mr Newburger not ascertained; H M Johnson, loss trifling; J. S. Cunliff, artist, loss trifling; A. Winter, not ascertained; T. M Turner, stock $12 000, no insurance, nothing saved; Berg & Beck, stock $22 000. Insured for $10 000—some papers in an iron safe saved, and some merchandise of trifling value; G. M. Nichols, stock $18 000, partially insured; J. J. Gallagher, stock $7000—on storage, belonging to other persons, $23,000; R. Donnell and Co., stock $12,000, partly insured, John Thatcher, stock $11,000, insured for $5000—books and papers saved; Durham & McDonald, drinking house, stock $1500, a portion saved, no insurance; Fox & Hamlett, loss $1500, produce and groceries. In addition to the loss by fire, of goods which had been put upon the levee, we understand that thieving was carried on with a pretty high hand.

Some of our merchants are nearly ruined, but they are honest and have credit, and, with their usual energy, may recuperate.

THE GREAT FIRE IN CHARLESTON.—Charleston papers of the 8th bring us full accounts of the great fire which occurred on the 4th in that city—a brief account of which has previously appeared.

The fire broke out on Monday morning at 3 o'clock, in a stable on the west side of King street, in the upper part of the city, and raged for some hours with great violence. A stiff gale blowing at the time greatly impeded the exertions of the firemen. A large amount of property was entirely destroyed on both sides of King street. The fire extended also to Reid street, laying waste several valuable buildings on either side of it. The following are the names of the principal sufferers: John Wilson, Mrs. M. E. Moses, Wm. Butler, J. P. Read, W. Plessman, E. Harden, Mrs. Blum, Henry Williams, J. J. Lapenne, Mrs. Jane Anthony, Mrs. Davis, estate of A. Benolet, D. Apeter, and several indigent families, whose all was swept away in an hour. But a small portion of the loss appears to have been covered by insurance.

The Courier estimates the entire loss at $35,000. A number of the houses burned, however, were small and comparatively of little value. It has not been ascertained how the fire originated.

There is one feature, says the Courier, attending this sad calamity that deserves particular attention, and appeals loudly to the feelings of the humane and benevolent, and that is the fact that a large number of poor families have not only been rendered houseless, but have lost their little all, and are now utterly dependent upon the charity of those who have the power to assist them.

OFF FOR OREGON.—The Evansville (Indiana) Journal, of the 20th ult., says that Gov. Saul has left with his entire family for Oregon. A couple of the Governor's sons-in-law accompany him, to settle, as he says, in the Eden of the world.

Appointments by the President,

By and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate.

Land Receivers.—Thomas H. Hancock, to be register of the land office at Montgomery, Alabama, vice Albert H. Herbert, removed.

James H. Ware, to be register of the land office at Huntsville Alabama vice Wm. H. Figures, removed.

John S. Sumpter, to be receiver of public moneys at Huntsville Alabama vice Edward A. Taylor resigned.

Eldridge Gardner, to be register of the land office at Opelousas, Louisiana, vice Estridge R. Saunders, removed.

William W. Faunleroy, to be receiver of public moneys at Cahaba, Alabama vice E. M. Burton removed.

Nicholas Stallworth, to be register of the land office at Sparta, Alabama. Vice William Judge, removed.

Willis Darby to be receiver of public moneys at Sparta, Alabama, vice Andrew Jay removed.

James W. Warren, to be receiver of public moneys at Greensboro, Alabama, vice Marmaduke J. Slade removed.

Marcus Lawrence—James L. Davenport, of Mississippi, to be chief justice of the Territory of New Mexico, in place of Grafton Baker, removed.

Kirby Benedict, of Illinois, to be an associate justice of the Territory of New Mexico, in place of Henry Mower, removed.

Charles L. Ramsdey, to be marshal of the Territory of New Mexico, in place of John Scouse removed.

W. H. Dixon, to be deputy postmaster at Jackson, in the county of Hinds, State of Mississippi, in the place of J. C. McAllister.

Willis A

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

[From Gody's Lady's Book.]

THE CANAL BOAT.

Of all ways of traveling which obtain among our locomotive nation, this said vehicle, the canal boat, is the most absolutely prosaic and inglorious. There is something picturesque, nay, almost sublime, in the lordly march of your well-built, high-bred steamboat. Go take your stand on some over-hanging bluff, where the blue Ohio winds its thread of silver, or the sturdy Mississippi tears its path through unbroken forests, and it will do your heart good to see the gallant boat walking the waters with unbroken and powerful tread, and like some fabled monster of the wave, breathing fire and making the shores resound with its deep respirations. Then there is something mysterious, even awful, in the power of steam. See it, curling up against a blue sky some rosy morning, graceful, fleeting, intangible, and to all appearance the softest and gentlest of all spiritual things, and then think that it is this fairy spirit that keeps all the world alive and hot with motion, think how excellent a servant it is, doing all sorts of gigantic works, like the Genii of old, and yet if you let slip the talisman only for a moment, what terrible advantage it will take of you, and you will confess that steam has some claims both to the beautiful and the terrible. For our own part, when we are down among the machinery of a steamboat in full play, we conduct ourself very reverently, for we consider it as a very serious neighborhood, and every time the steam whizzes, with such red hot determination from the escape valve, we start as if some of the spirits were after us. But in a canal boat there is no power, no mystery, no danger; one can't blow up, one can't be drowned unless by some special effort; one sees clearly all there is to the case—a horse, a rope, and a muddy strip of water, and that is all.

Did you ever try it, reader? If not, take an imaginary trip with us just for experiment.

"There's the boat!" exclaims a passenger in the omnibus as we are rolling down from the Pittsburg Mansion House to the canal.

"Where?" exclaim a dozen of voices, and forthwith a dozen heads go out of the window.

"Why, down there under that bridge, don't you see those lights!"

"What, that little thing?" exclaims an inexperienced traveler, "dear me! we can't half of us get into it!"

"We, indeed!" says some old hand in the business—"I think you'll find it will hold us and a dozen more loads like us."

"Impossible!" say some.

"You'll see," say the initiated; and as soon as you get out, you do see, and hear too, what seems like a general breaking loose from the Tower of Babel, amid a perfect hail storm of trunks, boxes, valises, carpet bags, and every describable and indescribable form of what a westerner calls "plunder."

"That's my trunk!" barks out a big round man. "That's my band-box!" screams a heart-stricken old lady, in terror for her immaculate Sunday caps. "Where's my little red box? I had two carpet bags and a ——." My trunk had a scarlet——Hallo! where you going with that portmanteau? Husband,! husband! do see after the large basket and the little hair trunk; oh! and the baby's little chair!"

"Go below, go below for mercy's sake, my dear, I'll see to the baggage."

At last the feminine part of creation perceiving that in this particular instance they gain nothing by public speaking, are content to be led quietly under hatches, and amusing is the look of dismay which each new comer gives to the confined quarters that present themselves. Those who were so ignorant of the power of compression as to suppose the boat scarce large enough to contain them and theirs, find with dismay a respectable colony of old ladies, babies, mothers, big baskets, and carpet bags already established.

"Mercy on us!" says one, after surveying the little room about ten feet long and six high, "where are we all to sleep to-night."

"Oh, me! what a sight of children!" says a young lady in a despairing tone.

"Poh!" says an initiated traveler, children! scarce any here; let's see: one, the woman in the corner, two, that child with the bread and butter three, and then there's that other woman with two; really, its quite moderate for a canal boat, however, we can't tell till they have all come."

"All! for mercy's sake! You don't say there are any more coming!" exclaim two or three in a breath, "they can't come, there is not room."

Notwithstanding the impressive utterance of this sentence, the contrary is immediately demonstrated by the appearance of a very corpulent elderly lady, with three well grown daughters, who come down looking about them most complacently, entirely regardless of the unchristian look of the company. What a mercy it is that fat people are always good natured!

After this follows an indiscriminate raining down of all shapes, sizes, sexes, and ages; men, women, children, babies, and nurses. The state of feeling becomes perfectly desperate. Darkness gathers on all faces. "We shall be smothered! We shall be crowded to death! We can't stay here," are heard faintly from one and another, and yet, though the boat grows no wider, the walls no higher, they do live, and do bear it in spite of repeated protestations to the contrary. Truly, as Sam Slick says, "there's a sight of wear in human natur."

But meanwhile the children grow sleepy, and divers interesting little duets and trios arise from one part or another of the cabin.

"Hush, Johnny, be a good boy," says a pale nursing mamma to a great, bristling, white headed phenomenon, who is kicking very much at large in her lap.

"I wont be a good boy, neither," responds Johnny, with interesting explicitness; "I want to go to bed, and so-o-o-o," and Johnny makes up a mouth as big as a tea-cup, and roars with good courage, and his mamma asks him, "if he ever saw pa do so," and tells him that "he is mamma's dear, good little boy, and must not make a noise," with various observations of the kind, which are so strikingly efficacious in such cases. Meanwhile the domestic concert in other quarters proceeds with vigor. "Mamma, I'm tired!" bawls a child. "Where's the baby's night-gown!" calls a nurse. "Do take Peter up in your lap, and keep him still." "Pray get out some biscuits to stop their mouths." Meanwhile sundry babies strike in "con spirito," as the music books have it, and execute various flourishes—the disconsolate mothers sigh and look as if all was over with them, and the young ladies appear extremely disgusted, and wonder "what business women have to be traveling round with babies!"

To these troubles succeeds the turning out scene, when the whole caravan's ejected into the gentlemen's cabin that the beds may be made. The red curtains are put down, and in solemn silence all the last mysterious preparations begin. At length it is announced that all is ready. Forthwith the whole company rush back, and find the walls embellished by a series of little shelves, about a foot wide, each furnished with a mattrass and bedding, and hooked to the ceiling by a suspiciously slender cord. Direful are the ruminations and exclamations of inexperienced travelers, particularly young ones, as they eye these very equivocal accommodations. "What, sleep up there! I won't sleep on one of those top shelves, I know! The cords will certainly break." The chambermaid here takes up the conversation, and solemnly assures them that such an accident is not to be thought of at all, that it is a natural impossibility—a thing that could not happen without an actual miracle; and since it becomes increasingly evident that thirty ladies cannot all sleep on the lowest shelf, there is some effort made to exercise faith in this doctrine, nevertheless all look on their neighbors with fear and trembling, and when the stout lady talks of taking a shelf, she is most urgently pressed to change places with her alarmed neighbor below. Points of location being after a while adjusted, then comes the last struggle. Every body wants to take off their bonnet, to look for their shawl, to find their cloak, to get their carpet bag, and all set about it with such zeal that nothing can be done. "Ma'am you're on my foot," says one. "Will you please to move, ma'am," says somebody, who is gasping and struggling behind you.

"Move," you echo.

"Indeed, I should be very glad to, but I don't see much prospect of it."

"Chambermaid," calls a lady, who is struggling among a heap of carpet bags and children at one end of the cabin. "Ma'am," echoes the poor chambermaid, who is wedged fast in a similar situation at the other.

"Where's my cloak, chambermaid?"

"I'd find it ma'am, if I could move."

"Chambermaid, my basket!"

"Chambermaid, my parasol!"

"Chambermaid, a glass of water!"

"Mamma, they push me so!"

"Hush, child; crawl under there and lie still till I can undress you."

At last, however, the various distresses are over—the babies sink to sleep, and even that much enduring being, the chambermaid, seeks out some corner for repose. Tired and drowsy, you are just sinking into a doze, when bang! goes the boat against the sides of a lock—ropes scrape, men run and shout, and up fly the heads of all the top-shelf-ites, who are generally the mere juvenile and fairy part of the company.

"What's that! what's that!" flies from mouth to mouth, and forthwith they proceed to awaken their respective relations.

"Mother! Aunt Hannah! Do wake up! What is this awful noise?"

"Oh, only a lock!"

"Pray, be still," groan out the sleepy members from below.

"A lock!" exclaim the vivacious creatures, ever on the alert for information, "And what is a lock, pray?"

"Don't you know what a lock is, you silly creature? Do lie down, and go to sleep."

"But, say, there an't any danger in a lock, is there?" respond the querists.

"Danger!" exclaims a deaf old lady, poking up her head, "what's the matter? There hn't't nothin hurst, has there?"

"No, no, no!" exclaim the prevexed and despairing opposition party, who find that there is no such thing as going to sleep, till they have made the old lady below, and the young ladies above, understand exactly the philosophy of a lock.

After a while the conversation again subsides. Again all is still—you hear only the trampling of horses, and the rippling of the rope in the water, and sleep again is stealing over you. You doze, you dream, and all of a sudden you are started by a cry, "Chambermaid, wake up the lady that wants to be set ashore!"

Up jumps the Chambermaid, and up jumps the lady and two children, and forthwith form a committee of inquiry as to the ways and means.

"Where's my bonnet?" says the lady, half awake, and fumbling among the various articles of the name. "I thought I hung it up behind the door."

"Can't you find it?" says the poor chambermaid, yawning and rubbing her eyes.

"Oh, yes, here it is!" says the lady, and then the cloak, the shawl, the gloves, the shoes, receive each a separate discussion; at last all seems ready, and they begin to move off, when lo! Peter's cap is missing!

"Now, where can it be?" soliloquizes the lady, "I put it right here by the table leg; may be it got into some of the berths."

At this bright suggestion the chambermaid takes the candle, and goes round deliberately to every berth, poking the light directly in the face of every sleeper.

"Here it is, perhaps," she exclaims, pulling at something black under one pillow.

"No, indeed, those are my shoes," says the vexed sleeper.

"May be it's here," she resumes, darting upon something dark in another berth.

"No, that's my habit," responds the occupant. The chambermaid then proceeds to turn over all the children on the floor, to see if it isn't under them, in the course of which process they are most agreeably waked up and enlivened, and when every one is broad awake, and most uncharitably wishing the cap and Peter, too, at the bottom of the canal, the good lady exclaims, "Well, if this isn't lucky, here I had it safe in my basket all the time," and she departs amid the—what shall I say?—execrations of the whole company—ladies though they be.

Well, after this follows a hushing up, and wiping up, among the juvenile population, and a series of remarks commences from the various shelves of a very edifying and instructive tendency. One says that the woman did not seem to know where any thing was—another says that she has waked them all up—a third adds that she has waked up all the children, too; and the elderly ladies make moral reflections on the importance of putting your things where you can find them—being always ready, etc., which observations being delivered in an exceedingly doleful and drowsy tone, form a sort of sub-bass to the lively chatterings of the upper shelf-tiers, who declare that they feel quite wide awake; that they don't think they shall go to sleep again to-night, and discourse over every thing in creation, until you heartily wish you were enough related to them to give them a scolding.

At last, however, voice after voice drops off—you fall into a most refreshing slumber—it seems to you that you sleep about a quarter of an hour, when the chambermaid pulls you by the sleeve, "Will you please to get up, ma'am, we want to make the beds." You start and stare. Sure, enough, the night is gone! So much for sleeping on board canal boats.

Let us not enumerate the manifold perplexities of the morning toilet, in a place where every lady realizes most forcibly the condition of the old woman who lived under a broom—"All she wanted was elbow room."

Let us not tell how one glass is made to answer for thirty faces—one ewer and vase for thirty lavations; and, tell it not in Gath! one towel for a company! Let us not intimate how ladies' shoes have, in the night, clandestinely slid into the gentlemen's cabin, and gentlemen's boots elbowed, or rather *toed* their way among ladie's gear, nor recite the exclamations after runaway property that are heard.

"I can't find nothing of Johnny's shoe!"

"Here's a shoe in the water pitcher, is this it?"

"My side-combs are gone," exclaims a nymph with dishevelled curls.

"Massy, do look at my bonnet!" exclaims an old lady, elevating an article crushed into as many angles as there are pieces in a minced pie.

"I never did sleep so much together in my life," echoes a poor little French lady, whom despair has driven into talking English.

But our shortening paper warns us not to prolong our catalogue of distresses beyond reasonable bounds, and therefore we will close with advising all our friends who intend to try this way of traveling for pleasure, to take a good stock both of patience and clean towels with them, for we think that they will find abundant need for both.

From Lossing's Field Book of the Revolution.

CAPTURE OF PRESCOTT.

The writer may well designate this as one of the "boldest enterprises of the war." We doubt that there is any thing in history to compare with it. The capture of the Duc d'Enghien was accomplished *by force*. It required no courage for a troop of soldiers to cross the Rhine, into the neutral territory of Baden, and lead off captive an unarmed Prince: But to cross Narraganset Bay, through the midst of hostile fleets, and take prisoner the commandant of an army, surrounded by his guards, was a feat of heroism commensurate only with the darlag of our Revolutionary sires. But to the story:

"Incensed by the conduct of Prescott, the inhabitants devised several schemes to rid themselves of the oppressor. None promised success, and it was reserved for Lieutenant Colonel Barton, of Providence, to conceive and execute one of the boldest and most hazardous enterprises undertaken during the war. It was accomplished on the night of the 10th of July, 1777. At that time General Prescott was quartered at the house of a Quaker named Overing, above five miles above Newport, on the west road leading to the ferry, at the north part of the island. Barton's plan was to cross Narraganset Bay from the main, seize Prescott, and carry him to the American camp. It was a very hazardous undertaking, for at that time there were three British frigates, with their guard-boats, lying east of Prudence Island, and almost in front of Prescott's quarters. With a few chosen men, Colonel Barton embarked in four whale-boats, with muffled oars, at Warwick Point, at nine o'clock in the evening, and passed, unobserved, over to Rhode Island, between the islands of Prudence and Patience. They heard the cry, 'All's well!' from the guard-boats of the *enemy*, as they passed silently and unobserved, and landing in Coddington's Cove, at the mouth of a small stream which passed by the quarters of Prescott. Barton divided his men into several squads, assigning to each its duty and station, and then, with the strictest order and profound silence, they advanced toward the house. The main portion of the expedition passed about midway between a British guard-house and the encampment of a company of light horse, while the remainder was to make a circuitous route to approach Prescott's quarters from the rear, and secure the doors. As Barton and his men approached the gate, a sentinel hailed them twice, and then demanded the countersign. "We have no countersign to give," Barton said, and quickly added, "Have you seen any deserters here to-night?" The sentinel was misled by this question, supposing them to be friends, and was not undeceived until his musket was seized, and himself bound and menaced with instant death if he made any noise. The doors had been secured by the division from the rear, and Barton entered the front passage boldly. Mr. Overton sat alone, reading, the rest of the family being in bed. Barton inquired for General Prescott's room. Overton pointed upward, signifying that it was directly over the room in which they were standing. With four strong men, and Sisson, a powerful negro who accompanied them, Barton ascended the stairs and gently tried the door. It was locked; no time was to be lost in parleying; the negro drew back a couple of paces, and using his head for a battering-ram, burst open the door at the first effort. The General, supposing the intruders to be robbers, sprang from his bed, and seized his gold watch that was hanging upon the wall. Barton placed his hand gently upon the General's shoulder, told him he was his prisoner, and that perfect silence was now his only safety. Prescott begged time to dress, but it being a hot July night, and time precious, Barton refused acquiescence, feeling that it would not be cruel to take him across the bay, where he could make his toilet with more care, at his leisure. So, throwing his cloak around him, and placing him between two armed men, the prisoner was barried to the shore. In the mean time, Major Barrington, Prescott's Aid, hearing the noise in the General's room, leaned from a window to escape but was captured. He and the sentinel were stationed in the centre of the party. At about midnight, captors and prisoners landed at Warwick Point, where General Prescott first broke the silence by saying to Colonel Barton, 'Sir, you have made a bold push to-night.' 'We have been fortunate,' coolly replied Barton. Captain Elliott was there with a coach to convey the prisoners to Providence, where they arrived at sunrise. Prescott was kindly treated by General Spencer and other officers, and in the course of a few days was sent to the head-quarters of Washington at NewWindsor, on the Hudson."

Execution of Major Audre.

We think our readers will be interested by the perusal of the most minute account of this event, which it has ever been our chance to meet with. It purports to be from the journal of an eye-witness of the melancholy scene:

Major Andre is no more among the living. I have just witnessed his exit. It was a tragical scene of the deepest interest. The principal guard officer, who was constantly in the room with the prisoner, relates, that when the hour of execution was announced to him in the morning, he received it without emotion, and, while all present were afflicted with silent gloom, he retained a firm countenance, with calmness and composure of mind. Observing his servant enter the room in tears, he exclaimed, "Leave me until you can show yourself more manly." His breakfast being sent to him from the table of Washington, which had been done every day of his confinement, he partook of it as usual, and, having shaved and dressed himself, he placed his hat on the table, and cheerfully said to the guard-officers, "I am ready at any moment, gentlemen, to wait on you." The fatal hour having arrived, a large detachment of troops was paraded, and an immense concourse of people assembled. Almost all our general and field officers, excepting his Excellency and his staff, were present on horseback. Melancholy and gloom pervaded all ranks, and the scene was awfully affecting. I was so near, during the solemn march to the fatal spot, as to observe every movement, and to participate in every emotion the melancholy scene was calculated to produce. Major Andre walked from the stone house in which he had been confined, between two of our subaltern officers, arm-in-arm. The eyes of the immense multitude were fixed upon him, who, rising superior to the fears of death, appeared as if conscious of the dignified deportment he displayed. He betrayed no want of fortitude, but retained a complaisant smile on his countenance, and politely bowed to several gentlemen whom he knew, which was respectfully returned. It was his earnest desire to be shot, as being the mode of death most conformable to the feelings of a military man, and he had indulged the hope that his request would be granted. At the moment, therefore, when suddenly he came in view of the gallows, he involuntarily started backward, and made a pause. "Why this emotion, sir?" said an officer by his side. Instantly recovering his composure, he said, "I am reconciled to my death, but I detest the mode." While waiting and standing near the gallows, I observed some degree of trepidation—placing his foot on a stone and rolling it over, and choking in his throat, as if attempting to swallow. So soon, however, as he perceived that things were in readiness, he stepped quickly into the wagon, and at this moment he appeared to shriuk; but, instantly elevating his head with firmness, he said, "It will be but a momentary pang;" and, taking from his pocket two white handkerchiefs, the provost marshal, with one, loosely pinioned his arms, and with the other, the victim, after taking off his hat and stock, bandaged his own eyes with perfect firmness, which melted the hearts and moistened the cheeks, not only of his servant, but of the throng of spectators. The rope being appended to the gallows, he slipped the noose over his head, and adjusted it to his neck, without the assistance of the awkward executioner. Col. Scammel now informed him that he had an opportunity of speaking. If he desired it. He raised the handkerchief from his eyes, and said. "I pray you to bear me witness that I meet my fate like a brave man." The wagon being now removed from under him, he was suspended, and instantly expired. It proved, indeed, "but a momentary pang." He was dressed in his regimentals and boots. His remains, in the same dress, were placed in an ordinary coffin and interred at the foot of the gallows; and the spot was consecrated by the tears of thousands. Thus died, in the bloom of youth, the accomplished Major Andre, the pride of the Royal Army, and the valued friend of Sir Henry Clinton.

*It is said that Washington never saw Major Andre, having avoided a personal interview with him from the beginning.

Foreign Details by the Arctic.

Threatening Aspect of the Turkish Question.

The full accounts by the steamer Arctic at New York from Liverpool to the 23d March have come to hand. Among the 91 passengers are Joseph Dembinski and Henry and Myer Rothschild.

The complicated state of affairs between Turkey and her neighbors begins to assume an alarming aspect. Part of this agitation is doubtless got up by speculators, but enough remains to show that there is more than probability of a storm breaking out in that quarter. The matter is referred to at length under to caption "Turkey."

ENGLAND.

Twenty sample bags of cotton, grown on the estates of the Pacha of Egypt, have just been received by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. The samples were grown under the superintendence of a young man sent from Manchester by the Chamber, and exhibit great improvement in cleaning and packing.

The reduction in the value of money in England begins to tell upon most classes of the community. During the past few days strikes for increase of wages have been made by workmen of nearly every description in Liverpool. Increased remuneration has been obtained by the carpenters, shipwrights, coopers, boot and shoe makers, warehousemen and seamen on the channel steamers, and steps have been taken for increased pay by the railway employees, watch-makers, paper-hangers, plasterers, cotters and some other trades.

Lady Franklin's steamer Isabel would sail during the week for Behring's Straits. Mr. Kennedy takes command of the steamship.

Great adulterations have been detected in some of the imports of Australian gold.

The four seconds and surviving principal in the late duel of Egham, near London, have been found guilty of manslaughter, in killing Frederick Cawrret, and are sentenced to two months' imprisonment, in addition to the five months they have already endured.

The once noisy festival of St. Patrick's Day passed off very quietly this year at Dublin.

FIRE AT WINDSOR CASTLE.—About 10 o'clock on Saturday night of the 23d ult., a fire broke out at Windsor Castle, which was not subdued until 6 o'clock on Sunday morning. It appears that the Queen and Prince Albert returned to the Castle from Buckingham Palace in the afternoon, and dined in the Gothic dining room, and soon after Mr. Baker, the head cellar-man, discovered smoke issuing from the south angle of the apartment, in consequence of fire having communicated from a flue. The tower in which this misfortune commenced, was a splendid piece of architecture, and nearly faced Eaton College, whilst the beautiful terrace and promenade stands immediately in front, and under the battlements is the tastefully laid out flower gardens and slopes, where her Majesty and royal children frequently enjoy walking exercise. On the ground floor was an apartment of great extent, and most beautifully appointed, which was used by the Queen as the dining room. The roof, or more correctly speaking, the ceiling, was inlaid with carved oak, delicately heightened with gold. Over this magnificent apartment there were a number of rooms, principally devoted for sleeping apartments for the royal children and attendants, various other rooms adjoined, those just mentioned, and the whole touched, or nearly so, the apartments in the Brunswick Tower.

With as little delay as possible, the news was communicated to the officers of the Royal Household, and in less than seven minutes a battalion of 700 of the Fusilier Guards were on the spot, and formed a barricade, and were quickly followed by the whole regiment of the 2d Life Guards, with three barrack engines, who battled nobly with the flames, but the intense cold froze the water in the hose. Meanwhile, the flames extended from the ground floor up the staircase, and having entered numerous apartments in the Prince of Wales's Tower, the whole became ignited. The parties in command of the engines did all they could to confine the fire within that part of the structure, but without the least success; and in a space of time comparatively brief, the destructive element forced its way into the centre of the Brunswick Tower, when the sight that presented itself was such as to terrify all who beheld the spectacle—for the flames, in huge bodies, were rushing out of the various windows in each tower, threatening to take a complete circuit round the castle.

The reflection of the fire could be seen for miles distant. At Reading, nineteen miles away, it was stated that the inhabitants could see the fire issuing from the battlements of the tower, and many looked upon the work of destruction in the distance with fear and astonishment.

During this trying scene her Majesty and his Royal Highness, Prince Albert, betrayed not the least signs of fear, but appeared rejoiced at the willingness displayed by her loyal subjects in mounting the ladders, scattering the water over the fire, and doing all that was possible to subdue the conflagration. Prince Albert remained at the fire during the whole time, but the Queen and her household retired to their private apartments.

At about 11 o'clock the fire was at its height, when several engines were playing on the tower from various directions. An express was also dispatched from the castle to the London fire brigade, which arrived with two powerful engines, under the superintendence of Mr. Braidwood, at two o'clock in the morning. About this time the fire was partially got under, but it was not totally extinguished before six o'clock.

The fire was chiefly confined to the tower, and the rooms destroyed are the Gothic dining-room and upwards of a dozen bed-rooms, with nearly all the splendid furniture. The Prince of Wale's Tower may be said to be completely gutted, and even a great portion of the roof is destroyed.

The plate rooms, which contained gold plate valued at between two to three millions of money, are situated immediately under the Gothic dining-room, where the fire was raging; but it was not considered necessary to remove any portion of it, as the rooms were made fire proof. As no portion of the property is insured, the loss will fall chiefly on the Lord Chamberlain's department. The kitchen and confectionery were inundated with water to the depth of several feet. The loss was at first estimated at £100 000, but it has since been ascertained that £20,000 will repair all damage.

FRANCE.

It was stated in the diplomatic circles, that at the interview which took place between the Emperor and Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, the Emperor repeated, in the strongest possible terms, his desire to act cordially with the English Government on the Eastern question, as the only means of preventing a conflict, which would only lead to the dismemberment of the Turkish Empire or a war in Europe.

It is currently reported that the Emperor of Austria has represented to the Pope, in strong terms, that as the representative of an ancient monarchy, he desires to assert his right to precedence before Napoleon III, and that he would feel himself slighted if the Pope were to crown the French Emperor until several months after his own coronation by the head of the church at Vienna.

The Legislative body met on Friday, when the President announced that he had received from the Minister of State the budget of 1853. The amount of revenue is 1,528,000,600f., that of the expenditure, 1,519,000,000f., which gives a surplus of revenue of 9,000,000f.

TURKEY.

The threatening aspect of Russia towards Turkey has caused the highest degree of excitement not only at Constantinople, but in France, and in a lesser degree in England. In the late demands of Austria upon the Porte, public feeling was tranquillized by the thought that Russia took no part in the matter. No sooner, however, had the Sultan succumbed to the Austrian demands, than Russia, under the pretext of a mission to treat respecting the disagreements arising from the guardianship of the Holy Places, and other matters which diplomatic custom would have confided to an Envoy of no special *prestige*, dispatched Prince Mentschikoff, Minister of Marine, with the accompaniment of a staff of military and naval officers that gives his embassy more the appearance of a challenge to an enemy than of a mission to strengthen the footing between friendly powers.

Previous to his setting out for Constantinople, this envoy, Mentschikoff, passed in review the army on the Turkish frontier, and the Russian fleet in the Euxine gave as thorough a drilling to both as could have been done in view of a campaign, and even practised the troops of all arms in embarcation and disembarcation from the ships. These facts, although kept quiet at the time, have been elicited by the haughty tone assumed by Mentschikoff towards the Porte, and as may be supposed, have act leaded to assuage the alarm which conduct so unlooked for naturally induced. Turkey, after all, being the weak spot in the relations between Russia, France and England, the public funds of the two latter countries have shown a depression, although much more in France than in England.

A curious and highly important feature in the present aspect of this "very pretty quarrel" is the evident disinclination of England to interfere in the business. This disinclination is so evident, as to have provoked the sarcasms of the Continental press, and especially of the French papers. The London Times has, indeed, stepped foward as the advocate of letting Turkey drop to pieces if she will, and argues that the integrity of the Ottoman Empire in Europe is no longer necessary to preserve the balance of power. Although the Times has doubtless weighty reasons for its opinions, it is not considered that the present feeling of the British Government is much different. In the meantime, the Admiralty, so far as is known, has contented itself with ordering a few ships to reinforce the Mediterranean squadron—the French fleet having, on the first intelligence of the difficulties, received orders to proceed to the Archipelago.

While this want of sincerity is displayed in England, Mr. Rose, acting for Britain at Constantinople, had despatched the steamship Wasp with dispatches, dated 8th, to the English fleet at Malta to hasten with all speed to the Dardanelles. Notwithstanding these threatening appearances, it is reported in England to be the opinion both of the French and Austrian Courts that the matter in dispute will be peaceably arranged. Up to the latest accounts, we are without authentic information as to what the demands of Russia really are. A mental consideration of all the information we can come at leads to the inference that the Russian has in fact, to the present time, demanded nothing in particular, but has exhibited such an amount of what is vulgarly called "brag," as has thrown the whole diplomatic world into a state of the liveliest indigestion, a not unlikely circumstance.

PATAGONIA.

ATTACK ON AN EMIGRANT SHIP.—Intelligence has been received at Lloyd's, under date, Stanley, Falkland Islands, January 5, of a most daring attack on the ship Porcupine, of Liverpool, Milliger, master, by the Patagonians. It seems that, on passing through the Straits of Magellan, on her way to California, the Porcupine grounded. Early the next morning, the ship was surrounded by numerous canoes, full of natives. The Captain, thinking they might be useful in getting the ship off, let some of the principal chiefs come on deck, when they offered to exchange a copy of Johnson's Comprehensive Dictionary, signed on the fly-leaf "John Badham, January, 1851," a prayer book and other articles, evidently belonging to an English ship. The Captain now observing a fleet of canoes approaching nearer, many bearing lighted pine branches, gave orders for the crew and passengers, most of whom had revolvers, to arm themselves, and a terrible conflict ensued; the savages fought desperately, and tried to burn the ship. After a severe struggle and great slaughter, they were beaten off, and three hundred bags of oats being thrown overboard, the ship floated.

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Messrs. B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co.,

Gentlemen: For the benefit of others, I take pleasure in testifying to the valuable qualities of your Vermifuge. About ten years ago my attention was first called to it by a friend, an officer in one of the Banks in Nashville, in whose estimation it was then a standard article, having used it in his family with very satisfactory results. By his advice I took a vial home for one of my children, who had until then been very feeble, and subject to frequent sickness. The Vermifuge expelled a great number of Worms, and the child afterwards gradually recovered good health. I have since used it regularly in my own family for most of the ailments of children, and generally with good effect.

One remarkable case, in the family of a near relation, I will mention in particular. The child was about four years of age, had always been puny; often attacked with severe pains, and at the age mentioned, nearly lost the use of the lower extremities. I recommended the use of your Vermifuge in the case, and left the half of a vial, which I was taking home, with directions for its use. I learned afterwards that the child passed an enormous bulk of large Worms—the number not remembered—and in a short time, by the use of the Vermifuge, the fits ceased, and its health began to improve. When I next saw the child she was walking, and enjoying perfect health. This recovery from the very jaws of death, the friends attribute to the use of your Vermifuge.

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The next scholastic year will commence on Thursday the 23d of September, 1852. Pupils can enter at any time during the year, chargeable from the time of entrance. No deduction will be made but by special arrangement with the Principal.

Boarders study at night under a teacher. They are required to retire 9 o'clock at night, and rise early in the morning at a given signal, and to take frequent and wholesome exercise.

Private rooms are large, conveniently and comfortably furished. Pupils are required to keep their wardrobes and private apartments in neatness and order. A proper officer weekly takes charge of their clothing, inspects its condition, and every Saturday morning instructs them in plain sewing and necessary repairs of clothing. Every article of clothing must be marked with the owner's name.

Bi-monthly reports are sent to patrons, which are a faithful showing of the scholarship and deportment of pupils.

Pupils are not allowed to attend parties, balls, dancing classes, or any amusement calculated to interfere with their studies.

Visitors are not received by pupils, except with suitable introduction to the Principal from patrons.

Pupils must have certain information respecting every correspondent. Pupils are required to attend Church and Sunday School on Sabbath.

No accounts will be opened in Marion but with the expressed permission of patrons. When articles are to be purchased, the lady of the Principal must approve the purchase (who superintends their trading), and thus expenditure will be controlled. Patrons should anticipate and supply the wants of pupils as far as is practicable.

Dental operations will not be performed but by special permission from patrons.

Patrons are earnestly requested to encourage *economy* in all the expenditures of pupils—*clothing, pocket money and jewelry.*

The institution has graduated forty-four young ladies since its organization, and arrangements are being made for furnishing, improving and increasing its Library, Apparatus, Cabinet and Herbarium.

The Professors of Music, Drawing, Painting and Modern Languages have been engaged in this Institution for the last *five years*, with decided acceptability—are superior Musicians and splendid performers on Piano, Harp, Guitar, Organ, Melodeon, Violin, etc., and highly accomplished in other departments.

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VOLUME III. NUMBER 12. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1853. WHOLE NUMBER, 116.

WORDSWORTH.

Written on a Blank Leaf of his Memoirs.
BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Dear friends, who read the world aright,
And in its common forms discern
A beauty and a harmony
The many never learn!

Kindred in soul of him who found
In simple flower and leaf and stone
The impulses of the sweetest lays
Our tuneful tongue has known.

Accept this record of a life,
As sweet and pure, as calm and good,
As long day of blended dune,
In green field and in wood.

How welcome to our ears, long pained
By strife of sect and party noise,
The brook-like murmur of his song
Of nature's simple joys.

The violet by its mossy stone,
The primrose by the river's brim,
The cheerful daffodil have found
Immortal life through him.

The sunrise on his misty lake,
The rosy flame his sunset brought,
World-seen are gladdening all the vales
And mountain peaks of thought.

Art builds on sand; the works of pride,
And human passion change and fall;
But that which shares the life of God
With him surviveth all.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY OF ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

There has recently appeared an article, setting forth the merits of a late organization connected with the Alabama Conference, called the "Ministerial Education Society." It is intended for the benefit of young men who give evidence of being called to the ministry, but are unable from the lack of means to qualify themselves for the sacred office. They are objects, indeed, worthy of the efforts made in their behalf; and it is devoutly desired that many will contribute to the aid of those so deserving and full of promise to the Church. It speaks loudly for the benevolent spirit of the times to see new channels constantly opening through which the wealth of the Church may run out upon the world to confer many and lasting benefits on individuals and nations. Every year seems to add another society to the catalogue. And those who feel a proper interest on the score of our fellow men, and sincerely pray for God's blessings upon them, will never complain that there are too many associations for doing good, but according to their means assist in furthering every enterprise that aims to bless the human race. Such persons are the benefactors of the world, and Providence will no doubt increase their number and ability in the same ratio that He calls into existence these several agencies.

Therefore, it would not be improper to mention, in this connection, a certain Society organized during the Conference of 1851. It is called the Education Society of the Alabama Conference. As the name might signify, it was not intended to operate in the cause of education generally, or devise ways and means for the endowment of Professorships in the different Institutions of the Church, but simply to gather up its benefits in smaller or larger sums from all the congregations under the charge of the Conference, and in equitable proportion distribute them among a particular few—*the children of the traveling preachers.*

As is more fully expressed in the language of the Constitution, the object is "to provide means for the education of the children of the members of the Alabama Conference, and the orphans of such members who have died in the itinerant work." And in order to a proper direction of its financial affairs, it has a Board of eight managers, one half laymen, and the other half members of the Conference.

It does not require a great effort to see the adaptation of the plan proposed to the necessities of those concerned. And the brethren who projected it, acted under the belief that the Church would not only appreciate their motives, but give evidence of approval by aiding a movement so important. In this they have partially realized their expectations. If, as in the economy of other Church governments our preachers were furnished with more abundant resources, and required to do more work, then it might seem presumptuous to ask if their children have not a right to expect assistance at the hands of the Church. But who is the itinerant? Not the man of large salary and easy life, or one who week after week, and years together, lives upon his farm, or serves as principal in a village school, at the same time sustaining a pastoral relation to one or more congregations. He has been called a man of one work—a work that sends him to every class of men, and according to necessity bids him come and go at any time, and to any place. He is always in service. At night in bivouac, in the morning upon his horse, with armor belted on, and at the first call of duty bounds with readiness upon the field. Deployed along the lines as the picket-guard of the great army of Christ, his conflicts are numerous, hardships grievous, and duties laborious. His rations are meted out, sometimes to the measure of a meal, and the *pound of flesh.* The pay is small, with a family often large and increasing, and sometimes very dependent. He has left his trade—the tools lay idle in the shop—the plow is standing in the field—the professional books are closed and laid upon the shelf—the sign is taken down—in a word, his cares are upon the sea-shore—his "occupation's gone." The Holy Spirit calls him into a new employment, and placing him in the hands of the Church, says to her, "the laborer is worthy of his hire." Not as any other laborer who toils with physical means only, and looks for nothing but a physical reward. His is mainly an intellectual work—mind in contact with mind. It his business to clear up, turn over, and sow down in Gospel seed, a vast intellectual forest before him, that he may raise a harvest of precious fruit for his Lord. And he has reason to believe that the Great Head of the Church will compensate him, not in physical enjoyments, hereafter, but such as are adapted to that loftier, thinking ever active principle within him. Combining various powers, he operates with *hands, heart* and *head.* For the work of his hands he deserves food, raiment and shelter—for that of his heart, brotherly love and Christian sympathy; and for the labor of his head, he is worthy of intellectual hire—a compensation corresponding with his necessities. And as the lack of food for his children becomes *his* necessity, as the father and head appointed by Providence to provide for them, so the absence of educational advantages becomes a like necessity. And as he is worthy of and receives means to supply the former upon the ground of services rendered, so is he worthy of the means to supply the latter, being divinely appointed to raise them up to a life of usefulness here, and glory hereafter. Expected by his Church to sacrifice time, employment, strength and all, from whom shall his children in their turn expect bodily and mental sustenance, but those for whose good he labors? It is a frequent remark, that "the preacher should work on, pay or no pay, and look for his reward hereafter." What a blessed thing he has something to hope for! But this expectation does not defray all expenses in passing through this to the next world. And because he has the assurance that after death he will heir largely of an inheritance in Heaven, it is no reason that while on earth he should be kept without the comforts of life, and his children after him left in mental darkness. It is a painful truth that some act seemingly under the impression that God intends to pay all their accounts in the end, and literally grant them a *free* gospel. The Judge of all men will certainly fulfil his promises, and in the meantime hold us responsible for our obligations. There are others who turn away from such claims with the coolness of a stoic and say, "let the preacher trust in Providence." This is indeed his comfort. And who will say that the Head of the Church did not move upon a few men to propose this plan for the good of his ministering servants? Doubtless he did, and intends making it a very *special* providence in directly appealing to every member of the congregation to do something in aid of objects so worthy.

As no item for schooling appears in the annual allowance made out by the Stewards, many children are doomed to ignorance, unless timely erected through the individual kindness of some Principal of an academy, who offers their tuition free of charge. And there are some connected with the Alabama Conference, who are already indebted to the benevolence of some school-master, or the beneficence of the State, as provided in her Sixteenth Section Law.

But where are our Conference Schools? They are few and scattered. It is true they propose to educate the children of itinerant preachers *gratis*, and the number of beneficiaries is quite enough for the interest of the Schools, but small in proportion to the many who need to be educated. And those whose appointments are upon the Northern or Southern boundaries of the Conference, in the mountains and swamps, upon poor Circuits, receive no benefit from them, whatever. They are the men who need assistance above all others; but aside from help through this Society, must live without it. A letter addressed to an P. Elder, from one of the preachers on his District, has lately been read, who writes that he had lost his horse, and was too poor to buy another, but expected to travel to his appointment on foot so long as his strength would last. He concludes the short letter by saying: "My brother pray for me and mine." Who could refuse to pray or give! That brother has children, and one old enough to be at school, but too young to send from home. What benefit are our institutions to him? As it would be impossible for every citizen of Alabama to move into a Sixteenth Section, so would it be equally impossible for every member of Conference to move into the neighborhood of our Schools. The remaining alternative is to send the children there at any age, when they should not be entrusted beyond the limits of parental guardianship. And from a desire to use the proffered benefit some have erred in sending their children from home too early. Even if no objection of this kind existed, there are very few able to pay board and traveling expenses. Ministerial influence has been crippled by borrowing means for this good purpose, when there was not a sufficient probability of refunding. Some have moved into a proximity with the different Schools, bought or rented property, and incurred additional expense, expecting by the assistance of boarders to raise the means with which to educate their children. What a speculation! Here the preacher becomes a landlord—paid to provide food and bedding for the children of other men. The question raised is retrenchment, or boarders' rights. Interest sides with the former, and conscience the latter. Should dissatisfaction be the result, there are complaints and bitter prejudices against him for years thereafter, not as the keeper of a boarding house, but as a minister of Jesus Christ. And united with all this he winds up the concern in debt—distressingly so. But should another be more successful in his pecuniary matters, he is not yet prepared to leave, for having educated one child he must needs do the same for the remaining half dozen or more. Hence the District and Circuits contiguous must be traveled and retraveled, not always on the score of greater usefulness and acceptability, but because he has located his family to secure the tuition of his children *gratis.* As to the Institution, itself, every one knows that a large outlay of money is necessary to keep it in successful operation, and though called a Conference School, the Conference is not responsible for its liabilities, but the risk is taken by the Principal or Board of Trustees. Here, then, are our preachers' children educated at the risk, if not in the end, at the expense of a few men.

What better plan is proposed by the Education Society? Let every member of Conference, who has children to educate, present to the Board of Managers, at each Annual Session, the tuition bills properly certified to by the Principal or Faculty of the Institution he has patronized, whether High or *Low* School, a Conference Institution, or State University, and they will be paid by the Treasurer of this Society. In this arrangement there are many advantages. The preachers can School their children under their immediate supervision, until arriving at a proper age to be sent abroad, and then if able to bear the expense without embarrassment, can patronize our Conference Institutions. They can live on their work and not wear themselves down by long and fatiguing rides. There is no need to undergo all the perplexity and annoyance of keeping boarding houses. Our itinerancy will not be impaired, but every man appointed to such work, as in the judgment of the appointing power he is best suited. All will be on an equality, whether they labor on the mountains, or in the swamps, or villages or cities. The institutions will not be taxed with beneficiaries, and any risk incurred will be for the benefit of such as are immediately concerned. And instead of the children being educated by a few men, the Church as a whole would do it at a very trifling expense individually. With a white membership of thirty-five thousand, five cents per member at this time would more than pay all claims against the Society. How small the necessary sum compared to the ability of the Church to give it!

This organization does not propose to educate in the ornamental branches of the day, but to bring the mind under proper discipline, and store it with knowledge necessary for a practical and useful life. Intellectual attainment is a passport any where. And, as the minister is introduced into the best circles of society, it is painful to see the marked distinction made between himself and his untutored children. He may be possessed of a mind strong and brilliant, from constant service, and in the mean time look down upon those of his own household—parts of himself—sitting at ease in the deep shades of ignorance, and all from the want of means to habituate them to the labor of thought.

If this Society, with its entire plan of operation be properly presented, it will secure favor at the hands of the people. The cause of children, and in many instances fatherless children, destitute and dependent, will not fail to arrest the attention of any congregation, and set in motion many liberal hearts and hands in their behalf. And would it not be advisable for all the preachers to discharge this duty at once, and not wait until other matters have accumulated upon their hands? Give it the attention its importance demands. If proper efforts be made, instead of paying forty per cent., all claims against the Society, at the next session of Conference will doubtless be paid in full. Allow the above suggestions from one who is not a claimant.

PATROBAS.

April 4, 1853.

I AM NEVER ALONE.

In the stillness of the twilight hour, an old man sat in his quiet room. His eyes were dim, so that he could no longer hold, as he had often done, delighted converse with the past by the printed page. He had long ceased to hear any common tone, and a disease of the voice rendered it impossible, except in broken whispers, to hold any communion with those around. Often, hours passed by in which the silence of his thoughts was broken by no outward voice. He had outlived his generation. The wife of his bosom, and the companion of his childhood and youth had one by one been laid in the silent grave. For long years he had been almost constant victim to suffering and pain. To those who see in the future only one bright path of happiness and hope, whose present is only cheerful when spent in the pleasures of the world, or in social converse with loving and beloved, how unenviable must seem his situation, how cheerless his days!

I said he was alone, but now a thoughtful child stole into his silent room and twined her arms lovingly around his neck. "I feared you would be lonely," she said, "and so I came to sit a while with you. Tell me are you not often very lonely, dear grandfather?"

The old man paused for a moment, then laid his hand upon the head of the gentle girl. "I am never alone, my child," he said. "How can I be lonely, for God is with me? The Comforter comes from the Father to dwell in my soul, and my Savior is ever near to cheer and instruct me. I sit at his feet and learn of him, and though pain and sickness often come to warn me, that this earthly house of my tabernacle is soon to be dissolved, yet I know that there is prepared for me a mansion, whose glories no earthly tongue can tell, or heart conceive. The love of God is ever a living fountain to my soul, and though to your young heart my situation may seem desolate and sad, I would not exchange it for the brightest lot earth has the power to give. Seek in your youth this fountain, my child. Drink deep of its living waters, and then when your hair shall be whitened for the grave, and when all sources of earthly enjoyment are taken away, you too can say, I am never alone."

May this testimony of a devoted servant of Christ, who for more than sixty years had made it the business of every day to glorify God, and knew whereof he affirmed, sink deep into the heart of every child who reads these lines! Seek while in youth the fountains of that consolation which shall be your joy in sickness, and trial, and solitude—your stay when all earthly helps have failed. Then it will be your blessed privilege to say, "I, too, am never alone."

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

A LITTLE TOO MUCH CHARITY.

A little too much charity! How can that be? Has not Paul said: "Now abideth faith, hope, charity,—these three; but the greatest of these is charity." Surely, we cannot have too much charity, when it is so highly commended by the Apostle? No, not of that pure charity which is so eloquently described in the Epistle to the Corinthians; there is no danger of any one having too large a measure of that. But there is a spurious article, which is sometimes too abundant; nay, it abounds so much that it becomes fatal to the prosperity of true religion. I will give a case, and leave the reader to decide whether this spurious article is not a little too plenty—at least, in our Church.

There is a certain Circuit, in the State of ——, which I will call Prairie Circuit. This Circuit has been served for one or two years past by only one preacher, though they much needed, and as much desired, two. At the last session of our Conference two preachers were sent to that Circuit—both of them acceptable men. But during the previous year a certain "successor of the Apostles," finding that the "Methodist meeting-house," in the village of *Charity* was vacant quite often, asked and obtained leave to preach there regularly, on a certain Sabbath in each month. Well, when the two preachers came on the Circuit, it was soon found, arranging the appointments for the year, that it was necessary for them either to use their house of worship on that particular Sabbath, which has been appropriated to the use of the aforesaid, "successor of the Apostles," or dispense with the services of one of their own ministers at that village. This was a painful dilemma to the good Methodists of the town of Charity. Finally they "compromised" the matter, by telling one of their ministers that they were sorry, very sorry, that it was so; but they were compelled to inform him that they were unable to make arrangements for him to preach to them in daylight. That Mr. —— had been in the habit of preaching in their Church on the Sabbath in each month, and they were afraid it would hurt his feelings if they made any change. So they very kindly requested their preacher to preach to them on Sabbath night, as Mr. —— did not preach at night any how! Was not this very charitable? Good souls! they never once thought it possible that their own preacher had feelings to be hurt. No, no!

But the Methodists in the town of Charity have given other proofs of the greatness of their charity to others. Formerly they had, I believe, a pretty good Sabbath School; but they have discontinued that, because their school was in a community which was divided in its denominational preferences, and they were afraid some would think they were selfish. So, they gave up their Sabbath School, and now their children are left to grow up without religious training.

Now, reader, don't you think those Methodists in the town of Charity have a little too much charity? Surely, they never heard of the maxim, "charity begins at home." For it seems they have none for their children, none for their own ministers, and I may add no respect for them, as their pastors, nor can they have much self-respect.

Does the reader still hesitate to decide? then let him remember these additional facts: It is well known to all what airs of superiority are affected by those who style themselves "the only true successors of the Apostles." They not only sneer at our Church and her ministry, but they take special pains, even in their official reports, to speak of those Churches which the Christian courtesy of other denominations has opened to them as "meeting-houses." Again, it is a notorious fact that systematic proselyting from other churches forms quite a prominent part of their work. Nay, that man whose feelings were so tenderly regarded has been true to the general character of the ministry of his Church, and he has endeavored to reward the charitable Methodists, of the town of Charity, by trying to bring some of them, at least, into "the Church."

Once more. What would be thought of a Methodist Church for asking such favors as those granted by our people in the town of Charity. Ah! if such a request was presented to "the Church," how would it be received? Yes, reader, how?

In conclusion, have I not made out my case? Have I not shown that there are some people in the world who have "a little too much charity?"

—One word more more. If we would have the respect of others, we must have self-respect.

A METHODIST.

Life-like in Death.

The plate in the Queen Victoria's cabin has been saved by a diver; but the man protests that nothing in the world would induce him to go down a second time, as the scene in the cabin was the most horrible he had ever witnessed. He thought that he had entered a wax-work exhibition, the corpses never having moved from their positions since the vessel went down. There were some eighteen or twenty persons in the cabin one and all of whom seemed to be holding conversation with each other; and the general appearance of the whole scene was so life-like that he was almost inclined to believe that some were yet living. [Guardian.

For once that secrecy is formally imposed upon you, it is implied a hundred times by the concurrent circumstances. All that your friend says to you, as to his friend, is entrusted to you only. Much of what a man tells you in the hour of affliction, in sudden anger, or in any outpouring of his heart, should be sacred. In his craving for sympathy, he has spoken to you as to his own soul. [Helps's Essay on Secrecy.

[For N. O. Christian Advocate.]

MINISTERIAL QUALIFICATIONS.

MR. EDITOR: Twenty-one years experience in the itinerant ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church has taught me that Methodist preachers should be thorough business men. That all ministers should be well qualified in head and heart to preach the gospel intelligibly, none will deny; and especially in this progressive day of reading and thinking.

Our ministers must be educated to qualify them to minister successfully. I would not be understood that they must be a graduate of some renowned college before entering the work; but the time has certainly come in our history when a minister, even at the entrance upon the great work, should not only have good practical sense, but a knowledge of books; and with this preparation, it will require all his industry and talents to keep pace with his duties.

Many of the modern books now coming out upon us, clad professedly in religious garments, are deeply tinged with irreligion and infidelity; and as our people will read those books, and are often led off by them, ministers must keep themselves constantly posted up, so as to expose error and vindicate truth. I fear many of our ministers, for want of zeal and industry, are sadly behind the times, and in the wake of many of their people in these things.

But, furthermore, the time has come when ministers to fulfil all their obligations must be practical business men. They should be able to write and calculate correctly, and keep accounts as business men.

Connected with the regular ministerial work in this age of the Church stands our educational interests, Sunday Schools, missionary operations, Bible Societies, Conference collections, the sale of books, the spread of our religious periodicals, the keeping of a fair Church record for all the societies, etc., etc. For all these important interests collections are to be made, accounts to be kept, money to be received and paid out. Now, can all this be done in its time and place, correctly, unless the preacher have his book, and be able to make a fair record, and keep correct accounts? Certainly not. These interests all have a direct and powerful influence upon the prosperity of the Church, and unless attended to properly the Church must suffer great loss.

I have been not a little pained, and often deeply mortified, at the meager and miserable manner in which our Church records are kept in my circuits and stations. Sometimes a half sheet of foolscap paper for a respectable society is the only Church book to be found. Members have died, been expelled, or removed, and no record of the fact made; but the preacher, perhaps, did strike a long black mark through the name. This I suppose is the origin of "scratching" off names. Now, it seems to me all this is either the result of ignorance or of indifference as to a proper and fair record.

Every Church should have a book in which the names of all of its members in full connection should be written in a fair hand, leaving a blank opposite each name, so that when one is removed by death, expulsion, or otherwise, the record, with date, should be properly entered. Names should not be transferred annually from one page to another; but as members are received their names added to the list. Then the record would show at all times the true condition of the Church. To accomplish this the preacher must be a business man; and with the multiplying interests of the Church in this growing age, I apprehend the itinerant preacher will find out that to get up and preach a sermon is but a very small part of the work assigned him. The carelessness with which many of our preachers manage these things, now-a-days, I think is wholly without excuse. And I am sure in many instances has resulted in no small amount of injury to the Church.

I have occupied the ordinary work in our Church—have never been entitled to prominent positions, and yet in the discharge of my ministerial work not less than $30,000 of the funds of the Church have passed through my hands, as well as directing in some degree the minds, the morals, and manners, of thousands of souls committed to my especial care for the time being. To be faithful and trustworthy to all these important interests a minister must be a business man. Now, Mr. Editor, I have thrown these thoughts crudely together, and submit them for publication. If they shall direct the mind of any younger brother to the importance of his duties as a minister, I shall be amply rewarded.

P. P. SMITH.

Thomasville, Ga., April 7, 1853.

Pride the Sting of Affliction.

I have a notion that the sting of all affliction is pride; it is this gives a pungency to every grievance, and makes it pierce our heart. Others bruise, but do not wound us; they sit heavy on us without, but do not gnaw and fret us within. I am not, perhaps, afraid of losing my estate; but I am afraid of losing my value and reputation in the world. I am not afraid of a low condition; but I am afraid of contempt. I am not afraid of sickness and death; but I afraid of scornful pity. I am not afraid of a plague, of a war, or a famine; but I am afraid of an insulting enemy, and the tyranny of one that hates me. Upon this reason, also, it is true what David says: "It is better to fall into the hands of God than of men." For we have no dispute whether we should humble ourselves before God or not; but the difficulty of doing this to men creates us all our uneasiness. If persons are impoverished, or sick, or suffer from Heaven, they seem to have no religion if they are not capable of consolation; but if they groan under the yoke of an imperious man, and are chained to him as his slaves, they must have the highest top and perfection of religion to admit of comfort; since the last vice which religion has to dispossess and conquer is pride, but felt all the blows of Heaven with an unwounded soul; and the reason is because the strokes of Heaven drive us to humble ourselves before God, dethrone pride, and calm the soul. But the perpetual gratings of an ill-natured, insulting man, whom you must every day see, and yet with dread and boiling of heart, this stirs up our natural choler, foments and awakens pride, and renders our misery insupportable. It is the boiling of choleric humors in our body, with which our soul is so tenderly touched, and so nearly sympathizes, that is the sting of all affliction, and this is pride. This is the fatal ferment that no consideration can allay. [James Bonnell.

[From the Watchman and Reflector.]

PHEBE—A Servant of the Church.

A catalogue of names has been recorded and immortalized by the Apostle Paul, or rather by the Holy Spirit, at whose inspiration the Apostle gave their names to the Church universal in his salutations at the close of his Epistles. The first of the blessed groups affectionately remembered in the Epistle to the Romans, is Phebe. Journeying from Cenchrea to Rome, she is kindly commended to the love and aid of the Disciples in the Imperial City, as a sister and a saint. Here is a name that should not be forgotten in the Church, and the Holy Spirit in two of those brief, lucid sentences, which so gloriously distinguish the word of God, has portrayed the features of her character worthy of our admiration and imitation. She was a "servant of the Church," and "a succorer of many."

A servant of the Church. She did not enter the Church merely to find in it pleasant associates, or personal comfort. She did not seek the fellowship of the saints merely to promote her own spirituality, or to prepare for heaven. Not that the Church might serve her, but that she might serve the Church was she a member of it. This is a distinction that needs to be understood by multitudes of professors of religion in the present day. They seem to think that the Church is merely a school in which they are to learn, or a hospital in which they are to be nursed; that it is an institution the design of which is to administer comfort in trials, and to fit its members for heaven while they passively attend upon its ordinances. Let us learn from Phebe's example, that we are brought into the Church not as guests, but as servants, not merely to enjoy, but to serve; not simply to receive good, but to do good.

A servant of the Church. Humility and labor are implied in the appellation. We are servants hired, nay bought. "Ye are bought with a price." Humbly, then, should we fulfil the duties of our position. Nothing is more unbecoming in a servant than pride. Nothing more essentially unfits him for the proper duties of his calling. But labor, too, expected from a servant member of the Church of Christ! Are you living to serve the interest of that Church? Is its prosperity and efficiency the object of your earnest solicitude, of your ardent prayers, of your persevering endeavors? Are you found among its servants where plans are to be devised, and labor performed for its enlargement and spirituality? Is your voice heard in its counsels and petitions? Is your purse always open to its pecuniary claims? Are you striving to the opening minds of the young to receive and obey the truth by your service in the Sabbath School? Is the knowledge of the beauty and the blessedness of the Church increased by your circulation of tracts and publications and by your own personal instruction and appeals to your kindred and friends? What department of labor is entrusted to you as a servant of the Church? There is service for every one. To what position are you appointed? Have you not yet found out? Oh! on your knees before the Master, implore him, "Lord what wilt thou have me to do?" and obey the indications of his will furnished by his Word, his providence, and his Spirit, that there may be truly inscribed upon your tombstone this epitaph: "A SERVANT OF THE CHURCH."

"OCCUPY TILL I COME."

Ah! not so, my father. The world is bright and beautiful around me! Flowers breathe their perfume, and soft winds fan my brow! Let me live to enjoy this sunshine and beauty! I would rest in the tempting bowers,—linger beside the low murmuring waters,—sleep upon the soft mossy banks. Scenes of enchantment rise about me. Hope's bright fancies shed gleams on my path. Let me tarry for a season—delight myself with their charms, and be borne on "flowery beds of ease." Others may labor, my spirit shrinks from the task. Others have better abilities than I, let me watch their efforts. Others respond to the call, "Go, work in my vineyard." "I pray have *me* excused."

"Occupy till I come," is the command of my Father, and I see I must not "sleep in enchanted bowers." I have been an "unprofitable servant," and must redeem my time—working with my might before the darkness gathers, let my earnest cry be, "Lord, what wilt thou have me do?"

"Occupy till I come." Again my spirit shrinks; sorrows have fallen upon me; clouds gathered over me; friends have been torn from my closest embrace; earth's bright visions all faded and deceived me; pain and suffering have wasted my frame, "the world is cold, and dark, and dreary." Let me go at once to the land of peace, "hasten my escape from the windy storm and tempest." There tears are wiped away, and mourning is ended. Let me break these earthly fetters and enter upon the blessedness of heaven. And a voice whispers, "Till I come," patiently endure cheerful toil; a long life is before thee, and rough is the way, but repine not, nor murmur—the weary shall rest. "If thine eye cannot pierce the gloom before thee, raise it above. If the tempest beats upon thine head, flee to the "Rock of Ages." Persevere amid sorrow, disappointment, and woe. "Be faithful unto death," and when I come, "I will give thee eternal life."

EGOMET.

Comfort in God's Government.

Christians, here is a matter of joy for you. God reigns over the world, and although wickedness abounds, and sorrows now prevail, yet the world is in good hands, and all its affairs are under the control of a wise and powerful God. Aye, and the time is coming when great voices shall be heard in heaven saying, "The kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord, and of his Christ!" Moreover, Christian, your God reigns over the Church. Aye, and "Zion enjoys her Monarch's love." God is in the midst of her. God will help her, and that right early. Look upon Zion! the city of our solemnities. Thine eyes shall see Jerusalem a quiet habitation a tabernacle that shall not be taken down. Not one of the stakes thereof shall be removed, neither shall any of the cherds thereof be broken, but there the glorious Lord will be unto us a place of broad rivers and streams, wherein shall go no galley with oars, neither shall gallant ship pass thereby!" But God reigns not only over the world and the Church—He reigns over all things! Then believer, remember, He reigns over you and yours! All your interests are safely lodged in his hands! Has sorrow entered your dwelling? Has deep affliction come upon you? O! remember! He who notices the falling sparrow, will not forget the children of his love. Fear not, in the sight of your heavenly Father, you are of more value than many sparrows. All your trials are known to him. Your sighs are heard. Your tears are in his bottle and the promise is, "All things shall work together for good to them that love God." Yes, thank God!

"There is a day of sunny rest,
For every dark and stormy night;
And grief may bide an evening guest,
But joy shall come at morning light."

[Rev. Dr. Baker.

Number of Catholics.

According to the late census the whole number of Catholic Churches in the United States is 1112, capable of accommodating 620,950 persons. Now, the Catholics claim in the United States two millions of members. If this claim be well founded where do 1,279,059 of them worship? Is it true that their houses of worship are capable of holding less than one-third of their entire numbers, or have their numbers been over estimated? If as numerous as reported, what must be the moral condition of the great mass of this people? A million and a quarter of people without churches, without the Sabbath, without the Bible, what are they but a million and a quarter of practical atheists? No wonder that Rome claims the chaplaincy of our poor-houses and our penitentiaries on the ground that their inmates are chiefly Catholics.

THE LICENSE SYSTEM.

This outrage upon humanity cannot long resist such appeals and arguments as are being made from platform, pulpit and press. The "liquor license system," as it generally prevails, and has prevailed, will soon be regarded in its proper light—one of the anomalies, absurdities, barbarisms of our civilization. The mythological tale of Saturn devouring his own children is horrid, and yet how like this is the State which, for the sake of miserable gains, is destroying her sons and sires! A late strong demonstration on this subject, is a speech of Rev. C. K. Marshall, of Vicksburg, delivered in Kosciusko, Miss., and published by request in the Mississippi Presbyterian. We wish we had room for the whole of it. For the present let "all whom it concerns" consider the following paragraphs:

A druggist or physician who may chance to give strychnine instead of quinine is arrested, incarcerated, tried—perchance convicted and sentenced as a felon. Or if a man shall poison a stream or a well, he is dragged before a magistrate as an Infamous offender, and charged with an attempt to destroy life. The *tippler* is known to *kill!* Death is in the bottle. Poison is in the glass. It is as deadly as the bullet or the blade. War has slain thousands—wine tens of thousands. Yet, let the officer see a liquor-mixer sell a glass of death to a customer, and let him put forth his hand to arrest him, it is stayed by its shield—the license. In this case might is right, for the law says in effect:

"For so much gold we license thee,
So says our law "a draught to sell,"
That bows the strong, enslaves the free,
And opens wide the gates of hell!
For public good requires that some,
Since many die, should live by rum."

Is this just? Is it humane? Is it becoming a Christian State? Is it consistent? We suppress bank-paper—lotteries, fix powder depots out of town to secure life and property; prevent citizens from building with combustible materials; regulate tanyards, soap factories, tallow-candleries, dye-houses, lime-pits, and the sale of fire-arms to negroes and Indians, by law, to prevent men from injuring the health, life, or property of their fellow-citizens; and when all the rabbits are safely penned or caged, the same hand lets loose the tiger, the lion, the hyena, or what is infinitely worse, the destruction of all that is "lovely, and of good report." Is that tent? Is that wise? Is it humane?

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NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, April 23.

THE SOUTHERN METHODIST QUARTERLY REVIEW.

The April number has been received and read by us with more relish than any Review for this many a day. Dr. Doggett, the editor, leads off upon Taylor on "Wesley and Methodism," and his "Short Reviews and Notices," not only post up the reader in current literature, but present superior specimens of elegant and discriminating criticism.

Dr. Peirce concludes his remarks on the Fundamental Theory of Church Government. Certain positions, either from their character or their definitions, may be liable to objection. The author cannot express himself otherwise than strongly. But he has done service in this article. In these demagogical times when there is such a tendency to conform ecclesiastical constitutions to civil diagrams, and to submit even the moral law to a majority vote, it is well for one such as Dr. P. well takes a Scriptural instead of a Jeffersonian view of the rights and responsibilities of the ministry, to lift up his voice and say, "Thus far and no farther!" The necessity of maintaining a *vigorous* Episcopacy, in order to perpetuate itinerant Methodism is demonstrated.

Professor Sasnett has made one of his best contributions on the subject of Female Education, and notices the position this subject has lately taken in public mind, and the numerous Female Colleges and Seminaries springing up. As an evidence of a proper appreciation of woman he likes this; but *dislikes* the methods female education is assuming. The course of studies and discipline that has grown up and become approved for boys is being applied to girls without suitable modifications. If causes now operating are not arrested, their effects will work evils upon society, and a disastrous reaction upon the whole subject of female education.

Professor S. does not enter into the invidious discussion of superiority of the mind in the sexes. He insists only upon a *difference*, and therefore that a common system of education will not suit both. In boys the dry intellect is cultivated by severe studies, and forced along by generous ambition. In girls the affections abound, and true womanly culture refers to their development. The lecture system suits them better for instruction, and as for discipline, *home* is the type. This is also a well timed article. It proceeds upon a thorough diagnosis of the male and female constitutions, and we earnestly recommend it to their consideration who have to do with female education.

The other contribution we notice especially is that on "Obsolete Disciplinary Laws," by Rev. N. D. Wilson, of North Carolina. He confines himself to the Book of Discipline, cites laws therein that have ceased to be operative, and proposes that they be omitted from the next edition, and pass into the history of Methodist legislation. Among the laws cited are those on bands, communicants from other churches, and slavery. We do not understand him as entering into the question of the merits of these defunct statutes. He only contends for the decent interment of what all allow to be dead, and nobody is attempting to revive. Mr. Wilson gives able reasons, and puts them well. He is a young man and minister, and writes on such a subject with marked deference. But his argument has grey hairs in it, if his head has not.

The Southern Quarterly, our Quarterly, is worthy. Its merits rise as the able editor infuses himself into it more and more. From Missouri to Florida, from Virginia to California it claims, deserves, and ought to have an appreciating and sustaining patronage.

PATRONAGE'S ARTICLE.—The stock in that well-deserving Association will rise from forty per cent. to par, if a candid reading be given this communication on first page.

CHURCH EXTENSION.—The Methodists of this country have built Churches nearly at the rate of one per week during the eighty-seven years of their existence as a denomination.

CAUGHEY'S REVIVAL MISCELLANIES. — A substantial and neat copy of this widely circulated and useful book has been laid on our table by McGinnis, 56 Gravier street.

There are eleven denominational institutions of learning in Texas.

LATE DECREES.—The decrees of the first Roman Catholic Council in Canada, save the Montreal Witness, which was convened in Quebec, have been approved by the Pope, in consequence of which they were publicly read from the pulpits, and have become virtually the ecclesiastical law of the land. One of these decrees prohibits secret societies. Catholics who have anything to do with them cannot obtain absolution for their sins. Another decree refers to the mixed Schools, which are pronounced altogether dangerous. All the Catholics are bound to raise unceasing opposition against them. A Catholic Normal School is declared to be highly desirable, etc.

CATHOLIC ENDOWMENT.

It is this and nothing less that the Romanists of New Orleans are seeking of the Louisiana Legislature. The second clause of their Free School memorial represents:

That while they acknowledge that it might be repugnant to our institutions to permit any particular form of religious instruction in Schools which, being the offspring of the public bounty, are intended alike for the benefit of all; still they are convinced that some mode might be adopted whereby an equitable distribution of the Public School fund might be made among the different religious denominations, thus rendering Public Schools what they should be—truly free, and conducive to the useful end contemplated in their creation.

"Might be repugnant!" *Might* be, indeed. That is a clever insinuation!

How would this "equitable distribution of the Public School fund among the different religious denominations" work? The Catholic Messenger, the Romanist organ, lets us know that the distribution is to "proceed proportionate to the number of children." The Roman Catholics, by their sweeping methods of enumeration, would thus claim in *solido*, at least, half of the Public School fund, if not two-thirds of it. The balance would be divided out among the "different religious denominations," in sums insufficient for any practical purpose. "Religious denominations!" Where is the test act in Louisiana determining what associations are entitled to a portion of the School fund under this title? We have not got that far yet in the Union of Church and State.

The City Budget for next year puts down $200,000 for Public Schools. One-half of that sum, or more, would be a snug endowment per annum for Romanism in New Orleans! A couple of scores more of foreign priests might be imported.

This local estimate leaves the large School revenues of the State, at which the memorialists aim, out of the question.

It is true this appropriation is sought for under the pretence of educating a large portion of the population. But what is Romish education, as conducted by priests, but Romish propagandism? Let the Archbishop's organ define the education they propose to give in consideration for an appropriation of one or two hundred thousands a year. On the 7th instant it copied with high approbation Bishop's O'Connor's lecture on education, delivered in Baltimore. He says:

What is it then we desire for ourselves, and in which we wish to be free, when we advocate free education? The education we prefer is Catholic education. We wish to give our children an education that will combine proficiency in the sciences with a knowledge of religion; the training that will make them good citizens, with that which will make them good Christians—*good Catholics*. We wish to be free in this—to do it without hindrance from the State.

The State should not hinder, neither should it help in making "good Catholics." Let the Pope make "good Catholics" at his own expense. This is more *liberty* than he grants to others. But to bring the treasury of the State into subserviency to a foreign Prince and despot, is asking too much of the tax-paying citizens of Louisiana.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

Is the Roman Catholic Church stronger than American Institutions? This is getting to be a practical question. With singular boldness the issue has been brought on all over the country.

The Baltimore correspondent of the Delta, writing 8th instant, has this item:

"Mr. Kerney, the Catholic member of the House of Delegates, from this city, is again endeavoring to overturn the present system of Public Schools, and substitute his own plan its place. His bill has been made the special order for Thursday next, when it will undoubtedly receive a final quietus, as far as the Legislature at least is concerned. This topic was introduced into the canvas for Mayor last fall, and the supposed friendliness of Mr. France, the whig candidate, to the measure, contributed to swell the immense majority by which Mr. Hollins was elected. This special legislation to get hold of the School Fund for sectarian purposes, is universally condemned, and if the naked question could come before the people, Mr. Kerney's project could not get 2500 votes in the city out of 25,000. A large number of his own religious faith strongly condemn his movement."

A New York correspondent of the same paper, 11th instant, writes:

"The question of the Common Schools *vs.* Catholicism, or rather versus the Priests, which is now agitating several of the Western States as well as Maryland, has started up in New Jersey with considerable rancor. In Jersey City the question whether there shall be separate Schools provided by law for the Catholics, to be under the charge of their priests, seems to be the main issue in the pending election. The Catholics will vote in a body for the democratic ticket, which has been framed to suit their views; but it is believed the whigs, together with the friends of the Free School system, will be sufficiently strong to sweep down all opposition."

The Presbyterian, of Philadelphia, disclaims being an alarmist, and yet in strong terms warns its readers of the aggressions of Rome, and that a spirit of security and indifference is not be indulged:

"She is not satisfied with her present strength, and some of her recent movements give evidence of her far reaching sagacity and subtlety. What she cannot accomplish by direct aggression, she will aim at by circumvention and strategy. Her recent efforts to grasp and appropriate to her own purposes a portion of the Public School Fund, in various States, and to make the bishops the sole proprietors of the ecclesiastical property within their several sees are of this nature.

Both of these recent movements are evidently a part of a concerted scheme. Whatever isolated efforts may have been previously made, the arrangements were matured at the meeting of Popish dignitaries, held in Baltimore last spring, for more united and extended action. Our readers have already been informed of the signal defeat which their designs have met with in Michigan and Ohio, where the School Fund question was brought to the polls. The people have shown their determination that the moneys from the public treasury should not be placed in the hands of Romanists to enable them to establish sectarian schools. Bitter as has been the hatred of Popery towards general education elsewhere, she has assumed the position of a friend and prime patron here. If she cannot suppress knowledge, she will endeavor, as the best alternative for the present, to control and direct it. If she cannot destroy this motive power, she will, if possible, get into her hands the appointments of the engineers who are to manage it. The establishment of the school-house may serve to refute the troublesome stories which history tells as to the series of generations in which she kept the world in darkness; it may be made a decoy to entice to her embrace the youth of Protestant families, so that she may mould them to her own taste. This will serve for the present, when the school-house shall have done it work in extending her sway, and she shall, if possible, by this and other means, have gained the predominance; then the school-house will be shut up, Romanists will no longer be heard of as the best educators of the young, and Rome will be herself again. It is presuming rather too far at present, however, for her to expect Protestants to place funds from the public treasuries in her hands, in order to help on this work. She has a clear field under this free Government for a fair fight against the truth; but she must not expect to subsidize our legislation, and make it supply the ways and means for her warfare."

The School question in Cincinnati ran high in excitement. Archbishop Purcell tried in vain to whip in all the "faithful". Some of them had become leavened with Republicanism, and preferred enduring harmless anathema to a real tyranny. The Metropolitan, of Cincinnati, is in a rage because some are vacillating, and will not stand by the Church lest it should bring them into trouble, etc. On the proposition to divide the School funds between the several religious denominations, to be by them applied as each of them may choose, a mass meeting has been held at which the following resolutions were passed:

"We, the citizens of Cincinnati, in mass meeting assembled, for the purpose of uniting on such men as will sustain our Common Schools, do hereby

Resolve, That we make war on no man's religion. We leave that a matter between him and his God, and will to the best of our ability sustain the Constitution which guarantees to him that right.

Resolved, That we will suffer no man's Church to interfere with our Schools; that we regard such interference as a direct attack on our liberties.

Resolved, That any such division of the School fund, no matter in what way the direct provisions of the Constitution of the State may be avoided, will end *in the ruin* of our *Common* School system.

Resolved, That it is the imperative duty of the State to afford a system of education common to all under its own immediate direction.

Resolved, That we act here to-night irrespective of party, whigs and democrats uniting as brother with brother."

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

A SPECIMEN.

The following extract will give your readers a specimen of the manner in which Arminianism fares in the hands of its opponents, and a specimen of their acquaintance with the subject. It is from Dr. Alexander's "Treatise on Justification," and if Professors in Theological Seminaries are thus ignorant upon the subject, what may we expect of others? Dr. Stuart is the only Calvinistic minister in America who has given evidence that he had investigated the subject, and he concludes that Arminius was not an Arminian!—

"The theory of justification which considers the *act of believing the ground* of our acceptance with God is, perhaps, the most plausible of any of the schemes of justification, for the single reason of the appearance of scriptural support. This is pure Arminianism, as held and inculcated by Arminius himself."

Now, hear Arminius:

"The meritorious cause of justification is Christ through his obedience and righteousness." [Works, Vol. 2, p. 406.

"Faith, and faith only, is imputed for righteousness. But the conclusion which they draw from this affirmation, viz: 'that Christ and his righteousness are excluded from our justification, and that our justification is thus attributed to the worthiness of our faith,' I by no means concede it to be possible for them to deduce from my sentiments, etc., etc." [Works, Vol. 2, p. 701.

Mr. Editor, let me repeat what I said on a former occasion, that if our brethren in the ministry will go back to the works of Arminius, they will find all the great points in theology discussed with a clearness and ability hardly met with any where else.

J. H.

AN ITINERANT'S DEATH.—Rev. P. E. Green, on the 16th instant, informs us of the death of Rev. J. M. Winborn, on the Amite Circuit, Mississippi Conference. He died of measles on the 29th March. His little daughter followed him to the grave the next day. The bereaved wife and mother sorrows, but not as others which have no hope. The letter says:

"Brother Winborn was oft times happy during his illness, which enabled him to leave all loved ones willingly. He had made one round on his circuit, and was on the second. He died at his post."

THE CHRISTIAN MINISTRY.

The responsibility of introducing men into the Christian ministry rests *somewhere*. It cannot be lost by shifting it about. The Classes recommend a member for license to preach, and throw the responsibility on the Quarterly Conference. The Quarterly Conference may not be satisfied of the brother's fitness—indeed they may doubt it capitally; but they are his neighbors and friends, and hate to hurt the brother's feelings, and so they pass him on and throw the responsibility on the Annual Conference. The Annual Conference takes up the case and talks over it. Objections may be raised about voting "the laying on of hands." But the Quarterly Conference, which may be presumed to be well acquainted with the candidate for orders, have recommended him, and so the Annual Conference throws back the responsibility (?) on the Quarterly Conference. Alas, what trifling! How dearly the Church pays for it. How is the ministry blamed for it!

The Western Watchman holds pertinent remarks touching this subject, which with a slight alteration are proposed for prayerful consideration.

Let every one who directly or indirectly has had any part in ordaining those to the Christian ministry who have brought reproach upon the Church, ask himself, Have I, through fear or favor, become a partaker of this sin?

Among the sacred duties committed to the Christian ministry, not the least important is that of perpetuating its purity and efficiency. No man can enter this holy office except by the consent and approval of the ministry. The approval of the ministry, expressed by the laying on of hands, is necessary.

It was in view of this important part of every minister's duties, that the great Apostle wrote to Timothy, "Lay hands suddenly on no man, neither be partaker of any man's sins; keep thyself pure."

The principle on which this solemn injunction is founded is that the minister who participates in the ordaining of an unworthy man in the ministry, becomes a partaker of his sins. As a good man can do more good in the ministry than in any other work, if God has called him to it, so a bad man can do more harm in the ministry than any where else. If, therefore, a minister, by consenting precipitately, or without due examination, to the ordination of one who afterwards proves to be a bad man, he incurs fearful guilt.

If it be dangerous and wrong to ordain hastily, it is much worse to participate in the ordination of a man who is known or believed to be incompetent to the duties of that high office. Delay is commanded in order that the real character may be more fully known. If he prove to be eminently worthy, the cause of Christ will suffer no injury by delay. If he prove to be unworthy, it will escape a sad calamity.

As therefore ministers are under solemn obligations to delay ordaining until reasonable doubts of *the propriety of the step* are removed, let us inquire what causes will require a continued delay, or a refusal to proceed at all, in obedience of the precept: "be not partakers of other men's sins."

First, Want of a thorough acquaintance with the candidate is a good reason for refusing to participate in ordaining him to the ministry.

Second, Any reasonable doubts of his piety,—of his saving conversion to God, by the agency of the Holy Spirit, is a good reason why a man should not be ordained.

Third, A man who does not give evidence of deep, habitual, fervent piety, should not be admitted to the ministry.

Fourth, A man unsound in doctrine, impure morals, or of bad reputation for honesty or veracity, should not be ordained.

Fifth, A man incompetent to teach, either from deficiency of natural aptness, or of education, should not be ordained.

Sixth, A covetous or sensual man, or a man of violent temper should be rejected.

Seventh, A lazy man, one who has no habits of study and mental improvement, should never be admitted, let his talents in other respects be what they may.

Eighth, A brawler, who allows his tongue or his pen free license, in traducing his brethren, or seeking to undermine their influence by whispering or back-biting, is unfit for the ministry.

Ninth, A jealous, contentious party-maker, a man full of new schemes and projects, is out of place in the ministry.

Tenth, A man who does not possess the power of influence and control over others will never be useful in the ministry.

Eleventh, An odd, eccentric man, whose mind, however vigorous and well stored, is unbalanced, who is deficient of good judgment and good common sense, is unfit for the ministry.

Twelfth, A man of loose, spendthrift habits in money matters, or careless of contracting and paying debts, will very probably disgrace the ministry.

From such apostles, O, ye reverend heads,
Preserve the Church; and lay not careless hands,
On skulls that cannot teach, and will not learn.

"CHOCTAW" ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

In the Missionary Secretary's Correspondence the aid for buying "Choctow Testament," forwarded through us by Dr. Hicks, Rev. H. H. Montgomery and Rev. Z. Thompson, has been acknowledged:

DOAKSVILLE, Choctaw Nation, Febrnary 22, 1853.

DOCTOR SEHON:

Dear Brother—Up to this time we have received forty-one on trial. No expulsions. Our appointments have been well attended. Choctaw Hymn-book is in great demand. We use Presbyterian Choctaw Hymn-book. We ought to have a Hymn-book of our own. As for Choctaw Testament, good sisters and brethren of Louisiana and Mississippi placed $43,50 in my hand, with which I procure Testaments for our Sunday Schools and poorer classes of our people. We are grateful, Indeed, to those good friends for such material help. May God bless them and all their beneficiaries. We are devoting all our leisure moments to the translation of our Discipline. If no providential hindrance, it will be ready for printing in two months, say in May. Up to date we raised $33,16 missionary money. We are happy in our work! O! how glad was I to meet with you at our Conference. Heathen as I was when first I met you in Mobile, I love to hear you preach Christ; I love to hear brother Capers preach Christ; but, these days, I seldom hear preaching, but I love to preach Christ to my people. Yours, in Christ,

D. W. LEWIS.

DEMONSTRATION IN BALTIMORE.

The Baltimore papers, of the 12th instant, contain reports of one of the largest and most respectable public meetings ever held in that city, for the purpose of an expression in reference to a bill before the Maryland Legislature similar to the one for which the Louisiana Legislature is now memorialized. Eminent citizens occupied the platform as officers, and the speeches were telling. We take a few extracts from the Sun.

Dr. Johns lead in a chaste and forcible address. Dr. Fuller followed. Dr. F. said:

"If this movement proceeded from any Protestant quarter, especially if from the denomination of which he is an humble member, he would resist it with the same emphasis. In Ohio Catholics had united with Protestants in reprobating this nefarious scheme. He hoped it would be so now. We are not all Catholics, nor Protestants, but we are all American citizens.

He then pronounced a eulogium on popular education, its blessings to the individual, its importance and necessity to the State. Ignorance is the mother of tyranny.

No one has dared openly to assail our Public Schools. But a conspiracy is everywhere active insidiously to destroy them. The report of Mr. Kerney was very tremulous and diffident insinuating this measure—the nervousness of one who tries the fastenings of a temple that he may enter and profane and prostrate its altars. * * *

This scheme was a conspiracy against light. Tyranny loves darkness. Spiritual despotism is a monster which can live only in darkness. *Bring light upon it and it dies.* Liberty exults in light. *Put out that light*, says the robber. Destroy the Public Schools, says the enemy of religious freedom.

Wherever the Catholic religion prevails libsrty is not known—it cannot even be comprehended. There persecution stifles the mind. Here all are free. But is it to be borne that the arm of Government should be invoked to aid foreign ecclesiastics in their purposes?"

We cannot even quote freely from the condensed report of the Sun. The speeches were marked by true Catholicity. Episcopalians and Methodists, Baptists and Presbyterians, Americans all, stood side by side, as they should do. Dr. Plummer, in his sledge-hammer style, ended the speaking. He commenced by saying:

"Well, fellow-citizens, is Mr. Kearney's bill going to pass? (Cries of no! no!) I think you are mistaken, for it is going to pass into everlasting disgrace. To become a part of the laws of the State of Maryland, it can never be. (Renewed cries of no! no!) Well, then, if it is not going to pass, why all this fuss here to-night? In one of the old Greek plays a man asks a girl for a kiss, and she refuses him saying, 'You shall not even dream that you have kissed me;' and we intend that the Catholic Priests shall not even dream that this bill is passed.

If our laws were against their consciences, why did they come here? Mr. Plummer continued in this strain, interspersed by remarks by many humorous and well-timed anecdotes, that kept the immense audience in the best possible humor. He referred to Sardinia, where the Schools are under the control of the Church, and out of 547,112 souls, there were 512,000 who 'did not know,' he said, 'B, from Bull's foot.' He compared the intelligence of the people with citizens of this country, and gave illustrations of the manner in which sectarian Romish Schools at Georgetown, D. C., are governed.

He asserted that the Jesuits were endeavoring to become teachers in America. Victor Hugo said in the French Chambers that every step forward Europe had taken was in defiance of the Jesuits. It is Jesuitism which imprisoned Copernicus and killed Columbus. It puts fetters on intellect. They denounce Milton and Cowper, and condemn Locke on the Human Understanding. I wonder at that—for I think they would desire above all things to have a lock on the understanding.

The pastoral letter of the Bishops of the Catholic Church in 1840, when in Council in Baltimore, was quoted to show that in his judgment the opposition to the Public Schools was then foreshadowed, etc., and concluded with a challenge to prove in public debate, at any season upon the usual terms of discussion, with any Bishop of the Catholic Church, that the Bible was never intended by God to be bound up and kept from the people."

The following resolutions were adopted by a tremendous "Aye:"

"Resolved, That the bill reported to the Legislature to devote a portion of the public funds to the support of sectarian irresponsible Schools, is a violation of our bill of rights—is based upon the gross absurdity that a citizen is not to be taxed for the public good; and if passed would destroy our system, and every system of free public education.

Resolved, That this conspiracy against the diffusion of knowledge among the people deserves the reprobation of every American citizen.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives be requested to crush forever this confederacy, and to brand it with their indignant disapprobation.

Resolved, That a committee be forthwith appointed by the Chair to repair to Annapolis to-morrow, and lay these resolutions before the Legislature as the sentiment of the people of Baltimore."

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS.

Rev. S. J. Davies writes from New Iberia Circuit, April 12. Such collections repeated all over the Conferences would soon put our Sunday School Libraries where they ought to be:

"On last Sabbath I took up a collection for stereotyping Sunday School Books; it amounted to seventy-five dollars. It will be over eighty dollars before I am done with it. Taking our membership into consideration I should think this is pretty good. Twenty dollars of it was part of the money which sister F. D. Richardson had appropriated for benevolent purposes before her death. 'She being dead yet speaketh.'"

EXAMINING COMMITTEES.—A member of the Committee of Examination for the Class of the fourth year, in Alabama Conference, suggests that the Chairmen of the various Committees should early in the year divide the work among its members, and notify each on what study he shall conduct the examination of the Class. This would secure greater readiness and thoroughness in the examinations.

The Holy Scriptures.

The Holy Scriptures are so wonderfully contrived, that although every part of them is so deep that the wisest of men can never reach the bottom of it; yet at the same time there is no point in which the most unlearned cannot understand something; indeed, in which he may not by attention gain very much for his good, and for his soul's health. And one thing that tends much to produce this effect, among many others, is this—that they are full of numberless little sayings and proverbs; so that if a person does not understand the meaning of a chapter, and perhaps knows little of all the history that alludes to, yet there will occur every now and then some expression like that of the text, which a good man, although ever so ignorant, cannot fail to understand and recognize as a voice of God to himself. And again such little passages are wonderfully suited to assist the memory; so that although we could not remember a whole chapter, even if we understood it; yet a word of warning like that we are now considering, (and with such Holy Scripture abounds,) may be at all times called to mind. And a good man, who is earnestly bent to know and to do God's will, although he is no scholar, yet in the understanding of such passages will arrive much more at the true meaning of the Spirit, than they who are most learned, and yet have not the fear of God. [Williams.

METHODIST PRESS.

FAIRS.—The Nashville Advocate of the 7th instant greets us in new dress. It was done neatly, and without losing time. Dr. P., on the Louisville side, gives no countenance to those "expedients" resorted to by some Churches to help their finances—yclept "Fairs:"

"The character of these Church shows is pointedly set forth in a line which we borrow from a distinguished poet:

'Fair is foul—and foul is fair.'

Certainly the 'Fair' *is* 'foul' so far as integrity, morality, and religion are concerned. 'It is doubtful,' says a writer, 'whether the devil ever held more absolute sway, or was more faithfully served at a horse-race, or a dance-house, than he has been at a Church Fair.' What must be said then of Christians, and Christian Churches, who seek for their enjoyment, and the increase of their religious funds through such instrumentalities? Do they not feast with 'Belshazzar,' then; and is not the 'handwriting' already against them on the wall?"

GENTLE REBUKE.—The editor of the St. Louis Advocate thus bows to some who eke out long articles, obituaries, etc., with poetry.

"We beg leave respectfully to say to some who are kind enough to send us matter for publication, that we are not quite prepared to publish a 'new edition' of the Hymn Book in our paper!"

THE CHINESE MISSION.—A friend took the liberty of suggesting a few weeks ago, through our columns, that Brother Jenkins go to the Pacific Conference! He did this without consulting with Bishops, or Missionary Board, or missionary. *Perhaps* some will take this as a sly wink at the style in which some things are done. Be this as it may, Brother Jenkins we hope will extend his visits in this direction as far as the Crescent City. A hearty welcome awaits him when he is ready to receive it. In these parts, *also*, a strong interest is felt in the mission of the M. E. Church, South, in China. The Southern Christian Advocate informs us that the collections now being made are to build a Mission Church in Shanghai. The native Chinaman who accompanies Mr. Jenkins will be no small attraction. Our Charleston cotemporary thus introduces him:

"He will exhibit a fair specimen of a live Middle-Kingdom man in the costume of his far distant country. By the way our friend Summers tells, with some unction, a story on Mister Nee Kway. Shortly after his arrival in this city, the Dr. gave him one day a fine dinner. He managed to master the contents of his plate, replenished in time or two, *a la fourchette*, chop-sticks not being in vogue. Dinner being despatched, Mr. Chinaman approached the hostess with a radiant countenance. 'Hope you have made out a dinner,' said Mrs. S. Chinaman puts into requisition about the whole stock of his English beyond yes and no: 'Ham, *fowl*, CURRY, RICE, NUFF!!' said he, with a glorious emphasis on the last monosyllable. To enjoy this one must remember that Mr. Chinaman makes out at home, many a day, with an allowance of rice bought with two cents, and nothing else."

We are pleased to see that the S. C. Advocate raises its voice for increasing the number of Bishops—calls for a more liberal policy.

HACKING AWAY.—The Western Advocate, of the 30th ult., on the eve of the election, thus discourses:

"Monday, April 4, is the day set for the great battle on the School question in this city, and before our next paper goes to press the question will be decided—'Shall the Pope rule, or shall the people rule?' Our enemies are hacking away with all their power at the tree of liberty, which was planted and watered by the tears and blood of our fathers. Shall it be cut down and trampled in the dust, or shall it live, and grow, and spread its branches to the sky, proud and unprostrated by the storm?

JUSTICE AND BENEVOLENCE.—The Northwestern Advocate has the following paragraph, rebuking the too prevalent idea that the salary of a minister is a *gift of benevolence*:—

"Justice is not a donation. To pay the preacher enough to enable him to meet all reasonable and righteous wants, is not to give to him. And yet the notion that it is has obtained a wide currency among us, and worked immense mischief. To pay the preacher has been most fastidiously considered language too mercenary and mercenaries for the sacredness of the subject. It has been supposed to imply that the Gospel was in the market to be knocked down to the highest bidder. It has been practically supposed that *free grace*, and the privilege of hearing the Gospel—a revelation of this grace—were equivalent: whereas the former, from its very nature, can be no more put in the market than can the sun or the air, while to confer the latter blessing requires the highest efforts of the human mind, and the devotion of the whole life, with quite as much at least of the "wear and tear" of the man physical, as any other of life's callings. And to require such an effort for nothing is unjust, because unnatural. To require it for a grudging pittance—mean.

"RAPPINGS."—The Philadelphia Advocate reports a "Rapper's Convention" proceedings, and *editorializes* on the subject. The editor thinks it began in deception and ends in infidelity. It seems they are not only impositions, but can be imposed on. The story of an acute Columbia county farmer is well told:—

He requested that his sister might be allowed to occupy the body of a mesmerized medium on the platform for the purpose.

"Is the spirit of Mary Stokes present in the body of the medium?" asked the operator.

"Yes," was the answer.

Mr. Jonathan Stokes was now informed that he might ask any question he pleased, of the benefit of which information he availed himself immediately.

"Is that you, sister Mary?"

"Yes."

"Are you happy?"

"Supremely so."

"What *spear* are you in?"

"I am in the fifth sphere."

"Ah! gettin' pretty well up," said Jonathan, in an under tone, as if speaking to himself.

"Well, Mary, is it is true that there is a *hell* of fire and brimstone?"

"Not at all."

"Is sister Sally Ann with you?"

"No, she is in the fourth sphere. I was with you when she died, and I aided her in ascending to her abode. I was present with mother the night after she died, and secretly comforted her."

"Well, Mary, what do they do with the preachers who deceive the people?" (the operator had been a preacher.)

"They are placed in the lowest sphere, and their ascent is slow and interrupted."

"Well, Mary, now you may go; perhaps they won't like it if you stay away so long. When I die I want you to be on hand, and take me up to the sixth *spear* in a *chariot* and two *hosses*, he continued, laughing.

The operator looked amazed.

"You see, old hoss," said Jonathan, "I just dropped in to try your mediums; but friends," he continued, turning to the audience, "it's all a humbug; I have no *satisfaction* and never had! I was playin' possum all the while!"

Louis Agassiz.

Professor Agassiz is a native of Switzerland, and was born in the Canton of Friburg, in the town of Motier, on the 28th of May, 1807. His ancestors were of French origin, and were among those Protestants [illegible] by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes [illegible].

The father of Agassiz was a P[illegible]ged to learn French was expected that his son [illegible] Protestant Minister, and [illegible] ancestors, would devote [illegible] following the example of his church. But Nature [illegible] himself to the service of the strongly arrested [illegible]ural History, which from an early age his studies [illegible]ed his attention, had on the completion of his academical school gained so great an ascendency, that he abandoned the profession of medicine as offering the best opportunities for prosecuting his favorite pursuits. He commenced the study of his profession at the Academy of Zurich, whence he went to the University of Heidelberg, where he devoted himself especially to the study of anatomy under the direction of the celebrated Professor Tiedemann. At the University he was noted not only for assiduity in study but for the rare talent of manejging with equal dexterity the rapier and the scalpel. From Heidelberg he went to the University of Munich who a he remained four years. Before this, Agassiz had commenced lecturing to his fellow students, and his already extensive knowledge of Natural History soon attracted the notice of scientific men and his instructors. So great was his reputation that he was employed by Martius to prepare the ichthyological department of the Natural History of Brazil, a work which gained him great credit.

At this period his parents, disliking his extensive devotion to science, withheld his allowance, but his enthusiasm procured him advances from Colta, a book-seller. Having, however, gained the degrees of Doctor of Medicine and Philosophy, he went to Vienna, where he applied himself to the study of existing and fossil fishes. A friend having lent him some money he visited Paris, and here gained the friendship of Cuvier and Humboldt, with the former of whom he remained until his death in 1 [illegible].

Having returned to Switzerland he was appointed Professor of Natural History in the University of N[illegible] a place which he filled until his departure for the United States. In 1833 he commenced the publication of his great work, Poissons Fossiles, in five volumes, with an atlas of about four hundred folio plates, and containing descriptions and figures of nearly a thousand species of fossil fishes. The work gained for him the respect of the scientific world, and at the age of thirty-four A. was a member of every scientific academy of Europe. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by the Universities of Edinburgh and Dublin, and he was elected admitted to the freedom of those cities. The order of [illegible] of the Red Eagle of Prussia was conferred upon him by the King of Prussia.

Since 1833 his publications have been very numerous. Among them are works on the Echinoderms and on the fossil Mollusks of the Jura, a German translation of Buckland's Geology, with copious notes, and his Fresh Water Fishes of Europe. The Nomenclator Zoölogicus, published some years since, and the Bibliographie Générale d'Histoire Naturelle, lately published by the Royal Society, are the product of several years observation.

In 1837, Agassiz first promulgated his "Glacial Theory" which has ever since attracted much attention. It having been asserted that it was inconsistent with known facts Agassiz for eight years spent his summer vacations in making observations at the Glacier of the Aar, eight thousand feet above the sea, and twelve miles from any other habitation than his own hut. The result of these examinations are contained in two works, Etudes sur les Glaciers and Système Glacière.

In 1846 Agassiz came to America, and on the establishment of the Lawrence Scientific School he accepted the appointment of Professor of Zoölogy and Geology, which he still holds. Since his arrival in this country Professor Agassiz has presented a large number of communications to the American Academy and other scientific bodies, and has published, in connection with Dr. Gould, of Boston, a Zoölogy for Students. His elaborate work on Lake Superior has just appeared in the Annual of Scientific Discovery for 1851.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

OBITUARY:

"In the midst of life we are in death." These words came home to our hearts as we repeated them at the grave of WILLAM PARROT BROWN, on the 13th March, with more than usual solemnity. Only six days prior to death we spent a pleasant afternoon together. We complimented him on his returning health. As the cloud of affliction was passing over, and hope was busy weaving the web of days to come, the pneumonia seized him with a streng hand—the wheels of life stood still!

He was born in Greene county, Georgia, 1792. In 1830 he professed religion and joined the M. E. Church, in which he lived and died a member of the Church triumphant.

He was a kind husband, and one of the best of masters. He died the 11th March, 1853. May his sudden death impress upon us the words of Jesus: "Be ye also ready, for in such an hour, as ye think not, the Son of man cometh!"

W. IRA POWERS.

April 10, 1853.

Southern Christian Advocate please copy.

DIED—On the 29th March, 1853, at Covington, Louisiana, Mr. JOSEPH D. DAVENPORT.

The deceased was a firm, consistent, and sincere follower of the Lord Jesus Christ. He had been for many years a useful and honored class-leader. The last three years of his life had been marked by an usually rapid growth in the experimental knowledge of divine things. As he had lived at his post, the death found him engaged in his Master's service. Immediately after concluding the seven o'clock Church services, by prayer, he was struck insensibly by a paralytic stroke. From the effects of which death only released him. If the dangers, difficulties, and doubts of a "death-bed repentance" had not been crowded by a wise and timely preparation for death, he would inevitably have been lost forever, having left even that faint and doubtful hope of his salvation.

JOHN LUSK.

Covington, April 13, 1853.

ORLEANS DISTRICT.

Second Quarterly Meetings—1853.

MCGEHEE CHARGE....Quarterly Conference, April 26. Love-feast May 2.

NEW ORLEANS CIRCUIT....1st May, at Carrollton. Quarterly Conference, April 30, 6½ P. M.

MARAT STREET....Quarterly Conference, May 5. Love-feast May 9.

WHITE, SOULE, and WINAN'S CHAPELS....Quarterly Conference, May 4. Love-feast May 8, 3½ P. M.

GERMAN MISSIONS—Nos. 1, 2, 3.....Quarterly Cooference, May 13, 8 P. M., at Dryades street. Sacrament and Love-feast nt Felty street, May 15.

BATON ROUGE and BATON ROUGE MISSION.... May 21 and 22.

PLAQUEMINE and POINT COUPEE .... May 28 and 29.

LITTLE STEELE CHAPEL....Quarterly Conference, June 3. Love-feast June 6.

DONALDSONVILLE and PRESTON'S MISSION, NAPOLEONVILLE and LAFOURCHE MISSION—at Donaldsonville, June 11 and 12; Thibodeaux, June 18 and 19.

HOUMA and BAYOU BLACK MISSION—at Houma June 25 and 26.

J. C. KEENER, P. E.

EPISCOPAL APPOINTMENTS.—Bishop Andrew has published the following for his next visitations:

St. Louis, at St. Louis.....September 14.
Missouri, at Palmyra.....do....28.
Indian Mission, Creek Agency...October 26.
Arkansas, at Tulip.....November 16.
East Texas, at Marshall.....do.....3.
West Texas, at Huntsville.....December 12.

TOO POOR TO PAY.—Do you take the *Advocate*? Don't say, "I can't afford it!" Hear how the editor of the Vermont Mercury talks of borrowing individuals:

"Got a paper to spare?"

"Yes, sir, here's one of our last. Would you like to subscaibe, and take it regularly?"

"I would, but I am too poor."

That man had just come from the circus, fifty cents; liquor, judging from the smell, fifty cents; lost from the furm, fifty cents; making a dollar and a half actually thrown away, and beggiog for a newspaper, alleging that he was too poor to pay for it!

CONSOLIDATION IN VIRGINIA.—A bill has passed both branches of the Virginia Legislature, setting apart about $2,000 annually, to be applied in removing free persons of color from the State to Liberia. A portion of the fund to be raised is to be derived from an annual tax of $1 each upon every free male person of color in the State, between the ages of 21 and 55 years; $30,000 are to come from the State Treasury, and the balance from the fees and seals attached to registers of freedom.

SIR. TYLER'S LETTER IN IRELAND.—At the celebration of St. Patrick's Day in Dublin, Rev Dr. Cahill thus enthusiastically expressed himself with regard to Mrs. Julia Gardiner Tyler:

"I long to stand in the presence of the patriot, the accomplished Mrs. Tyler, and the incomparable ladies of America, that I may offer to them the deep homage of my grateful heart—that I may present to them the respect and enthusiasm of the people of Ireland for the unwithering attachment they have inflicted on the sainted cruelty of the Duchess of Sutherland, and for the graceful dignity with which they have exposed the well-meaning hypocrasy of the noble committee."

OUR MINISTER TO THE COURT OF ST. JAMES.—It appears that the Hon. James Buchanan, our new minister to England, will not reflers Mr. Ingersoll, the present minister at the first of July next. The Union, referring to the appointment of Mr. Buchanan, says:

"The country will universally recognise the propriety of this appointment. It is fit that a statesman of such ripe experience, and eminent ability, should be appointed to represent its interests at the court which is usually regarded as of most importance. Mr. Buchanan is not without experience in the diplomatic service. He was minister to Russia under the administration of President Polk, which he conducted the foreign relations of the country in a period of unusual disturbance and difficulty, have established for him throughout the world the reputation of a statesman of the highest order of accomplishments.

CONVOCATION IN CANADA.—The decrees of the first Roman Catholic Council in Canada, which was convened in Quebec, have been approved by the Pope; in consequence of which they were publicly read from the pulpits, and have since been virtually the ecclesiastical law of the land. One of these decrees prohibits secret societies. Catholics who have any thing to do with them cannot obtain absolution at their death. Another decree refers to the tuition of youth, which are pronounced altogether dangerous. All Catholics are bound to raise necessary opposition against them. A Catholic Norman school is declared to be highly desirable, etc. The decree against mixed marriages, etc. The decree against mixed marriages, etc. The decree against mixed marriages

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

THE OLD MAPLE TREE.

And the earth lies ex- [illegible] beauty,
Birds respond in the [illegible] with lovesongs to-day,
Between us and[illegible] [illegible] sunny days.

On a hot summer's noon I once lazily sat
In the shade of the old Maple Tree,
That grew on the edge
Of the park growing verdure,
Which borders the green grassy lea,
And I thought to myself how pleasant it would be,
If I were that quiet Old Rock Maple Tree

I lay on the grass, with my head on my arm
Gazing up at the glossy green leaves,
And seeing how bright
They shone in the light,
As they fluttered about in the breeze

They swung to and fro from sunlight to shade,
As merry and lithe as the birds
That built in those buds
And there sung their hymns—
God's praises unfettered by words,
And I said to myself how fine 'twere to be
Such a stout-strong, friendly Old Rock Maple Tree

I passed it again in the deep winter time,
When the earth was white with snow,
And icicles hung
Where the birds had sung
But a few short months ago

The spring came on, and the farmer's son
Pierced its pile to gather its sap;
And to sweeten his cup,
The Old Maple gave up
The fruits of its long winter nap.
And I thought, as I saw it, how able to be
As faithful and good as that homest Old Tree.

A fierce thundergust seized the sturdy Old Tree,
And hurled it in rage to the ground;
And I saw with concern
What the tempest had done,
For I felt I was losing a friend

The farmer came out, with his axes and chains,
And dragged the Old Maple Tree home;
And long after 'twas dead,
Its blazing logs shed
Cheerful warmth in the family room;
And I wished when I thought on that Old Maple Tree,
That I were as good and as useful as he.

ZERUBBA.

SOLOMON SWALLOW, THE WOMAN TAMER.

"Rule a wife and have a wife."

Solomon Swallow was a bachelor, and a rusty one, too; but, nevertheless, he had made up his mind to one thing, that he was the only man living who had acquired any knowledge of the art of taking care of a wife.

"All the married men are dolts," was Solomon's constant asservation. "There, for instance, is my neighbor, Tom Tangible; his wife makes a sort of three-legged stool of him; she moves in one corner, and then in another, and sits on him and walks on him as if he was nobody in the house, while he, poor man, takes it as easy as though it was the most natural thing in the world. Now that I were only Tom Tangible, I'd first write a series of matrimonial articles, and if Mrs. T. didn't abide by them, I'd submit her to the wholesome discipline of bread and water and a padlock; and might, perhaps, brighten her ideas, touching her conjugal duties, by the application of it good cowhide. And there, again, are Evert Easy, Dick Snooks, and a host more of them in the same condition, but I—I'm the boy that will set them all right if they only follow my example after I have condescended to endow some fortunate female with the legal claim to the title of Mrs. Swallow."

Brave Solomon Swallow!

"Well, Solomon," said a neighbor to him one morning, "as you are always boasting of your skill in managing a wife, how comes it that you are not married?"

"Why, because I have not perfected my system! You poked your head into the noose without making any preparation, and hence, Mrs. Everly makes what she likes of you. But I go to work logically. I begin by studying the erudite works of Zingrubazo, 'On the philosophy of woman's bidding her tongue.' I then read several trentises on 'the effect of bread and water discipline in making good wives.' Shakspeare's 'Taming a Shrew' furnished me a few excellent practical lessons. And I am now generalizing all the systems into one, which shall carry the sway in all future generations, and convert the plague of matrimony into a blessing. In the course of a year or so," added Solomon, "my 'Rules for the Regulation of a Woman' (I intend to publish it) will be completed, and then I shall take me a wife."

And Solomon was as good as his word, for, at the age of thirty-five, feeling himself prepared to give battle to any woman in or out of the land of the Amazons, he got married. At this important period, Solomon was as pully, comfortable-looking a little fellow as you'd meet in a day's walk, for, albeit the crown of his head never stood full five feet from the heels of his boots, be was of proportions that would have done honor to an alderman, or even a Lord Mayor; and his gait, especially when walking with anything in the likeness of a woman, was as pompous as a Sultan's, while, at such times, his countenance always assumed an expression that could not have brooked the approach of female familiarity. The lady whom Solomon had chosen for his "better half," was apparently a lamb-like creature, so that the chances were very fair that she would not only be a tractable wife, but that Solomon would require no help from his system to make her so.

Now Solomon had the forbearance not to interfere with his lady's sayings and doings on the night of the wedding, nor is it recorded that he assumed special authority on the next night either; but about six o'clock the next morning, he softly insinuated to his sleeping partner that it was time to get up.

"And," he added, "when breakfast is ready, you may call me, but be sure and not burn the toast."

"Breakfast and toast!" said Mrs. Swallow, "why, what do you mean?"

"Why, my dear—I mean, madam, that I have begun my system."

"And won't you get up, too?"

"Yes, when breakfast is ready and my stockings aired!"

Mrs. Swallow was about to reply, but she checked herself, as she was ashamed to say much to him at so short an acquaintance; but though in the present instance she did precisely as she was bid, she resolved in her heart that it was the last time she would get up at six in the morning to prepare breakfast.

At eight o'clock, everything being ready, Mrs. Swallow called Mr. Swallow.

"Breakfast is ready, Mr. Swallow."

"Is the toast made?"

"Yes."

"Not burned?"

"No."

"Are my stockings aired?" ....

"Yes."

"I'll do," quoth Mr. Swallow, and to breakfast he went, having received the services of the blushing Mrs. Swallow to assist him in dressing.

The breakfast, however, did not turn out to be the thing it had been cracked up for. The toast was done a little too much, and the tea wasn't done quite enough; the slop-bowl was at the wrong end of the tray, and there were several crumbs on the carpet.

"The servant hasn't been here this morning," observed Mrs. Swallow.

"Servant!" returned Solomon, "I discharged her yesterday. You don't think I can afford to keep a servant and a wife too?"

The lady was again posed, and she said nothing, but the day wore to its close before she could bring herself to the belief that Mr. Swallow had actually made use of the words "servant" and "wife" in the same sentence.

The next morning at six o'clock, Mr. Swallow again informed his wife that it was time to get up, coupling the remarks with the suggestion that in future she must save him the trouble of reminding her of so necessary a duty.

Mr. Swallow, however, benefited nothing by this soft insinuation, for at the moment she either was, or pretended to be, fast locked in the arms of Morpheus.

"Don't you hear, Mrs Swallow?" quoth Solomon.

But alas! a slight consciousness was the only response from Mrs. Swallow.

Now this was a ticklish point with Solomon, but he was prepared for it. "What says my system on his head?" said he to himself, musingly. "It says that a lazy wife who lies abed in the morning may be very properly reminded of her duty by the judicious application of a coercion pin." And this magnificent idea had scarcely crossed the threshold of his brain-pan, than he asserted the point of a huge pin in the right arm of the sleeper. As might be expected, the intended effect instantly followed the cause, for the astonished Mrs. Swallow sprang from the bed as though she had been thrown from it by an electric shock! But alas, her agility was too strikingly manifested, for she not only all but annihilated poor Solomon in tolling over him, but she dashed his patent lever from the nail which suspended it to the wall, and broke the dial into a thousand pieces!

"What a dreadful dream," ejaculated Mr. Swallow, pressing her left hand on her wounded arm.

"What a dreadful reality," shouted Mr. Swallow, contemplating the fragile ruins of his demolished timepiece.

Here we pass over the interval between this occurrence and the time when the happy pair in question were seated at breakfast.

"Now, Mrs. Swallow," said Solomon, "seeing that I was awaken to call you up in the morning, or eat burned toast, or drink raw tea, etc., it is time I should begin to instruct you in your duties."

"And what are those, Mr Swallow?"

"Be silent, madam, if you please; not to talk, but listen, is one of the most important of them."

"Proceed, sir."

And Mr Swallow, looking daggers at her for the second interruption, proceeded:

"From six till eight, you are to get up, dress quietly, so as to create no disturbance, light fire, air clothing and stockings, sweep rooms, prepare breakfast, and announce the perfection thereof. Eight till ten, wash tea-things, make beds, rub furniture and clean windows. Ten to twelve, go to market and prepare dinner. Twelve till two to devote to dish-washing, sweeping up and rubbing furniture. Two to six, spinning, mending clothes, and darning stockings. Seven, tea. From that time till nine, a second course of mending and darning, and then go to bed. And this daily course, madam, with a strict observance of the rules of civility, frugality, decorum, and obedience, may, in time, enable you to the honor to the choice of Mr. Solomon Swallow."

Mrs. Swallow listened quietly to the end; and then mildly inquired:

"And do you really expect this of me, Mr. Swallow?"

"To be sure I do," responded her spouse.

"Then you'll be sadly disappointed, for I'll do no such thing."

"No?"

"No."

"I've a way to make you."

"How?"

"Spoon diet, locks chains and cowhide."

"Mr. Swallow!"

"What?"

"You're a brute!" and Mrs. Swallow threw herself back, and looked desperate.

Now this was a climax. Mr. Swallow was called a brute at his own fireside, and by his own wife, which was the worst of all. He, Solomon Swallow, the celebrated founder of a system of matrimonial observation, called a brute, and by no less a person than Mrs. Swallow. At first he was so astonished at such open manifestation of rebellion of his royal will, that he only looked aghast; but when he came to himself, he saw that something must be done at once, or the field was lost forever.

"You called me a brute, Mrs. Swallow."

"I did, Mrs Swallow."

"A brute?"

"A brute!"

"I'll go mad and break things, Mrs. Swallow."

"As you like, sir."

And Mr. Swallow did go mad, but he had a method in his madness, for he seized the cheapest article of delf that was on the table (an old plate with a crack in it) and dashed it into a thousand pieces on the hearth, as if he was in a tremendous passion.

"How do you like that, Mrs. Swallow?"

"Vastly, Mr. Swallow; try it again!"

And again he did try it, (for he had become desperate,) and demolished the cream-jug.

"Now," said the lady, "it is my turn;" and jumping up she sent the slop bowl to keep company with its tea-table companions.

This was, of course, too much for Solomon: it snapped asunder, the last remaining cord of the little reason he had left, and he slapped his helpmate—as use the word in its most positive sense—on her right cheek; but scarcely had the echo of the blow melted into silence, ere the indignant dame seized the tea-pot and shivered it into atoms against the head of the devoted Mr. Swallow. Nor was this all, for as he was rolling heels over head from the effect of the awful collision, she piled the remainder of the tea-trays until there was scarcely a bone in his body which had not ecked to the shock of cups and saucers, and rounds of buttered toast.

Unable to carry on the war any longer for that day, Solomon gathered himself up as well as he could, and, vowing vengeance, he stuck his pipe in his mouth, his hands in his pockets, and then commenced whistling a jig to the tune the old cow died of, looking as if he could bite a piece off the griddle, without setting his teeth on edge. His good lady, too, being determined to follow the example of her lord and master in other matters beside the dell-breaking, placed another chair back to back with Solomon's, and after procuring herself with a novel, sat herself down and began reading away, as if there were no such things as beds to make, or stockings to mend, in all Christendom.

Here this affectionate couple sat for six mortal hours, each beat upon sitting the other down, and ruminating the while upon their relative position. But it must be confessed that Mrs. Swallow had the best of the bargain, for independent of Solomon's mangled head, and parboiled neck and shoulders, he saw as clear as mud, that the washbill and the crockery must be replaced; so that the reducing of the first chapter in his voluminous system to practice must be attended with an outlay of at least twenty dollars. This being the case, I might as well be hung for a sheep as a lamb, thought he, and with that he rose from his chair, side softly from the room, and turned the key upon the gentle Mrs. Swallow.

The turning of the key made her aware of his intention, when she rushed to the door, but it was too late.

"Open the door this instant, Mr. Swallow."

"Not until I have kept you here seven days upon bread and water," returned the victorious Solomon, as he went his way rejoicing.

But, alas! how fleeting is human greatness—in about half an hour he returned to see how matters were going, but scarcely put his eye to the key-hole when he began roaring like a bull, for Mrs. Swallow had torn every one of his fine linen shirts (that on his back excepted) into pieces, to make a rope to let herself down from the window—nor was this all, for upon further examination, he discovered that she had also thrown a variety of chair cushions, bed linen, etc., into the dirty yard, to make her descent safe.

Oh, chop-fallen Solomon Swallow!

The archives of the Swallows are silent as to the remaining occurrences of this eventful day, but on the very next morning, about seven o'clock, Mr. Swallow popped his head from under the blanket, and said, "Mrs. Swallow, dear, isn't it time to get up?"

"Yes," returned the lady, "and you may call me when you have lit the fire, and put on the kettle."

Poor Solomon! There was no alternative. So he sat about his work with an alacrity which showed that he had the terror of a broken head and demolished body linen running strongly in his memory. In short, Solomon was a conquered man. That day he had to prepare breakfast, sweep the room, etc. The next, his assistance was required in the rubbing of the furniture, and the making of beds; and, before the week was out, he was initiated into the mystery of washing coarse towels.

Regenerate Solomon Swallow! Nay, in after times, when the Swallows began to gather about him, it is whispered that his better half used to employ him at yet more deeply conjugal offices.

About five years after the celebration of his nuptials, a friend called to see him.

"You must go with me to the theatre, Mr. Swallow," said a friend.

"He shan't," said Mrs. Swallow.

"He must," said the friend, "and so must you."

"I may, but he can't," replied the dame; "for he must stop at home with the children."

And Mrs. Swallow did go to the play, and Solomon stopped at home.

O, hen-pecked Solomon Swallow!

Had Solomon only treated his better-half nearly in the beginning, things might have gone on smoothly to the end, but as it was, he compelled her to be a Tartar in her own defence; he had to take the consequences.

The following interesting anecdote of the father of President Pierce, and the era of seventy-six, is told by a correspondent of the New-York Times, writing from Lowell, Mass:

"Among the places of interest in this vicinity is the birth-place of Benjamin Pierce, the father of the President. He was born in 1757, in what was then the town of Pichnsford, but is now within the incorporated limits of Lowell.

"Not a vestige of the building in which the family lived, or in which Gov. Pierce was born, is now to be seen, an excavation said to have been the cellar, is still visible. On the memorable 19th of April, 1775, while young Pierce was about eighteen years of age, was plowing in the field, a horseman rode up to the door of his father's house, and delivering a brief message, departed. The family, consisting of the father, mother, and children, were overwhelmed with grief at the intelligence that the war-cloud which had been lowering for years, had burst upon the country, and that the sons of Lexington and Concord had fallen victims to the fury of the British soldiery. Young Pierce, then in the field, heard the sad intelligence, and throwing down the implements of husbandry, he ran to the house, and throwing himself upon the floor, he gave vent to his grief in tears and lamentations. His mother, a woman of strong mind, and patriotic spirit, soon roused him from his grief, and bade him dry his tears, and be a man. Young Pierce, then about eighteen years of age, was plowing in the field, a horseman rode up to the door of his father's house, and delivering a brief message, departed. The family, consisting of the father, mother, and children, were overwhelmed with grief at the intelligence that the war-cloud which had been lowering for years, had burst upon the country,

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From the New York Tribune.

SABBATH BELLS.

"That Offspring of consuming fire,
And Mind's creative hand,
High from the sum mit of the spire
Shall murmur o'er the land.

All that his changeful fate brings down
On suffering man below,
Shall murmur from its metal crown—
Or be it joy, or woe." [Schiller.

Fleetly fades the daylight fair,
Shadows of the night are falling—
Through the quiet Sabbath air
Many sweet-toned bells are calling.

From the turret lifted high,
With a mellow cadence thrilling
From the little belfry nigh
All the air with music filling.

Clear, and joyous—solemn—slow—
Sound their voices, ever varying—
Grave, to gay, or soft, to low—
Sweetly, without discord, marrying.

Now, a full, sonorous peal,
Suddenly the silence shiv'ring,
With a shock the pine-groves feel,
Through their topmost branches quiv'ring.

Now, with mellow, throbbing, beats,
Echo, beyond echo, flying,
Till the distant cliff repeats
Snatches, of the sweet replying.

Or, with all their liquid chimes
Blending in a chorus golden,
Daisly, as the rarest rhymes,
Linked in numbers quaint and olden.

Something of the Sabbath peace
Dwells forever in their ringing,
Bidding earth-born troubles cease,
Rest unto the weary bringing.

And a thousand moving spells,
Born of hope—of grief—of pleasure—
Life hath wedded to the bells,
Till they strike a charmed measure.

With their changeful, magic chords,
Bringing all the past before us,
As forgotten ballad words,
Hoard the chance awakened chorus.

Distant, dreamlike, memories start,
With a fresh enchantment, borrowed
From the trusting childish heart,
That had never feared, nr sorrowed.

Strengthening to remembrance fast,
As the bells with ceaseless ringing,
Weave the story of the past,
Every voice its record bringing.

Till the homestead, as of yore,
Stands amid its ample meadows,
And the household group ones more
Gather in the evening shadows.

Yet amidst the lightest strain,
Memory through her compass ringing,
Strikes a sudden knell of pain;
Joy, to desolation changing.

For within that Eden bower
Where our life of love was centered,
True to his appointed hour,
The destroyer, Death, has entered.

And the sorrow-stricken soul
Sits in silence, darkly brooding
O'er the heavy waves that roll,
All its peace with anguish flooding.

Till those jubilees, and moans,
(Life's expounders of life's story,)
Change their tender, wailing tones,
For a prophesy nf glory.

Pealing in a city bright,
Of whose radiant, pure perfection,
Good himself its constant lights,)
Mind of man hath no conception.

Where no weary spirit yearns
For the peace its childhood cherished,
Where no memory earthward turns
Mourning for the loved and perished.

But a perfect bliss, alone
To the ransomed spirit given,
Tells the woes to mortals known,
From the inhabitants nf Heaven.

In the crowded city, where
Want and woe have made their dwelling;
Of the quiet country air,
And the sunny hillside telling.

On the dullest human ears
With familiar cadence falling,
From their childhood's guileless years,
Peace and hope, and strength recalling.

Whispering of the lost, who bore
More of Heaven than earth about them,
And who left on time's wide shore,
Hearts so lone, and drear, without them.

By these many potent spells
Made the world's persuasive teachers,
Often have these Sabbath bells
Reached beyond the living preachers.

JANET MALE.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

PROSELYTING.

MR. EDITOR:—I have seen and read [illegible]'s reasons for not being an Episcopalian. He is severe, indeed, perhaps too much so for the cause he advocates—but not for the parties arraigned. I have some knowledge of their movements, and they deserve what they have received, and more too, unless they have entirely misconceived the rules which govern the intercourse of the churches. In proof of this take the following as specimens of their deportment. One of the parties named by Episcopos resided in L..... in this State; while there the other paid many visits to the lady of the Methodist Church three miles for the purpose of persuading her to leave her own and join the Episcopal church, having no other call or occasion, as I think, to visit the house. And all this without the slightest intimation on the young lady's part, that she had any inclination to the Episcopal persuasion.

Another. Not long since the bishop came into the neighborhood where I am residing, and found his way into a Methodist family, and finding a young lady who was not a member of any church, though her mother had been a Methodist for many years, he positively told her that he would confirm her the next time he visited the neighborhood.

A brother informed me a few days since that he had not been in Bishop Cobb's company fifteen minutes before he began to talk him about joining "the Church."

Now, do such men deserve to be treated with much consideration? Why, even the negroes are not left in peace by this class that compasses heaven and earth. I am reliably informed that an intelligent and wealthy mulatto man, a member of our church, has been repeatedly offered an education, and, perhaps, more than once his freedom, and even a gown and cassock, if he would leave the Methodist Church and join the Episcopal. True, he has had too much sense to sell himself, though the bid was high. Yet, there are not a few whose principles are in the market. I would not have it understood that success has crowned the efforts in the cases of which I complain, by any means. And we trust it will not. Still, they have ruined some souls, and will more, unless they are prevented. We know individuals who have been decoyed into that church recently, who have already gone back in worldliness and frivolity, that they would not dare venture upon before! Our people are becoming roused at this conduct, and are determined to treat it as it deserves. I hereby reiterate the warning of Episcopa—let our people beware, for proselyting is the business of most Episcopal ministers in Alabama, on all occasions, and at all times.

Some of our Episcopal friends complain that they are arraigned anonymously. But they know this mode of operation. Three or four years since a pamphlet was circulated in this State containing a most unprovoked attack upon the Methodist Church, signed by a "Presbyter of the Diocese of Maryland." And, if we mistake not, the Bishop of this Diocese is operating with anonymous pamphlets continually, which if they do not attack our Church directly, do so indirectly. During the last year the following incident occurred:

Bishop C. visited a certain town in this State, and left a bundle of tracts with an Episcopal teacher for judicious circulation. One of these was soon after offered to a young man belonging to the Methodist Church, and by him refused. He mentioned the circumstance to his pastor, who felt a desire to see and read it himself, and called upon the teacher and inquired if he had such tracts, and received for an answer, that he had not!

"Why," said the minister, "I was informed that you had, and that you offered one to ——, this morning."

"Oh! ah, yes," said the teacher, "I have some, left with me by Bishop C., to be disposed of under *certain* restrictions!"

"Well, lean us one," said the minister, "and I will read and return it this evening." But he was informed that he did not belong to the class to whom alone he was instructed to loan them, and could get none.

These are not the people to complain of pamphlets, anonymous or otherwise.

April 12, 1853. SIGMA.

STRANGERS AND PILGRIMS.

1 PETER—II, XI.

From the titles which mark our influence, we may proceed to some which mark our prospects as the people of God. These prospects are present and future—in the life that now is, and the life which is to come. The present title truly describes the whole present course of the Christian. He is a citizen of a better country. His present condition is temporary. Thus have all the servants of God confessed that they were strangers on the earth. Such was our great Master and Leader. For more a stranger than most of his disciples. He had not where to lay his head. His gracious providence allows us the enjoyment of multiplied earthly blessings. But he requires us not to be of the world—to remember that the time is short. The fashion of this world passeth away.

But am I one of Christ's strangers and pilgrims?

First, Then I have a home elsewhere, and I must seek it. No man on earth is without a home. No being in the universe without a place. The stranger in any land must be a citizen of some other. I am a stranger on earth; but I have a home in heaven. Aye, is not my dying body more than my outward garments. It is my lasting nature. It is my imperishable soul. That is I. And where is the home for that, but the place and presence of the Saviour who has redeemed it? This home I must seek. I have never seen it. I was born in a foreign land. But it is described to me. It is secured for me. I am invited to it. Many of my brethren and sisters in Christ have already gone to it. My gracious Saviour urges me to be ready for it. Thus do I desire not to live alway. In every duty, in every trial, in every joy, in every arrangement, remembering my home, and making all my calculations for that.

Second, Then I am journeying homeward, and I must be ready for it. I am not only a stranger, but a pilgrim also. It indicates motion, not rest. An end and object in my journey, not a bargaining and gaining in the foreign land. My daily course is a traveling onward. I am a home-bound pilgrim, traveling to Zion, with my face thitherward. Every day brings me nearer. A pilgrimage is not a rapid journey—not a race. My life is also a race. But, as a pilgrimage, its characteristic is endurance and perseverance. The furs may be hard. Difficulties may be many. Dangers may encompass. But there is a glorious convoy, and a heavenly guide. The circumstances are all arranged without me. What I am to look after is the pilgrim's mind. How happy will be my home! How attractive the distant gleams I get of it! I must be ready. I am almost at the river's edge. To-morrow I may cross. O, let me arise and wash my clothes, and trim my lamp, and bind up my treasures, and be ready to leave behind all that my pilgrimage has required, with gratitude, but without regret. Blessed prospect of my happy rest!

Third, Then I must not delay or be entangled on the road. As a stranger and pilgrim, I have little to do with what I see, except to get instruction from it. There is nothing that I have ever seen for which I would exchange my heavenly home. There is much that is pleasant; much that is worthy of notice; much for which I may well be grateful on my journey. Food for thought, for reflection, for admonition, for improvement. But I must gather up these materials, and hasten on. This is not my rest. I am sometimes very wearied, often strongly solicited—alas! too often strangely indolent and inclined to yield! But it will not do. I can give no slumber to my soul here. I must start afresh, and shake myself from the dust, and press on. I must have no unfinished works in the wilderness. As each day's journey is finished, I would have it completed really, and not feel that I have go to back over it again. Happy is such a pilgrimage! Dispensing benefits everywhere. Entangled with snares nowhere. Thus would I journey on.

Fourth, Then perfect contentment should be my daily companion. My pilgrimage is all laid for me. It has its dark and cloudy days; its miry and sandy roads; its mountains and rivers to cross. This is natural and reasonable. Why should it not be so? But it has also many bright and pleasant spots; many precious and happy scenes; many delightful and instructive companions. God has set the one over against the other. I have every reason to be contented. I do not want—I cannot want provisions for my soul's welfare. If my body is sometimes worn and burdensome, this is a small evil. I desire to sing songs of praise in my pilgrimage. To go home with songs of joy and triumph. Alas! my difficulty is never so much that my pilgrimage is too trying and sorrowful, as that is too attractive and entangling. Lusts of the flesh and of the mind ensnare me in the world, and make me too fond and not too wearied of it. Let me never complain. Every evil is transitory. I shall be at home. A happy, cheerful temper becomes me. I will daily try to gain it, and exercise it.

Fifth, Thus ought my Christian pilgrimage to pass. Remembering my heavenly home. Earnest and persevering in my journey towards it. Never entangled or dallying on my way. Always contented and thankful for every blessing. How happy is the pilgrim's lot! How gracious the guidance I receive! How bountiful the love which upholds me! How glorious the home which welcomes me!

As every day thy mercy spares,
Will bring its trials and its cares,
O, Saviour, till my life shall end,
Be thou my counsellor and friend;
Teach me thy precepts all divine,
And be thy pure example mine.

[Tyng's Christian Titles.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

PETER AND THOMAS.

What a number of things we may read in the Bible that are not written down! For instance what a volume of character and individuality may be gathered from incidental circumstances mentioned of the twelve Disciples. The characters of four of these have engaged my imagination—Thomas, Peter, James, and John. Ardent, affectionate, impulsive, even fiery was Peter, I have imagined him to myself as a man of low stature, ruddy complexion, keen, bright blue eyes that could sparkle, glitter, or melt; his step light and quick. He was prone by nature to "draw conclusions at a jump, and throw them at you in a lump." I really have been unable sometimes to repress a smile to see how ready Peter was to speak.

His "head and heart were too near together" for him to be a very prudent man, and yet his "heart was in the right place," too. When our Lord was transfigured on the mountain, "Peter said let us make here three tabernacles, one for thee, one for Moses and one for Elias, for he wist not what to say." How characteristic! Peter had come to the conclusion that his Master was about to set up His Kingdom. He was ready to do his part with head or hands. He was the type of a class without which the world would get along very slowly. This class are convinced, determined, up and doing, while slow, cautious people are making up their minds, by weighing evidence and calculating consequences. And if this sort of people *do* get on the wrong side sometimes, they are always to be found in the van of all great undertakings. Luther was of the same stamp as Peter in many things. People of their temperment rarely ever doubt their own powers, or those of their friends.

That Peter denied his Master I know; but I impute that to a sudden impulse of *shame*, not *fear*. He had been very *proud* of his Master, and very confident of His power. He trusted that He was a temporal Prince, who should redeem Israel, and set up His Kingdom, in great power and glory. Now, he saw his Master in the power of the Jews, buffetted, spit upon, and mocked. His spirits sank; and from a sudden temptation he denied the Master that he had loved so well. How full of meaning the few words of the Bible: "Christ turned and looked on Peter." This was like water on the parched ground. This warm-hearted man felt in a moment the great wrong that he had done, and "went out and wept bitterly." I do not think Peter was a Christian 'till after this. He might have thought himself one, but his fall showed him his weakness, and drove him from his self-righteousness and self-conceit.

When the disciples heard that Christ had risen, his ardent, impulsive disciple was one of the first to hurry to the sepulchre. Very kindly, very gently, did the Great Shepherd act toward Peter, when he restored him to his office, as a pastor and teacher.

"Simon, son of Jonas, lovest thou me?" "Lord, thou knowest that I love thee." "Feed my sheep." Simon Peter was grieved because he said to him the third time, "lovest thou me?" He felt and knew all that his Savior meant. He needed this mild reproof, and this restoration to office. Tradition says that he chose to be crucified with his head downward, not thinking himself worthy to be put to the same death that his Master had suffered. In place of that high opinion which he once had of himself, was humility, yet courage. Firmness and a warm heart remained. There seems to be a leaven of his old character remaining when he answered the voice—"Not so, Lord; for nothing common or unclean hath at any time entered into my mouth." He did not wait to think if his Lord commanded it must be right.

Thomas was exactly the opposite of Peter in temperament. He was prone to look on the dark side of things. As a proof of this, witness his remark to his fellow-disciples: "Let us go with him, that we may die with him." He felt sure if his Master went up to Jerusalem he would be stoned, but he could die with him. This disciple is a very interesting study to me. He was gloomy—wanting in that hopefulness that supported Peter; yet he was "true as steel." There is something beautiful to me in the love and truth of those who have so little of the buoyancy of heart that supports sanguine, hopeful men, under trials.

I imagine Thomas to myself, a being of a bilious temperament, with large, sad-looking, dark eyes, straight black hair, tall and thin in person. He was slow in coming to conclusions. Naturally a doubter, he must have demonstration; and when satisfied which was the right course, he was as immovable as a rock in that course. Christ does not seem ever to have harshly reproved his doubting disciple. He knew what was his peculiar constitution. Thomas says: "Lord, show us the Father, and it sufficeth us." Christ does not turn and reprove, but says: "I am the way, the truth, and the light." He instructs his inquiring disciple. And when Thomas says: "I will not believe unless I can thrust my hand into his side, and put my fingers into the prints of the nails,"—Christ gives way to Thomas' peculiar constitution, and permits him to convince himself. He only commended the more highly those, who, not having seen, believed. Here I would drop a word of advice to Parents, Teachers, and Pastors: Remember your great Teacher and Pastor, follow his example, and take into consideration the constitutions and temperaments of those under your charge.

Thomas excites my pity, esteem and love, when I see him ready from *love* to die for his Master, because he believed him to be a good man. Now, Peter would have followed his Master to death, believing that he was a Prince and Prophet; and he would have gone to death with triumphant songs, and contempt of death, and of the inflictors of it. Thomas would have followed him, perhaps with a sad look, and a sorrowful heart, but he would have gone firmly to death, nevertheless. Thomas has my sympathy and admiration, because he had so much more to contend with in order to be a believer and follower of the new and despised Religion.

MARY.

Clinton, La., April 19, 1853.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF CHRIST.

We like to have photographs of our earthly friends—i. e. their portraits drawn (*graphe*) by the light (*phes, photos.*) How can we obtain a photographic likeness of our best Friend, (God,) who is invisible? Let us see: Christ is "the image of God," 2 Cor. 4: 4, and Col. 1: 15. "The glory of God" is seen "in the face of Jesus Christ," 2 Cor. 4: 6. But where is the Light that shall draw this image for us, that we may possess it and feast our eyes upon it when we will? Again let us see. God himself is Light, 1 John 1: 5. He shines (2 Cor. 4: 6) with a glory that mortal eye cannot behold and live, (Ex. 33: except that glory be veiled in human nature, as it is in Jesus Christ. In Christ it shines upon all men, John 1: 9. Thus, He is "the Light of the world," John 8: 12. He is "the Sun of Righteousness," Mal. 4: 2. His Gospel conveys His Light, 2 Cor. 4: 4.

Now comes the greatest difficulty. On what shall a photograph of Christ be drawn? It is the likeness of a spirit; it cannot be drawn on canvas, ivory, silver, or "tables of stone;" but solely on "tables of the heart," ineffaceably on the soul, which will live forever. It is drawn "not with ink," or colors, "but with the Spirit of the, living God," 2 Cor. 3: 3. But how can infinite purity be imaged on impurity? Indeed, it cannot. But if the heart receive the Light (John 1: 12) there is an image formed at once; the soul is renewed, born again, born of God—shows a likeness to its Father, and is called "godlike," ("godly,") "Christlike," "Christian." Let "the Light of the glorious Gospel of Christ, who is the image of God," continue to "shine" into the heart, (2 Cor. 4: 4, 6,) i. e. let the soul commune with Jesus in His Gospel, which is the operative instrument or "sword of the Spirit (Eph. 6: 17,) by which the Spirit works on the heart, and "the soul will be renewed day by day, (2 Cor. 4: 17,) and as that on which it is drawn shall be improved, the likeness itself will improve toward the perfection which it finally attains, 1 John 3: 2.

The man who possesses a photograph of Christ is wonderfully changed. Before he possessed it, he could see no beauty in Christ that he should desire Him, Isaiah, 53, 2. Now he is unspeakably lovely and precious to him, 1 Pet. 2: 7, and Cant. 5: 16. Then he sought his own pleasure (1 Pet. 4: 3,) or at least was not ready to give up all to please Christ, Mat. 19: 22. Now he is ready to die, if need be, to serve and please Him, Acts 21: 13. Reader, if you desire a photograph of Christ, do not copy those of other men, however Christlike they may seem; for not one of them is perfect, because that on which all are taken is imperfect, very imperfect. It is as if, instead of asking a friend to sit for his photographic portrait, you were to copy one which had been taken on an imperfect plate. Your copy will contain all the imperfections of that plate, added to all those on your plate; and if yours be copied by another, this other will add to the imperfections of its own plate all those on yours, and so on indefinitely.

Young Christian!—soul new-born of God—take no fellow-Christian, however experienced, whatever be his reputation for piety, for your standard. Take Christ himself; study his life on earth, his Gospel, the whole Word—for the whole of the Bible is his Word. What these teach, *do*. If you find that it will carry you far aside from the path of those about you, who profess to love God, do not be startled; but look more carefully, and be sure that you have rightly apprehended Christ, touching and asking wisdom from above, (James 1: 5;) follow His teachings wheresoever they shall lead you—remembering that "every one of us shall give account of himself to God," Rom. 14: 12. Not only may you not safely follow, without inquiry and examination, the example or teaching of any individual Christian, but you may not thus follow any body of Christians however respected and honored. "Search the Scriptures," says Christ, (John 5: 39;) and God, in his Word, commends as "noble" the Bereans, who "searched the Scriptures daily whether these things were so," before they would take the Words of these honored men of God, Paul and Silas, Acts 17: 10, 11. Merely convicted sinner! when you think that in order to be saved, you have only to reform your life, and live as Christians do, so far as you can see (2 Cor. 4: 4) do not let Satan deceive you with the thought that you have "counted the cost!" Luke 14: 25, 28. "Search the Scriptures," (John 5: 39;) see what God requires. He asks *all* that you have, (Luke 14: 33,) and it is an excellent bargain you make when you give up *all* for Christ, Mat. 16: 24, 27, and 13; 46. What is all you have now? What will it be in your dying hour? What will it be at the bar of God? What is Christ now? But you do not know how "precious" he is, Pet. 2: 7. What will Christ be then to his friends? What to his enemies? What the inheritance in which they are co-heirs with him? Rom. 8: 17.

Give up your heart to Christ; and though you shall then find yourself a changed man, a new man, yet you will find that on account of the warfare that is within (Rom. 7: 18, 23,) the world will not see truly in your life your heart. They will not see fully your determined purpose; but the corruptions of the "old man" will mar the life of the "new man;" and as Satan now tries to cause you to stumble over these things in Christians, into perdition, so he will use your faults then to destroy others. But also remember now, that not all who wear the Christian name are Christians. God only knows who are *tares* among the wheat. For aught you know Satan may now be using tares to stumble you. But "believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved," Acts 16: 31.

INDEPENDENT.

NEANDER'S LIBRARY.

Most of our readers will remember that the Library of Neander was purchased for a Baptist University in Rochester. The books have arrived at their destination, and the New York Recorder gives an interesting article on the subject entitled "A Day in the Neander Library," from which we take the following paragraphs:

"Are not these books consecrated by strangely interesting associations? This feeling is increased by every hour's examination of its contents; its marked and earnest features are so in accordance with the character of the man! Neander's Library is in fact a biography in outline of Neander himself. It is no show library, resplendent in modern typography and binding. It is no growth of classic taste, seeking to surround itself with the menus of refined cultures and enjoyment for the hours of elegant leisure. It is no more antiquarian collection, rich in mustiness and black-letter for its own sake. Its very deficiencies have a value as characteristic of him. For instance, on the reception of the library, a complete collection of his own works were sought for and expected, as a matter of course. But not a single volume made its appearance. What other man on earth, after having elaborated these great works with such enthusiasm, such intensity of mental action, but would have fondly called back his offspring, and placed them where they would whisper pleasant things of his genius, and learning, and future fame? But it was just like Neander; the simple, child-like soul, which looked upon itself and the best it could do but as humble instruments for advancing the honor of Him whom he glorified in calling Master.

Equally characteristic is the absence of the merely amusing and entertaining; nay, more, the almost total lack in the department of taste and imagination—no collections of classic poets, dramatists, and orators, none of modern belles-lettres. The few broken sets and odd volumes, found here and there, seem stragglers who have wandered in uninvited. Genial and loving as Neander was, his natural level seems to have been far above that of ordinary men. Amusement, and even the recreations found in the realms of taste and fancy, were pleasures too trivial for his earnest spirit. His common, daily walk, was among the great moral interests of humanity. That burning love to God and man, which was the mainspring of his life and labors, needed no effort to keep his soul ever awake, ever at the full stretch of its powers, or his social nature fresh with the loveliest affections and sympathies. Whatever illustrated the character of a man, as a moral and religious being, had an intense interest for him. Hence, travels in foreign countries exhibiting varieties of human condition under different governments and religions; biographies of individuals in whom the religious element had a strong or peculiar development; geography, history, and philosophy; of these there is an abundance, but a great scarcity of mere literature, and a very few works in physical science.

The central point of interest in the collection is found, of course, in the department of ecclesiastical history. Here we are in the workshop of one of the master minds of the age. These are the tools with which he wrought at his great earnest life-task.

THOUGHTS ABOUT GREATNESS.

What do we mean by greatness, as distinguishing men? Greatness is rather the element in the man, than the expression of that element in this or that or the other form. Certain works reveal greatness, but do not make it. Great works are the outgoings of an inward being; they are the embodiments of the ideal man; they are the expression to others' eyes or ears, of the interior, refined, ever active consciousness of the worker. But behind all these, and above all these, in the secret mould and fashion of the man, lies the greatness itself. He is not made great in the course of life and things; he is born great. Greatness is an attribute of the great man's being; it is not something which he had not once, and which was brought to him fortuitously and by circumstance.

The mother's teaching may introduce a somewhat prepared child to the primary school; and that may prove a stepping-stone to the grammar school; and that may lead to the academy; through that to the college and the university. But this course never made a great man. Rather it too frequently trammels and mars the ample and free expression of greatness. We do not disparage education; but that of itself will make no man great. Education gives no man intellect; it may discipline and direct it according to the modes and the rules. This is its chief work.

Neither is it true that great occasions make great men. That is a false maxim. Great occasions are the necessities for which great men are the supplies. * * * * There is a something which the world dignifies with the name of greatness, which is made up of circumstances; a greatness of "shreds and patches." That kind of greatness, an altogether unenviable distinction, a man's lot in life may deprive him of; and those who have attained it, let them beware; the next wave or two of circumstances will wash it away. Circumstances are fickle, very capricious.

Of this type of greatness is *wealth*. The world says: "Thou art rich; therefore, thou art very great." Wealth, greatness! Of all the things called by the world, *greatness*, wealth is the meanest. Was Stephen Girard great? He was wealthy; but was he great? who calls him great? Do not disparage him; but things should be called by their right names. Wealth is not greatness. Wealth may build large monuments, and costly ones, too, and enduring ones; but not being monuments of greatness, their value is intrinsical only. We would rather be the dead Poet whose brain and soul wove out the "Elegy in a Country Churchyard," than the dead millionaire, whose money builds a college.

Power is an estate which men call greatness. But power worships and fears wealth. The Jew-bankers of Europe, one of whom was, the other day, berated by a cab-driver, his personal appearance in no way indicating his immense wealth; these have more power than kings. Kings rule their subjects; but the Jew-bankers bind and loose kings at their will. And theirs is an iron rule. *It is the rule of wealth.* It is the rule of four per cent., and immense national securities. Kings pledge to them their crowns and sceptres, jewels and all. They mortgage to them their subjects as well as their palaces and themselves. The world is mistaken when it calls either power or wealth *greatness*. Louis Napoleon, the Third Emperor, is not great. Circumstances took him from street vagrancy in NewYork, and from the old vagrant cells of City Hall, NewYork, to call him Emperor of France, and circumstances will unescw him in due season. Power makes no man great. Position may give him a power, but greatness never. The intelligent, unfaltering republican of France is greater than Louis Napoleon. Kossuth is greater than Francis Joseph. Mezzini is greater than Pio Nono. Nicholas has his peers. Cassius was greater than Cæsar.

Why should the world be attracted to worship wealth, and be overawed by power?

We speak therefore of *greatness* as an attribute. And as such, we speak of it as something that comes not *to* the man, but comes *with* the man. It is not an adjunct, but an element; not a part of the man, but the whole, the inseparable, the indestructible man. It is like the fragrance of the rose; it is like the flavor of fruit; it is like the refreshingness and refreshing quality of fountain-waters in a desert; it is like the charm of an Italian sky; it is like the wisdom of Solomon; it is like the strength of Hercules; it is like the life of man. Wealth! he who has it puts it in his purse, and a robber steals it; he builds houses with it, and fire devours them; he ladens ships with it, and the floods drown them; and he then is as poor as another man. Power! it is not in the man. It is in the sceptre he holds in his hand; in the crown he places on his brow; in the throne in which he reclines. There! what are they? tinsel, gaudiness, vanity, and less than *nothing*. The hand, the brow, the form that claimed them in the morning when the sun came up, may not have them in the evening when the sun goes down; and the man may be a wanderer, outcast and despised. But greatness! time impairs not that; circumstances affect it not; calumny reaches it not. Time, the "tomb-builder," builds no resting place for it; and the withering, cold glances of death quails before it. [Philad. Daily Register.

THE MAN WHO STRUCK HIMSELF.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

Jason Elder belonged to that rather large class of persons who find pleasure in the sufferings or misfortunes of their fellow-men. This is stating the case rather broadly, and we do not, in the least, doubt that Jason, should he ever chance to discover this introduction of himself to the public, will eject our classification, so far as he is concerned. We make it understandingly, however. The fault we have indicated is usually the companion of another. The man who feels pleasure in the ill-fortune of his neighbor will hardly hesitate to inflict an injury, if it can be done with impunity.

Men of the class to whom Jason Elder belonged rarely pass far on their life-journey without misunderstanding with some of their fellow-passengers. Of course, they are always in the right, and their fellow-passengers in the wrong. And, as they are the injured and the oppressed, it is the most natural thing in the world for them to feel indignant, and quite as natural to retaliate—giving blow for blow.

"The man who wrongs me, I neither forgive nor forget." This was one of Jason Elder's sayings, and a very bad saying we cannot help declaring it to be—particularly so in Jason's case, for he quite lived up to his principles. Of course, judgment as to wrong was always rendered by himself, and on evidence wholly *ex parte*. If he believed that another meant to do him wrong—and he could believe, sometimes, on very slight evidence—an evil purpose was as quickly born in his mind as if positive testimony were before his eyes.

In fact, Jason Elder was a very bad sort of a man, and often very troublesome to those who had any dealings with him.

Among those who were favored with the hearty dislike of Elder, was a master mechanic in a small way, named Martin Lee, who, by industry and economy, had accumulated enough to buy himself a house of moderate size, as a home for his family. Elder also owned a house in the same neighborhood. These houses were built on a piece of ground that originally belonged to the same estate.

Mr. Lee was a very upright man—too upright and independent to have much intercourse with a man like Elder, and not mortally offend him. He had so offended him, and the offence was neither forgotten nor forgiven. In more than one instance his enemy had sought to do him injury, but the poisoned arrows, flung from his bow, had flown harmlessly by him.

One day, while in conversation with one of those idle gossipping individuals, who give more attention to other people's business than they do to their own, the latter said, in responding to some ill-natured remark uttered against Mr. Lee: "I learned a fact yesterday, that, may be, you would like to hear."

"About that Lee?" eagerly inquired Elder.

"Yes, sir, I might better say, about the ground on which he has built that snug little house."

"Indeed!" Our gentleman was all alive now, and commenced rubbing his hands in delighted expectation. "What about the ground?"

"Title defective," was the laconic answer.

"No!"

"Fact. Had it from old Larkin; and I rather think he ought to know something about it."

"Well, that is news! Got a bad title, eh? I wonder who's on the hip now, Mr. Martin Lee!"

"But surely, Mr. Elder," said his informant, "you will not take advantage of this information to injure our friend Lee?"

"Won't I, indeed! Wait and see. If I don't deal him a staggering blow, my name is not Jason Elder—that's all. I always said I'd hide my time. Ha! ha! A flaw in his title. But that's just his way of doing business. I'd like to see any one pick a flaw in mine.

True to the evil purpose declared, the first opportunity to search out the [illegible] whose the property owned by Lee was [illegible] In case a defect really did exist in his title, [illegible] communicated the fact alleged. This latter, whose name was Earl, seemed at first [illegible] less; but when Larkin was mentioned as authority, seemed to feel quite an interest in the matter.

"I am really indebted to you," he said, with a bland smile; "should it prove true that there is a defect, I shall have quite a windfall; and it could not have reached me in a better time. I will have the matter investigated at once."

"That blow will tell hard, surely. I have planted it below the fifth rib," said Elder to himself, in a tone of cruel exultation, as he left the presence of Mr. Earl.

Through much self-denial and hard labor, continued through many years, had Mr. Lee been able to provide a modest homestead for his family. He had been the more anxious to accomplish this, from the fact that declining health warned him of the approach of a day—how speedily it might arrive, he knew not—when the beloved ones who leaned on him so confidingly, would have none to care for them. If he could secure a home, into which they might cluster together, he felt that much would be gained. And this he had accomplished; but the effort cost too dearly. He had taxed his physical system to an extent that produced a serious reaction; and, though he secured a dwelling for his family, he permanently weakened his constitution.

One day, in making a sudden [illegible] tured a blood-vessel, and was [illegible] a dangerous condition. This was the very [illegible] that Jason Elder made the [illegible] of a defect in the title of the property. [illegible] dreamed he, as with [illegible] knocking at his door, he found consolation [illegible] that his family, even if he were taken from them, would not be left without a home; that [illegible] very time, there was a movement on [illegible] prive them of their little patrimony. [illegible] for him was it that the veil of ignorance [illegible] before his eyes; for, had he known of the [illegible] ened danger, the knowledge would surely have cost him his life.

On the day following, a gentleman called at the house of Mr. Lee, to notify him that proceedings were about being instituted for the purpose of testing the validity of his title. But learning that he was dangerously ill, he [illegible] away without leaving any word as to the purport of his business.

In the meantime, Elder, who had [illegible] of Mr. Lee's illness, was waiting, with interest, to see the ultimate effect of the blow he had struck. There were times when, in a moment of pain, he repented of what he had done; but his repentance was not very deep; and towards Mr. Lee soon obliterated all thereof.

On the third day Elder received a [illegible] from Mr. Earl, desiring him to call at his office as he wished to see him on [illegible] business. There was something in this [illegible] Mr. Elder unpleasantly. [illegible] he could not discover, although [illegible] and ever again, at least half a [illegible]

"I wonder what he wants with me unusually, as he started off promptly [illegible] summons.

"Ah, Mr. Elder! I'm glad to see you," Earl smiled, and offered his hand. [illegible] was something wrong in the smile, and no [illegible] whatever in the pressure of his hand.

"I've been investigating that matter you brought to my notice," said Mr. Earl, and his countenance assumed a grave aspect.

"Ah! Have you? Well, sir, did I not tell it as I said?"

"There is a flaw, certainly, and a [illegible] ous one."

"I was sure of it, from what Larkin [illegible] He's never at fault in matters of this kind.

"You aimed a heavy blow at Mr. Lee, my friend," said Mr. Earl. There was a [illegible] shenge in his manner, followed by a pause. Then he added:

"But it passed him unharmed, and struck another?"

"Who?" eagerly inquired Elder.

"Yourself!" was the startling response.

"Me! I do not understand you, Mr. Earl!" The countenance of Jason Elder had become suddenly overspread with alarm.

"Mr. Lee's title is good."

"It is?"

"Yes. But—yours is defective."

"Impossible!" exclaimed Elder, [illegible]

"Not at all. Mr. Larkin is rarely [illegible] in matters of this kind. He knew [illegible] was a flaw somewhere in the property [illegible] longed to my uncle's estate, but [illegible] instance. Mr. Lee is safe, but your [illegible] worth a copper. I am much obliged [illegible] hunting up this windfall for me—I should [illegible] ly come across it myself; and in [illegible] thereof, will deal with you as leniently [illegible] ble. Of course I do not expect you to [illegible] my word in regard to the flaw. Its existence, however, will soon be demonstrated. You had better see your lawyer, and ask him to call [illegible] In the mean time, I will say that, for [illegible] reasons, I am ready to compromise. I [illegible] wish to encounter the vexations, [illegible] pense of legal proceedings; and, [illegible] you are disposed to meet me, [illegible] not be too exacting. In a word, then, I [illegible] my own mind the sum for which I will execute a quit claim to the property. That sum is [illegible] hundred dollars."

Jason Elder groaned aloud.

"If my claim to the property is [illegible] know it to be," resumed Mr. Earl, [illegible] cover three times that sum. If you [illegible] I will act in a spirit of great moderation. [illegible] If you compel me to resort to law, I will [illegible] the law awards."

Poor Jason Elder! The blow was a [illegible] one, and it staggered him. A careful [illegible] tion by his lawyer only proved the [illegible] Mr. Earl. His title to the property [illegible] worth a dollar. Glad enough was he [illegible] the proffered compromise, though [illegible] loss of over five hundred dollars!

Well for Mr. Lee was it that the blow [illegible] with such bitter malignity did not [illegible] will of him by whom it was given. [illegible] quence would, to all human [illegible] proved fatal. Not until he was [illegible] covered from his dangerous ill[illegible] again, did he learn of the evil [illegible] meditated, and how it had [illegible] head of his enemy.

His pointed answer [illegible]

"He digged a pit, [illegible] fell into it."

This declaration of Elder, made to [illegible] one, that he had struck Mr. Lee a [illegible] was remembered [illegible] connection with [illegible] less [illegible] subject in his [illegible] time afterwards, he was [illegible] among those who knew him, as [illegible] struck himself."

A broad illustration, this, as [illegible] place daily, in hundreds of [illegible] us. The evil that is meditated [illegible] usually comes back, in some [illegible] who seek to do their neighbors a [illegible] this matter, there is a law of [illegible] which acts with unerring certainty. [illegible] that is struck in malice at another, [illegible] seem to rebound. But, as a [illegible] will its power to do harm [illegible] the circle of consequences is [illegible] trated News.

SPIRIT-RAPPING MACHINE.—[illegible] Journal of Commerce [illegible] house in that city is [illegible] dium tables" for people who live [illegible] The table is like an ordinary [illegible] formed of [illegible] k board, [illegible] cavity in the [illegible] letter, is a small [illegible] a kind of hammer, for produc[illegible] The hammer is so constructed [illegible] down through the table leg, [illegible] has come to be in contact with [illegible] of the kind, in the [illegible] operator to produce the raps, by means of [illegible] vanism.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $2 50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, April 30.

EPISCOPAL APPOINTMENTS.

Bishop McTyeire:—I see you have [illegible] a list of appointments suggested [illegible] some time ago since, for the Conference of the Middle District. The times [illegible] only proposed, and not [illegible] finally fixed. They were published [illegible] correspondence on the subject, [illegible] to the most satisfactory arrangement [illegible] power. You will oblige me by publishing the following list as final:

Western Virginia, at Clarksburg	Aug. 24
Kentucky, at Versailles	Sept. 14
Louisville, at Owensboro	Sept 28
Tennessee, at Franklin	Oct. 12
Memphis, at Grenada	Nov. 2
Mississippi, at Port Gibson	Nov. 23
Louisiana, at Mansfield	Dec. 14

W. Capers.

Bishop's house, Anderson C. H., S C., April 12, 1853.

A Good Inscription.

—It is said that the late Amos Lawrence gave away in his life-time not less than five hundred thousand dollars. Probably he was made wealthy by prosperity. His pocket book had this inscription on it: "For what is a man profited if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul?"

CHURCH RECORDS.

[illegible] for every circuit and station was well insisted on last week by a brother of the Florida Conference. A [illegible] Louisiana, writing on the same [illegible] at the same time, holds similar [illegible] And as they cover substantially the same ground, the publication of one may be [illegible] attention to this matter. He says:

"In the catalogue of books of the Church, North, I find one, the [illegible] has perplexed me more upon [illegible] the duties of a new circuit [illegible] else—'a complete Record of [illegible]—a useful book which should be [illegible] circuit and station. It is [illegible] authenticated history of [illegible] book of reference, and for [illegible] preacher in possession of the [illegible] the Church upon his first taking [illegible] coming-house, books are not [illegible] to a merchant, than a well [illegible] of the Church."

The correspondent judiciously suggests that [illegible] embrace these parts: First, A [illegible] in full connection. Second, [illegible] probationers, and the time of their [illegible]. Third, The several classes. Fourth, [illegible] and marriages. Fifth, Deaths. [illegible] Expulsions. Seventh, Subscribers to [illegible] periodicals and a statement of their [illegible].

CHURCH BELLS.

A church steeple and a church bell in [illegible] or city will often improve the size of [illegible] congregations twenty-five per cent. The [illegible] manager is guided by them to the house of [illegible]. The sound of the church-going [illegible] rouses many a listless citizen: he thinks [illegible] of church and goes at the suggestion. It [illegible] often the time of assembling the congregation, so that people do not come in, some [illegible] come early, according to the various [illegible] clocks and sun-dials. Besides the [illegible] and the poetry of it, there is real [illegible] utility in the church bell. And if any who [illegible] this think as we do, and ask our opinion as to where good church bells may be had, [illegible] refer them to Meneely & Sons, whose [illegible] may be seen in another column. An exchange paper says: Few persons [illegible] an idea of the extent to which the manufacture of bells is carried on in the United States. We were under the impression that the amount of trade done therein must of necessity be very limited; but in this we were mistaken, as we have lately been credibly informed that in the foundry of A. Meneely & Sons, West Troy, N. Y., there have within the last year been cast and sold [illegible] bells; and the demand therefor is so much on the increase as to compel them to considerably enlarge their works. Messrs. Meneely cast on an entirely new principle; but as we are not thoroughly conversant with the mysteries of their craft, we will not attempt to describe where the difference lies. The extensive patronage they receive bespeak a favorable opinion entertained for those of their manufacture.

In almost every part of the civilized world [illegible] the chimes of Meneely's bells be heard. In a short period they have filled orders [illegible] Cuba, St. Helena, Cuba, Jamaica, California, Oregon, besides several to Canada, and [illegible] every State in the Union.

High-church Religion.

—Dow, Jun., the eccentric preacher, in allusion to the exclusiveness of many would-be-church-goers from the sanctuary, by reason of the enormously high rents in our fashionable churches, characteristically remarks:

"There is a high duty on the fashionable articles of divine grace, and you have to pay [illegible] a penny a piece for a nibble at the bread of life. To go to church in any kind [illegible] style, costs a heap every year; [illegible] very well why a majority of you [illegible] because you can't afford to [illegible] at the present exorbitant [illegible] bills; and the demand therefor [illegible] so much on the increase as to compel them to considerably enlarge their works. Messrs. Meneely cast on an entirely new principle; [illegible] as we are not thoroughly conversant [illegible] the mysteries of their craft, we will not [illegible] to describe where the difference lies. [illegible] extensive patronage they receive bespeak [illegible] favorable opinion entertained for those of [illegible] manufacture.

PASTORS THE GIFT OF GOD.

Therefore may the Church ask them, in prayer of Him from whom is "every good gift and every perfect gift." The rain is prayed for, and the fruitful season, and the stay of pestilence. It is well for the Church to know also this gift of God. The following remarks are from a late publication of the Baptist Society on the pastoral office:

"It has already been observed that pastors are the gift of Christ. It is his prerogative to endow them with the requisite talents, to impart to them that love for God and for dying souls, which shall make them cry, 'woe is unto me if I preach not the gospel!' They must go forth commissioned, and thrust into the ministry by Him, or go in vain. The churches then must seek for pastors by obedience to the neglected command, 'Pray ye the Lord of the harvest, that he will send forth laborers into his harvest.' He honors those who honor him, and will grant to humble and earnest prayer, blessings which he will curse the prayerless by withholding. Most churches attach but a trifling value to this gift, if we may judge from their few, inkowarm prayers for it. How seldom, either at the family altar, or in public, do we hear heart-felt, agonising petitions for this inestimable blessing; and, yet, can the Christian, or the church who neglects it, escape the charge of sinful indifference to the wants of a lost world, and to the command of the Lord?"

ARRIVAL OF BISHOP SOULE.

It will be cause of gratitude with the Church here and in the Atlantic States, as also to the numerous friends of Bishop Soule, to learn that he has accomplished the laborious and perilous journey to California, and arrived among us in fine health and spirits.

He came up on the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer California, which arrived in this port at 5 o'clock P. M. on Thursday last.

We have never seen the Bishop in better health, and though always cheerful and deeply interested in the great work committed to his charge, we think he comes to us with these greatly augmented by his large and well-based views of the character and importance of our country.

We hail his visit with inexpressible pleasure—as the precursor of good things to come—and venture an expression of our strong hope that he may find it practicable and agreeable to himself to remain with us during the coming Conferenos year. Nothing, in our humble opinion, would so much contribute to the prosperity of the Church.

The Bishop was to have preached in Wesley Chapel of this city on Sabbath morning last, but was prevented by an incessant and heavy rain. Notwithstanding the rain, however, and *almost* impossibility of climbing the hill to the Church, quite a number of persons were in attendance at the hour. As the appointment was transferred to the coming Sabbath, there will be a crowded audience to hear the Word of Life from this distinguished and venerable minister of the Gospel.

As it *will* doubtless be a matter of pleasing interest to many, we take tha occasion to state that he is now about seventy-two years old, has been a regular itinerant preacher fifty-four years, and a laborioue Bishop, travelling from Maine to Texas, and from the extreme Northwestern borders of the United States and Territories to the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, near thirty years. [Christ. Observer, California, March 30.

Invitation to Bishop Soule.—We notice that the lower branch of the California Legislature has adopted a resolution requesting our venerable Bishop Soule to preach in the State Capital at such time as may suit his convenience. The Bishop duly appreciates this token of respect shown him by the above-mentioned branch of our State Government, and authorizes us to say that he intends visiting the Capital, and will take pleasure in complying with the above request. The gentlemanly Clerk of the House has officially informed Bishop Soule of the adoption of the resolution. [Ibid.

Acknowledgment.—The following remittances, made through Rev. W. P. Miller, of Crawford Circuit, Ala., have been received: $5,00 for German Missions, and $5,00 for general Missions.

The birth of another Prince is the "peculiar event," that forms the topic of remark in the last English papers. Her Majesty's loyal subjects seem to be in ecstacies at this addition to the Royal household, which now numbers eight in all—four sons and four daughters. The London Times thus announces the "happy event:"

"The intelligence which it is our pleasing duty to publish this day will be received with satisfaction by the nation which has been so long happy and prosperous under the rule of Queen Victoria. At ten minutes after one o'clock yesterday the Queen was delivered of a Prince in the presence of the usual officers of State. Her Majesty and the infant Prince are both doing well. It has pleased Providence to bless Queen Victoria with so numerous an issue that tha event can scarcely be received as one of great political importance. Tha succession to the Throne was already secure in the direct line of the present Sovereign, unless, indeed, more than ordinary calamity should fall on the Royal house. But we may be permitted to hope that this fresh addition to the family of a lady as distinguished for her domestic virtues, as exalted in her station, may bring with it comfort and happiness. It is a grand thing for the Monarch of this country that amidst shaken crowns and falling loyalty, she alone sits securely enthroned in the hearts of her people. The event which brings fresh happiness to her heart will be felt as a private joy by every fireside, where English is spoken, in every quarter of the habitable globe."

How particularly it is all told. Tha very time of the day it took place, to a minute! In the "presence," too, of the usual officers of State! Then, as the New York Express says, and over the complacent jubilation of the editor, about the "grand thing" for the monarch of that country, and say if the Times editor was not in the very best of good humor when he penned the announcement. Brother Jonathan tenders his compliments to Her Majesty on the interesting occasion, accompanied by tha wish that, in her capacity as sovereign of a great nation, she will live up to every other divine injunction as well as she has to that one which bids her multiply and replenish the earth.

LECTURES OF GAVAZZI.

This eloquent Italian padre is driving a powerful crusade against the Papacy. The latest intelligence is that he is lecturing to immense audiences in Baltimore, and making a sensation. We regard his visit to American as well timed, and hope he will not fail of visiting New Orleans. Under suitable heads we present some extracts from his second and third lectures in the Tabernacle, of New York:

WARNING TO AMERICA!

"There are in Europe but three free countries—Belgium, Sardinia and England. In each of these the Pope is brewing trouble. Belgium is menaced with interdiction on the question of the schools; Sardinia is agitated on account of its Siccardi law; England, as a reward for Catholic emancipation, is menaced with the spiritual war of Popery, and a coalition of despotic Powers backing the Pope and profiting by the discord which his priesthood may scatter through the land. Men of profound sense now comprehend the certain result of fostering a viper and fattening the reptile. The Americans had better look to their particular position in this respect; for history is written for the instruction of man. America is young; England was once young; and Italy also—they then feared not Popery. But now Jesuits venture to plot; they dare to boast that they are strong; they look forward to a future triumph in England.

Let Protestants preserve their purity. Let them look out watchfully for the Pope's emissaries in America. Let Americans recollect that what the Pope loses in Italy he expects to gain here. Therefore, the shortest way, the only way, is to get rid of Popery altogether. The spiritual is upheld by the temporal power—there is no distinction between Pope and King in temporal matters."

PETER'S SUPREMACY.

"We must now examine and see whether there exists a spiritual supremacy of the Pope—see if St. Peter was appointed head of the Church, and if Pope Pio Nino is the successor of St. Peter, and if the early Christians acknowledged the supremacy of the Pontiff of Rome. We will proceed, therefore, by the Divine Book of God, and by history.

Now, was there any spiritual supremacy among the Apostles? 'Yes,' say some, 'because Christ said to Peter, "I give to you the key of heavon,' therefore St. Peter received the power of the key.' Christ said to the Apostles, 'Go and preach the Gospel to every creature.' Therefore, to obtain eternal salvation it is only necessary to preach and obey the word of God; and therefore the key of Heaven is the word of God. But this preaching of the word of God was not given exclusively to Peter, but to all the Apostles in the same way. And in the words of Christ, after his resurrection, 'Go and preach the Gospel to every creature,' is also equally a command to all the Apostles. Peter was of rather an impetuous nature—a sort of an Italian Apostle—desirous of being first, of preceding the others. But no special prerogatives were given to him; and therefore we have no supremacy at all for Peter in the Gospel. After having received the Holy Ghost, Peter spoke first, but this also was owing to the impetuosity of his nature. Throughout the New Testament we have no evidence of the supremacy of Peter."

"UPON THIS ROCK, ETC."

"But the main point of support used by the believers in this supremacy is founded on a verse in the XVIth Chapter of Matthew: 'And I say also unto thee, Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it.' I maintain that in this text Peter is not the nominative, and not the capital name. Now I will try practically to prove my proposition. Suppose that upon Peter you have built the Church of Christ, and therefore the foundation of the present Popish Church is really Peter. But Peter was a *man!* If the Church was built upon Peter, the present Church of Rome is no more a Divine Church, but is a human Church; because the Divine Church is built upon Christ. [Applause.] In the same XVIth Chapter of Matthew Peter is called by Christ, 'Satan.' If the Church of Rome is built upon Peter, it is a Satanical Church. [Laughter.] Thirdly, Peter was a perjurer to Christ, because he denied him three times. If the Church of Rome is built upon Peter, it is a perjured Church to have denied Christ. If, however, they prefer to have Peter instead of Christ, let them do so. As for me, I prefer to have Christ as the foundation of the Church to which I belong. [Applause.]

Now, what is this rock? "Upon this rock I will build my Church." What is this rock? According to the Council of Trent, and the creed of Pius IV, the Church of Rome received the Scriptures according to the interpretation of the Fathers. Now, what is the rock, in the estimation of the old Fathers? I cannot, of course, now occupy the time necessary to quote all the evidence on this head.

We have one example in St. Hilary, who says that the building of the Church upon this rock, is merely as Peter's confession. This faith is the foundation of the Church. After him St. Ambrose said: 'The foundation of the Church is the faith of St. Peter.' Therefore, according to the Fathers of the Church, the 'rock' of the XVIth Chapter of Matthew, is the faith of Peter. Therefore the Church of Rome is not built upon Peter, but upon the faith of Peter. The rock is Christ himself. He is the chief corner-stone. Christ meant to convey this idea to Pater:

I shall build you, Peter, upon myself, and not myself upon you, Peter."

ST. PETER'S CHAIR.

"Now, as to the Chair of St. Peter at Rome. I think I can prove that a humbug. I have now in my possession a document written by the celebrated traveler Champollion—a document which enables me to speak with the utmost confidence, without apprehension of being told, 'you lie!' wherein he says he has thoroughly examined into the whole history of this Chair, at Rome, and he is confident that it belongs to the fifth century, because its architecture was not yet discovered in the age of Augustine. He says he has no doubt but that it was the property of some Consular man of the fifth century. Therefore Peter never sat in it, as it was not made till five hundred years after his death! This is a mathematical demonstration." [Applause.]

THE BOASTED UNITY.

"True, the Papists themselves claim to be the only Church that is united—say that the Protestants are not united. But what kind of unity is there in the Roman Catholic Church? If they speak of unity in dogma, I would ask them if Protestants are not also here united? If they are united in regard to the unity of God, and the incarnation of Christ, we are also here united. What kind of unity can the Roman Catholic Church produce that is not enjoyed in the Protestant Church? Where there are ten differences among Protestants, there are ten thousand differences among Catholics. But there are no material differences existing among believers in the Protestant religion. Bacon says that the water of the sea, when agitated by storms, appears dark and turbid; but that after the storm has passed away, the waters become calm and placid again, and appear clearer and brighter than before. So it is with all the little differences which may come up between members of the Protestant Church. But the differences in the Church of Rome are far more serious; they are differences for war—not for moral war, but for a war of hatred and malignity. Papists enjoy two unities; first, the unity of the Hierarchy—or a unity of despotism; and, secondly, a unity of strength in lies. [Applause.] In this respect, it is true, Papists are united. They have, first, a unity of slavery; and, secondly, a unity of impostures. Between priests and friars there is a perpetual war. The priests constitute a spiritual clergy, and the friars a secular clergy; and between them there is the same unity as between dogs and cats. [Laughter.] The Monastical Orders have introduced into the Church great disunion and differences in doctrines and teachings. Each one of the monastical institutions has a separate and peculiar school. There is the Dominical School, and the Augustin School, the Barnabite School, and the Bernardian School, the Carmelite School, and the Jesuit School. And this is the union in the Roman Catholic Church! The Dominicans look very severely and indignantly upon Franciscans; and in their turn the Franciscans are equally bitter against the Carmelites, and the Carmelites against the Augustins, and the Augustins against the Jesuits. And as there are many different kinds of cloaks in that Church, so also the heart is different." [Applause.]

THE USE OF MONEY.

"In my Italy we have hundreds of priests and monks. The infidelity of some of my countrymen comes from this great army of priests and monks. In the Roman States it is thought that the clergy possesses one hundred millions dollars. The richest people in this country belong to monks, who rob society to dress themselves. And now remember what I say. These monks come here to America. They cannot live here without money. I remember we sent from Italy 35,000 francs to support a Jesuitical School somewhere in the vicinity of New York. Now, if these Jesuits get a little stronger here, they will support themselves. After the arrival of Cardinal Wiseman in England, he obtained from dying Catholics £200,000 sterling. Jesuits work for this maxim: 'Obedience—blind obedience—passive obedience;' they also work for a definite end—*the destruction of Protestantism.* Jesuits ruined Spain, Portugal, France, Italy; and they will ruin America if they are allowed to flourish here. It is impossible for them to support your Republican Government. These Jesuits work against all Republican and Constitutional Governments. They uphold and work for tyranny and despotism, and therefore it is that the tyrant of Austria is a great friend of the Jesuits. In America you do not know how steadily and insidiously they work. They come here very simple, and humble in their appearance, but they greatly deceive you in their influence."

LOOK OUT FOR JESUITS!

"Woe to the people in the midst of whom the Jesuits flourish, and found churches and colleges! That people cannot but perish! I want no theories; I have facts more than enough to convince any one who will open his eyes and look. The Jesuits have ruined Spain, Portugal, Mexico, France, Italy, and they will ruin America if the Americans suffer them to get a footing in the land. [Applause.]

Woe to the nation in which the Jesuits prosper, for the people must soon become their slaves! Neither science, nor belles-lettres, nor commerce, nor nationality, can exist under the withering shade of Jesuitism.

Nowhere can Popery exist except in darkness, ignorance, and superstition. We have found it in Italy. The first word of liberty uttered in 1847 was '*Fuori i Gesuiti!*' (Out with the Jesuits!) and then they left Italy, taking the road to England and America, leaving behind a few in disguise to sow the dragon's teeth of discord. Now Austria protects the Jesuits as the tools by which she hopes to effect more mischief to the human race than she can accomplish by means of her hundreds of thousands of armed warriors.

I speak not now for Italy. It is in the interest of America that I speak. If you wish your children to be uncorrupted look sharp after the Jesuits and keep them at arm's length. Would to God that America would perceive her danger! Would to God that America would listen to me, and learn what is the pestilence most to be feared by man!" [Applause.]

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

Extracts from Correspondance.

Last week having been one of unusual interest to us over here, we have thought, perhaps, a plain statement of facts might be of some degree of interest.

On Sabbath evening having presented to our congregation the subject, "The way of transgressors is hard," we discovered from the solemnity and interest manifested that the truth had at least arrested the attention, and we hoped had made a permanent impression; so, guided by the rule, "to be instant in season, and out of season," an opportunity was extended to those who felt disposed, to kneel for prayer. None knelt; but the evidences of deep conviction were manifest in the countenances of many. Having closed, we repaired to our room weary by the day's labor's, with the pleasant assurance of having done duty; but had scarcely become seated before a brother entered with a request to go and pray with some penitents. We found upon arrival that the Lord had already done the work, and our souls were made glad in sweetly sympathising with a converted soul.

On the next day we learned that another had gone home from Church, the night previous deeply convicted, and also experienced the pardoning love of God.

These evidences of the willigness of God to work among the people inspired us with new courage, and a series of night meetings was begun which resulted in the conversion of four persons, all of whom have attached themselves to the Church, and bid fair to be good members.

The most exciting incident connected with our meeting was the conversion of a Catholic, a young lady who had fortunately, for some time past, been living with Methodist families, and thus received correct notions of religious truth. The news of her conversion soon reached the ears of her mother, who resolved to undo what, to use her own language, the devil had done for her daughter. She took her home, locked her up in a room, and demanded of her to tell what was the matter with her. With all the simplicity and candor of a newly converted soul, and obedient child, she told her all, stating that she "never felt so happy when the priest pardoned her sins, as when, by faith in Christ, she experienced God's pardoning love." This simple statement seemed to change all the feelings of a mother into those of a demon; her daughter knowing the ungoverable rage of her mother, when once aroused, lost no time in seeking protection elsewhere. She was followed up by her inhuman mother, and most cruelly beaten, until as the only resort, a warrant was issued, the old lady arrested and made fast in the calaboose.

On the following morning, through respect for her age and with fair promises to cause no further disturbance, she was set at liberty. But, faithless to her pledges, the following evening she entered the Church, during service, rushed towards the altar, and had nearly laid hands upon her daughter, but was prevented and put out of the house. We still continued our exercises for some considerable time, though somewhat disturbed by the confusion and loud noises of voices without. Upon passing out of the Church, as we had suspected, a crowd was at the gate, headed by this Catholic mother, impatiently awaiting to seize upon the innocent girl; but they failed in getting hold of her. Still untiring in the accomplishment of their object, they rallied again before the house where the object of their persecution had gone; and there, like wild beasts, they howled and raved, thinking by boisterous oaths and threats to prove successful; but, finally, through the timely presence of policemen, the crowd was dispersed.

Since then reports of a very serious nature have become prevalent—such as burning down the church, raising a mob to have revenge, etc.

Mr. Editor, if these be these practical workings of the Holy Catholic religion among that numerous class who throng our streets, where, we ask, is security that unmolested we may worship "the God of our fathers?" Should not freemen take a stand against such priestly fear, which is dreaded more by their slavish adherents, than the penalties attached to the laws of the land? Many doubtless would attend our churhes, receive instruction, and renounce their errors, but they dare not do it.

Algiers, La., April 19. R. L. C.

CATHOLIC EDUCATION—The Beginning of the End.

The Chicago Tablet (Catholic paper) of a late date gives an article from which we make a few extracts which are well worth consideration: [Baltimore Clipper.

While the thoughts and efforts of our fellow-citizens of the City of God throughout the country—and no where more zealously and effectually than in the neighboring diocese of Michigan—are occupied with the momentous subject of Catholic education, and while they are protesting, in the face of the brow beating and menaces of the Pope, and the gross misrepresentations and obloquy of infidels and seducers, against the injustice of the State school taxation, it will not be deemed impertinent in us, we trust, to pen a short editorial homily on the subject of education, for the benefit of our readers and fellow Catholics in the Prairie Diocese.

Parents must first come to feel the dangers of the Godless schools so profoundly as to forego with alacrity all the apparent advantages they afford, and to dream no more of consigning their offspring to those nurseries of heathenism, vice and crime, than they would of casting their children into some Ganges, or beneath some car of Juggernaut, or immolating them to some grim and bloody Molook, or making them over, soul and body, for time and eternity, to the Devil.

We may return in a future article to the discussion of this latter point of our subject; but at present we have to do with the question whether a Catholic parent can permit his children to receive the State school instruction, without becoming accessory to, if not the very principal in spiritual murder. It may be that there are Catholics—we fear there are—here and elsewhere—who have not settled this question satisfactorily to themselves; or, who, carried away by a miserable parental ambition that would sooner expose children to tha most certain loss of faith, than sacrifice one iota of their earthly prospects, balancing the chances of a respectable estate for the offspring in future life, against the probabilities of unending misery beyond the grave. If these remarks should arrest tha attention of any such, we beg that those of the former class will take the proper steps to come to a decision in the premises by consulting their pastor or some other ecclesiastical authority, and that those of the latter class will cease to call themselves by so ridiculous misnomer as that of Catholics and Christian parents, and will style themselves, what they really are, heathens, minus all the natural virtues and all the religious instincts which the heathens possess.

If any Catholic hitherto ignorant of duty in the matter, be desirous to know whether he can with a good conscience patronize infidel schools, he need only say one word to his pastor, and he will be informed that the voice of Pater has been heard again and again in thunder tones condemning, denouncing and anathematising the whole scheme of mixed or godless education, and its founders and abettors. There is no mistake about this. The trumpet of the Vatican gives no uncertain sound; and the Prince of the Apostles speaks with no double stammering tongue. Peter has spoken; and that voice of solitude, vigilance and authority has flown across the loud sounding waves of seas and oceans, and been echoed heartily by the assembled hierarchy of the United States, as well as by the Bishops individually speaking from the pulpit and through the Press.—Catholic Bishops, Pastors, Journalists writing with the general approbation of Bishops, have agitated the question from one end of the land to the other, until now there is hardly an excuse for ignorance on the subject.

If your son or your daughter is attending a State school, you may be as certain that you are violating your duty as a Catholic parent, and conducing to the everlasting anguish and despair of your child, as if you could take your oath of it! You ought not to be able to rest an instant, to bargain, labor, recreate, eat, drink, sleep with common comfort, until you have removed your child from that proximate occasion of spiritual ruin in which, perhaps ignorantly, perhaps thoughtlessly, you have placed him. Do you wish him to be a reputable member of society; a comfort and a prop to your old age; an honor to your name; but above all, a Catholic man, and an heir of Heaven? Take him away from that school. Perhaps he has been too long there already. Perhaps he has already contracted habits of vice, or infidel principles, which he will carry to his grave, and into the endless world beyond.

Take him away. Let him rather never know how to write his name, or spell his way through the plainest paragraph of a newspaper, or perform the simplest calculation, than become the bond and chained slave of Satan, than rise up at the last dread day of accounts to curse you in all the unavailing repentance and bitterness of final despair. Take him away if you do not wish your bed of death to be tormented with the spectre of a soul which God has given you as a sacred trust surrendered to the great enemy of mankind. Take him away, and let him be a boor, a hewer of wood and drawer of water; let him incur the scorn of the enlightened age; let him be accounted by lettered infidels and heathens only an ignorant Papist, rather than incur the anger of God and the loss of his soul. Take him away, let what will be the consequence.

METHODIST PRESS.

State of the Church.—Happy are we to find the editor of the Northern Christian Advocate of the 13th instant, ceasing awhile from agitation and inditing such healthful passages as these. From our heart we say, *Amen, and Amen!*

"From the numerous revival notices which have appeared in our columns for a few months past, it will naturally be inferred that the cause of religion is prosperous in this region. Many thousands have been converted and added to the Church, and the good work is still going on. So far as we can learn there is scarcely a Church or congregation which is not holding its own, and in most cases a decided advance is perceptible. New church edifices are springing up in places heretofore obscure and unimportant, and old ones are vamped over new, or rebuilt with enlarged and improved accommodations. Sunday Schools, Missionary and Bible Societies, religious literature, ministerial support, and a thousand other things connected with the progress of the gospel, are receiving increased attention. We mark those indications, not only because they are peculiarly grateful at this juncture when the evangelical forces of Protestantism are so much needed to counteract both our own natural depravity and the superstitions of the Old World which are drifting in upon us at a fearful rate, but because they clearly reveal the great law of progress by which the Church is to 'win its widening way' to final victory. Every genuine revival is a miniature conquest: it developes the order of God in subjugating men to his authority—in establishing his kingdom. Such instances of his power need only to be multiplied to revolutionize this fallen world.

The efficient cause of this work is no secret. The word of God faithfully preached and applied by the Holy Spirit, is the grand agency. Men could have no success in this work, were it not that supernatural truth and supernatural influence combine to make their labors effectual. It is emphatically the work of God. Each instrument employed in it has felt more forcibly than words can express, his own incompotency, and has known full well the meaning of this scripture: 'Not by might, nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord of hosts.' All have rejoiced in the evidently divine character of the work, and been glad to hide themselves behind the Cross—all have undoubtedly felt that their weakness was, so to speak, one of the necessary conditions of its performance, as is more than intimated by the Apostle: 'We have this treasure in earthen vessels, that the excellency of the power may be of God, and not of us.'

While revivals of this spiritual character are frequent in the Church; while ministers and members aim at the conversion of souls, not by 'the intervention of a sacrament,' but by an application of the word of God to the conscience—we have hope. The fruits of such precious awakenings are to the ministry the only indisputable seal of apostleship, and to the membership they constitute one of the best evidences of adoption. The people whom God thus blesses, are blessed indeed, and it is not in the power of jealous, unobartable rivals to curse them."

What Gold is Coming To.—The North American Review has an elaborate article on the production of gold and silver, in which the writer thinks it but the exercise of ordinary caution to assume that "the annual supply of the precious metals will not fall below a hundred millions of dollars for many years, and that in a quarter of a century this supply will depreciate money to one-half or one-third its present value."

Ireland—the Exodus.—The daily increasing drain of the population is beginning to reset upon the labor market, and, almost for tha first time in the annals of the working classes, the fears of a scarcity of hands to till the soil form the staple complaint of nearly all the Irish provincial journals. Already wages have advanced to a scale hitherto undreampt of by the peasantry, and, in some instances, offers to triple and even quadrupla the ordinary rates, have failed to satisfy the demands of the laborers, or induce them to remain at home and give the mother country another trial, before joining in the universal "rush" across the two great oceans. [Irish Paper.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The United States left NewOrleans April 2[illegible] at 9½ A. M., and arrived at Aspinwall We[illegible] day 12th, at 1 o'clock, P. M., making the [illegible] sage in 5 days and 15½ hours from the wha[illegible] Left Aspinwall Monday 18th, at 9 A. M., in co[illegible] pany with steamships Uncle Sam, for NewYork, and Falcon, for NewOrleans, and arrived at [illegible] Bar Saturday morning at 1 o'clock, and in t[illegible] City at 1 P. M., (April 23,) making the pas[illegible] from Aspinwall to NewOrleans in 6 days and [illegible] hours.

The health of the Isthmus was very good, a[illegible] no trouble in crossing is experienced by th[illegible] passengers.

While at Aspinwall, a son of Mr. E. E. Dash[illegible] werth, about fifteen years of age, took an ex[illegible] press from Aspinwall to Panama in the [illegible] cedented space of time of 8½ hours, the shor[illegible] time probably ever made across the Isthmus.

The steamship Certee reports the total loss [illegible] the steamship Independence, of the Nicaragu[illegible] Route, by shipwreck and fire. She struck o[illegible] a sunken reef some distance from Margarita [illegible] Island, about 150 miles N. W. from Cape St. Lucas, was hacked, and being in a sinking co[illegible] dition was beached some distance from [illegible] shore. In the meantime she took fire and [illegible] ed to the water's edge. About 140 lives were lost, and the remainder of the passengers were saved by some whale ships which were in one of the Bays near at hand, and taken to San Francisco.

THE BURNING OF THE INDEPENDENCE

The following is Capt. Sampson's statement of this deplorable catastrophe. It will be read with painful interest by all classes of our citizens:

Messrs. Editors—I am under the painful necessity of reporting the loss of the steamship Independence, lately under my command, on her passage from San Juan del Sud to this port, and about one hundred and twenty-five lives consisting of the passengers and fifteen of the crew. She was lost on the Island of Margarita, off the coast of Lower California. After leaving Acapulco, we experienced strong [illegible] from N. W. to N. Passed Cape St. Lucas on the morning of the 15th February. At 12 o'clock, M. of the 15th, we were in latitude 23 04 N., longitude 110 42 W.; steered N.W. by W½W compass, intending to go to the westward of Margarita Islands.

On the morning of the 16th, at 1 o'clock, A. M., made the mainland to the eastward of the Island, having been set in shore by the current. Altered the course to S.W. [illegible] the Island of Margarita, the south point bearing W. by S. per compass; then altered the course to W. S. W. I intended to give the point a berth of three miles, but owing to a haze over the land I was deceived in the distance. At 5 minutes past 6, just as day was breaking, struck on a sunken reef extending off from the south point of the island about a mile from the shore. The sea was very smooth at the time not breaking on the reef at all. Backed the engine, and she came off: examined the hold, and found that she was filling fast; knew that I should have to beach her to keep her from sinking; got a sail over the bow (under her) to try to stop the leak, and set a gang of men to work at each hatchway bailing, and run along the west side of the island, close in, to find a good place to put her ashore. Told the engineer to let me know five minutes before the water would be up high enough to put out the fires. When we had run about four miles, the engineer came up and reported the water near up to the fires, and that they would soon be extinguished. Put tha helm hard a-port, and run her ashore into a small cove on the south-west side of the island, head on. Lowered a boat and sent the mate and two men in her to run a line to the beach, which was about a hundred yards distant, but the boat breached to and was swamped in the surf. Lowered another boat and sent three men in her with another line, which they succeeded in getting ashore. I then ascertained that the ship was on fire. Told the engineer to take his men and put out the fires if possible. Ordered the other two boats to be lowered, and to come forward, and the women and children to come to the forward gangway. Loaded both boats with women and children, and sent them ashore.

The ship had now swung round, broadside on. The mate and two men came off with the line that took the line ashore, and she was immediately loaded with women and children, and went ashore with them. The fire originated from the furnaces. It was necessary, after the steam was struck on the reef, to use wood and boards for fuel, in order to keep up steam until I had struck on the beach, when the water was so high as to stop the draft from the lower fires, which forced open the furnace doors, and the flames rushed out and caught the wood work in the fire room and also around the smoke stack, thence spreading very rapidly. Every effort was made to get the fire under, but of no avail. The flames were now coming up from the hatchways, fire room, engine room, ventilators, and around the smoke stack; every thing was consternation and dismay; the people seemed completely bewildered, and were jumping overboard by dozens.

The scene was perfectly horrible and indescribable—men, women and children screaming, crying and drowning. I ordered the spare hatches, tables, and every thing that would float, to be thrown overboard, which was done, and they were immediately covered with people. About an hour after the ship struck the beach she was in a perfect sheet of flame, and there was no one on board of her except one of the coal passers, named Beaumont, and myself.

The smoke stack had fallen, and the promenade deck forward had tumbled in; the flames were coming out of the side lights, and it was impossible to stay on board any longer. A boat came off from the shore with two of the boat hands in her. Beaumont, who was near the fore rigging, jumped into her, and I jumped overboard, swam to her, and commenced pulling up those who were afloat. After picking up three boat loads, Thomas Herren, the steward, succeeded in launching another boat and saved some of the people. When all that were alive had been picked up, and some of the baggage landed, and had the spars which had drifted ashore hauled up into a ravine, and with one of the sail that had washed ashore, made a tent large enough to shelter the women and children.

The ship was still in flames, so that it was impossible for any one to board her. I gave the mate and engineer orders to have the dead taken above high water mark and buried, and to board the wreck as soon as possible, and save all tha provisions and water that they could, and then took a boat and four men, and started to pull round the north end of the island to Magdalena Bay in search of assistance, expecting to find some ships there.

We pulled until ten o'clock that night, when, not being able to see any vessels, and not knowing in what direction to pull, I landed on the north shore of the entrance to Magdalena Bay, hauled up the boat, and waited until daylight, when I started again to pull across the bay; after pulling an hour and a half, I discovered a vessel close in to the main land, pulled for and reached her at 11 o'clock A. M.; found her to be the schooner A. Emery, Captain Gordon. The Captain and most of the crew were ashore, looking for water; set a signal, and they came on board.

Captain Gordon said that he had been in the bay five days, and that there were no other vessels in the bay. After stating the circumstances of the wreck to him, he consented to go to sea (under way, (although he had but sixty gallons of water on board at the time,) and take tha survivors to San Jose or Cape St. Lucas, where they could get tha necessaries of life until other assistance could be rendered them; and he immediately got under way, and commenced beating out. At daylight of the 18th, it being calm, and the schooner being a long distance from the wreck, I took twenty gallons of water and a sack of bread in the boat, and started for the camp, expecting to find the people suffering for water, as there was none on the island at all to drink. Arrived ahead of the wreck at 2 P. M., having been gone from there fifty-one hours. The surf was breaking heavily, making it dangerous to land. The mate sama down on the beach, and said that the passengers had gone across the island, and that I had better pull round the south end of the island to the other side, which I did, and found the boats' crews from the whale-ships Omega, James Maury, Meteor, and bark Clematis, busily at work taking passengers on board the ships, which lay about twelve miles distant from the point of embarkation, in the lower bay,

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

While I was away in the boat, the mate and engineer had gone across the Island, seen the ships and boats, and signalized to them, and so obtained relief. I then took a boat and crew, and started off to meet the schooner, and take her back into the bay, where we arrived on the morning of the 20th. I then went on board the ships, and mustered a party of men, and went across the Island, to save and bring over all the provisions we could find.

On the 3d of March, every thing being ready, and the passengers all on board, except a few who choose to go to the Sandwich Islands in other ships, we sailed for this port.

I was on the larboard paddla-box when the steamer struck, and had been on deck the whole night. If the steamer had not taken fire not a soul would have been lost, for they could all have been landed safely if there had been time.

Too much cannot be said of the humana conduct and kind treatment received from Capt. J. Fisher and officers of the ship Omega, Captain Winslow, of the James Maury, Capt. Jeffries, of the ship Meteor, Capt. Lane, of the bark Clementine, and Capt. Gerdan, of the schooner A. Emery, who promptly came to our relief as soon as they heard of our situation, and rendered us all the assistance and made us as comfortable as possible during our stay in the bay Voire.

Respectfully, F. L. SAMPSON,
Late master steamer Independence.

San Francisco, March 31, 1853.

Oregon.

The news from Oregon at San Francisco is as late as the 19th of March. The miners in Southern Oregon were doing well. The small pox was creating great havoc among the Indians. The question of establishing a State Government was being strongly agitated among the people.

Sandwich Islands.

News from the Sandwich Islands to the 23d of February had been received at San Francisco. The King received the French Minister Plenipotentiary at the palace on the first of February. The repeal of all port charges in the island is warmly urged. Some of the planters in the other islands think it would only benefit the merchants of Honolulu.

China.

The Overland Register, in speaking of the Chinese rebellion, thus contemptuously says:

"The rebellion has traveled out of the reach of our own correspondent," and has retired into the illimitable prospective of the member for posterity; but the belief in it is as strong, if not stronger, than ever. We have not changed our opinion in the least on the disturbances which are now agitating China—they have been and are the cause of much distress in the country; but that there is any aim in them beyond the mere love of plunder, which seems to be altogether local, the so-called rebels not willing one foot of ground except the place they stand on, we deny, etc.

Panama.

We have dates from the Isthmus as late as the 16th inst. The Panama Herald states that Senor José Gregorio l'az Soldan, the newly appointed Minister from Peru to Bogota, was latelyrobbed whilst crossing the Isthmus, *en route* for Bogota. The robbery appears to have been preconcerted. The Herald gives the particulars as follows:

On Monday (4th) the Minister's baggage left Gorgona, and on the following day he and suite started for Aspinwall, with the intention of taking the British mail steamer to Carthagena. On their arrival at Gorgona, on Tuesday evening, they stopped at the NewYork Hotel. Here the first robbery took place, consisting of the trunks containing the dresses and effects belonging to the lady of the Minister's brother and Secretary. On the following day the party descended the river to Barbacoas, where some of them stopped at the "Ohl Joe Hotel," kept by a man named Hunter; while they occupied the only private room in the house, into which their baggage was conveyed; and during the night the robbers effected an entrance, and managed to make off with another portion of the property.

On the same evening, the party who had gone on to Aspinwall were also robbed at the hotel where they put up, thus effecting the two robberies in two evenings.

The facts being made known to the police of Aspinwall, Holmes, the keeper of the NewYork Hotel, and four other persons, were arrested. Careful and some peculiar coins found in their possession leave no room to doubt their guilt. They were all lodged in the jail at Gorgona, and the NewYork Hotel closed to the public and put in charge of the police. The total amount stolen is valued at $12,500, including some valuable jewels, and about $4000 in money.

The man named John M. Hugo, a carpenter on the Panama Railroad, who was in prison for the murder of Mr. Stevenson, the superintendent of the road, committed suicide last week.

ROUND THE WORLD.—The London Times says: "Among the passengers of the Royal are Messrs. Pemberton and Sparkes, of New South Wales. The former of these gentlemen has, perhaps, for the first time, circumnavigated the world by steam, having gone out in the Great Britain to Melbourne and Sydney, and returned by the Chusan to Singapore, and thence by the company's other steamer's to Southampton. He has been absent from England only seven months. A correspondent of the Daily News contradicts the assertion that the gentleman named has in reality sailed round the world, inasmuch as to do so a man must start in one direction and continue on until he arrives at his starting point from an opposite direction. This gentleman proceeded, it appears, easterly, and he arrived from the east.

Advices have been received that the steamer Cleopatra, which left London last year for Australia, via the Cape of Good Hope, will arrive out by way of Cape Horn. When she reaches there safely, any of her officers, crew or passengers who have left London in her will have the very circumnavigated the globe by steam, and will be the first that have done so."

GOLD IN BARS.—The editors of the Baltimore Sun have been shown some early specimens of the operations of the Mint under the new law by Mr. Warfield, of Adams & Co.'s Express. They are of a very attractive character. One is a respectable *brick* of solid gold, weighing 220, 24-100ths, 989¼ fine, and the other a miniature specimen of oz. 14, 42-100ths and 9.0 fine. The value of the former is $3501 97; cost of coinage $22 52, at ½ per cent.; value in coins $3524 49. The latter is worth $233 71; cost of coinage $1 17; value in coins $232 54. These specimens have been obtained by Messrs. Adams & Co., with their customary promptitude, for the purpose of supplying the commercial world with general information upon the subject.

From Vera Cruz.

The Texas arrived in Vera Cruz on Sunday, April 17, making the run down in seventy hours, and back to New Orleans in sixty-six hours, the quickest trip on record.

Loss of the Albatross.—On Monday, the 18th, at two o'clock, a dispatch arrived in Vera Cruz, to the agent of C. Morfoot, advising him that the Albatross had gone on the preceding night, on the Cabezas, a few miles from the shore, and about twenty-six miles from the city; that six of the passengers had succeeded in reaching the shore, and were in great distress from the impossibility of getting away.

At daylight on Tuesday morning, Captain Lawless, of the steamship Texas, got up steam, and proceeded to the scene of the disaster, hoping to be able to save the lives of the passengers, and perhaps the ship; but on arrival there found the passengers and crew had left, and the ship had slid off the reef, where she had first struck, and was nearly out of sight.

The Captain of the Port, together with two pilots and Custom House officers, proceeded in the Texas, in order that should any necessity arise, he might be able to act with additional capacity, and after being absent the greater portion of the day, returned, without having had the opportunity of rendering any service.

The people of Vera Cruz are highly pleased with the safe arrival of the new line of mail steamers and with the beautiful pioneer of the line—the Texas. Capt. Lawless, in a card published in the *Eco del Comercio* of the 19th inst., invited the officials and inhabitants of the city to visit his ship, which invitation was accepted by very many, all of whom returned delighted with her. Messrs. Harris & Briggs sent down a special agent in the Texas, in order to make the necessary mail arrangements, and he called on all the principal merchants, who expressed their willingness and desire to do every thing in their power to make the line successful.

Santa Anna arrived in the city of Mexico on Sunday morning, the 17th inst., amidst the rejoicing of the inhabitants, who testified by their manner the great joy they experienced at his return. The whole city was brilliantly illuminated at night, and amidst the booming of cannon and firing of rockets their new chief assumes his power.

Receipts to April 30, 1853.

☞ Please see that tho' money sent is duly acknowledged.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

By Rev T W Dorman—
G R McDaniel.....$1 50
F S Scull.....1 50
W G Jordan.....1 50
Mrs M W Forte.....1 50
Less $0 00

W F Sale.....1 50
By Rev E J Hamlin—
J Harrison.....1 50
John Hankal.....1 50
Rev A McPalmer.....1 50
Lewis T Greeu.....1 40
Charles Carter.....1 50
Maj J Watkins.....1 50
By Rev Daniel Duncan—
R Brewer.....1 50
Hugh Binkeny.....1 50
Dr G J Colgire.....1 50
W McCree.....1 50
Mery L Nelson.....1 50
Stephen Horton.....1 50
Dr L Hadden.....1 50
Mrs L A Lawler.....1 50
Less $12 00

By Rev T Barpo—
J H Wells.....1 50
Dr H Cobb.....1 50
Rev R Duke.....1 50
Dr John Wilkinson..1 50
Less $1 00

By Rev R M Saunders—
Dr T DeBroffenread
Less.....1 50

By Rev R W Spence—
David Jones.....1 50
Levi Gregory.....1 50
Dr R G Healie.....1 50
Less $4 50

By Rev Z Dowling—
Thos G Jones.....1 50
Thomas Hewell.....1 50
J W Williams.....1 50
W C Stewart.....1 50
By Rev J E Newmen—
S O Kennard.....1 50
Hiram Hardwell.....1 50
T K Miller.....2 00
By Rev Josiah Harker—
E T Glenn.....$1 50
Adam Hurdan.....1 50
Thomas Chower.....1 50
Less $4 50

By Rev E S Smith—
T J Middleton.....1 50
Rev L M Wilson.....50
By Rev A S Dickinson—
T W Simpson.....1 50
John Samply.....1 50
Less $3 00

By Rev J C Huckabee—
D A Farmer.....1 50
B Rosser.....1 50
J N Yager.....1 50
Credit by 50c

By Rev W P Miller—
Rev J O Ardis.....1 50
Isaac Ardis.....1 50
William Lowder.....1 50
Credit by 50c

By Rev W Murrah—
J M Wallace.....1 50
J F Johnson.....1 50
W J Johnson.....1 50
Less $4 50

By Rev W M Shockley—
Rev E Williams..less 1 50
By Rev Thos Y Armstrong—
T R Cowse.....5 00

By Rev J A Pendleton—
Samuel Taylor.....5 00
By Rev William Reed.....1 50
F M Daley.....1 50
By Rev N M Skipper—
Jas McCracken..less 1.50
Rev J W Shelton—
Rev. W Levesque
Less.....1 50

By Rev J J Hutchinson—
J L Kennedy.....1 50
H J W Webb.....1 50
G M Drake.....1 50
Dr Thos Webb.....1 50
Geo A Ryan.....1 50
By Rev Thos Killough—
Mrs A Culhoun.....1 50
Dr T Abernathy.....1 50
John Moore.....1 50
Less $4 50

By Rev J T Heard—
W Chapman.....4 00
W W McPherson.....1 50
Less $5 50

By Rev J W Laney—
W M Byrd.....1 50
R P Laney.....1 50
Dr Chas Goodmon...1 50
Less $4 50

By Rev T N Taylor—
J C Smith.....1 50
Chas Bancroft.....1 50
M P Collins.....1 50
Mrs S Collins.....1 50
By Rev J D Fisher—
W B Moore.....1 50
W C Dosier.....1 50
P P Coleman.....1 50
J R John.....1 50
J B Edwards.....1 50
Henry Brame.....1 50
E W Holcroft.....1 50
By Rev J W Cook—
M J Rush.....1 50

A G Terry.....1 50
W C Rush.....1 50
Samuel Simmons...1 50
W M Rush.....1 50
T H Rush.....1 50
Less $4 00

By Rev J B Rabb—
Wesley Hart....less 1 50

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

By Rev J L Sampey—
Turner George.....$1 50
Benj Terrill.....1 50
Chapman Brown.....1 50
Less $4 50

By Rev E G Cook.....1 50
Mary A Chapman...2 00
Susan Webster.....1 50
By Rev J M Jones—
Philip Edington.....1 50
Chas Dilrell.....1 50
C L Cushman.....1 50
John Lyon.....1 50
Less $6 00

By Rev Andrew Day—
J W Lain.....1 50
Jas Bevill.....1 50
Less $3 00

By Rev R F Colburn—
W F Beauchamp.....1 50
G W Sledge.....1 50
Less $3 00

By Rev P E Green—
J W Wellborn.....1 50
S C Beevers.....1 00
Less $3 50

By Rev R H Hebert—
Dr W O Aldridge.....1 50
Mrs M R Mesick.....1 50
Less $3 00

By Rev W Shurbrough—
Hiram Flowers.....1 50
Jas Fatheres.....1 50
Less $3 00

By Rev R T Jones—
Miss E M Gray.....1 50
J A Oliver.....1 00
By Rev B J Woodward—
Calvin Robbins.....1 50
R R Lindsey.....1 50
H G Martin.....1 50
J M Graham.....1 50
Geo E Smith.....1 50
Logan Harper.....1 50
S W Metlaughy.....1 50
Geo Collier.....1 50
W A Welker.....1 50
Less $4 00

By Rev Israel Mershon—
T J Brassfield.....1 50
Dr O J Frenchus.....1 50
J F Hartzog.....1 50
J Fields.....1 50
Mrs N Bridges.....1 50
S Blackwell.....1 50
Less $3 00

By Rev Mr Love—
Hon M Penn ..less 1 50
Mrs S B Thomas.....1 50
J P Mitchell.....6 50
A Fern.....1 50
By G W Stewart—
R Lawhon.....1 50
C Alford.....1 50
Mr Owen.....1 50
Credit by 50c

By J N Bradshaw—
H F Adams.....1 50
M Horter.....1 50
By Rev A T M Fly—
L M Bradford....less 1 50
By Rev O L Nash—
S W Osburn.....1 50
Eliza S Williams....1 50
S L Hulce.....1 50
Mrs S S Fremdo ...1 50
Less $1 00

By Rev S Martin—
John Lee.....less 1 50
By Rev T W Brown—
Mrs L Buckner..less 1 50
By Rev R Abbey—
R K Pickett..less 1 50
By Rev J H Stone—
Richard Allen.....1 50
W H Nelson.....1 50
By Rev Thos Bennett—
Joshua Bradford.....2 50
Stephen S Corkern..4 00
Mrs M Holloway ...1 50
Jas Morrison.....1 50
Geo Roberts.....1 50
Anderson Cotton....1 50
William Shubard....1 50
R Brassfield.....1 50
John Joiner.....1 50
Johnson Carus.....1 50
Less $8 50

Wm Smith.....1 50
E A McDowell.....1 50
By Rev John T Dow—
Thos Botters.....1 50
Rev T C Rayner.....1 50
Less $3 00

By Rev E Mortimer—
David McKoy.....1 50
John O Quin.....1 50
Less $3 00

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

By Rev R H Rivers—
L M Bradford $1 50
W Town.....1 50
J W Reams.....1 50
J O Hines.....1 50
Less $0 00

By Rev Samuel Hawes—
D B Morgan.....1 50
G W Roseman.....1 50
Less $3 00

J G Brooks.....1 50
H L Green.....1 50
By Rev A D Gaskill—
Robt Buckelew.....1 50
Geo W Lowery.....1 50
W W Herper.....1 50
H W Harper.....1 50
Credit by 50c

By Rev D E Watkins—
G W Winn.....1 50
F Lyman.....1 50
Rev S Graves.....1 50
Credit by 50c

By Rev J A Jones—
W Town.....1 50
Mrs F Atkins.....1 50
Less $3 00

By Rev S J Graves—
H Prestridge.....1 50
J C Summers.....1 50
J P Byrum.....1 50
Rev Jas Williams...1 50
Less $0 00

By Rev R Randle—
Charles Pipes.....1 50
S R Braswell.....1 50
J Cokerham.....1 50
W Akin.....1 50
S Coker.....1 50
Caroline Phillips....1 50
By Rev J Matthews—
W Rogers.....less 1 50
By R Babbington(self) 4 00
Mrs Magee.....4 00

Rev S Ellis.....4 00
Miss A M Andrews..1 50
Judge Clark.....2 00
Stephen Windham....1 50
R C Armstead.....2 00
Mrs Tharesa Conn....2 00
Mrs C L Trent.....1 50
Thos Mount.....1 50
Jas Wright.....3 00
Mrs Ann Walker.....1 50
By Payne & Harrison—
Mary Foster.....1 50
Rev M U Payne.....2 00
Dr Parham.....2 00
M H Harper.....1 50
By Rev J Graves—
Geo H Pettillo.....1 50
Wm A Nichols.....1 50
Dnal Humphreys....1 50
By Rev R Randle—
W Tilley.....1 50
Jesse Holder.....1 50
John P Holder.....1 50
John Tilley.....1 50
Jesse Murphy.....1 50
Thos Williams.....1 50
Mrs M W Crow.....1 50
Less $10 50

W H Rasco.....4 50
By Rev J Saunders—
Jas Williamson...less 1 50
J Butterworth.....1 50
By Rev C J Ahlberg—
E A McCutcheon....1 50
M H Elder.....1 50
Elizabeth Tellafarro.1 50
W A Haygood.....1 50

By Rev J P Livsey—
Rev John Gray..less 1 50
By Rev A Avery—
Matthew Coulter....1 50
Jesse Skinner.....5 00
Credit by 50c
Messrs Warren&Shed..1 50
Jonathan Logan.....1 50
Rev B F Bowden.....1 50

J H Jackson, Tenn....$1 50
Rev W H Wilkes, Tenn. 2 00
Dr J Mallory, Tenn....1 50
Mrs M Mallory, Tenn.. 1 50
T Norris, Pa.....1 50
By Rev D P Smith—
J A Glover, Fla..less 1 50
By Rev A J Reynolds—
S Myres, Ga.....1 50
Mary Sandford, Ala . 1 50
ARKANSAS CONFERENCE.
By Rev Jesse Jenkins—
By Rev S H Cox—
Augustin Blackburn. 1 50
S S Shelton.....1 50
Mrs Amanda Agnew . 1 50
Less $4 50

By Rev John Foust—
John Garner.....1 50

Jas Mink.....1 50
Less $3 00

By W Wier—
Mrs S L Hellen...less 1 50
By Rev A J Wilson—
L S Wellborn....less 1 50
Dr John Calhoun...$1 50
Wm Cantley.....1 50
By C A Gantt.....1 50
Less $4 50

By Rev L P Livsly—
Rev John Gray..less 1 50
By Rev A Avery—
Matthew Coulter....1 50
Jesse Skinner.....5 00
Credit by 50c
Messrs Warren&Shed..1 50
Jonathan Logan.....1 50
Rev B F Bowden.....1 50

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

ADVERTISEMENTS, of a proper character and to a limited extent, will hereafter be inserted in the "New Orleans Christian Advocate" at the following rates

One Squnre, first insertion.....$1 00
Each subsequent insertion.....50
One Square, one year.....15 00
One Squnre, six months.....10 00
Two Squares, one year.....25 00

☞ A Square is ten lines—ten words make one line.
No Advertisement inserted until paid for.

General Intelligence.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The following is the weekly report of this institution for the week ending April 29: Admissions, 209; discharges, 211; deaths, 17; number remaining, 532.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—Interments in the City of New Orleans for the week ending April 23, 1853.

Apoplexy	2	Fever Intermittent	2
Asthma	1	Gastro-Enteritis	3
Angina Pectoris	1	Hepatitis	1
Burn	1	Hooping-cough	1
Bronchitis	3	Lungs, Oedema of	1
Brain, Congestion of	1	Lungs, Congestion of	1
Catarrh	1	Meningitis	5
Consumption	19	Measles	2
Convulsions	7	Old Age	1
Cholera	3	Oedema, Glottis	1
Cholera Infantum	2	Pneumonia	6
Debility	5	Peritonitis	1
Dropsy	1	Parturition	1
Delirium Tremens	2	Rheumatism	1
Diarrhea	1	Scarlatina, Malignant	1
Dysentery	2	Scirrhous	1
Dentition	1	Still Born	7
Drowned	1	Spasms	2
Enteritis	3	Syphilis	1
Erysipelas	2	Scrofula	1
Encephalitis	1	Trismus	2
Fever Pernicious	1	Tetanus, Traumist	1
Fever Typhoid	1	Uterus, Cancer of	1
Fever Scarlet	2	Uterus, Carcinoma of	1
Fever Typhus	2	Unexplained	2
Fever Cerebral	2	Wound, Penel	1
Total			128

Of these, 54 were under ten years of age, and 31 colored.

Interments in the following Cemeteries

St. Vincent de Paul	23	St. Patrick	15
Protestant	8	Cypress Grove	11
Catholic No. 2	13	Potter's Field	12
Catholic No. 1	5	Charity Hospital	20
Lafayette	22		
Total			129

A. HEMER, Sec'y Board of Health.

MR. SOULE ON THE PURCHASE OF CUBA.—The New York Times regards it as silly to suppose that Soulé has been appointed Minister to Spain to facilitate the purchase of Cuba, as Mr S. is opposed to such a purchase To prove this the Times quotes from Mr. Soulé's speech, of January last, as follows:

"Sir, I am against purchasing Cuba Whoever knows any thing of Castilian pride must be aware that Spaniards can never be brought to sell Cuba to us. And it seems to me strange that we should persist in seeking to purchase Cuba when Spain is unwilling to sell it—when her own Ministers have declared in the most solemn manner that they would sooner see that beautiful possession sunk in the bottom of the ocean than to see it go to any other power. Your tender of purchase, therefore, can effect nothing. No, sir, I have still another objection against purchasing Cuba There is something there that speaks aloud for those suffering Cubanos who call upon us for assistance. They are proud and would not consent to this purchase. I am unwilling to move their susceptibilities; and thus, as far as a wish of mine can have any bearing upon any policy which might now or hereafter be pursued, the idea of purchasing Cuba has become an obsolete one, and must be abandoned."

Items from the Interior.

LOUISIANA.

The Opelousas Courier of the 23d contains the following:

POISONING.—An accident resulting from imprudence or negligence has occurred on Thursday last near Flat Town.,

Mrs. Lafleur, a widow, aged about 50 years, had sent a boy into the woods in quest of Teichi roots, very much used among our Creole population, in the way of tisanne. She had ten made of it, and drank a cup full. Her daughter also tasted some of it, but finding it bitter, set the cup down again, and paid no further attention to it.

A few hours afterwards, Mrs. Lafleur was dying amidst the most excruciating pains, which poison creates, and her daughter was extremely ill when last heard of.

The fact was, that instead of the "tetchi," the boy had brought her the root of the yellow jasmine, a most deadly poison, and very similar in appearance to the roots of the "tetchi."

We clip the following from the same paper:

TERRIBLE AFFAIR.—On Saturday last, 16th instant, the town of Washington was thrown into commotion by the result of a frightful accident.

Madame Dessauze, the wife of a French engineer of this parish, had suddenly disappeared, and no reason could be assigned for her absence, and searches for her were vain and fruitless. On Saturday last, some one drawing water from a well was startled at the sight of human hair in the bucket. A second trial was attended with the discovery of a greater quantity of hair. He called for assistance, and by the aid of a hook, the body of the lost Madame Dessauze was drawn out in a state of putrefaction.

It has not yet been ascertained whether this terrible affair has been the result of accident or of design.

DAY WEATHER.—The Louisiana State paper, published at Clinton, says:

"We have had a six weeks' spell of dry weather, and the planting of cotton seed has been suspended in consequence of the dryness of the soil."

ALABAMA.

CADETS.—The following young gentlemen were appointed by President Fillmore before retiring from office, Cadets to West Point from Alabama: George W. Holt, 1st District; Geo. A. Cunningham, 2d; Thomna J. Herbert, 3d; William L. Parker, 6th. They are required to report at West Point on or before the 20th of June next.

FLORIDA.

SUBSCRIPTION OF $250,000 AT PENSACOLA.—The citizens of Pensacola, on Monday the 18th inst., in public meeting, agreed to instruct the Mayor and Council to subscribe $250,000 to the Florida and Alabama Railroad. The large majority of the citizens were present, and the vote was unanimous. The subscription was made next day by the municipal authorities, and the Mayor was also instructed, we learn from the Democrat, "to appoint delegates to meet the citizens of Montgomery on the 1st of May next, for the purpose of agreeing with them on the ways and means to bring this undertaking to completion."

ARKANSAS.

We clip the following items from the Pine Bluff Republican of the 23d:

Quite a number of young and enterprising gentlemen from this place, are fitting up an expedition to Oregon, under the supervision of J. T. Jeffreys, Esq. They design driving some five or six hundred head of cattle to that luerative market. Success to the enterprise.

The NewYork Herald contains letters from an intelligent printer, who went to Australia, in preference to Californin, to seek a golden fortune. His statements are very despanding as to success in the mines, not only as effects himself, but for the great majority thern. It is indeed the same story with which we are all familiar as regards California—a "streak of luck," for a very few, which is always sure to be heralded, but only hardships and disappointments, not a tithe of which was propably ever expressed, for the many. If he had money enough to get back again, the writer says he should be happy to do so.

HORRIBLE.—The Lawrenceburg (Ind.) Register says that on the night of the 7th instant, Samuel Hodge and wife, of Logan county, while under the influence of liquor, quarrelled, which ended in the death of the husband.

So far as is known of this tragical affair, it appears that the woman bore two severe wounds upon her head, inflicted by a hatchet, which made her insensible for some time, while on the bed was found the lifeless body of her husband. It is thought that he had thus fallen asleep, and the wife had in this condition killed him.

Additional Foreign News by the Pacific.

We regret to notice an extract from a letter written a few days since, by T. B. Macaulay, in which he says: "The state of my health is such, that I shall probably be under the necessity of passing the next winter in a milder climate."

An important movement has been set on foot at Liverpool, chiefly by the captains of American ships, in favor of the abolition, on both sides of the Atlantic, of the present practice of giving advance notes to seamen. The reform, if carried out, will be equally advantageous to the men and their employers.

About £1500 has been sent home to Lady Franklin from Van Dieman's Land, (where Sir John Franklin was Governor a few years back) as a Tasmanian tribute, to enable her to follow up her noble attempts to save the missing voyagers.

A wealthy Dublin watchmaker named Donegan, is sending out to the NewYork Exhibition a set of superb gold watches, as presents for the Irish political exiles, both those who remain in Van Dieman's Land, and those who have escaped to America.

A prize of 1000f. for the best popular history of the Jews, and a panegyric of the general morality of the Israelite people, has been offered by M. Collin, of Paris, the Secretary of Madame James de Rothschild, and two Jewish bankers. One of the conditions prescribes that the essay must be "orthodox."

Some French savans have resolved to assemble in Paris, in the course of the present month, a congress of philologists, from different countries of Europe, to discuss questions relative to different languages, and to prepare the way for establishing, if possible, a universal alphabet, as the first step towards the creation of a universal language.

An enormous nugget, weighing 45 lbs. 6 oz. troy, of pure gold, is exhibiting in London. It has been christened the "John Bull Nugget."

At the usual meeting of the iron masters of South Staffordshire, held at Wolverhampton, a decrease of 20s. per ton was decided upon.

According to the police books, 194 Americans arrived in Paris during the month of March, and 944 English.

There comes a rumor from Paris that the poet Berranger had died at Passy, and had been privately buried in order to prevent a demonstration at his funeral. We think this wants confirmation.

There was a current report on Monday that the Count de Chambord had protested to the court of Rome against the intervention of the Pope in the coronation of the Emperor of France.

The soldiers are beginning to desert from the 40th regiment in Australia, and are off to the diggings. Upwards of twenty are gone; £25 per head is offered for their apprehension.

Further by the Arabia.

ENGLAND.

There have been numerous desertions from the ships of war lying at Plymouth. The cause is said to be disgust with the recent flogging of one of their comrades.

A new committee has been formed in London with the laudable purpose of relieving and procuring employment for Italian refugees.

A MAN WITH EIGHT WIVES.—At the Oxford Assizes, on Wednesday, William Warcis was indicted for intermarrying with Sarah Martin—his former wife, Ellen Wormsley, being still alive. This was one of the most extraordinary cases, perhaps, that ever came before a court of justice. The prisoner was a most indetermined Benedict, having married no less than eight wives in different parts of the country.

FRANCE.

Count d'Escayrac de Lanture has arrived in Paris from Constantinople, to prefer a complaint to the Emperor against the Turkish Government, and to demand redress for an attack upon his house, and violence offered to his person, by a mob in Damascus.

The Marquis Ricci, the Legate from the Apostolic See, who arrived in Paris on Sunday last, brought a Cardinal's hat, which the Emperor is, on Sunday next, to bestow on the Archbishop of Toulouse. The ceremony will take place in the Chapel of the Tuileries.

There is quite a civil, or rather uncivil war, raging at present in the Gallician Church, with an immense expenditure of ammunition in the shape of pamphlets, sermons, speeches, attacks and reports. The dispute, as before mentioned, arose respecting the comparative merits of the religious and civil ceremonies in the sacrament of matrimony, but has since spread to other subjects. The Bishop of Orleans and the Archbishop of Paris have just taken the field.

ITALY.

The mail coach of Novnro was stopped a few nights since, near Cigliaro, by an armed band of some twelve or fifteen robbers. The passengers having been made to alight, the robbers took possession of a box containing 12,000 francs of the Piedmontese coin, called mouttes. This *coup de main* is attributed to a notorious robber named Mottino, alias Bersagliere, who recently escaped from prison at Turin.

HOLLAND.

The *Emancipation Belge*, of the 16th, says that the re-establishment of the Roman Catholic Hierarchy in Holland is not to be carried into effect without opposition by the Protestants. A petition signed at Utrecht by 4,528 persons, demands that the King, in virtue of the powers conferred on him by the Constitution, shall refuse his authorization to the title of either metropolitan or suffragan Bishop. Petitions to the same effect are in course of subscription at Amsterdam, the Hague, Rotterdam and other principal cities.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Swiss and German newspapers continue to wrangle concerning the existence of the clause in the protocol of London which will give Russia the right to assert its sovereignty over Neufchatel. The German papers maintain that such a clause does exist, while the Swiss stoutly deny it.

Berlin papers contain a statement of the infamous treatment to which a party of German emigrants, sent by contract from Hamburg to Rio Janeiro, recently were exposed.

M. Kenshaefer is named Minister of Finance for Austria, and Gehringer, Minister of Trade.

The Archbishop of Rouen and the Bishop of Versailles, have received the appointment of "assistants to the pontifical throne."

The Government of the Grand Duchy of Hesse has authorized the establishment at Darmsiadt of a central bank of Southern Germany, with a capital of fifty millions of florins.

The Arabs have been and are sustained in their struggle against the French by confidence in certain prophecies which are current amongst them, to the effect that the day of Frank rule will pass away. They believe God will raise up a man to chase away the French, and establish a new Empire in Northern Africa.

A new writer on consumption advocates the use of emetics in treating this disease.

Pathology is rapidly advancing, it is said, by studying the influence of general states of the system upon individual organs or parts.

The Isabel (screw steamer) is to depart for Behring's Straits—another proof of the devotion and zeal of Lady Franklin in her husband's behalf. The Admiralty have rendered some assistance in the equipment of the Isabel, but the expense of provisioning and storing the vessel, and paying the crew, is defrayed by lady Franklin.

A new work has appeared, on "Cretins and Idiots," in which it is stated that idiocy and goitre prevail in England to an uncredited extent, and that cretinism of the most undoubted kind, exists there as truly as in the Alps and Andes.

They are growing very catholic and pious just now in Paris; the "Passione" of Haydn, has been performed at the Madsline; and such composers as Lesseur and Cherubini are coming into notice again.

England and Russia, according to an English journalist, divide Europe between them at the present day. Every other monarchy marked upon the map is a shadow. Spain is a seventh rate power, Italy is enslaved, Germany is disunited, Belgium, Holland, Denmark and Sweden possess few traces of the ancient renown.

The Chevalier Kestner, late Hanoverian Minister at the Papal Court, is dead, aged 76 years. He was a great favorite with the English Society in Rome. He painted well, possessed great taste in and knowledge of the arts, and was the author of some valuable works on art. He possessed a choice collection of objects of art, which he has bequeathed to the University of Gottingen. He leaves also a very interesting volume, the correspondence of his father with Goethe—his father having married the original of Charlotte in "The Sorrows of Warter."

General Politkessky, the Russian Privy Councillor, confessed on his death-bed that he had embezzled 1,800,000 silver rubles. The corpse of the penitent man was degraded in its coffin by the executioner.

Abd-el-Kader has addressed a letter to Lord Londonderry, thanking him for his exertions on his behalf. It is addressed "To his Lordship the magnificent, the highly exalted, the man of heart, the key of happy issues, before whom misfortune flies, the General Vane Londonderry, the Irishman."

A religious war is waging on the west coast of Africa, among the different tribes—the difficulty being about drinking. The Mirabows are for the Maine Liquor Law party, and the Serawollows and the King of Combo are in favor of the fire-water. Trade is much interrupted.

Edinburgh is projecting a great Industrial Exhibition, to be held next year.

In forty cities and towns in Scotland, every one hundred and forty-nine of the population supports a dram shop.

A portrait of Shakspeare has been found, painted by a contemporary of the Hard of Avon.

Emanuel, the richest Jew in England, is dead.

They have discovered pure gold in Mayo, at Castlebar, Ireland.

Lamartine is dying. His physicians have no hopes of him.

A vessel built of zinc has been launched at Nantes.

Excellent sugar is now made in the Sandwich Islands.

ATMOSPHERIC TELEGRAPH.

The Boston Daily Advertiser of Saturday, the 16th, has the following notice of this new invention, by which it is claimed letters and parcels can be transported considerable distances with almost incredible velocity, rendering it practically nearly equal in speed to the Magnetic Telegraph, over which it is obvious it has many advantages in other respects. The apparatus is in operation in the Boston Merchants' Exchange:

It consists of a tube connecting the places between which communication is to be maintained, in which a sort of piston, called "the plunger," is fitted with a loose leather packing. The matter to be sent is inclosed in a bag attached behind this plunger. Its proportion is secured by the pressure of the atmosphere of ordinary density behind it, that in front being rarified by means of an air pump, producing a partial vacuum. This propelling power is so great as to produce an apparently instantaneous motion of the plunger with its load from one end to the other of the model tube on exhibition, which is about 30 feet long and 1½ inches in diameter; indeed the plunger issues forth with so much force when not confined, as to knock down violently a heavy billet of wood placed opposite the end of the tube, if it is left open. The speed is estimated at about one thousand miles in an hour.

The apparatus is so arranged that there can be intermediate stations upon the line, at which the progress of the "plunger" can be arrested, or if preferred, it can pass directly through to the terminus.

The mechanical difficulties to the plan which readily suggest themselves have been ingeniously and apparently effectually obviated by Mr. Richardson. The inconvenience of the sudden shock occasioned by the arrival of the "plunger" at the end of its journey is avoided by an arrangement by which a portion of the air in front of it is compressed and allowed to escape but gradually, forming a sort of cushion to ease the jolt. The retarding effect of the friction caused by the motion of the large column of air which necessarily follows the plunger in the tube is prevented by the occasional recurrence of valves in the tube connecting with the atmosphere to be opened by the plunger as it passes. The friction of the plunger itself is reduced to a very low point by the manner in which its packing is constructed.

We are informed that the apparatus has met with the approval of several gentlemen competent to form a sound opinion, who have examined it.

The patent right for the machine is owned by the Atmospheric Company, of which Mr. Richardson is agent. It is proposed to open on Tuesday next, in this city, the subscription books of a company under the name of the "NewYork and Boston Atmospheric Company," to construct a line between this city and New York. The tube of this line, it is proposed, shall be two feet in diameter. The cost of laying it down is estimated at $2000 per mile. There will be supply valves as often an once in twenty-five miles, and intermediate stations at suitable points, for instance at Worcester, Springfield, ato. There will be air pumps at all the stations. Hourly mails may be made up and dispatched, a part of them at fixed hours stopping at all the stations and the others proceeding throughout direct It is expected that letters and parcels from NewYork would be delivered in Boston in less than half an hour. A company able to carry mail matter at this rate of speed would be powerful competitors as contractors for performing the mail service. If a sufficient amount of matter is presented, it is claimed that the actual cost of transportation is not more than half that of any other method, while it is twenty times as fast. The line need not be straight, but can be curved so as to follow the face of the ground, or underlie the channels of rivers.

It will be observed that this invention bears some resemblance to the "Atmospheric Railway" so much talked of at one time, but that it avoids the objectionable features of that scheme, as the tube is closed throughout. It is worthy the attention of business men. We are informed that Mr. Richardson has had in successful operation a line of 3 inch tube of a mile length.

PROTECTION TO EDITORS AND REPORTERS.—A bill has been introduced into the Senate of New York for the protection of this class of sufferers, who are often subjected to great persecutions by actions for libel, brought against them by gentlemen who find mere "truth than poetry" in the newspapers. The bill le to the following effect:

No reporter, editor or proprietor of any newspaper shall be liable to any action or prosecution, civil or criminal, for a fair and true report in such newspaper of any judicial, legislative or other public official proceedings, of any statement, speech, argument, or debate in the course of the same, except upon actual proof of malice in making such report, which shall in no case be implied from the fact of the publication.

LETTERS OF CREDIT.—The London Times has a report of a case of some interest to travelers abroad. An American gentleman bought for cash a circular letter of credit from a mercantile firm in the city, addressed to the agents on the continent, and this document authorized the various houses to whom it was addressed to honor his drafts. Shortly afterwards, a house which had some disputed accounts with him, lodged an attachment with the London firm on the funds which they had thus received for the sale of the letter, upon the plea that the transaction was a simple deposit, and that the money so attached still belonged to the person who had paid it to them, and that they, the garnishees or issuers of the credit, incurred no responsibility until they came under acceptance. The jury found that the money passed absolutely to the garnishees in exchange for their credit; that it simultaneously ceased to be the defendant's, and consequently was not attachable.

THE IRISH HEART.—One of the most admirable traits of the Irish character is the fine vein of true golden affection that runs through it. It is a perpetual thing to find in the newspaper accounts of how poor starving women, who have come from the old sod, and, from day wages, have saved enough to bring over either an infirm father, a desolate and starving mother, or brother whose life was an eternal toil, with hardly a subsistence. These are noble traits of character, and may be found every where among the Irish peasantry. We see that even as far off as Australia what is so common in this country is noted. An Irish paper states that at the Limerick post-office letters are continually received, enclosing from $50 to $500, sent by poor emigrants to their poorer kin, to help them onward from the desolate home of their birth to those far off golden fields.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

SLEEPERS AWAKENED.

Let us introduce our readers to a small chamber, a passenage, in the lattor part of [illegible] story. The room presented a perfect picture of neatness, quiet, and repose. It was [illegible]ly furnished, but manifested a certain taste and refinement in the arrangement of the few simple ornaments on the chimney-piece, the flowers and books, and the old china cup of smoking drink that stood on a small round table by the window, through which the warm air of summer stole softly, laden with perfume from the magnolias and stocks that flourished in the garden beneath it. The sun's rays, broken by the fresh green leaves of a large walnut tree, cast a clear, pleasant light through the snowy dimity-curtains of the bed on the face of an invalid who lay there, gazing with the listlessness of weakness, on the glimpse of blue sky visible [illegible] open casement. It was a countenance on which sunlight might be imagined to love, so pale and gentle was it. Nor did its expression belie the heart within. A holy, charitable, unselfish man was that village pastor; but with more resemblance he bore—and it was a strong one—to Goldsmith's portait of his brother, there mingled much of the thoughtlessness and improvidence of the poet himself; and the consequence of his boundless charities, and of his ignorance of money-matters, had led him into embarrassments, from which he saw no escape.

He would have cared little had his difficulties affected his own comfort only; but they fell likewise on those dearest to him, and anxiety for their sakes preying on his affectionate and rather timid spirit; the probable shame of an execution in his house, and the nervous horror he felt at the idea of being consigned to a prison, had brought on his present illness, and haunted his thoughts as he lay there in solitude after many restless nights of agonized and perplexed reflection, listening to the church bells ringing for Sunday service, at which a stranger was to fill his place. From the days of Whittington to the present, the imagination has frequently given a language to those airy voices; and the poor pastor, as he lay overpowered and exhausted by long hours of painful and fruitless meditation, felt the nightmare, like a load of care which oppressed him, pass off as he listened, and a childlike faith in the goodness of Providence once more dawning on his mind. We do not pretend to interpret what they whispered, but it is certain that, soothed by the chimes, he yielded to a gentle and profound slumber, in which his wife found him shortly afterwards.

There was at first taken not to break this desired repose; but as noon, evening, night, nay, a second day passed, and still it continued, he finally became alarmed, and tried to rouse him. In vain! The awful slumber was as inexorable as that of death itself. It bound his senses in an iron forgetfulness. He could not be awakened by sound or touch. Sun after sun rose and set, and still the deep sleep continued. Meantime the evils he had dreaded gathered round his family. His physical condition preserved his personal freedom; but an execution was put in his house, and his wife and daughters were exposed to the direst evils of poverty. The rumor, however, of his trance-like slumber was noised abroad, and reached the lordly dwelling of a nobleman who resided near the spot, though he was not one of the clergyman's parishioners. Being much given to the study of physical science, he visited the parsonage to request permission to see the sleeper, and thus learned the [illegible] sorrow that had fallen on its gentle inmates. With equal delicacy and generosity he proffered as a loan the means of paying the harsh creditors, assuring the poor wife that if her husband should ever wake, he would give him the means of repaying the pecuniary obligation. The offer was thankfully accepted, and the debt discharged. For the following two days Lord [illegible] was a regular visitor to the parsonage.

Sunday morning again dawned—once more the sun-light fell on the sleeper's pillow, and the bells called men to pray. Beside the couch were seated the miserable wife and her noble friend. The faint, regular breathings of the trance-chained man deepened, and to her anxious eye the difference was perceptible, though Lord E—— shook his head, as she told him of it. She bent eagerly over the pillow: there was a slight flutter of the eye-lids; she held her breath, and clasped her hands in an agony of expectation and dawning hope. The hand, so many motionless, stirred; the eyes opened; she could not speak for overpowering joy. The sleeper raised his head, slightly smiled on her, and observed, "I thought I had slept longer—the bell has not yet ceased ringing!"

His was unconscious that a whole week had elapsed since its tones had soothed him to rest. The wife fainted, and was conveyed from the chamber. The doctor was summoned; he found his patient weak, but not otherwise ill. A still more extraordinary mental cure had been effected by the genius of Sleep; he had totally forgotten his threatened difficulties, and from that hour recovered rapidly. Lord E—— conferred a living of some value on him; and when he was strong enough to bear the disclosure, his wife informed him of the loan so nobly bestowed on them, and the suffering from which he had been so marvellously preserved. The lesson was not lost. The new rector henceforward strove to unite prudence and generosity; and a career of worldly prosperity, as well as the far greater blessing of an implicit and cheerful faith in Providence, attended the renewed life of the sleeper awakened.

In this instance, the sleep or trance was dreamless and unconscious. But there is one remarkable case on record, in which the body only of the sleeper was subject to the death-like thraldom of slumber, the mind remaining awake; and the account given by this individual who entered this interval of life in death, is very singular and interesting. She was an attendant at a German princess; and, after being confined to her bed for a great length of time, with a nervous disorder, to all appearance died. She was laid in a coffin, and the day fixed for her interment arrived. In accordance with the custom of the place, funeral songs and hymns were sung outside the door of the chamber in which the fair corpse lay. Within they were preparing to nail on the lid of the coffin, when a slight moisture was observed on the brow of the dead. The supposed corpse was of course immediately removed to a different couch, and every means used to restore suspended vitality. She recovered, and gave the following singular account of her sensations:

"She was perfectly conscious of all that passed around her; she distinctly heard her friends speaking and lamenting her death; she felt them dress her in the garments of the grave, and place her in the coffin. This knowledge produced a mental anxiety she could not describe. She tried to speak or cry; but vainly; she had no power of utterance; it was equally impossible for her to raise her hand or open her eyes, as she vainly endeavored to do. She felt as if she were imprisoned in a dead body. But when she heard them talk of nailing the lid on her, and the mournful music of the funeral-hymns reached her ear, the anguish of her mind attained its height, and agony mastering that awful spell of unnatural slumber, produced the moisture on her brow, which saved her from being entombed alive."

One more little anecdote of a somewhat similar kind, which was related to us on the authority of a Hastings fisherman, and we will close our paper. It occurred during the cholera. The people of England have an especial horror of this terrible scourge, and nothing will induce them to believe that the infection is in the air, and not in the person affected by the complaint; consequently it was difficult, in some places, to persuade them to perform the last offices for the dead, and they hurried the interment of the victims of the pestilence with unseemly precipitation.

A poor seafaring man, who had been long absent from his native land, returning home at the time it was raging, found that his wife had been dead about three days, and that her coffin had been placed in a room with those of others, who, lodging in the same dwelling, had also perished of the disease. Greatly afflicted, the sailor insisted on seeing his dead wife. The neighbors would have dissuaded him, but his attention and grief disdained all fear, and he rushed into the chamber of death. There, striking open the lid of the coffin, and bending over the beloved corpse, the rude mariner shed tears, which fell fast upon the pallid face, when suddenly a sound, some hing like a sigh, was emitted from the white lips, and the next minute the exhausted and death-like sleeper opened her eyes and gazed upon his face! The joy of the poor fellow may be imagined.

We might multiply instances of this phenomenon, but as they would probably be familiar to the reader, we shall but add a wish that the old adage, "too much of a good thing," may not be found a practical truth with regard to his sheep; and wish

> To all and each a fair good
> And pleasing dreams and rest to night.

AN ACT.

To establish a General System for Free Banking in the State of Louisiana.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened*, That any person or association of persons, or corporation formed in compliance with the provisions of this Act, may transact the business of banking in this State, and establish offices of discount, deposite and circulation, for that purpose, upon the terms and conditions and subject to all the liabilities and penalties, herein prescribed.

Sec. 2 *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That bankers and banking corporations, carrying on the business of banking under this act, shall have power to discount bills, notes and other evidences of debt; to receive deposites, to buy and sell gold and silver bullion, foreign coins and bills of exchange; to lend money on real and personal security, and to exercise all incidental powers necessary to carry on said business.

But the aggregate amount of the capital stock of such banker or corporation, shall not be less than one hundred thousand dollars.

Sec. 3 *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That any person or persons, associating themselves for the purpose of banking under this Act, may constitute themselves a corporation, and are hereby authorised to become a corporation, with power and authority,

1. To have and enjoy succession by a corporate name, to be selected by themselves, for a period which shall be expressed and limited in the *Articles of Association*, provided, such period shall not exceed twenty years; and by that corporate name to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, appear, answer, and prosecute, in any and all courts of justice, and elsewhere.

2. To hold, receive, purchase and convey, by and under their corporate name, such property, real and personal, as may be indispensable to the objects of the association; provided, that the real estate, which such corporation may lawfully purchase, hold and convey, shall be, first, such as may be necessary for the proper transaction of their business; secondly, such as shall have been mortgaged to them in good faith, as security for loans; thirdly, such as shall be conveyed to them in satisfaction of debts previously contracted, *bona fide*, in the course of their business; and fourthly, such as they may purchase at sales, under judgments or mortgages, held by them elves, or in which they may have an interest, by being subrogated to rights, according to article 2167, of the *Civil Code*. But they shall not have power to hold any real estate, acquired in any way, except such as may be required for the transaction of their business for a longer time than five years.

3. To make and use a corporate seal, to be described in the Articles of Association.

4. To name and appoint such managers and directors to administer the affairs of the corporation, as they may think necessary and proper, the number and style of such directors or managers being described in the Articles of Association, and to fix the compensation of all persons in their employment. All said managers and directors shall be citizens of the State.

5. To make and ordain such by-laws for the proper management of the affairs of the corporation as may be necessary and proper, and in conformity with the provisions of law, the Articles of Association, and this Act. And such by-laws to repeal, alter and amend at pleasure.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That corporations under this act, shall be organised by written Articles of Association duly executed by a Notarial Act, and recorded in the office of the Recorder of Mortgages, or other officer exercising the functions of Recorder of Mortgages, at the place named in the "act as the place of business or domicile of the corporation." A certified copy of the same shall be deposited in the office of the Auditor of Public Accounts; the same shall also be published once a week for four weeks in the official journal of the State, and if the official journal of the State, should not be a newspaper in the city of New Orleans, the said act shall also be published for the same time, in at least one daily newspaper of the city of New Orleans, and also in a newspaper at the place named in the act as the place of business, if there be one published there. A duly certified copy of the record of such an act may be used as evidence for and against such corporations.

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That the act thus recorded and published, shall contain and set forth under the signatures of the subscribers and associates, the name assumed to distinguish such Banking Company, and to be used in its dealings—the place where the banking business of such association is to be carried on, designating the particular parish and city, or village in the State, the amount of the capital stock of such Banking Company, and the number of shares into which the same shall be divided; the names and places of residence of the shareholders, and the number of shares held by each of them, respectively, and the time when and manner in which payments on stock subscribed shall be made; the period at which such association shall commence, and the period of its duration; the number of its directors and managers, and the mode of election, and the mode of liquidation at the end of the term.

The same may also provide for an increase of the capital, and of the number of associates, and for any modification, addition or alteration in the articles of association; Provided, that such increase, and every such modification, alteration or addition shall be submitted to a general meeting of the stockholders, held after thirty days' notice, and shall be approved by two-thirds of the amount of the capital stock, and every such increase, modification, alteration or addition, shall be executed, recorded and published, as provided in this section for the original articles.

Sec. 6. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That all stock subscribed to any Banking Company under this act, must be paid up in full, in specie, within twelve months after the said company shall commence business.

Sec. 7. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That no loans by any Banking Company shall be made to any of its stockholders on a pledge of its own stock.

Sec. 8. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That the shares of said Banking Companies shall be deemed to be personal property, and shall be transferable upon the books of the same, in such manner as the by-laws may direct; but no shareholder thereon shall be liable for its debts and contracts to a greater amount than the whole amount of his shares therein; nointeorporated bankers shall be liable to the full amount of their obligations and contracts.

The liability as stockholder shall apply not only to such persons as appear by the books of the company to be such, but also to every equitable owner of stock, although the same may appear on such books in the name of another person; and also to every person who shall have advanced the instalments or purchase money of any stock in the name of a person under twenty one years of age, and while such person remains a minor, and also to every guardian or trustee who shall voluntarily invest funds in such stock, or any trust funds shall be found in the corporate debts, but the guardian or trustee shall be personally liable, until the person beneficially interested becomes competent to control and dispose of the same, and for sixty days thereafter. But when a guardian or trustee holds such stocks under a transfer from a third person, in good faith, or by positive directions to make such investment, the person so transferring or directing such actions, or his estate, if he be deceased, shall be responsible for the debts and liabilities chargeable on said stock.

Sec. 9 *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That the stockholders of any Banking Company formed under this act, shall be exempted from any responsibility therefor in respect to any stock which shall have been duly transferred on the books of the association, in good faith, and without the intent to evade such responsibility, before default has been made by the company in the payment of its debts. The assignee in said case shall succeed to the same responsibilities as though he had been owner of the stock at the time of contracting the debt or liability for which the stockholders are responsible, and the same rule of responsibility shall prevail in regard to all subsequent assignees.

Sec. 10. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That every Banking Company established under this act shall, on proof of any act of insolvency, or non-compliance with any of the conditions of this act, forfeit its corporate rights, and it shall be the duty of the District Court of the district in which such corporation is situated, at the instance of any creditor or of the Auditor of Public accounts, and on proof of the alleged facts, to the satisfaction of the said court, to decree such forfeiture, and to appoint thereupon commissioners to effect the liquidation of the affairs of the said corporation—to convert into cash, as speedily as may be, under the direction of the court, all the assets of the corporation, including the sums that may have remained unpaid by stockholders upon their respective shares of the capital stock; and after providing according to article 120 of the constitution, for any unpaid balance which may be due to the bill holders, to distribute the same, as now provided by law, in the case of insolvencies of individuals.

Sec. 11. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That the Auditor of Public Accounts of this State is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be engraved and printed, in the best manner to guard against counterfeiting, such a quantity of circulating notes, in blank, of the different denominations, not less than five dollars each, which are authorised to be issued by the Incorporated Banks of the State, as he may from time to time deem necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act; such blank circulating notes shall be countersigned by the said Auditor and numbered and registered in his office, by and under his direction by person appointed for that purpose, so that the notes of each denomination of such circulating notes issued to the same banker or banking company, shall be uniform. All such circulating notes, of every denomination, shall be stamped upon their face "secured by pledge of public stocks," specifying the class. The form and devices of such circulating notes may be selected by the bankers and banking companies, who may be entitled to receive them from the said Auditor, under the provisions of this act; but the Auditor shall prescribe a uniformity among all the notes engraved, in the device for receiving the signature of the Auditor, and the number herein directed to be put upon each note, by him or in his office.

Sec. 12 *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That Banks and Banking Companies established under this act, upon legally assigning to, and depositing with, the said Auditor, the bonds, or evidences of debt, of the United States, bonds of this State, or bonds of the consolidated debt of the City of New Orleans, authorized and secured by the thirty-seventh section of the act "to Consolidate the City of New Orleans, and provide for the government and administration of its affairs," approved February the twenty-third, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and the fifth section of the act approved February the twenty-third, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, entitled, "an act supplementary to an act to Consolidate the City of New Orleans, and providing for the incorporation of the City of Lafayette with the City of New Orleans," shall be entitled to receive from the said Auditor, an equal amount of such circulating notes, in blank, of the denominations such as they may prefer, numbered, registered, countersigned, and stamped as aforesaid. But such public stocks shall always be, or made to be, equal to a stock of this State, bearing not less than six per cent interest; and it shall not be lawful for said Auditor to take such bonds at a rate above their par value or above their market value.

Sec. 13 *Be it further enacted, etc.* That the said Auditor shall collect, at the regular periods, the interest which shall accrue upon the bonds and stocks deposited with him, as security for the circulating notes, issued under the preceding section of this act, and shall pay over the same, on demand, to the parties from whom they were received, so long as the market price of said bonds and stock do not fall below the rate at which they were taken by him. In the event of such a depreciation, the said Auditor is authorised and directed to retain the said interest until the said security shall recover their full value, as rated in their receipt on deposit, or until such further deposit shall be made as will fully make good the amount for which the circulating notes were issued. And the Auditor is further empowered, in case of such depreciation in the securities deposited, to require from the Banker or Banking Company, either an additional deposit of bonds, to make up fully the original security for the notes issued, or the return and surrender, by the parties depositing, of so much of the amount of circulation received from the Auditor as will make good the deficiency of security, produced by such a fall in the market value of the said deposited securities, and on the failure of such Banker or Banking Company to comply with such demand, within twenty days after it shall be made, all the privileges acquired under this act shall be forfeited, and the Auditor shall immediately take the proper steps to cause the affairs of said Banker or Banking Company to be liquidated, as provided in cases of insolvency. Provided, that the said Banker or Banking Company shall have the right to appeal from the decision of the Auditor, within ten days, to the District Court of the place where said Banker or Banking Company shall reside; and the said Court is hereby required to hear and determine the issue, in preference to all other cases, either in open court or in chambers, and the decision of the District Court may be appealed from to the Supreme Court then in session, at such time as may be fixed by the District Court, in order to have the same as speedily disposed of by the said Supreme Court as the interest of the parties and the public may require.

And provided further: That during the pendency of said appeal, all proceedings of said Banker or Banking Companies, as such, shall be suspended.

Sec. 14 *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That all the securities deposited with the said Auditor under this act shall be held exclusively for the redemption of such circulating notes as have been issued therupon, but he may, on application of the depositors, change and re-transfer them, on receiving the amount of securities of equivalent value receivable under this law, or on receiving and cancelling an equivalent amount of the circulating notes for which they were pledged or depobited. He may also receive and cancel any mutilated notes, and issue in exchange other circulating notes of a corresponding amount, but the notes thus received shall be recorded and preserved as vouchers, until the annual examination of the legislative committees.

Sec 15. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That whenever said securities shall be assigned to, and deposited with the Auditor, in manner aforesaid, a full description of the same, signed by the said Auditor, and the parties assigning and depositing the same, shall be filed and recorded in the office of the said Auditor, also in the office of the Treasurer of the State; and every change, transfer or substitution of the same, shall be described, filed and recorded in the same manner. The securities shall be delivered to the Treasurer for safe keeping, on his receipt to the Auditor for the same; and every re-delivery of the same to the Auditor for any of the purposes of this act, shall be made on a written order of the said Auditor, specifying the purposes for which they are required; which order shall be filed and recorded in the Treasurer's office, with the Auditor's receipt for the securities or any portion of them delivered to him. A report from the Auditor of every sale and disposition of said securities, shall also be filed in the office of the said Treasurer.

Sec 16 *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That it shall not be lawful for the Auditor to countersign bills for any Banker or Banking Company to an amount in the aggregate beyond the amount of stocks or bonds deposited, at their rate of value estimated under this law. A violation of this provision shall subject the Auditor, on conviction, to a fine of five thousand dollars, and imprisonment for ten years at hard labor.

Sec. 17. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That the plates, dies and materials procured by the Auditor, for the engraving and printing of the circulating notes, as directed by this act, shall remain in the custody and under the direction of the Auditor. The necessary expenses incident to the procuring of said plates, dies and materials, the printing, numbering, countersigning and registering of the same, shall be paid by the respective Bankers and Banking Company for whose use they were incurred, before the said notes shall be delivered by the Auditor; and the Auditor is further authorised to charge, and receive from every Banker and Banking Company such rate per cent. as may be sufficient to defray his or their equitable proportion of the general expenses incident to the execution of this act.

Sec. 18. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That Bankers and Banking Companies, receiving such blank circulating notes from the Auditor, are authorised to execute and sign them in such manner as to make them obligatory in law as promissory notes, payable to bearer on demand, and without interest, in the place of business of the said Bankers or Banking Companies, and not elsewhere, except as otherwise provided by this act; and may circulate and use the same as money, according to the usual course of banking business as defined in this act, and regulated by the laws and usages of the State. All such circulating notes shall be signed by the Banker or Bankers and his or their Cashier or by the President and Cashier of the Banking Company issuing them, and by no other person whatever for them.

Provided: That no individual firm or corporation, except the legally chartered banks now existing, shall issue and circulate as money any note except such as are authorized by this act, under a penalty of one thousand dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit, one-half of such penalty to the use of any person who shall sue for the same, and prosecute the same to a final judgment, before any court of competent jurisdiction, and the other half to be placed in the State Treasury.

Sec. 19 *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That in case the maker or makers of any notes, soauteriigned, numbered, registered and issued as aforesaid, shall, at any time within the usual hours of business at the place where the same is made payable or redeemable, refuse or fail to pay or redeem the same on demand, in lawful money of the United States, the holder of such note may cause it, or an exact copy of such notes as he may present, and if which default in payment is made, to be protested for non-payment; and the Auditor, on receiving and filing such protested note or notes, shall forthwith give notice to the makers of such notes to pay the same and all costs; and if he or they shall omit to do the same for three days after the service of such notice, the said Auditor shall thereupon give public notice, through the official journal of the State, and one other daily newspaper in the city of New Orleans, and if the official journal be not published in the city of New Orleans, in at least two daily journals published in the city of New Orleans, and also in the newspaper published at the place of business of the maker or makers of such notes, if out of the city of New Orleans—in which no one published there—that all the circulating notes issued by the maker or makers of said notes will be redeemed by him, out of the Trust Funds deposited in his hands.

Sec. 20. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That whenever a notice of Protest for non-payment of any note as described in the preceding section shall be lodged in the said District Court verified by the affidavit of the creditor, that the amount is still due and unpaid, the court shall forthwith issue a writ of sequestration and appoint a receiver to take charge of all the assets of said Banker or Banking Company, and place his seal upon the same to await the further action of the Court, and the said Court shall forthwith also issue a rule requiring the Banking Company or Banker issuing said note to show cause within ten days why the said note or notes were not paid on presentation; and in case, on the hearing of said rule, said respondent should fail to show cause, it shall be the duty of the said Court to pronounce judgment of insolvency, and proceed to provide for the liquidation of the affairs of said Banker or Banking Company.

Sec. 21. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That no Banker or Banking Company shall after protest of his or their note, as recited in the nineteenth section of this act, make any assignment, transfer, conveyance or sale of his or their property or assets; every such assignment, transfer, conveyance or sale shall be null and void, and every Banker, President, Director, Manager and officer assenting to such assignment, transfer, conveyance or sale of such property or assets, shall be personally liable in full, for all the debts of the company and may be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, punished on conviction by fine and imprisonment, Provided: That the protest of the first note protested shall constitute a lien for the benefit of the creditors of said Bank upon all the assets of the Bank not in the hands of the creditors.

Sec. 22. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That the Auditor, immediately on giving the public notice required by the 18th section of this act, of the non-payment of any protested bill or notes issued under the authority of this act, shall proceed to advertise for sale, at public auction in the city of New Orleans, the stocks or bonds deposited with him, by the maker or makers of said protested notes, and on the day of sale, which shall not be less than thirty days from such advertisement, and which advertisement shall have been published at least twice a week for four weeks in two daily newspapers printed in the city of New Orleans, he shall cause the said securities to be sold for cash under his own supervision, and shall, after deducting the expense of such advertisement and sale, apply the proceeds of said sale to the redemption pro rata of all the notes in circulation, whether protested or not protested, made and put into circulation by the maker or makers of such protested notes: Provided, that nothing in this act shall be considered as implying any pledge or undertaking on the part of the State for any payment beyond the faithful application of the said securities deposited with the Auditor.

Sec. 23. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That if the proceeds of the sale of the said securities should exceed the amount required to redeem and pay the circulating notes aforesaid in full, the Auditor shall pay over such excess into the general fund of the assets of said insolvent Banker or Banking Company; but if the proceeds of such sale should be insufficient to provide in full for the said circulating notes, and he should declare a distribution pro rata therupon, he shall forthwith furnish in writing to the commissioners or liquidators of said insolvents, a certificate in writing of the amount of said deficiency, which said certificate shall be legal notice to them to reserve out of any assets of such insolvents which may be in or come into their hands, an amount sufficient to provide for such deficiency; and he shall further furnish to every holder of any note or notes presented to him for redemption, and redeemed in part, a certificate of the amount unpaid on such note or notes, and such certificate shall entitle the holder to payment of the amount therein designated—in full out of the assets of the insolvents herein directed to be reserved—if the said assets should be sufficient to pay all the said notes in full—or, ratably if they should not be sufficient—in preference to any other claims and debts whatever, except the costs of liquidation.

And should the proceeds of the sale of said securities be sufficient to redeem all the notes put in circulation by any corporation established by this act, then the stockholders of said corporation shall be liable for the full amount of all unredeemed notes in the ratio of the stock which each one may own.

Sec. 24. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That the holder of any circulating note, which may have been protested for non-payment, shall be entitled to damages at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, in lieu of interest, until final payment, payable out of the general fund of said insolvent party.

Sec. 25 *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That Bankers and Banking Companies, doing business under this Act, shall be entitled to charge and receive discount at a rate not greater than the maximum allowed by law on conventional obligations; and their other contracts shall be regulated by the laws in regard to interest upon contracts between individuals.

Sec 26. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That every Banker and Banking Company, doing business under this Act, is required, in addition to the securities for circulation deposited with the Auditor, to have on hand at all times, in specie, an amount equal to one-third of all its or their other cash liabilities, and for the remaining two-thirds of the same liabilities an equal amount in specie, specie funds, bills of exchange, or discounted paper, maturing within ninety days, and not renewable.

Sec. 27. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That if at any time the said specie, and specie funds, and short paper, held by such Banker or Banking Company, should fall below the proportions to cash liabilities, prescribed in the preceding section, and shall remain so for a space of ten days, it shall not be lawful thereafter for such Banker or Banking Company to make any loan or discount whatsoever, until its or their position is re-established according to the terms of the said section. A violation of this provision shall be held to be an act of insolvency, and the Auditor shall cause the necessary steps to be taken for the liquidation of the affairs of such Banker or Banking Company as in cases of insolvency, and every Director or Manager of a Banking Company who may participate in, or assent, to such a violation, shall become individually liable for all its debts and obligations.

Sec. 28 *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That every Banker and Banking Company, out of the city of New Orleans, doing business under this Act, and issuing circulating notes, as herein authorised, may keep an officer or designate an agency in the said city, for redemption of said notes. The appointment of such officer or agent shall be made in writing and filed with the Auditor, with the Board of Currency, and in the office of the Recorder of Mortgages in which the charter is filed; provided, however, nothing herein contained shall be so construed, as to authorise such Banker or Banking Company to refuse to redeem its notes at the counter of the principal Bank, as contemplated by this Act.

Sec. 29 *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That the Board of Currency, as now established by law, or as it may be organised hereafter by law, shall supervise the execution of this Act, and possess all the powers, and perform all the duties which are conferred or imposed upon them by the laws in regard to incorporated Banks, or may be hereafter conferred or imposed upon them by law, in regard to incorporated or other banks. They may examine the affairs of Bankers and Banking Companies, doing business under this Act, whenever they may deem it necessary to do so, and shall require from them weekly statements, verified upon oath by every said Banker and his Cashier, or by the President and Cashier of every such Banking Company; which said weekly statement shall give the following particulars of the affairs of the Bank:

1st. Capital paid in.

2d. The amount of stocks deposited with the Auditor, with a list of the same, and the rate at which they were received for circulating notes.

3d. Amount of investments in real estate.

4th. " loans having longer than ninety days to run, distinguishing whether on mortgage or otherwise—loans on stocks and what stocks.

5th. Suspended debt and protested paper.

6th. All other assets not realisable in ninety days.

7th. Loans on paper maturing within ninety days.

8th. Exchange, Domestic and Foreign.

9th. Deposits.

10th. Circulation.

11th. Other cash liabilities.

12th. Specie and cash assets, Stating each item separately.

Sec. 30th. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That the said statements shall be regularly filed in the office of the Board of Currency, and the statements so furnished on the last Saturday of every month, by the Bankers and Banking Companies doing business in the city of New Orleans, shall be signed by the Board of Currency and published in the official journal on the first Wednesday of each and every month. The Board of Currency shall prescribe for each Banker or Banking Company, doing business out of the city of New Orleans, a period within which their said weekly reports shall be furnished to the said Board, and said monthly statement published by the Board of Currency shall include the last weekly statement duly received from every such Banker or Banking Company.

Sec. 31. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That a list of the stockholders in every Banking Corporation doing business under this Act, verified by the oath of the President or Cashier, shall be furnished monthly to the Board of Currency, but need not be published with their monthly reports.

Sec. 32. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That the Legislature shall annually appoint a joint committee of the two Houses, whose duty it shall be to examine the securities deposited by Bankers and Banking Companies, together with all books and papers relating to the business of banking under this act; Also to count all circulating bills which may have been returned by any banker or banking company, and after comparing them with the books, to cancel and destroy the same, giving the Auditor a sufficient certificate for the same; and generally to make such investigations as they may deem proper to enable them to report a true statement of the condition of the Banks operating under this law.

Sec. 33. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That any Banker, and any Director, Officer, Agent or Clerk of any Banker or Banking Company doing business under this act, who shall make false statements or entries in the books of such Banker or Banking Company, or who shall exhibit false paper or practice wilful concealment of facts within his or their knowledge, with intent to deceive the Board of Currency or other person having lawful authority to examine; or to deceive the public as to the condition of such Banker or Banking Company; as also any person who shall, with a view to defradd any such Banker or Banking Company, knowingly draw or pay any check or check or checks, without funds in the said Company drawn by such Banker, or by accessory to the drawing or paying of any upon or to the embezzlement of any of the money or assets of said Banker or Banking Company, or by any officer or agent thereof, shall be subject, on conviction, to imprisonment in the penitentiary of this State, for a term not less than one year or more than three years. And when any such false statements are made under oath, the person or persons shall be adjudged guilty of perjury, and punished according to law.

Sec. 34. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That all banks hereby established shall be banks of discount and deposit, as well as banks of circulation.

Sec. 35 *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That bankers and banking companies doing business under this act, shall be taxed upon their capital stock, at the same rate as other personal property, under the laws of this State.

Sec. 36. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That whenever any Banker or Banking Company shall have redeemed 80 per cent. of its or their notes, and delivered to the Auditor a certificate of a deposit to the credit of the State Treasurer, in such Bank as the Auditor may approve, to an equal amount with the circulating notes still unredeemed, it shall be lawful for him to receive the same, and to give up all securities therefore deposited by such Banker or Banking Company, for the redemption of the circulating notes issued.

Sec. 37. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That such Bnuker or Banking Company, after having complied with the provisions of the thirty-sixth section of this act, may give notice once a fortnight for one year, in the State paper, also in a paper published in the City of New Orleans, and in a paper published in the parish in which said Banker or Banking Company has its or their domicile. If any paper be published therein, that all the circulating notes issued, must be presented at the Auditor's office, within one year from the first publication of such notice, or that the funds deposited, will be given up to such Banker or Banking Company, and on receiving satisfactory proof of the giving of such notice for the time aforesaid, the Auditor shall surrender to said Banker or Banking Company, any funds which he may hold for the payment of the unredeemed notes.

Sec. 38. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That the Auditor of the State shall have the authority, with the approval of the Governor, to employ in his office, such additional clerk or clerks as he may deem necessary, in order to execute the duties imposed upon him by this act, and to pay such compensation therefor, as he may deem sufficient—the same to be paid by a general assessment upon the Bankers and Banking companies for whom the services were performed.

Sec. 39. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That the salaries now established and the contingent expenses now allowed by law to the Board of Currency, shall be assessed upon all banks, subjected to their supervision, under this act, as well as upon the incorporated banks, and paid in the same proportion and in the same manner.

This bill has passed the Senate, by fourteen to seven It is the House Bill amended, which was a substitute for the Senate's Bill.

W. O. T.

INDIAN COMPOSITORS.—His fingers are small, and he picks up his type from the case with a rapidity truly astonishing. I have not seen it equaled in an English printing office. But his day's work over (and he will get in done, sometimes, in two or three hours), he is the most indolent and dissipated creature in existence. He is never out of debt, and never without a dun at his heels; but he invariably disputes all claims upon him, and never pays till he does so by order of some court. I required ten of these compositors, and engaged them at exactly double the rate of pay they received in Calcutta. "Look at the distance," they would say; "to be so far off from your families to whom you must send money, sir!" The compositors said they should require five distributors. In India a compositor never distributes his matter. He would consider it beneath his dignity. Besides, it seems to soothe his feelings to have some one under him—a human being at his book and call—somebody whom he may bully with impunity, and strike, if it pleases him. These native distributors do not know a single word of English; many cannot tell you the names of the letters; but they will fill a case as speedily and as accurately as any European. [Dickens' Household Words.

FATALITY OF FRENCH EMPRESSES.—From the wife of Charlemagne down to the marriage of Louis Napoleon, says the University Magazine, some sixty-seven in all of the royal and imperial consorts, there are but thirteen on whose names there is no dark stain of sorrow or sin. Eleven were divorced, two died by the executioner, seven wore very early widowed, three were cruelly tradueed, three were exiles, thirteen wore bad in different degrees of evil—the prisoners and the heart-broken made up the rest. About twenty were buried at St. Denis, who were denied the rest of the grave; their tombs were broken, their coffins opened, their remains exposed to the insults of a revolutionized populace, and then flung into a trenoh and covered with quiok lime.

A DOG KILLED TO BE SULD AS MUTTON.—William String, a hutoher in Ciuoinnati, was arrested a few days ago, on the charge of killing a dog, and dressing it after the fashion of dressing mutton, for the purpose of offering it for sale in market. The dog, regularly dressed, scored and prepared for market, was found suspended in his slaughter-house, and two witnesses testified before the police court that they had known the prisoner to purchase a "slunk" oalf, three days uld, and offer its meat in market for sale, and also diseased hogs. The prisoner alleged that he killed the dog to preonre its fat for medicinal purposes. The court, however, sentenced him to pay a fine of $20 and costs, to forfeit his market stall, and not to appear in market for six months.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.—William Darby has published a communication in the National Intelligencer, from which it appears that should the population of the United States continue to increase in the future, in the same ratio as during the past, the aggregate in 1950 will be 405,973,000 souls! He says that part of the Continent of North America already in the possession of the United States, falls little if any short of 3,000,000 of square miles, and therefore, when the population reaches 100,000,000, the mean density will be only thirty-three to the square mile. The existing population, amounting to 24,000,000 at most, does not reach to more than eight to the square mile.

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☞ The claims of this new discovery are:

1. Its efficacy as an antiseptic, fortifying the System, and giving a healthy action to the Body and, viscacity to the Mind, acting on the Blood, Kidneys, Bowels and Skin

2. It is a certain antidote against Constipation of the Bowels, Torpor of the Liver, Palpitation of the Heart, Termination of Blood to the Brain, Indigestion, Pain in the Head, Chronic Head-ache, Vertigo, and is offered to the public as a remedy for Chills and Fevers, (see certificates Nos 3 and 4,) and as a preventive to Yellow, Bilious and Congestive Fevers, when used as an antiseptic. (see certificate No. 5.) using it freely, and keeping a lively action on the Bowels during the epidemic seasons.

The subscriber would deem it unnecessary to offer any testimonials in favor of this valuable medicine to those who have experimanted with it, and only offers a few out of the many highly respectable citizens and others names whose are familiar to the community, for the benefit of those who have not made it a acquaintance; and being assured that the TEXAS TONIC only has to be known to be appreciated, he therefore submits the following testimonials:

THO. K. PRICE, 59 Camp street.

1] *From President Houston.*

CITY OF HOUSTON, May 14, 1842.

DEAR SIR: Having learned that you were about to submit your "Tonic Bitters" to the chances of experiment and public opinion, I take pleasure in rendering you a statement of my opinion. Last May, I think it was, I first learned that such a medicine was in existence. I procured some and commenced its use. I found it of immediate and great advantage to me. My health had not been good since 1834. By the occasional use of your Bitters within the last year (in all not amounting to one bottle) I am satis

New-Orleans Christian Advocate.

Publishing Committee of Louisiana Conference, { J. C. KEENER, L. PARKER, J. B. WALKER.

H. N. McTYEIRE, Editor

J. HAMILTON, D. D., T. W. DOWMAN, W. MURRAH, } Publishing Committee of Alabama Conference.

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UNIVERSALISM IN VERSE.

The Universalist preachers hold and teach the final salvation and happiness of all men. Their system is justly chargeable with all the inferences which may be deduced from its position, whether they admit them or not. This train of inferences is not a short one, and their pertinency and logical connection are unquestionable. We have just run over, among sold old pamphlets, a poem on the Universal Plan, or Univeren Explained, by John Peck. Who, what was he? We do not know. It is clear he was not a poet; but hie logic was close and vigorous; and in doggerel strains he draws out the logical consequences of believing Universalism. Universalist preachers may decry these consequences, but their creed cannot separate them from the doctrine. That the author understood the true issue is clear from the earnest tone in which he writes on this subject. It may be thought that he is not serious enough with sacred things; but there are some positions with regard to sacred things, that are little short of ridiculous, and the only way to overthrow them is to place them in the true light, as Mr. Peck has done the consequences of Universalism. [Exchange

Repent we may, reform and pray,
If not 'twill all be well,
For do our worst, we shan't be curst,
Nor can we get to hell.

Some think the just alone reach heaven,
But all who curse and swear,
And lie, and steal, get drunk and kill,
Find safe admittance there.

But can such naked souls as these
Angelic honors hold?
Oh, yes, they wear white raiment there,
And walk in streets of gold.

For there God gives to every knave
A bright and radiant crown;
For there they eat ambrosia sweet,
And swill the nectar down.

And all who full by suicide
Are wise beyond compare;
They spill their blood, then fly to God,
And reign eternal there.

King Pharaoh and his mighty host
Had god-like honors given;
A pleasant breeze, brought them with ease,
By water into heaven.

But still the chosen of the Lord
Through drought and danger drage,
They live in fears full forty years,
Curst with a thousand plagues.

And yet, poor fools, they loudly sang,
When they had passed the flood,
Where their blessed foes forsook all woes,
To walk in bliss with God.

As all the filthy Sodomites,
When God bid Lot retire,
Went in a trice to Paradise
On rapid wings of fire.

And there impure they rest on high,
For Jesus came to save;
But righteous Lot must take his seat
Within a lonesome cave.

Has did not Sodom's crimes pull down
God's vengeance from above?
Can flaming wrath, freighted with death,
Bestow eternal love?

Oh, yes, God saw them all in sin,
And sent that dreadful storm,
To bring them straight to heaven's height,
Their manners to reform.

And when the murm'ring, marching tribes
Requir'd a dainty dish,
And food was sent around each tent,
Well suited to their wish;

God kindly sent the raging plague,
Which brought the lustful brood
To Zion's hill, their soule to fill
With heaven's choicest food.

And thousands more made speedy flight,
As we from Scripture hear,
To scrambolize above the skies,
Because they worshipped Peor.

Proud Korah, with his factious club,
Whom hell thought to devour,
By crafty slip, too nimble trip
To heaven's lofty tower.

And when the filthy Canaanites
To Joshua's host were given,
The sun stood still, so they might kill,
And send them on to heaven.

God saw those villians were too bad,
To own that fruitful land,
He therefore took the rascals up
To dwell at his right hand.

The hardened thief upon the cross,
Mocking the Saviour there,
Went with him through the other blue
His glories there to share.

And Ananias and his wife
Soon reached the starry throne,
When they in pride had loudly lied
Unto that Sacred One.

And Judas, that perfidious wretch,
Was not for crimes accurst;
He by a cord, outwent his Lord
And got to heaven first.

And every vile, abandoned wretch
Beneath the spacious sky,
Who dieth in the act of sin,
Shall reign with God on high.

LETTER FROM ENGLAND.

[Special Correspondence of the Advocate.]

London, April 6, 1853.

It is a vulgar and mischievous error to suppose that in the days of Old and "Merrie England," the lowest classes of the laboring population were better off than they have been in recent times. Macaulay, in his History, has most luminously and conclusively investigated this point. Our agricultural laborers of to-day are the lineal successors of the serfs of Saxon and Norman days, who were hereditary bond-slaves *adscripti glebæ*, tied to the land, like the Russian serfs of the present hour. During the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries these serfs, almost universally, but still very gradually, acquired freedom. But yet their wages, fare, and treatment, were such as better agreed with their former condition than with their recently acquired freedom. They were the unnoticed undergrowth of the population. They were not recognized as a class whose interests were to be cared for. Of them contemporary writers made no mention. While in the Parliaments of the Tudors the demands of the commercial classes, and the claims and needs of the yeomanry, made themselves heard; there was no mention, and apparently no thought, of the condition and claims of the poor, depressed, and toiling peasantry. Low as their wages have been of late years, they were in the palmy days of England's olden time, even relatively much lower; and this state of things continued with scarcely any abatement until the close of the last century. Then, at length, the grievances and wants of these classes of our fellow-men began to attract attention; and during the present century their condition has been brought more and more under the public eye. For many years past a feeling of sympathy and concern on their behalf has been growing and deepening. Hence the multiplication of National and British Schools throughout the country districts of our land; hence the labours in the same districts of Bible readers, and of bible and tract distributors. Hence the benevolent and Christian associations which have, on every side, been organized and brought into active operation.

But there yet remained one evil, and that a radical and fental evil, which all such efforts were inadequate to amend. I allude to the wretchedly low rate of wages. It is true that this bad been, very gradually, rising for a century or two, and that this rise had been more than in proportion to the advance of price in provisions, while clothing of every description had been for many years becoming continually and rapidly cheaper. Still this rise of wages had *not* been by any means in the same proportion as the advance to mechanics of every kind, or as the general increase of riches and prosperity in the community at large. So that compared with other classes of laboring men, and with the nation at large, the agricultural peasantry might perhaps have been justly considered, not many years ago, as more degraded than at almost any former period of history since their serfdom.

Nor was it easy to see how their wages could be expected to rise, or their general condition to be elevated, as things stood. It was a question of supply and demand in the labor market. True, many, or most of the farmers, could have afforded better wages to their laborers, but when as yet have any class of men given good and high wages merely because they could afford it, or given in fact any more than the market price for what they buy, whether it were labor or ought else? Selfishness, and not Christian love and righteousness, is as yet the rule of general and collective action in this world. Right or wrong men will, as Peel laid it down, "buy in the cheapest, and sell in the dearest market." There was in fact a surplus agricultural population, and therefore wages could not but continue low.

But the rapid growth and spread of manufacturing industry introduced a new element into the labor market; and this was the first thing which tended materially to improve the condition of the "sons of the soil." The high wages offered to manufacturing operatives drew multitudes, especially of the young, away from the green and scented meadow and corn-land, even to work in crowded factories, and to dwell in narrow and nauseous streets and alleys. (Things in the manufacturing towns are infinitely better now than they were at first.) This diversion of labor produced its necessary result of raising the rate of wages in the neighboring agricultural districts and countries; and more or less, it has, of course, operated throughout the island, and raised them every where. Still the impression made by this diversion in the most distant and densely agricultural provinces has been but faint. The rate of peasant's wages in Lancashire has been for many years nearly double that in Wiltshire and Hampshire.

Another effect followed this manufacturing diversion. The farmers near the manufacturing towns being compelled so greatly to raise the wages of their farm-servants and day-laborers, were compelled to become proportionately more scientific and economical in cultivating and managing their farms than they had formerly been. Hence the farming of the North of England speedily became greatly superior to that of the South.

The repeal of the Corn Laws gave another turn to the wheel. This measure immensely stimulated manufacturing production; hence the agricultural population more and more crowded to the manufacturing towns. By this time the balance had completely turned. Forty years ago, or less, the agricultural laboring population much more than doubled the manufacturing. Now the manufacturing laboring population probably doubles the agricultural. The rush to the manufacturing towns was the greater because, in the first panic inspired by the repeal of the Corn Laws, many of the farmers, especially the middle and small holders, dismissed some of their laborers, and lowered the wages of the rest. But this could not last. Those who did this must have changed their system or been speedily ruined.

Indeed, there can be no doubt that the effect of repealing the Corn Laws has been exceedingly disastrous to a considerable proportion of third-rate farmers, and ruinous to some. The old monopoly (I mean the now repealed Corn Laws) secured a profit, on the average, to all steady farmers, however ignorant and wasteful might be their system of farming. They went upon a calculation of the average cost of raising corn, and were designed to secure a profit to the raisers of corn at their average cost. But the average cost of growing corn depended of course on the system of cultivation generally prevailing. Now the old, traditional, and generally prevalent system of farming, though far in advance of that practiced in France, and generally on the Continent of Europe was, notwithstanding, in itself anything but scientific or economical. In the low lands of Scotland the farming was generally excellent, and in some parts of England, especially where of late years manufacturing towns had created at the same time a market for produce, and a counter-demand for labor. But in general, you might see throughout middle, Southern, and Western England, waste in every department—science in none. All was prejudice, sturdy hard work, and old tradition. The ploughs were heavy and cumbrous, and had as many cattle used in drawing them as need have been. The most valuable manures were allowed to run to waste; thick and heavy hedges drained and overshaded the land; the fences were irregular and needlessly multiplied; at the same time wasting land and imposing useless extra labor, in following the windings of the boundary, upon man and horse—while the chemistry of agriculture, the science of sub-soiling, and artificial dressing and manuring, was for the most part either altogether unknown, or only heard of as a subject of ignorant stupid jests; nor were the mechanical inventions of recent agricultural science much more in favor. And for all this ignorance, and waste, and prejudice, the Corn Laws made the nation pay.

But with repeal of the Corn Laws came universal competition—that from without stirring up that from within. Farmers found they must be intelligent, economical, and to a certain extent scientific, or go to ruin. Now agricultural chemistry is extensively studied; steam engines and machines of every description are in vogue, manures are collected and stored, (not wasted,) hedgerows thinned or extirpated—(hardle fences in their stead are coming into extensive use,) the boundaries begin now to be right lines instead of irregular curves, the land is better cleaned and kept, fewer horses and oxen are used, but more men, and though the men demand higher wages, yet so much saving is effected by economy, and so much more with the help of the machinery is produced from the farms, that the employer can afford to pay the wages that are asked. In many instances the land produces full double what it did not many years ago.

Farmers destitute of intelligence and capital cannot, however, keep up in this race of competition; and accordingly many small farmers have been compelled to emigrate. Yet how kind is that Providence which, just at this crisis, has pointed them to such promising openings abroad!

Farmers, as a class, will soon form a very remarkable contrast to what they have hitherto generally been. They will be men of scientific intelligence and enterprise, as well as of capital. Of small farmers there will be few, because to compete successfully with other farmers, and with foreign growers, it will be necessary to employ machinery to a great extent. But to do this requires capital, and besides will not pay on a small farm.

Under these large cultivators will be employed, as in manufacturing establishments, able, active, and well educated agents and managers—some of them in the receipt of handsome salaries; who, in due time, having amassed a sufficient amount of capital, will themselves become master-farmers. And the laboring population will be paid at a rate of wages continually increasing in amount, till it rises to fair approximation—till in fact it attains to a relative equality with the wages paid to manufacturing operatives.

Nor can this issue be very long delayed. The extensive and still increasing emigration to your own Continent, and to Australia, combined with the high and still increasing rate of wages paid to manufacturing operatives, must soon create such a pressing scarcity of agricultural labour as will compel the farmers, first, to give the highest remuneration in their power to their laborers, and then to look on every hand for mechanical inventions to diminish the immediate demand for hand labor. In the end, we know, the application of machinery both multiplies the demand for human labor, and enables the employer to augment his rate of payment. But it does this by cheapening the cost of production and increasing its amount, and thus enabling the employer successfully to compete with others, so extending his market and augmenting his gains. Thus, if an employer finding himself unable to employ a sufficient number of laboring hands at the wages demanded, calls in the aid of machinery, this is an immediate relief to himself, and an eventual benefit to all parties.

By such a train of events is Providence doing away with the last relics of serfdom in Britain. Thus is the Divine Wisdom and Goodness elevating all classes of the community.

In Ireland, however, the change has been far more sudden and marvellous than in England, and brought about in another way. The great curse of that country has undoubtedly been Popery; but another most disastrous fact connected with the condition of that ill-fated land has been the system of continual sub-division of farms among the children, grand-children, and posterity of the holders, vegetating generation after generation, upon the same spot. These sub-divided farms were generally let on rack-rents; and the more they were subdivided the higher in proportion grew the rent. So mounted the rent-roll of the landlord—so deepened the misery, from father to son, of the continually impoverished tenants. Imagine this system going on till in some districts there were almost as many wretched and groveling holders, detesting their landlord, and crouching under the priest, as there were acres on the estate! Nor could these poor people be induced to migrate from their native spot, or to change their occupation. Every native Irishman esteemed himself a gentleman—the land belonged to his fathers, and he would not leave it. Perhaps sacred or royal blood ran in his veins; how could he degrade himself by taking to mechanic labor or a trade! To beg or starve were better. Such was a very prevalent feeling not many years ago. But the potato-famine and other causes have changed all this. And now the nation, in their "Exodus," seem as hasty and unanimous to quit their fatherland, as for ages they were obstinate in clinging to their ancestral soil. And the idle, lounging, uncleanly Irishman, of Tipperary, becomes abroad a different, a contrasted being.

What has been the consequence of this? That at this moment there is much less pauperism in Ireland than even in England—prosperous as our country has now been for so long a time.

The total number of persons—aged, infirm, idiots, orphans and friendless, foundlings, maimed, vagabonds, or out of work, men, women and children, who were relieved in the workhouses or from the public funds, in England, during the first week of the present year, were 731,483, out of a population of 15,157, 505, being (not *one* in *eight*, as some American writers have supposed,) but *one* in *twenty-one*. In Ireland, the same week, the number was 141,822, out of 6,515,794, being *one* in *forty-six*, a proportion indicating not a redundancy, but a scarcity of hands in the labor-market. So that in Ireland, at this moment, there is only half the pauperism that there is in England. It must, however, be remembered that professional begging is still much more extensively practiced, and more tolerated in Ireland than in England; and that there, also, the practice of poor relatives resorting numerously and as a matter of course to their more prosperous kindred, to live upon them from month to month, and from year to year, is yet far from extinct, though much less prevalent than it was. The estimate of population above from *the census of 1851 is, also, it* should be remarked, probably above the reality, emigration having gone on more rapidly than ever during the last twenty months.

Meantime, whilst this emigration increases the wages of the remaining peasantry, it lowers the resources of the resident and now often surplus priesthood. The following paragraph, from the Dublin Post, a Popish paper, is significant:

"There is another country which needs not to be named, that imperatively demands the interposition of the State with regard to its Catholic clergy. In that country these were hitherto maintained by the voluntary contributions of their flocks; but these are departing from the shepherds with a rapidity unexampled in the annals of the human race. The priests, except in the cities and great towns, are left without any income whatever; and if Government do not speedily step forward to their rescue from utter destitution, we see no other end to it but that they will perforce be compelled to join in the Exodus. We confess we are only surprised that this course has not been already taken to a very considerable extent. It has not, however. Very few Catholic clergymen have left for America or Australia; but we may be quite certain, if means be not found to keep them at home, that the young and healthy must betake themselves to exile."

So in Ireland, in Piedmont, and in Italy, generally, Popery is losing ground; while not only does it seem to be advancing in France and Germany, but even Holland, once republican, and Presbyterian, and puritan, has so far degenerated as a commonwealth, and so far been infected and penetrated by a proselyting Popery, that it has lately degraded itself to ask his Holiness to re-establish the Papal Arch-Bishopric of Utrecht, and the whole subordinate hierarchy—which had been abolished since the days of the Reformation. Alas, for Holland! No apostacy of which I have read in history has so sadly and deeply impressed me as this.

The Kuffir war is at last certainly terminated. So also, it appears, is the Birmese war, virtually if not formally; but "more," according to the proverb, "by good luck than good guidance." The old tyrant of Birmah has been unseated by a younger brother who wishes to be in alliance with the British.

The Porte has succumbed absolutely, first, to Austria, and then to Russia. The particulars of the latter affair are not yet fully known. The rashness of French diplomacy, and arrogance of French pretensions, in regard to the protection, as it was styled, of Latin or Romish priests and devotees at the "sacred places," has afforded this pretext for interference to the Czar, who considers himself the head of the Greek Church, and champions its interests. The interests of Britain are identified with those of Turkey, which is one of our very best customers, and whose commercial and religious regulations are vastly more liberal than those of Austria or Russia.

The income of our Missionary Society for the past year is now ascertained to be £105,370 19s. 6d. That of the previous year, exclusive of Mr. Marriott's legacy of £10,000, was £103,780 19s. 9d., so that the increase on the regular income is £2,639 19s. 9d. To God be all the glory!

The following, which I extract from the Church and State Gazette, will interest your readers:

"Illustrations of the truth of Scripture are constantly being collected by travelers in distant lands. The narrative of the gallant but unfortunate Richardson, to Central Africa, has just been given to an expectant and now gratified public. While Richardson was sojourning with his colleague, also now deceased, Dr. Overweg, at Tintalous, the residence of the Sultan of En-Noor, they witnessed some very interesting natural phenomena. Among others was the following: 'About four o'clock in the afternoon there was a cry in the encampment, 'El wady jaee!' 'The wady is coming!' Going out to look, I saw a broad white sheet of foam advancing from the South between the trees of the valley. In ten minutes after a river of water came pouring along, and spread around us, converting the place of our encampment into an isle of the valley. The current in its deepest part was very powerful, capable of carrying away sheep and cattle, and of uprooting trees. This is one of the most interesting phenomena I have witnessed during my present tour in Africa. The scene, indeed, was perfectly African. Rain had been observed falling in the South; black clouds and darkness covered that zone of the heavens; and an hour afterwards came pouring down this river of water into the dry parched-up valley. This incident of Wady Tintaghoda explains the Scriptural phrase, 'rivers of water;' for here, indeed, was a river of water appearing in an instant, and almost without notice.' This will furnish matter for those who are accustomed to annotate their copies of Scripture."

Rappings and Spirit manifestations are attracting attention and coming to vogue, I lament to say, in this country. X. Y.

THE FUTURE LIFE.

[If William Cullen Bryant had never written but the following lines, they would give him a perfect title to the name of Poet:]

How shall I know thee in the sphere which keeps
The disembodied spirits of the dead,
When all of thee that time could wither, sleeps
And perishes among the dust we tread?

For I shall feel the sting of ceaseless pain
If there I meet thy gentle spirit not;
Nor hear the voice I love, nor read again
In thy serenest eyes the tender thought.

Will not thy own meek heart demand me there?
That heart whose fondest throbs to me were given?
My name on earth was ever in thy prayer,
Shall it be banished from thy tongue in heaven?

In meadows fanned by heaven's life-breathing wind,
In the resplendence of that glorious sphere,
And larger movements of the unfettered mind,
Wilt thou forget the love that joined us here?

The love that lived through all the stormy past,
And meekly with thy harsher nature bore,
And deeper grew, and tenderer to the last,
Shall it expire with life, and be no more?

A happier lot than mine, and larger light,
Await thee there; for thou hast bowed thy will
In cheerful homage to the rules of right,
And lovest all, and rendest good for ill.

For me, the sordid cares in which I dwell
Shrink and consume the heat, as heat the scroll;
And wrath hath left its scar—that fire of hell
Has left its frightful scar upon my soul.

Yet, though thou wear'st the glory of the sky,
Wilt thou not keep the same beloved name,
The same fair thoughtful brow, and gentle eye,
Lovelier in heaven's sweet climate, yet the same?

Shall I not teach me in that calmer home,
The wisdom that I learned so ill in this—
The wisdom which is love—till I become
Thy fit companion in that land of bliss?

SINS EXAMINED ONE BY ONE.

BY REV. WILLIAM WISNER, D. D.

About a year ago a leading member of one of the evangelical churches in this place, inquired of me whether I remembered preaching a sermon in which I urged the importance of calling up to our recollection our sins one by one, and examining them in detail, and confessing them individually to God.

I told him I did recollect preaching a sermon upon that subject some years previous to our conversation.

He said he should never forget that discourse, for it was the means in the hand of God of bringing him to the Saviour. He had always, previous to that time, examined his sins in the gross, and confessed them in the gross, and though he could see that they were very many, and knew that they were great, yet he could get no definite view of their enormity, and usually left off about where he began. On returning home from that meeting he went to his barn, and there while alone with his God, he commenced the work of self-examination upon the plan which I had recommended. He had not proceeded far in this work before his sins rose up before him like a black cloud, and pressed him down like a heavy burden—too heavy for him to bear; and before he left the place of his retirement, he was enabled to cast his burden upon the crucified Redeemer, and to rejoice in the hope of the glory of God.

If impenitant sinners would examine themselves as this man did—if they would look at each particular sin, so far as they can remember them, as so many specifications in an indictment drawn up against them by their righteous Judge, and would bear in mind that they must each of them be washed out by the blood of Christ, or be answered to before the judgment seat in the last day, they would not remain long in their present careless state, but would be pricked in their hearts, and inquire what they should do to be saved.

If Christians, too, would look at their sins one by one, and confess them, and pray over them separately, and feel that the pardon of each one must be bought with the price of the Saviour's blood, there would be more humility, and more deep repentance and godly sorrow in the Church; and in proportion as these graces should abound, Christ would become more precious in the eyes, and to the hearts of his people, and his love would constrain them to live more above the world, and to devote themselves more entirely to his holy service.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

BIOGRAPHICAL.

MRS. MARGARETTA E. HILL.

Mr. Editor:—Nothing but severe indisposition has prevented my friendship from paying, ere this, the tribute of respect which I feel due to the memory and to the virtues of loved and lamented Sister Hill.

It has been my pleasure and privilege for the last fourteen years to know her as a friend and a brother; and during all that time, have only known her to respect and love her more. Sister Hill was comparatively a young woman, yet "seeking the Lord early," she had been a quarter of a century a member of God's Church, and in that respect was almost "a mother in Israel." Sister Hill's home has always been the home of God's ministers, where they ever met from all her family a cordial and a Christian welcome. It is not likely that there is a sister Methodist in the South who has personally entertained so many of our bishops and ministers as Sister Hill; and scores of them will read with more than common emotion, that they are to see her friendly smile, and take her cordial hand no more "until the resurrection of the just."

There are some traits in Sister Hill's character worthy of our especial remembrance and emulation. She possessed great simplicity and transparency of character. She was just what she seemed to be—as free, I think, as any one I ever saw from affected or ostentatious deportment.

She was a candid woman. She freely and plainly expressed her mind. I never once, during my long friendship, heard her use any of the unmeaning and varnished phrases so common in the mouth of the fashionable. She pretended to no joy, nor sorrow at meeting and parting, which she did not feel. But one of the most valuable and commendable traits of her character was firmness—an unyielding adherence to principle and Christian duty. Many circumstanced as Sister Hill would not have had the firmness to have resisted the temptations to fashionable gaities and sinful amusements, as she uniformly did. All who knew her, knew she claimed to live and act like a Christian and a Methodist.

Her affliction was long and of the most distressingly afflictive character, yet she bore it with that resignation and fortitude which only the strength of God can impart.

She had an only son, (her other children died in early childhood:) for this son, especially for his spiritual and immortal good, she felt all the solicitude which a Christian mother's heart can feel. For the sake of this son, though suffering, she long desired life; but told me some weeks before her death, that she felt she could leave him in the hands of God. During all her illness her mind was calm and unclouded in relation to immortal interests.

It was among her last requests that when her dying hour should come, the writer and her family should be gathered together, and sing that solemnly beautiful hymn of Charles Wesley's, which has so long been hallowed in the hearts of the thousands of our Israel, and especially consecrated to the devotions of the domestic altar:

"A charge to keep I have,
A God to glorify."

And then to join ones more with her in family worship before, she went to join "the family in heaven." At midnight, on the last day of the week, we thus gathered together; from full hearts the song poured forth, bedewed with our tears. It seemed to rouse her failing consciousness to a lively appreciation of the scene. Towards the dawn of the Sabbath, very early, while it was yet dark, her peaceful spirit passed away. Thus Christiane die:

"They sol as sols the morning star, which goes
Not down behind the darkened west, nor hides
Obscured among the tempests of the sky,
But melts away into the light of heaven."

Hundreds will realize that they have lost a friend. But most of all a bereaved husband, and sorrowing son, will realize that the best of wives and mothers has been taken from the hearth-stone forever. But we must all be comforted with the consoling reflection, that while the Church has lost a Christian, Heaven has gained an Angel.

New Orleans. J. B. Walker.

Qualification for an English Bishop.

The lively London correspondent of the Inverness Courier tells the following story respecting the elevation of a member of the Denison family from a curacy to the bishopric of Salisbury, by Lord Melbourn:

"One of the family applied to his lordship for the preferment of his brother, the curate, to a living. "How old is he?" was the Premier's reply. "Thirty-six," answered the applicant. "Too young," returned the Premier, "far too young. We only give the livings to the old parsons; but at the same, if there were a bishopric vacant, would your relative accept of it?" Of course, to a such a question, there could be but one response, on which the cool Premier instructed his suitor to send the candidate for episcopal honors to him, as he wanted to see if he was fit for a bishop. Accordingly the reverend gentleman hurried to present himself, but was somewhat staggered when Lord Melbourne gravely shook his head, and leaning back in his chair muttered: "Ah! too young, too young-looking for a bishop!" "My Lord," the reverend gentleman is reported to have said, "My Lord, does this please you better?" and so saying, he slipped off a dashing curly wig, and exposed a most grave, philosophic and dignified bald head. He looked quite another man in a moment, and the Premier starting to his feet exclaim: "My dear, sir, I congratulate you; you have every requisite that I know of for being a bishop."

Bishop McCoskrey on Common Schools.

We gave last week some extracts from the memorial of the Episcopal Bishop of Michigan, to the Legislature of that State, asking for his share of the School fund, if it must be divided. The petition was evidently intended to expose the cunning and impudence of the Romish Bishop's pretensions and demands. A correspondent of the Christian Observer, who seems to have been present when Bishop McCoskrey's counter memorial was read in the Senate, gives the following description of its effect upon the minds of "the grave and reverend seniors:"

"The effect of this memorial, which so handsomely applied to Bishop LeFevre, was conclusive upon the minds of the Legislature, and when read in the Senate chamber, caused the worthy Catholic prelate, and his hand of lobbying priests, to make a hasty retreat from the room amid the laughter of all present, and hurry back to Detroit. While I have no fears that the virtue of the country members (for to them alone could the friends of Free Schools look in this emergency) would have allowed the proposed amendment of the School Law to pass, even though Bishop McCoskrey had not spoken; yet I am frank to admit that his memorial did more than any other to put a *quietus* upon this unworthy scheme, and to drive the Catholic Bishop and his priests from the halls of legislation back to their proper sphere. In this Democratic State of ours, one Bishop was regarded by the Legislature as full as good in all respects as another; and if they yielded to Bishop LeFevre's request for Catholics, they would then have to do the same to Bishop McCoskrey for the Episcopalians, to Dr. Duffield for the Presbyterians, and so to all other denominations who saw fit to ask for a share of the spoils; and thus our noble school fund would be frittered away into sectarian schools and colleges, and the door of the republican common school be forever closed. The Legislature at once resolved that no legislation was needed at present in reference to the school law, and so the subject was dismissed from their consideration."

Eloquence.

There are two sorts of eloquence; the one indeed scarce deserves the name of it, which consists chiefly in labored and polished periods, an over-curious and artificial arrangement of figures, tinselled over with a gaudy embellishment of words which glitter, but convey little or no light to the understanding. This kind of writing is for the most part much affected and admired by people of weak judgment and vicious taste, but is a piece of affectation and formality which the sacred writers are utter strangers to. It is a vain and boyish eloquence, and has always been esteemed below the great geniuses of all ages. The other sort of eloquence is quite the reverse of this, and may be said to be the true characteristic of the Holy Scriptures—where the excellence does not arise from labored and far-fetched elocution, but from a suprising mixture of simplicity and majesty. [Sterne.

Hints to Parents.

Few parents realize how much their children may be taught at home by devoting a few minutes to their instructions every day. Let a parent make a companion of his child, converse with him familiarly, put him questions, answer inquiries, communicate facts, awaken curiosity, explain difficulties, the meaning of things, and the reason of things, and all this in an easy, playful manner, without seeming to impose a task, and he himself will be astonished at the progress which will be made. The experiment is so simple that none need hesitate about its performance.

Fixed Law of Society.—In society we find a law running through the most apparently uncertain events. Thus the proportion of men and women born into the world has been so nearly ascertained, that we can guess very near the proportion of boys and girls that will be born in any place at a given time. The proportion is about 106 males to 100 females. There have been various reasons assigned why there should be more males than females come into the world. Some say the surplus of men is in allowance for wars and accidents, to which men are more exposed. Others, that the six to every hundred are given on account of the celibacy of the Catholic priesthood. Others, again, suppose that society needs a certain infusion of old bachelors, to give it flavor, as lemons to punch. But the most philosophical reason, probably, is that given by a lady, the other day, who said it was to produce a proper equilibrium of character between the sexes—100 women amounting to as much as 106 men. Suppose the law changed, and three-fourths of the persons born to be males. What a state of society should we have? It would be like that of San Francisco, in the early age of gold digging—and no shirt type of hell. If the reverse should happen, and three-fourths of humanity become females, every year would be a leap-year. The poor males would be obliged to hold Worcester Conventions in favor of the rights of men, and the propriety of the Bloomer costume.

"Homes have gone out of fashion, the Sunday Times thinks. "The mother, in *grand toilette*, deserts the crib and the cosy sofa in the corner, for the drawing-room in the hotel or boarding-house; the daughters follow (and frequently exceed) the example of their mother; the sons resort to the billiard-room, the bowling-alley, the coffee-house, or the theatre, while the discontented papa, exiled from home, seeks compensation for the cares of business and the disappointments of his home—where, we will not even venture to guess. Such habits of life inevitably beget carelessness, extravagance, profligacy—sometimes even crime. This pernicious hotel and boarding-house life is the curse of the wealthy and idle classes. It promotes extravagance, gossip, gadding, insincerity, and general depravity of the whole moral nature. A community thus, as it were, deprived of the grand central attraction and regulator of home, must tend towards all sorts of evils and disasters." Our neighbor overstates the case. It is not the "entire community" that have deserted their homes, but an inconsiderable fraction of the same. There are still a few homes of the old sort left.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $1 50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, May 7, 1853.

EPISCOPAL APPOINTMENTS.

Brother McTyeire:—I see you have published a list of appointments suggested by me some time, not long since, for the Conferences of the Middle District. The times therein given were only proposed, and not by any means finally fixed. They were published to elicit correspondence on the subject, in order to the most satisfactory arrangement in my power. You will oblige me by publishing the following list as final:

Western Virginia, at Clarkesburg...Aug. 24
Kentucky, at Versailles.....Sept. 14
Louisville, at Owensboro.....Sept 28
Tennessee, at Franklin.....Oct. 12
Memphis, at Grenada.....Nov. 2
Mississippi, at Port Gibson.....Nov. 23
Louisiana, at Mansfield.....Dec. 14

W. Capers.

At home, Anderson C. H., S C.,
April 12, 1853.

Dedication.—The new Methodist Church, on Carondelet street, will be dedicated on Sunday morning next, at eleven o'clock. Dedicatory sermon and services by Rev. C. Parsons, D. D. The Public are invited to attend. Seats free.

Acknowledgment.—The Ministerial Education Society, of Alabama is under way in contributions. Rev. T. W. Dorman, Treasurer, acknowledges the receipt of $10,00 from Rev. George Shaeffer. The Treasurer says to all: "Go, and do likewise."

Information Wanted.—Rev. A. Castle seeks information concerning a box of books shipped to his address, in December last, from Jackson, Mississippi, to Clinton, Louisiana. Information may be sent to him at Smithdale, Amite county, Mississippi.

Centenary College, (La.)—This Institution, says the Jackson Mirror, has enrolled in its several departments more than two hundred and fifty students during the current year, and still others are arriving. The annual catalogue will show a much larger number than ever entered the College before in one year.

Summerfield (Ala.) Conference.—Rev. C. C. Callaway, pastor, informs us that the revival meeting noticed some weeks ago has had gracious results. About sixty souls have professed conversion, and the Church, before strong in this favored place, has been strengthened.

Marion (Ala.) Conference.—We learn from Dr. Hamilton, who is recently from this place, that a protracted meeting of great interest and power has been and is still in progress. About ninety souls have professed conversion, a majority of whom have joined the Church. This work of grace has embraced a very influential portion of the community. We are happy to learn that Dr. Neely, the pastor, is sustained in health and strength for the work.

Tyler Circuit, (Texas.)—Rev. H. B. Hamilton, pastor, writes of an interesting meeting in this circuit, at which about forty souls professed conversion, and were added to the Church. The letter itself has been mislaid, to our regret, as it contained details and especially acknowledges the labor and usefulness of the local ministry in that portion of the vineyard.

Lagrange College, (Ala.)—The commencement notice may be seen in another column. It will put in motion a large number of visitors. This institution, of old and good report, has amply repaid the Church for all the solicitude and aid expended on it, and is prepared for large and continued efficiency in the cause of education. The corps of instructors is full, having five Professors, besides a Principal of Grammar School. Tried men they are, willing and *able* to do their work.

The fall session will open the thirteenth day of July, thus enabling students to arrive on the College Mountain before the sickly season.

The Income of the Wesleyan Missionary Society for 1852.

The income of the Wesleyan Missionary Society for the year 1852, is now ascertained to be £105,370 19s. 6d. That for last year, not counting Mr. Marriott's legacy of £10,000, was £102,730 19s. 9d., showing an increase on the regular income of last year, above the one preceding it of £2,639 19s. 9d. This result will be regarded by all the friends of the Society as a clear and encouraging proof of the divine case over the mission work.

An Anecdote.

The following anecdote is related of the late Duke of Wellington. It is both good and true:

A vacancy occurring some years ago in a [illegible] in Ireland, a clerical dignitary, who [illegible] he had peculiar claims on his Grace's interest, wrote him as follows: "My dear Duke, one word from you, and I am Bishop." Prompt came the reply: "My dear ——, not one word!"

REPORT OF THE PUBLISHING COMMITTEE.

The Publishing Committee of the New Orleans Christian Advocate, appointed by the Alabama and Louisiana Conferences, beg leave to offer to the patronizing Conferences and subscribers the following report:

The Committee are glad to find that, though commenced under unusual circumstances, the fiscal condition of the paper is safe. They find the present number of subscribers to be rising of four thousand, and steadily increasing—though not as rapidly as the very low price of the paper would warrant us to expect.

During the past year, upon a survey of all the circumstances, it was determined, in order to meet the wants of the many in the community, and thus widen the sphere of its usefulness, to reduce the price of the paper to One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum. This was an experiment which had never been ventured upon by any paper in our Church; but we are happy to be able to say that so far it is succeeding fully equal to calculations.

It is very desirable that four thousand additional subscribers should be added to the present list this year. And this can easily be done, if all the friends will do as well as some have done. At present they are coming in only at the rate of about fifteen hundred per annum.

Many of the Agents have done and are doing nobly. There are many more who, we hope, will feel the importance of doing all they can for it. The present condition of things throughout the country, and particularly in this city, in which Romanism, true to its principles, is laboring to get control of, or destroy the systems of Public School instruction, demands that every public print, that has the courage or principle to speak out upon the subject, should be sustained.

In view of this, and many other considerations, we are more than ever convinced of the importance of sustaining a religious paper for our Church at this point.

It would greatly aid the Publishers if Agents, having funds in their hands, would make prompt remittances. The sums thus retained make a much larger amount than brethren would suppose.

The Committee regret to find that a large balance remains of amounts due from the subscribers of 1851 and 1852. They request both Agents and Editor to take such steps as in their judgment may be efficient to collect this balance.

Of the able and efficient Editor it is unnecessary for us to speak, as the public is already acquainted with his merits. He is re-elected for the coming year.

In conclusion, we earnestly commend the enterprise to all the friends of the Church, as one that has already accomplished great good, and one by which immense moral influence can be wielded through a wide region; can be increased at the pleasure of its friends, and one which, therefore, *must* be sustained.

J. Hamilton,
W. Murrah,
T. W. Dorman,
J. C. Keener,
L. Parker,
J. B. Walker,

Pub. Com. N. O. Christian Advocate.

New Orleans, May 2, 1853.

PROFESSOR AGASSIZ' LECTURES.

We had rare satisfaction in attending the course of five, including the introductory. Audiences have been steadily and unusually large. The Lyceum Committee have shown proper spirit and judgment in securing such eminent reputation and ability for the entertainment and instruction of the people. This is the age of lectures, and let us have the best.

One cannot help wishing that Professor Agassiz would lighten his close, heavy, scientific materials, with an occasional flight of imagination, or even indulging a little fancy. But on the Professor goes, diverted and diverting by nothing,—laying his sentences as closely upon each other as the geological strata, and crowding more into the compass of an hour's talk, than any hour's talk we ever listened to. Notwithstanding this fault, as a popular lecturer, Professor Agassiz' modest manner, and master thoroughness, held the attention of promiscuous audiences, and gained their liking. Through the broken medium of a foreign language, he is remarkably perspicuous.

The matter of these lectures, save those on the Coral Reefs of Florida, and the Human Races, may be found more at length in a small volume, published a few years ago by him in connection with Professor Gould, of Boston.

It was the lecture on the "Races," that every body held back to hear with highly excited interest, and we heard it on Tuesday night—the last. The previous positions of the lecturer, as to the age of the Earth, were not irreconcileable to versions of the Mosaic record accepted by many learned and evangelical men—versions suggested before geology was a science. But how could the theory that the human race had a diversity of origin be received, and the Bible not rejected? Prof. Agassiz not only claims a different origin for the Caucasian, Mogul, Malay, Indian, Negro, Patagonian and Bushman races, but subdivides this division, denying a common parentage to the various tribes of these races! This upsets not only Bible history, but the entire system of human redemption by Jesus Christ, and its correlative and cognate doctrines.

Knowing that the distinguished lecturer was the back-bone of this diversity theory, so much vaunted by some modern infidel philosophers, we took our seat in the Lyceum Hall, last Tuesday evening, expecting at least a highly plausible and ingenious argument. "The foundations" were not removed, and we don't think they were much *moved* in any body's mind. We are unconscious of any influence urging us inconsistent with candor, and love of the truth, when we say it was a "lame and impotent conclusion." We felt it: the audience felt it: the lecturer felt it. The most interesting, it was the least satisfactory of his lectures.

Making due allowance for want of liberty in discussing a theory, delicate in its relations to facts, before a mixed audience, and the shortness of time for outlining and establishing a great theory, it was yet a failure attributable to the essential weakness of the cause. It failed to convince even those who were willing to believe.

A single instance: The argument for the unity of all human races, derived from the radical likeness of all human languages was acknowledged as forcible by Professor A., and he answered it by adopting a philological method which he honestly confessed was not only different from, but opposed to the methods of all other scientific men!

We like to see, and look without solicitude, on these shakings-up of facts and theories. There is no danger but truth will triumph; and God's word is truth. The Author of Nature and Revelation is the same. His works do not, cannot, contradict each other when understood.

We rejoice not only in the height and depth, but the length and breadth of the Redemption. Yea, and we will rejoice! Christ shall gather unto Him the saved, out of all nations, and tongues, and kindreds, and people! Together may they sing, from the rivers to the ends of the Earth:

"Lord we are vile, conceived in sin
And born unholy and unclean;
Sprung from the man whose guilty fall
Pollutes his race and taints us all."

And together are they addressed:

"Look unto Him, ye nations; own,
Your God, ye fallen race;
Look, and be saved by faith alone,
Be justified by grace."

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

This body adjourned last Saturday. Many interests highly concerning the State were acted upon. The Government was to a considerable extent reorganized under the New Constitution. The Executive and Judicial departments somewhat modified. A system of levecing and of draining, and bringing into market the large and rich domain of swamp lands, ceded to the State by the Federal Government, was enacted. Last week we published the new Bank Act. Railroad Companies have been chartered. The State has subscribed to the three great railroads projected, the Opelousas, Great Northern, and Texas, nearly three and a half millions of dollars. This forms an era in the history of internal improvements.

Among the last acts was the election of Hon. John Slidell to the unexpired term of Mr. Soulé in the United States Senate. The Catholic School Memorial, of which our readers have been advised, was left in profound slumber "in Committee." Though lobbying priests labored hard, no bill was reported. We trust no warning is necessary to the people of Louisiana, that this priestcraft scheme is not dead but sleepeth. Its hissing will yet be heard at ward and primary meetings, and around the polls where future legislatures are made. Beginning to work further off from the State-house, and taking time by the forelock, the Archbishop of New Orleans, and his foreign allies with shaven heads, hope to succeed better another time.

THE OUTSIDERS.

The Register of Philadelphia is a "successor" to the Banner of the Cross. The succession has been in all respects an improvement. The Register's discussions of questions of a politico-religious nature are especially marked with ability. But it cannot keep clear of high-churchism though the Banner died of it.

We were more amused than grieved at an editorial expression in a late number. It was so characteristic. The editor, in course of presenting the missionary operations of the various churches, (sects!) passing them in instructive review before his readers, condescendingly avows:

"We are free to confess to a desire to know, as fully as possible, what is doing by those *who are without*, in spreading, after their own fashion, what they are fully persuaded to be the truth."

"By those who are without!" The italicising is ours. Is it not amusing, downright, to imagine this high-churchman, and the handful he represents, as "within?" Yes, inside the Church—inside the temple! Full of self-complacence, they confess to a desire to know what is doing by those "without." Evangelical activity "without" is turning the world upside down, and those within hear great noises, and feel commotions, but are not shaken out of their opinion of themselves. They still consider themselves the center.

The Register quit reviewing the work "going on without" the Church, before getting through. It went far enough, however, to notice that *small* concern, the A. B. F. M. Society, and the Baptist Board, and a few other such "outsiders," compared to whose zeal, labors, expenditures, and largeness of operation, the Episcopal Church is as a drop in a bucket!

No doubt the Register's readers began to think the "outsiders" were doing something. But when will such arrogant pretension get ashamed of itself?

Why did the Register stop? Perhaps it began to appear that the hope of the world, and the mission of Christianity, lay outside *the* Church! A rather hard statement. Or perhaps the Register, intent on grouping everything around his favorite center, got into the fix of the Quixotic peasant, who was so high that the earth seemed no bigger than a grain of mustard-seed, and the people on it about the size of hickory nuts!

A Jackson Man.—We like that trait in General Jackson's character which said, "I take the responsibility." Here is an agent of this sort, whose letter covers a handsome remittance:

Dear Sir:—I have assumed the responsibility of becoming agent for your very excellent paper in a small way. I have taken upon me this responsibility in view of two consideration: First, We have had no circuit preacher lately, and consequently no agents. It became necessary for some one to act, as some of us have desired to make small remittances. But, again, I desire very much that the New Orleans Christian Advocate should have an extended circulation. Not only in view of its intrinsic worth, but from the fact that it has led off in the experiment in reduction of price. Cheapen our publications is most undoubtedly, in my humble opinion, the true doctrine.

Slavery in England.

The following frightful account of white slavery in London, which we extract from an English paper, is commended to the special attention of the hundreds of thousands of *ladies* in England who are preparing to give Mrs. Stowe a national welcome for exposing the evils of negro slavery in the United States. As Mrs. Stowe has so largely profited by her first novel, we commend this as a subject for a second, in which her imagination would not be so severely taxed in search of the pathetic. The article is from the London Times, and is written by what is called a "first-hand" sempstress, for which she has been prescribed by her *humane* employers.

"I have been engaged in this business for fourteen years at different 'first-class houses,' and as my health is now suffering from the 'late hour system,' I have been prevailed upon by this medium to give that information which experience has taught me, in the hope that some enterprising and humane individuals will exert themselves to break the chains of that slavery under which so many thousands of their countrywomen are bound.

"I will now speak of a recent engagement of mine, and which in the 'one' case will illustrate the majority of the 'West-end houses.' I held the position of what is called 'first-hand,' and had twelve young people under me. The season commenced about the middle of March. We breakfasted at six A. M., which was not allowed to occupy more than a quarter of an hour. The hard work of the day began immediately. At eleven o'clock a small piece of dry bread was brought to each as luncheon. At that hour the young people would often ask my permission to send for a glass of beer, but this was strictly prohibited by the principals, as they insisted that it caused a drowsiness, and so retarded the work. At one the dinner bell rang, which repast consisted of a hot joint twice in the week, and cold meat the remaining five days, no pudding, and a glass of toast and water to drink. To this meal twenty minutes were given. Work again till the five o'clock summons for tea, which occupied fifteen minutes. Again to work till called to supper at nine, which also occupied fifteen minutes, and consisted of bread, dry cheese and a glass of beer. All again turned to the stitch, stitch, till one, two or three o'clock in the morning, according to the business, while Saturday night was being anticipated all the week, because then no one would work after twelve. With this one night's exception, all the rest we had for six weeks, from the end of May till the middle of June, was from three to six, while two nights during that time we never lay down. I leave your readers to imagine the spectral countenances of us all. I shudder myself when I recall the picture.

"At midnight I very frequently let all put down their work to doze for ten minutes, while, with my watch on the table, I kept guard, and at about one o'clock each one received a cup of strong tea—as the principals said—'in case we should feel sleepy, to arouse all to work.' In what state of health could July, the termination of the 'season,' be expected to find us poor 'English slaves?' The sequel is easily told. Each one, instead of going to enjoy a little recreation, went home to lie upon a sick bed. For myself, I was attacked with a serious illness, which laid me up for three months, and has greatly impaired my constitution.

"I would endeavor to make known another 'crying evil' which, in 'millinery and dressmaking houses,' demands also immediate reformation. I allude to the 'sleeping-rooms,' or more properly 'sleeping-pens,' in which young people, after a laborious day's work, of perhaps twenty hours out of the twenty-four, are expected to rest, to obtain that refreshing sleep so necessary to fit them for the duties of the day. In most of these dormitories, six, eight, and even ten sleep. Imagine the putrid air generated by the breath of ten persons sleeping in one close room, without a chimney, or any sort of ventilation, with scarcely space to move in, their own trunks and boxes supplying the place of washstand, drawers and dressing-table. This, I assure you, is the case with all the 'assistants,' except the 'first hand,' who always make an arrangement to have either a room to themselves, or shared only with the other 'first hand.' But this is more than the other young people dare to ask for—even dare to wish for—on pain of dismissal, with the reproach, 'O, you are too particular for houses of business!'"

The London Times comments with great severity on this odious system of degradation, and charges it, in no small degree, to the very ladies who, while weeping over the fictions of Uncle Tom's Cabin, can thus countenance the oppression and murder of their own white sisterhood. Referring to their change from their working to their sleeping rooms, the Times says:

"The alteration is from the tread-mill (and what a tread-mill!) to the Black Hole of Calcutta. Not a word of remonstrance is allowed, or is possible. The seamstresses may leave the mill, no doubt; but what awaits them on the other side of the door? Starvation, if they be honest; if not, in all probability, prostitution and its consequences. They would scarcely escape from slavery that way. Surely this is a very terrible state of things, and one which claims the anxious consideration of the ladies of England, who have pronounced themselves so loudly against the horrors of negro slavery in the United States. Had this system of oppression against persons of their own sex been really exercised in New Orleans, it would have elicited from them many expressions of sympathy for the sufferers and of abhorrence for the cruel taskmasters who could so cruelly overwork wretched creatures so unfitted for the toil. It is idle to use any further mystification in the matter. The scenes of misery we have described exist at our own doors, and in the most fashionable quarter of luxurious London. It is in the dress-making and millinery establishments of the 'West-end' that the system is steadily pursued. The continuous labor is bestowed upon the gay garments in which the 'ladies of England' love to adorn themselves. It is to satisfy their whims and caprices, that their wretched sisters undergo these days and nights of suffering and toil."

Early Impressions.—"The old Monks of the Middle Ages had a way of erasing the ancient writings from parchment, that they might substitute the legend of a saint for a Book of Livy. But there is no art of monks, no device of chemist, no tears of repentance even, which can blot from the child's mind the early impressions received in the school room. They *strike through* like the red letters on a bank bill."

CITY CORRESPONDENCE.

The following extract from a letter of a traveling Jesuit, dated January 10, 1722, will not be uninteresting to your readers:

"I am at length arrived in this famous city, which they have called *la Nouvelle Orleans*. Those who have given it this name thought that Orleans was of the feminine gender; but what signifies that? Custom has established it, and that is above the rules of grammar.

"This city is the first which one of the greatest rivers in the world has seen raised on its banks. If the eight hundred fine houses, and the five parishes, which the newspapers gave it some two years ago, are reduced at present to a hundred barracks, placed in no very great order—to a great store-house, built of wood—to two or three houses, which would be no ornament to a village of France; and to the half of a sorry store-house, which they agreed to lend to the lord of the place, and which he had no sooner taken possession of, but they turned him out to dwell under a tent; what pleasure on the other side to see insensibly increasing this future capital of a fine and vast country, and to be able to say, not with a sigh, like the hero of Virgil, speaking of his dear native place consumed by the flames, and the fields where the city of Troy had been, (*Et Campus ubi Troja fuit,*) but full of a well-grounded hope this wild and desert place, which the reeds and trees do yet almost wholly cover, will be one day, and perhaps that day is not far off, an opulent city, and the metropolis of a great and rich colony.

"You will ask me on what I found this hope? I found it on the situation of this city—at thirty-three leagues from the sea, and on the side of a navigable river, that one may come up to this place in twenty-four hours; on the fruitfulness of the soil, on the mildness and goodness of the climate, (in 30 deg. North Latitude,) on the industry of its inhabitants, on the neighborhood of Mexico, to which we may go in fifteen days by sea; on that of Havana, which is still nearer, and of the finest Islands of America, and of the English Colonies. Needs there any thing more to make a city flourishing? Rome and Paris had not such considerable beginnings, were not built under such happy auspices, and their founders did not find on the Seine and Tiber the advantages we have found on the Mississippi, in comparison of which those two rivers are but little brooks."

The impressions of a visitor, written on the spot, more than one hundred and thirty years ago, are curious to say the least. The expectations which the writer entertained of the destiny of New Orleans have all the precision and fulfillment of prophecy; but it is not likely that its vicissitudes of fortune, and its political revolutions were anticipated. The political history of Louisiana, with which the city has always been intimately connected, gives an insight into the causes of the present religious and social condition.

Early impressions are always the most lasting, and the most difficult to erase. What the earliest social, moral, and political impressions of New Orleans were, may be inferred from the character of its first inhabitants. Originally settled by the French, ceded to Spain forty years after, passing again into hands of the French, and finally, in 1803 it was, along with a vast territory, purchased by the United States. The footprints of the French and Spanish have not been obliterated. Their language, manners and religion, still remain; and some illustrations of their jurisprudence are found in our State and municipal laws. Probably no city in the United States contains any thing like so large a proportion of foreigners and persons of recent foreign descent.

Amongst many others, the French are recognized without difficulty as the original staple of our population. This accounts for the continued use of the French language, and for the exclusive possession of certain quarters of the city by the French at the present day. The appearance of that district lying between Canal and Esplanade streets, formerly known as the Third Municipality is decidedly European. The visitor, in his peregrinations, meets with specimens of humanity truly trans-Atlantic. They dress, walk, and look peculiarly, whilst his ears are saluted with little else besides the strange and confused colloquial of Paris and Madrid. The shops, stores and residences, have the same foreign and singular appearance. The creole population, a term properly limited to natives of French extraction, but now applied to every thing of native growth, whether human, animal, or vegetable, hold with great tenacity to the ways of their ancestors. Their cookery is French, and the time of meals, and the make of their dishes are *a la Francaise*. This is commendable, or otherwise, according to one's taste.

These facts, however, show the advantages which the first settlers have in all countries. The first impression upon the soil, the first influence upon society, and the earliest religious opinions, were French, and all of these still form the deep substratum of our social condition. Hence the laws of Louisiana differ materially from those of the other States, and a profound *juris consult* of the common law, without a new and regular course, would not be qualified to plead in our courts. The idea is well illustrated in the history of Methodism in America. One reason that she is so much in the ascendant in the South and West, may be found in the pioneer position which she holds in almost every community. Wesleyan seed in most instances preoccupied the ground, and however rudely cultivated, a great and lasting point was gained—a preemption right was secured.

If this is true of Methodism, it was also true of the first occupancy of New Orleans. From the nature of things a preemption of possession and influence grew out of original occupancy, and gave that wonderful vitality and longevity to the imported notions, morals, religion, and amusements of the Europeans.

For this reason the morals of the city have been notoriously bad, and its amusements have been barbarous. Our Sabbath is Parisian—a mere holiday, and the religion of the majority is no better than a solemn mockery. For the same reason the theatres, cock-pits, bull-fights, bear-fights, and other inventions of enlightened barbarism, continue from time to time to disgrace the character of the city.

This is but an anticipated glance of our next article. The marked influence of foreign education and origin upon the present condition of the city, and especially its religious history; and the annals, strength, and tendency of Popery, will claim the attention of your readers hereafter.

Woodsman.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

A TRIP TO ATTAKAPAS.

NUMBER III.

On Friday afternoon we left Pattersonville, and our kind friends there who had ministered to our comfort. Among these we may not forget our kind friends, the Richardsons, who had furnished us with the means of conveyance all the while we were in the country. Nor may I forget my old friend, the Rev. Thomas Smith, formerly a traveling preacher in the S. C. Conference, but for many years local. I had lost sight of him for many years, and supposed him numbered with the dead. What was my surprise to find him living and settled down among the lakes and lagoons of Louisiana. He has seen his days of adversity since his location, and I apprehend has by this time made the discovery, which is the experience of many scores besides, that those who leave the work of the active ministry, do not thereby gain immunity from trouble.

I must also mention among those who showed us liberal kindness Dr. Kilgore, who resides in the prairies in St. Mary's Parish. Many thanks and blessings for them all, old Brother Ralls included.

About three o'clock we left Pattersonville on board a singular looking little steam-craft called the Fairy. She had once been employed on the waters of the Mississippi as a sort of *avaunt courier* of the Floating Palace, a traveling circus, or something of the sort, which formerly navigated the waters of the mighty river for the purpose of lightening the pockets, vitiating the taste, and corrupting the morals of such of the inhabitants as were already light in the upper department. She had, however, lately changed her habits for the better, and was now employed in carrying the mails, and passengers who might desire that mode of conveyance from Donaldsonville to the regions of Attakapas.

And right handsomely did the little Fairy perform her task. We glided pleasantly down the Atchafalaya, passing in sight of Berwick's Bay, and wending our way through numerous lakes, bays and bayous, which must be nameless here, as memory fails me at that point. Toward sunset we reached Lake Verret, and a small boat came alongside and carried us ashore. It was well for us that the Fairy was so light of draft, or we should have stuck fast on the bottom in some of the pretty looking sheets of water through which we threaded our way.

And now, Mr. Editor, I cannot follow the example so common among steamboat travelers of complimenting the fare we met with on the boat, for the simple reason that we neither ate nor slept on board our renowned little craft. I may just say that we had a very pleasant ride of some three hours, and paid very handsomely for it. But then we ought not to grumble, when we contrasted our situation with that of former travelers on this route, who probably paid more and were compelled to make the trip in an open boat!

From the point where we landed we took the stage for Napoleonville, some ten or twelve miles distant. Of the beauties of this part of our trip, if it had any, I cannot speak, as it was mostly performed in the night. There is one delectable spot, however, which we may not omit to notice, viz: the supper-house. As we had dined rather early we had looked forward to our evening meal with some interest, and when the "supper-house, gentlemen," was announced, I was in very good trim to receive a good cup of coffee. But, alas! our most cherished hopes are frequently doomed to disappointment. We were shown into the supper-room where sat her, whom I supposed to be the mistress of the eatables, with a fine well grown child in her arms. I looked to see Madame stir about in the preparation of supper, but I looked in vain. There she sat, perfectly immoveable. This I regarded rather ominous, but was encouraged by the apparent bustling activity of the gentleman. After long waiting we were invited to supper. We sat down to a table of substantials, and by the time we were nearly done with these, we heard them in the next room grinding the coffee for our supper. We were told the coffee would soon be ready, but as the stage *was* ready, we did not choose to wait longer, and left our portion of the coffee for the next set of hungry passengers who might call. Our landlord, though he had forgotten the coffee, remembered the bill, and was promptly in his place to receive the dimes, which he did with the best possible grace.

We resumed our places in the stage, and after some two hours, rode into Napoleonville about nine o'clock. This is a small village, to which its founders probably intended to add dignity by connecting it with a lofty name. Some few miles distant was the house of Brother Littlejohn, which was our point of destination. After waiting an hour or two, with the cheering prospect of spending the night in this little city with a big name, the whistle of a steamer arrested our attention. We hastened to the bayou, and were soon on board of the fine steamer Dr. Batey, which landed us near midnight at the hospitable mansion of our kind friend and brother, Rev. William Littlejohn, whom I had formerly known in the Western District of Tennessee. Here a heart-warm welcome and a good supper made us feel quite at home, and prepared us to forget the toils of our journey in a comfortable night's rest.

We remained at our pleasant re[illegible] till Sunday morning, when we le[illegible] appointment at Thibodauxville, [illegible] miles distant. We had a good co[illegible] for the short notice of the appoint[illegible] endeavored to deliver a faithful [illegible] May it prove profitable to some wh[illegible] We dined at the house of our [illegible] L. Mead, a pleasant family an[illegible] reception.

Thibodaux is a pleasant little [illegible] eral hundred inhabitants, situat[illegible] Lafourche, in the midst of a [illegible] wealthy country. Brother Ha[illegible] post laboring faithfully and use[illegible] the people of his charge. Ma[illegible] Head of the Church give [illegible] increased success in promoting [illegible] truth among the people of his [illegible] returned in the afternoon to Br[illegible] John's, who kindly sent us the[illegible] Donaldsonville, where we w[illegible] steamer for New Orleans, wh[illegible] ceeded in doing the same day [illegible] o'clock, P. M.

Our boat was a Red River cra[illegible] cotton—a pleasant and comf[illegible] with nothing very remarkable a[illegible] that the clerk was so busy playi[illegible] a bevy of young ladies that we [illegible] find opportunity to pay him [illegible] did, however, make out to tear [illegible] from his delightful association [illegible] ment in time enough to preve[illegible] the boat "scott free." We [illegible] Orleans about ten o'clock at n[illegible] sound, grateful for that Prov[illegible] had watched over us in all o[illegible] and brought us safely back to [illegible] whom we had left some ten [illegible] before, and now, with a few [illegible] shall close our rambling sketch[illegible] to Attakapas.

We have already given our [illegible] the Attakapas country. Peri[illegible] be out of place to say a few [illegible] Lafourche country, which t[illegible] from the singular looking s[illegible] that name. Bayou Lafourche [illegible] many channels through whi[illegible] sippi discharges its surplus [illegible] direction of the Gulf.

One who see it for the first [illegible] it hard to divest his mind of [illegible] it is an artificial canal, form[illegible] hands, to afford the dwellers [illegible] country through which it flow[illegible] facilities for shipping, from th[illegible] the abundant products of the[illegible] tions. The country through [illegible] is extremely rich, and the m[illegible] cultivated. Indeed, some of th[illegible] plantations I have ever seen ar[illegible] from Napoleonville to Don[illegible] recollect one, especially, belo[illegible] estate of Col. P., it seemed to [illegible] every attraction which taste an[illegible] bined could produce to read[illegible] home desirable—splended build[illegible] tastefully improved, in short it [illegible] all which the respectable an[illegible] master had spent his life-time t[illegible] But, alas, in this earthly paradi[illegible] and claimed him, and all this p[illegible] which he had been so seduously [illegible] fully laboring to create around [illegible] he exchanged for that eternal [illegible] is blissful, or agonizing, as our [illegible] shall have made it the one [illegible] Alas, alas, what are fine house[illegible] handsomely improved grounds, [illegible] of money, to him who feels t[illegible] inch of life remains to him, [illegible] beyond is eternity!

The Bayou Lafourche, like it[illegible] to be controlled by a substan[illegible] the country around it would [illegible] and worthless. In this it diff[illegible] Teche, already mentioned, w[illegible] overflow its banks. Consequen[illegible] on its border are saved the [illegible] expense of embankments. A[illegible] gious aspects of the country t[illegible] nearly similar to those already

We have a few appointm[illegible] whites, and on some of the p[illegible] missionaries preach to the ne[illegible] occupy a very small portion of [illegible] before us, and I fear that oth[illegible] are not doing more, if indeed t[illegible] plishing as much as ourselves. [illegible] son to believe that nothing is [illegible] here or on the coast, both a[illegible] New Orleans, to secure an al[illegible] cessful occupancy of numero[illegible] and neighborhoods, where we [illegible] to hundreds of white people, [illegible] of blacks, but a proper suppl[illegible] love God well enough to serve [illegible] faith enough in Him to trust [illegible] lives, their health, their fam[illegible] fortunes.

The Louisiana Conference [illegible] highly interesting field to [illegible] there are many open doors; [illegible] the men? Aye, where ar[illegible] whole rank and file are scar[illegible] do the work required, and w[illegible] are deducted the men who [illegible] half secular, and those who [illegible] do efficient work, what a pr[illegible] us! I hope your Conference [illegible] its solemn resolution to pray [illegible] to send forth laborers into t[illegible] that they will not only do t[illegible] sionally, but let the preac[illegible] make it the burthen of th[illegible] church and at home. Let t[illegible] it, talk of it, and keep it [illegible] the mind and heart of the [illegible] doubt God will raise up [illegible] helpers for you by next Con[illegible] think is your main reliance [illegible] appeal to the preachers in c[illegible] which are older and stronger, [illegible] much help might be sent [illegible] portions of our work. Wh[illegible] dreds of local preachers w[illegible] culled of God to preach [illegible] riches of Christ! Where [illegible] pleading law, practising ph[illegible] planting sugar, or cotton, [illegible] dron in respectability? T[illegible] the Lord hath need of you [illegible] and if you disobey Him, t[illegible] may not blight all your [illegible] and your children, or both, [illegible] if indeed you are not [illegible] worlds! May God open y[illegible] hearts, and baptize you wit[illegible] courage, that we may soon [illegible] vate every barren and de[illegible] may be as the garden of [illegible]

J.

New-Orleans Christian Advocate.

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RCH BELL'S LAMENT.

MANY ANGLES).

" said an old church bell,
rried by:
I've something to tell;
ny lonely sigh:
cold—the air was chill,
lly fell the tone,
ry soul to thrill,
the bell went on.

I have heard strange things
the lips of men:
my old tongue swings
o'er again;
t, in the pale moonlight,
n was told,
from my lofty height,
was growing old.'

end I heard them say,
g was too small
ished to come and pray
od of all;
n and saw all around
ant pew.
t but a wider ground
ealthy few.

the church had rusty grown
ound of time.
tural beauty shone
ere I chime;
w, the pulpit too high
flock to hear.
use was a sleepy eye
ive ear.

cloud, as with one voice,
tear it down:
timber, joint and joist,
th the ground,
e structure grand
f Fashion rear.'
n e'er should stand
is creatures bere.

n this turret high,
e swung,
ars as they hasten'd by
f my iron tongue.
battle beneath me here—
ctory won;
nquerer's heart good cheer,
his *work was done!*

y at the infant's birth,
course to Fame,
ed by his 'Mother Earth,'
again.
gay or saddened files,
ed the old church door.
has trod these aisles
them never more!

he merry peal
bridal day,
w, for woe or weal,
love away;
grow old with years
honored well.
grave bedewed with tears,
funeral knell.

dowy church-yard fill
task was done;
, so cold and chill,
one by one.
old, the grave, the gay,
very flower,
Autumn pass away,
in the old church tower.

, let no hand
me down,
ke let the old church stand
so long.
roof is moss-grown now;
walls are gray.
enough for the heart to bow
p to pray."

• • • • •

lve, the church-bell ceas'd
am! Boom!"
cloud, with silver fleeced,
e round full moon;
o turret grey,
my tears,
ell, untouched, might stay
hundred years.

N. O. Christian Advocate.]

OF A CHURCH FOR E YEARS.

small village, pleasantly
dst of a cotton planting
e extreme Northwestern
, within four miles of the
nt Methodism found this
before the Caddo Indians
ounding country, and dis-
to its destitute inhabitants,
fourteen Church members
d from the older States,
rized into a society. The
reased beyond this number
en our history begins.
awakenings among the
d then an accession to the
g like a revival had ever
until a protracted meeting
. K. Marshall and Rev. J.
, 1848. At this meeting
ds of thirty converts and
ber added to the society.
for several months during
ll, there seemed to be a
us inquiry abroad among
many joined the church;
t conversions at prayer-
urred, too, at the family
mber, at the still hour of
t grove, and along the
e fall another protracted
d about forty professed.
the work spread to the
, and to the adjoining
where under Rev. Mr.
l hundred were blessed
their sins. A large pro-
of others, who as late as
d joined the Church and
religion, date their first
to the "Greenwood meet-
arshal's preaching. More
told the writer that they
der his preaching against
ns in their own minds to
of the truth however
e presented. One man said those convictions clung to him, and he resisted and tried to quench the Spirit. His child was taken, and then his wife to a better world. He saw the hand of Providence in this, and still his heart rebelled, still he resisted, and to shake of those convictions which clung to him, and made him miserable by day and by night, he quit his farm and threw himself into whirl of excitement which attends the busier and more active scenes of modern commercial life. But he found no relief; his mind was still troubled with the awful belief that hell should be his portion. He sought to absorb his thoughts in gaming, and to drown them in the intoxicating bowl; but there were times when reflection would come upon him in spite of himself, and those were times of indescribable anguish. He then withdrew from society, gave himself to meditation and prayer, and began to search the Scriptures. He was the "stricken deer." In this state of mind he chanced to attend a meeting where at last he found ONE to extract the barb from his wounded side.

In the summer of 1849 there was another revival at Greenwood, at which about forty professed. This meeting was carried on very successfully for several days by lay-members, Dr. Avery, the preacher in charge, and his assisting ministers having been taken sick. In the fall of 1850 another revival occurred at which some twenty-four joined the society. Since then several meetings have been protracted at which good has been done, and some souls born to God.

During the period of five years, embraced in our history, as the result of these extraordinary efforts in getting up religious revivals by protracting meetings, one hundred and fifty-seven members were added to society, which with the fourteen original members, make one hundred and seventy-one names entered upon the class-book. I say, as the result of these extraordinary efforts, because although some have joined at other times, where there was no general excitement, and a few others (seventeen) have joined by letter, yet in so far as is known, in every instance the first class of persons have traced their convictions back to a revival; and for the rest it has generally required quite a revival to induce persons who have brought letters from the older States to hand them in and have their names enrolled among the people of God. Some of these have candidly acknowledged that they came to this new country to make money, and they thought they could not get rich and be Christians, and they made choice of trash, and have generally failed to get even that!

The largest number of names upon the class-book, at any one time since the revival in July, 1848, was one hundred and twenty-five, and the smallest, is the present, being thirty. What then has become of the one hundred and seventy-one members whose names have been enrolled upon the records of the Church? Thirty-one were dropped before their probation expired; eighteen have died; ten have withdrawn; seventy-nine have removed from the place; two have been expelled; one was admitted to preach—joined Conference, and is now preaching somewhere in the Mississippi swamp; and the remaining thirty are still members of the society. This shows a great mortality, and a very migratory population. But further than this the statistics of this society go to prove that Methodist Societies owe their existence, their origin, and their perpetuity, to religious revivals; that there is a strong tendency in these societies to dissolution, and that without a continued perservance in extraordinary religious efforts they must become extinct from natural and other causes which continually and everywhere operate to this end.

Of those that withdrew from the society, several did so to join other churches, and several others were droped for joining the Baptist Church to get themselves immersed. Besides this quite a large number have been converted at Methodist revivals, at Greenwood, and in the neighborhood, who have joined other churches. Thus Methodist revivals not only supply Methodist societies with members, but to a very great extent they find other denominations, and keep them alive.

We should not attempt to establish general principles from a few isolated facts, gathered from a brief period of history of one society, if we did not believe that similar facts would be presented of nearly every other society in the church if their history were written. Was it not a religious revival that gave Methodism existence? And is it not the same thing that has kept it in being? Why, the fact is Methodism is nothing else but a great religious revival. But it is often asked by the opponents of revivals, who are so afraid of excitement, and such a dreadful noise, that they would rather hear the stones in the streets cry out than a sinner groan, "Jesus have mercy upon me!" where are the fruits of revivals? Now, we invite such an one to an analysis of the statistics of this society. A large proportional number have died in the triumphs of faith, and gone to heaven; thirty more are stumbling along that way, and hope at last to get there, too. Then of the seventy-nine who have removed, a good many are known to hold membership in other societies and have a name to live. Several of these, too, have died happy. Add to this those who have joined other churches, and the influences which have spread from this point to the surrounding country, and those which shall probably hereafter develope, and enough, I think, may be found to encourage the friends of revivals to go on. Other churches may get along without the extraordinary efforts by means of which revivals are promoted, but Methodism has this mission.

How few seek the salvation of their souls with the deliberation of purpose which one exercises in the purchase of an estate? But should persons be encouraged to join the church under excitement? By all means. If they are not excited to join the church, and seek salvation, they will go to hell. Sing them in? Yes, and shout for joy, and pray continually for a revival!

CADDO.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

PRAYER-MEETING CHRISTIANS.

There are many Sunday Christians, but how few prayer-meeting Christians! Well, is there any difference? Very considerable difference between them. The Sunday Christian is one who is seldom or never seen at church but on Sundays, when there is a large congregation and a good deal of display. They are distinguished for certain traits of character. Of course these traits are different in different persons belonging to this class of Christians. Some have a marked fondness for money. To make it seems one their chief delights. The very sight of it throws an inexpressible blandness over their faces, and a peculiar brightness into their eyes. Such people you could not expect to trouble themselves with much praying and God-serving.

There are others among the Sunday Christians who are absorbed with the pleasures and fashions of the world. They cannot endure to be outstript here. It will never do to miss an evening party or an exhibition. They must have stock in all that is going, or else they are damaged in feeling. What need have such Christians for prayer? Ah, says one, you call such people Christians? Yes, they claim to be Christians, and we must allow the name. You know the Mormons, and other kindred sects, say they are Christians, but you are conversant with their history. It is easy to claim the title, but it is to be feared that many stop here. They have the name to live while they are dead.

These persons go the sanctuary on Sunday, but what good does it do them? Do they become less worldly? Do they grow in any of the Christian graces—in meekness—in humility—in love to God or man? No, they come and go with fearless eyes and Laodicean hearts. If the poor preacher tries to stir up his own heart to say something to arouse them, they listen to him with a sort of half interest which seems to reprove his zeal, and to say to him, "You can't excite me." Every pastor knows something about these Sunday Christians; they are the weights he has to carry in his pulpit labors. He feels that he feeds them in vain. There is no soul-food which he can give them which they will relish. They don't intend to be profited by him or to do what he wishes them to do. But on the other hand he is sustained and comforted by the prayer-meeting Christians. He feels that these sympathise with him. These are to him what Aaron and Hurr were to Moses. They are with him in all his battles. Their tears, their sighs, their groans, their amens, are all inspiring to his courage. They are not only around him in the Sabbath when he stands up before the great congregation to fight against error, and to persuade sinners to embrace Christ. But they are close at hand during the week-night service to keep in countenance amidst the discouragements. They pray for him and for his preaching, that it may blessed to the good of souls; and they help him pray for the church and its back-slidden members. Oh, does not every pastor love such members of the church? The very circumstances by which they are made to associate together bind his heart to them, and make them essential contributors to his happiness. Pastors, call upon God to enrich the church with a great increase of prayer-meeting Christians, and speedily to rescue from the pit Sunday Christians!

April 14, 1853. PHILANDER.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

ANGELS SILENCED.

In certain quarters we are accustomed to hear regretful remarks about "good old John Wesley," and that earnest evangelist George Whitfield. What a pity they turned Methodists!" Why did they not do their work according to the canons and the rubrics?

It is not a jest, but a historical fact, that Wesley was often shut out of chapels, and George Whitfield was actually *suspended!* Whitfield suspended! Things must done up brown, or not at all. Death, spiritual death, can be tolerated; but no breach of decorum. The soul may be stained in sin, but the lawn sleeve *must be* clean!

The Evangelical Catholic gives the following account of the suspension of Whitfield, with some pertinent remarks thereon. M.

"We find the following in article in the Charleston Gospel Messenger, giving a history of St. Philip's and St. Michael's Churches, in that city:

"It is worthy of remark that the Rev. John Wesley, regarded as the founder of the present American Methodist Church, and also the Rev. George Whitfield, one of the first founders of English Calvinist Methodism, should both in early life, at the commencement of their ministry, have been in Charleston and preached in St. Philip's. The former, by invitation of Mr. Garden, the then rector, preached Sunday, August 1, 1736. Mr. Wesley states this in his journal, in which he gives at the same time a description of the building, its size and congregation. The latter, the Rev. Mr. Whitfield, arrived in Charleston, in August, 1738, having been ordained in England by the Bishop of Gloucester, and preached frequently in St. Philip's Church, attracting large congregations, and acquiring considerable notoriety by his eloquence.

"The year 1740 is memorable in the history of St. Philip's, for his citation, by the Rev. Mr. Garden, for non-conformity to the forms of worship prescribed by the Protestant Episcopal Church. His trial and subsequent suspension in the Ecclesiastical Court, held for that purpose, is very interesting. We need not do more, however, than give an outline of the proceedings, as all the particulars are to be found on record, and may be perused elsewhere.

"The first step taken by Mr. Garden was the organization of an Ecclesiastical Court, composed of himself, as Commissary; the Rev. Messrs. William Guy, Timothy Mellichamp, Stephen Roe, and William Orr. A citation was then issued for the offence of violating the canons of the Church, which enjoins upon every minister 'the use of the form of prayer prescribed in the Book of Common Prayer, and no other.'

"Mr. Whitfield appealed, and took exception to the authority of the Court. A replication was made to these exceptions by Wm. Smith, Esq., whereupon an argument took place before the Court, as to the relevancy of the exceptions, Andrew Rutledge, Esq., appearing in behalf of Mr. Whitfield, and the opposite side supported by James Greene, Esq. The Court unanimously decreed, 'that the exceptions be repelled.' From this decision Mr. Whitfield appealed to the Lords Commissioners in England. This of course was granted, and a year and a day allowed for prosecuting the appeal. In the mean time all proceedings were staid. At the expiration of the time given, as no prohibition was interposed by any superior Court, due notice was again given to Mr. Whitfield to attend, but he did not appear. Successive adjournments were made to give time to him for reflection, but as he neither appeared nor put in any answer, and as he continued to depart from the articles he signified his assent to, to be governed by when he was admitted to Holy Orders, namely, the XXXVIth Canon of the Canons, and Constitution Ecclesiastical, a final decree was pronounced against him in these words: 'We therefore pronounce, decree, and declare, that the said George Whitfield, for his excesses and faults, ought duly and canonically, and according to the exigence of the law in that part in the premises, to be corrected and punished, and also to be suspended from his office; and accordingly by these presents we do suspend him, the said George Whitfield, and for so suspended, we also pronounce, decree, and declare him to be denounced, declared, and published openly and publicly, in the face of the Church.'

"Were another Whitfield to appear in the Church, should we have to get rid of him in the same way? Rubrics and canons are good things to regulate ordinary zeal and gifts, but it is hard to make zeal and gifts extraordinary run just in their channels. Can our Church do nothing with enthusiasm? Must she cast it out wholly as an evil spirit? Has she no way of *using such* men as Whitfield and Wesley? Might she not have, if she were to unbutton a little?"

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

APOLOGIES.

What good do they do? They do not make a poor dinner a good one; neither do they add to what is really meritorious. Yet we believe it is allowed the ladies, *ex officio*, to use them as an exordium at the tea-table. If the repast is coarse, you certainly must not think of dispatching your meal without allowing Madame the pleasure of boring you with an apology; if it be never so fine, make up your mind to undergo the same painful operation. But be certain that, with becoming courtesy, you differ with your hostess as to the merits of the fare, and "think every thing very good." Then the *fete* is completed, *secundum artem*.

We can bear them with tolerable grace when used as a kind of table etiquette; but when brought into the pulpit, they always seem to us as much out of place as the frogs that crept into Pharaoh's wine-cup.

Doctor——— is to preach; every body is on tiptoe in expectation; the church is filled; the Doctor arises; all is attention, each waiting to drink the first drop of the intellectual treat; and "we beg to offer an apology, etc., etc.," grates upon the ears of the audience.

Some seem to think them an indispensable prefix to a sermon—a kind of entering wedge, adapted to all circumstances and places. We know more than two preachers who almost invariably preface their sermons with a "lamentable tale of woe!" They are "laboring under" that fashionable pulpit disease "soreness of throat," "feel indisposed," are "called upon unexpectedly," or something else is the matter. Unfortunately for the church, the world, and themselves, *fate* seems to have decided that their Solomonic intellect shall never discover itself only when shorn of its brightness and power by unfavorable circumstances!

We confess that we have never been able to discover the principles of philosophy upon which apologies are based, unless it be "that our misfortunes are rendered more tolerable by the sympathy of others." To court the sympathy of an audience may not be always impolitic in the office-seeking demagogue, but surely the minister of the Gospel has a nobler work to perform. In the discharge of his duties *self* should not enter into the account. The proclaiming of the truth, and the whole truth, without regard to what others think of the literary merits of the sermon, should be his object. But let the *principle* be what it may, apologies always appear to us peculiarly significant—suggestive of one of two ideas:

First, that they are designed as a circumlocution of the proposition; or, secondly, they seem to say, If I can preach thus, when circumstances are so unpropitious, judge what I could do were every thing favorable.

Let the minister have the work at heart, and he will find neither time nor necessity for making apologies.

Pleasant Hill, Ala. EPSILON.

[For N. O. Christian Advocate]

POSTSCRIPT FROM "SIGMA."

MR. EDITOR: Since I wrote you the brief article on "proselyting," an item or two has fallen under my personal notice which goes far to show that while "Episcopos" has been severe in his strictures, he has not been unjustly so.

I called upon a gentleman a few days since who had just professed religion at a meeting in the Methodist Church where he was a regular attendant, and found lying upon his table a pamphlet, not only attacking Methodism, but all experimental piety! It had been furnished him by the Episcopal minister of the town who, hearing of his conversion, has tried to proselyte him, and loaned him this pamphlet with an injunction that it must be returned, so that it might not fall into our hands! We furnish any one who may wish it with our works.

I learn that the gentleman in Mobile, who was called to an account by "Episcopos," is boasting that he shall get two or three Methodists in consequence of the objectionable document! But if he does, what was their position before "Episcopos" wrote? Something might be said upon that point:

Now, what does the pamphlet charge upon him? Why, that he is "an unmitigated proselyter." What does he confess? That he is at the work, and hopes to succeed! We thank him for the confirmation of the charge. But does the gentleman mean to intimate that his prospects as a proselyter are not injured by such exposures? Then, he will not object to a second edition, or to any thing else that is equally favorable to him. This bravado will not do; for while it makes good the charge and complaint of "Episcopos," we can inform him that "reasons" are opening the eyes of thousands; and if a second edition, "enlarged and revised by the author," is called for we have several items that have come to our knowledge since first edition appeared, as *striking* as any thing before the public. SIGMA.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

SMALL TALK.

It is customary, Mr. Editor, for newspaper scribblers, for several months previous to the meeting of our General Conference, to suggest works for its attention. Protected, we trust, from presumption by this time-honored custom, we propose to notice, in a *small way*, some things which some of our best and wisest members think, might, with profit to the Church, come before that grave body. Now, we do not know, that any prospective member of the Conference will read this, or if he does, that he will give it a moment's thought. Well, we are not particular. We have some thoughts and we are going to write them, and with your consent, we intend they shall be printed.

We are told to "keep our rules, not mend them." Now, this is most excellent advice; but with all due respect to it, we do think some of our rules need mending, and they need mending just in order to their being more fully kept.

This sentiment is hardly in keeping with the progress of the age, which progress our own Methodism has been a most efficient instrument in developing. We should keep our rules until they need mending, and then mend and keep them, too. Every human arrangement is capable of amendment. Much as we venerate the memory of our early founders, (peace to their ashes) we are hardly willing to submit to regulations which their generation required, when by the very spirit which they breathed into us, we are placed in circumstances in which these regulations are inapplicable, and therefore inefficient. Yea, were we to do so their own spirits, could they return, would rebuke us. They toiled on, heroically, through mud and over the obstructions of ungraded roads; but we have turnpikes and railroads now. It is hardly proper that we should prefer these difficult ways simply because they trod in them, and found there so much honor and profit.

To specify: What need have we for that chapter in the Discipline on "bands?" Why are our pages encumbered with an arrangement which is to all intents and purposes obsolete? Who ever pays any attention to it? How many bands have we in the Church? Does the same necessity exist which originated them at first? One, to read the Discipline, would suppose it constituted part of our economy. We are required, in our examination previous to admission into full membership into the Conference, to keep the rules of the bands. Who keeps them? Who thinks it his duty to keep them? Why then retain the rules and disfigure the pages of our excellent book of Discipline with them? Besides we very much doubt the utility of band meetings. We cannot conceive it our duty to tell any one all the thoughts of our hearts, good and evil, without reserve. More harm than good would probably be the result. It savors too much of the confessional. And is not this the general opinion of the Church, tacitly expressed in their almost entire abandonment? Why has this chapter been in the Discipline so long? Let us remove it as an obsolete, useless regulation.

Then there is the chapter on "dress." In Mr. Wesley's day, the fashionable and worldly minded wore "high heads, enormous bonnets," etc.

In order to preserve the simplicity of his societies, he inserted a rule in the Discipline forbidding the members to wear such things This rule is still retained in the precise terms used at first. Our members are forbidden to wear them; we are to receive none into the Church, admit none to love-feast, who do. How shall we apply the rule? Who wears such things now? It is obsolete. Let us expunge it. If we must have a rule on the subject, let it be directed to the correction of extravagance and sin, as they appear in the present generation. Let the law makers issue their bulls of excommunication against figured satins, and embroidered handkerchiefs, *small* bonnets, etc.; and let the male members have some share in the regulation. One would suppose, from the present rule, that the females only were addicted to dress, the males never. Therefore, let us have enactments specifying fine cloth coats, satin vests, Paris boots, silk beavers, kid gloves, etc. There might be some show of common sense, at least as far as applicability is concerned in such a regulation. The present rule is unadulterated nonsense. What would be considered proper in one place would meet with no favor in another. How ridiculous for a body of grave men to go to work to form an index expurgatorious of forbidden articles of dress—to construct a wardrobe for half a million of men and women! Therefore, we say let us have the present rule out of the books; and the sooner the better. In our next we purpose to resume the subject of changes in our Discipline.

Alabama. COMMON SENSE.

DEATH OF CARDINAL WOLSEY.

Our readers will be interested in the following extract which has been furnished from the forthcoming fifth volume of D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation, now in press by Robert Carter & Brothers:

"On Monday morning, tormented by gloomy forebodings, Wolsey asked what was the time of day. 'Past eight o'clock,' replied Cavendish. 'That cannot be,' said the Cardinal; 'eight o'clock!..... No! for by eight o'clock you shall lose your master.' At six o'clock on Tuesday, Kingston having come to inquire about his health, Wolsey said to him, 'I shall not live long.' 'Be of good cheer,' rejoined the Governor of the Tower. 'Alas, Master Kingstyn!' exclaimed the Cardinal, 'If I had served God as diligently as I have served the King, he would not have given me over in my gray hairs!' and then he added, with downcast head, 'This is my just reward!' What a judgment upon his own life!

"On the very threshold of eternity, for he had but a few minutes more to live, the Cardinal summoned up all his hatred against the Reformation, and made a last effort. The persecution was was too slow to please him. 'Master Kingston,' he said, 'attend to my last request: tell the King that I conjure him, in God's name, to destroy the new pernicious sect of Lutherans;' and then, with astonishing presence of *mind* in this his last hour, Wolsey described the misfortunes which the Hussites had, in his opinion, brought upon Bohemia; and then coming to England, he recalled the times of Wickliffe, and Sir John Oldcastle. He grew animated; his dying eyes yet shot forth fiery glances! He trembled, lest Henry VIII, unfaithful to the Pope, should hold out his hands to the Reformers. 'Master Kingston,' said he in conclusion, 'the King should know that if he tolerates heresy, God will take away his power, and we shall then have mischief upon mischief—barrenness, scarcity, and disorder to the utter destruction of this Realm.'

"Wolsey was exhausted by the effort. After a momentary silence he resumed, with a dying voice, 'Master Kingston, farewell! My time draweth on fast. Forget not what I have said and charged you withal; for when I am dead ye shall, peradventure, understand my words better!' It was with difficulty he uttered these words; his tongue began to falter, his eyes became fixed—his sight failed him. He breathed his last at the same minute the clock struck eight; and the attendants standing round his bed looked at each other in affright. It was the 29th of November, 1530.

"Thus died the man once so much feared. Power had been his idol; to obtain it in the State he had sacrificed the liberties of England; and to win it, or to preserve it in the Church, he had fought against the Reformation. If he encouraged the nobility in the luxuries and pleasures of life, it was only to render them more subtle and more servile. If he supported learning, it was only that he might have a clergy fitted to keep the laity in their leading-strings. Ambitious, intriguing, and impure of life, he had been as zealous for the sacerdotal prerogative as the austere Becket; and by a singular contrast, a shirt of hair was found on the body of this voluptuous man. The aim of his life had been to raise the Papal power higher than it had ever been before, at the very moment when the Reformation was attempting to bring it down, and to take his seat on the pontifical throne with more than the authority of a Hildebrand.

"Wolsey, as Pope, would have been the man of his age; and in the political world he would have done for the Roman primacy what the celebrated Loyola did for it soon after by his fanaticism. Obliged to renounce this idea, worthy only of the middle ages, he had desired at least to save the Popedom in his own country; but here again he failed. The pilot who had stood in England at the helm of the Romanish Church was thrown overboard, and the ship left to itself was about to founder, and yet, even in death, he did not lose his courage; the last throbs of his heart had called for victims; the last words from his falling lips, the last message to his master, his last testament had been persecution. This testament was to be only too faithfully executed."

During the last eleven years Boston has raised and expended for public school purposes $2,810,862 40. Notwithstanding the excess of population in New York, Boston during the last five years has expended a larger amount for educational purposes than that city.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

TEXAS ITEMS.

I learn that a great effort is to be made this year in regard to missionary collections in the two Texas Conferences; and success may be predicted if the question be properly presented to the people. Texas owes much to Methodist missions. What was she when Ruter, and Fowler, and Alexander, crossed the Sabine as her missionaries? What was her moral character abroad? And what her actual moral condition at home? A continental Barrataria, she was so considered, and was really infested with the worst specimens of the worst class of human beings—honorable exceptions, of course, there were many; but they were exceptions, and not the rule.

Now, what is Texas? I have never seen a more moral, I will say religious body of people than Texans now form. The church, the school-house, and the masonic lodge, every where greet the eye; and even our little villages, many of them, would make those of the old States blush if they had any sense of modesty or propriety, when comparing notes on keeping the Sabbath, and general propriety of conduct.

Of general local intelligence I have little that could interest your readers. The railroad fever is cooling down, somewhat, since the dose of cold water administered by our homœpathic Legislature has taken effect—though I shall not be surprised if the patients disavow the practice and dismiss the doctors. The Louisiana and Texas Railroad Act was smothered to death in one learned doctor's breeches pocket after its birth, and its giving pleasant assurance to its friends of a speedy manhood; but I think the feasibility and availibility of railroads in Texas, connecting the principal points of travel and trade in the country, may be considered a truth, and will soon be a fact. The sooner the better. Methodism, refinement, and wealth don't wait for railways in Texas, but they can and will travel upon them when they come.

Truly, yours, R. B. W.

BUNYAN'S SILVER MINE.

In those days of rushing after gold, as a seasonable warning, we copy for a perusal the following passage from Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress:

At the farthest side of the plain, called Ease, was a little hill called Lucre, and in that hill a silver mine, which some of them, that had formerly gone that way because of its rarity, had turned aside to see; but going too near the brim of the pit, the ground being deceitful under them broke, and they were slain. Some also had been maimed there, and could not, to their dying day, be their own men again.

Then I saw in my dream that a little off of the road, over against the silver mine, stood Demas, to call passengers to come and see, who said to Christian and his fellow:

"Ho! turn aside hitherto, and I will show you a thing."

"What thing so deserving as to turn us from the way?" asked Christian.

"Here is a silver mine and some digging in it for treasure. If you will come, with a little pains you may richly provide for yourselves."

Then said Hopeful, "Let us go and see."

"Not I," said Christian, "I have before heard of this place, and how many here have been slain; and besides, that treasure is a snare to those that seek it, for it hindereth them in their pilgrimage."

Then Christian called to Demas, saying, "is not the place dangerous?"

"Not very dangerous, except to those that are careless. But withal he blushed as he spoke.

"Then," said Christian to Hopeful, "let us not stir a step, but still keep on our way."

"I will warrant you when By-ends comes up, if he has the same invitation as we, he will turn in hither to see."

"No doubt thereof," said Christian, "for his principles lead him that way, and a hundred to one he dies there."

EDUCATION IN AMERICA.

It is evident that the United States is progressing at an unexampled rate, partly from the enormous annual increase of its population by emigration and other causes; partly owing to the extent and fertility of its soil, the cheap rate at which all the necessaries and even comforts of life can be procured, and above all from the indomitable energy and enterprise of its inhabitants. The important subject of the education of the people appears to engage the peculiar attention of the States, and the effects of this judicious foresight will no doubt be observable in the still higher social position and status of the rising generation in America. Wherever a few houses are erected the school-house is the most prominent; and although separated from the secular, the religious instruction of the people is equally well attended to. The educational statistics of some of the large cities of America, and the almost nominal rate at which an excellent education can be procured, would put to shame some of the boasted pre-eminence of the Old World in this respect. Whatever the character of the periodical literature may be, the wants of the Americans in this respect are equally well attended to, for they have no less than 2,800 newspapers and periodicals, having an average circulation of about five millions, the entire number of copies published annually amounting to no less 422,000,000. [London Morning Herald.

An Infidel's Gift to His Son.

An infidel physician, as his son was about to leave him for college, presented him a pocket Bible, frankly stating to a friend that he knew of nothing so likely to preserve him from the seductive influence of [illegible]

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $1 50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, May 14.

HARPER, FOR MAY.—Mr. McGinnis, 56 Gravier street, has laid an early copy of this valuable monthly on our table.

NATIONAL MAGAZINE.—The head-piece of John G. Saxe illuminates the May number, with a critical estimate of him, and specimens of his unique poetry. The National ranks high with us.

The first session of the Oregon Annual Conference, of the M. E. Church, was held at Salem, the 17th of March—Bishop Ames presiding. It appeared from the statistics of the several circuits, that there were 767 Church members in all, 225 probationers, and 35 local preachers.

EPISTLES OF CYPRIAN FORGERIES.—The Christian Times states that Mr. Shepherd, a diligent scholar, has succeeded in proving that the Epistles of Cyprian are undoubted forgeries. This will be a heavy blow to the Tractarians, as upon them much of the Oxford doctrine is founded.

ARMINIUS.—The first republication of the complete works of Arminius is now ready from the press of those spirited publishers, Derby & Miller, Auburn, N. Y. Their advertisement will appear next week.

WHAT IS IN A NAME?—There is a Presiding Elder in Michigan, by the name of Sapp. He has a number of Christian Indians in his district, and during a quarterly meeting held with them the Indians prayed for their Elder as follows: "Lord bless the Maple tree, that it may give abundance of sweet water." Quite a pious pun on the name of Brother Sapp.

DR. L. PIERCE.—This eloquent divine, who nobly bears the palm of age and honor, as the "oldest effective itinerant preacher in the M. E. Church, South," has been with us a few days and comforted the Churches with his presence and preaching. Though for fifty years a watchman on Zion's walls, his eye is not dim. With jealous care and far-reaching sweep he takes in the danger and the remedy of "our people," and with voice strong and clear as a trump, sends forth no uncertain sound. On Sabbath he preached two sermons in Felicity Road Church, and again on Thursday night in Carondelet street—sermons characterised by pathos and searching, and power.

We like to hear him say "our people," and in fatherly, but strong rebuke, of the temporising and world-wedding spirit of the day, cause them to remember "the wondere of old—the years of the right hand of the Most High."

For one of three score and eight years his health and strength is good. He left yesterday and will preach in Mobile to-morrow. We shall thankfully accept the Providence that makes him visit us again.

ARCHIVES DU METHODISME.—We are in receipt of the (April) 2 number of this *journal religieux*, the organ of French Methodism, published in Paris, and edited mainly by "J. P. C.," well known to our readers. There are many Creoles of this city and State who speak the language of the "Archives." They can subscribe by addressing the editor, 8 Rue de Furne. We have several times been written to by persons, elsewhere, to recommend to them papers in this city printed in French, in which they might learn the colloquial language. Such are directed to the fountain head, where the pure Parisian is put forth, and no provincialisms.

One good turn deserves another, as our friend in his first number apprized his readers of the existence of the Christian Advocate *la Nouvelle Orleans*. Success to him. We wish we could get him a score or two of subscribers from *Etat de Unis*.

But this paragraph is Frenchy, very:

"Nos amis s'intérresseront d'antant plus sans doute à cette collecte, que la *Case de l'oncle Tom* est, à notre connaissance, le seul ouvrage de quelque importance dont le héros soit un véritable Méthodiste, plein de foi et du Saint-Esprit."

THE WRONG BOOK.—A pastor told us this week that in looking over his Sabbath School (Methodist) Library, he found a fine supply of the *Shorter Catechism!* The person who was intrusted with laying in a supply, went to a depository of the American Tract Society, asked for Catechisms, and got these. They were in general use.

This confirms what we have before written on this subject. See the necessity, present and urgent, of raising funds and supplying them to the Book Agent for publishing our Sunday School Books. We advise more pastors to examine their Sunday School Libraries, and find out what the lambs are feeding on. Meantime, for a catalogue of such volumes as are to be had from our own Editor, write to Dr. Summers. And let not the advertisement of the Assistant Agent miss attention.

TEN THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS!

We have not got them, but we want them, and must have them. This to the AGENTS, FRIENDS and PATRONS, of the Advocate.

Low prices can only be maintained by large circulation. It has been said from the beginning that TEN THOUSAND PAYING SUBSCRIBERS would be required, at, *the exceedingly low price of One Dollar and Fifty Cents, in advance*, to support the New Orleans Christian Advocate, and enable it to hold its position, and do its work without embarrassment. We cannot stop short of that mark. Are these not to be had? Ought they not be had?

We have been much encouraged and helped by the presence and counsels of the Publishing Committee. Read their report. At their next annual meeting we hope to show them books with *ten thousand* good names. Each one of the Committee, we are assured will do his best to realize this. We hope also to receive them, or their successors, into a new and well fitted-up office, fronting Camp street, with a comfortable cane-bottomed chair for each—all which will be in agreeable contrast to the republican looking *sanctum* in which their former meetings have been held.

Brethren often find it a tax on their time and labor to canvass for subscribers and collect accounts, and do the important, but sometimes troublesome part of agents, in extending the influence of the Church Press. And sometimes they may be *tempted* to think that while they are thus employed the editor has an easy time of it. Let none think so. And if he does of us, he is vastly mistaken. Our chair is not a cushioned, but a hard-bottomed one. The Publishing Committee had before them this fact—that up to January, 1852, the editor received, for his services, the sum of $280 40. And for the year ending January, 1853, $364 00. Put both together and they do not make a second rate clerk's salary for one year.

None of these things move us. But we hope they will move the agents. If they work, and even sacrifice ought for the Church Press, we also. And we are prepared, to the full measure of ability, to continue working with their cooperation. It is for the Church and the world's good. The cause is worth working for. A free and out-spoken organ, maintaining Methodist doctrine and discipline, and devoted to the promotion and defence of our common Protestant Christianity, at this point in the South west, is not to be given up until every proper effort has been made for its support. Brethren, take it in hand resolutely, and it is done.

DEDICATION—COLLECTION.

Last Sabbath, eleven A. M., according to appointment, the New Methodist Church, on Carondelet street, was dedicated to the service of God. Large and attentive audiences filled the sanctuary in the morning and evening. Dr. Parsons, who had been invited from Louisville for the purpose, performed the services of the occasion with striking solemnity and fitness, and inaugurated in "this latter house" a preached gospel, in a pureness and thoroughness of orthodoxy, that we trust may always continue there. The preacher's style was highly scenic. Text: Haggai 2: 9., "The glory of this latter house shall be greater than the former," etc. Appropriate, as there was a former house not destitute of the glory of divine manifestations.

The architectural order of the building is Ionic. Marble-base front, with six columns. Steeple, the lantern of Demosthenes, in which sounds forth one of Meneely's bells. The basement is airy and well arranged, accommodating a large Sabbath School, with three class-rooms. The building of brick—115 by 70 feet. Cost (covering damages by falling of roof) $50,000. Seats free.

The seats are ranged on a circle, each hearer facing the pulpit. Galleries on three sides. Ceiling and pulpit recess frescoed. Taken all in all it is the best church building in Southern Methodism.

But, as Dr. Parsons naively observed on descending from the pulpit before the dedicatory prayer, one glory of "this latter house" above the former was to be this: it was to be dedicated ont of debt! To realize this $19,500 had to be raised then and there! It was done in brief time as follows:

H. R. W. Hill, in his usual princely way, sent up a card to pay all the cost for re-roofing and plastering the house $4,500 00

He then proposed to be one of fifteen to raise $15,000 more 1,000 00

This proposition was responded to as follows:

J. H. Palmer	1,000 00
A. J. Wright & Co	1,500 00
J. P. Harrison, T. K. Price, S. F. Slatter, Jas. Dick Hill, Dr. H. B. Moss, each $500	2,500 00
W. H. Dameron	300 00
Messrs. W. S. Mount, Jas. A. Lusk, D. Tillotson, M. A. Vanhook, H. G. Anderson, P. H. Willard, B. P. Rayne, R. W. Powell, and C. Wilcox, $300 each	1,500 00
Messrs. E. Moth, J. Sutton, H. H. Goodwyn, R. K. Howell, James Sherry, T. H. Jackson, J. J. Jones, R. L. Robertson, P. Nugent, $100 each	900 00
Messrs. A. E. Perkins, William Barrell, J. D. Stewart, A. J. Tully, J. M. Savage, S. Stewart, J. J. McMahon, J. Hully, Thomas Ong, W. J. Grayson, J. O. Goodrich, E. J. Nugent, Thomas N. Beall, W. A. Violett, J. A. Lane, G. W. Goodwyn, $50 each	800 00
S. G. Shropshire	40 00
Messrs. J. H. Oglesby, Wm. Crawford, C. B. S. Harrison, Mrs. Hickey, N. D. Edson, H. T. Lonsdale, J. Drummond, J. M. Daugherty, J. H. Massey, W. C. Lusk, A. N. Baxter, $25 each	275 00
Messrs. J. W. Price, T. B. Winston, John Shryock, Mrs. O. Towns, T. B. Taylor, T. Auzé, $20 each	120 00
A number of others in smaller amounts	126 00
Which with the cash collections made a total on the $15,000 proposition of	10,517 33

Whereupon, Mr. H. R. W. Hill sent up a card to take the balance of the proposition—say $4,500—making the total collection NINETEEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS!

It is said that a church is to be built in New York for Father GAVAZZI, and that he will take up his residence in that city.

MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARY.

The Annual Meeting (says the Louisville Advocate) of the Missionary Society, of the M. E. Church, South, took place on the 18th April, in the Brook Street Church, of this city, as provided in the Constitution.

The meeting was called to order by the Vice President, Rev. William Holman, and opened with singing and prayer by Rev. A. H. Redford. A large congregation was in attendance, and much interest seemed to be felt in the occasion.

After an eloquent address from the worthy Secretary, Dr. Schon, in which he set forth the prosperity of the cause of missions, as connected with this Society, the annual election was made of officers, to constitute the Board for the ensuing year. The following was the result:

PRESIDENT.—Bishop Joshua Soule, D. D.

VICE PRESIDENTS.—Bishop James O. Andrew, D. D.; Bishop Wm. Capers, D. D.; Bishop Robert Paine, D. D.; Rev. E. Stevenson, D. D.

SECRETARY.—Rev. E. W. Schon, D. D., elected by the General Conference.

TREASURER.—H. T. Curd, Esq., of Louisville, Ky.

ASSISTANT TREASURERS.—Rev. William Wightman, D. D., Charleston, S. C.; Rev. H. N. McTyeire, New Orleans, La.

MANAGERS.—J. S. Lithgow; S. K. Richardson; J. Mayo; W. Kendrick; C. Daniel; J. Thompson; J. Griffith, M. D.; J. Maguess; T. L. Jefferson; Rev. W. H. Anderson, M. D.; Rev. W. McCallen, M. D.; Rev. F. A. Morris; Rev. A. A. Morrison, Rev. J. W. Cunningham; Rev. A. H. Redford; Rev. C. B. Parsons.

The Secretary states in his address, which is matter of much encouragement to renewed exertion in this noble cause, that the collections of the year now closing, would exceed those of any previous years. How great is the stimulus, then, again to go forth in the name of the Lord, in this mighty field of labor, when the blessings of heaven upon the work, so progressively increase, year after year. Let the next anniversary roll up the report of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars! Who says, Amen?

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS.

An abundant supply just issued from the press, by the general Agent, Rev. T. O. Summers, D. D., editor, and now on sale at this Depository. The printed catalogue will be promptly furnished, free of postage, to all who may desire it. For the present, or until the catalogue shall have been generally circulated, we subjoin the following list of publications, as comprising the more important and desirable portions of the catalogue:

Library Number One, consisting of 100 Volumes $10,00

Library Number Two, consisting of 100 Volumes $10,00

Library Number Three, consisting of 100 Volumes $10,00

Juvenile Number, containing 75 Vols. $5,00

Cabinet Number, containing 50 Vols. $2,50

Infant Number, in packages of 12 small, handsomely bound Books, for Children, at 6¼ to 16⅔ cents.

Sunday School Primmers, Spelling Books, Testaments, Bibles, Bible Questions, Catechisms, Little Hymn Books, in paper covers and boards, together with all the necessary appendages pertaining to the successful prosecution of our Sabbath School operation—such as Record Books, Minute Books, Roll Books, Class Books, Library Records, etc., with Maps, Tracts, Tickets, red and blue, all at very moderate prices.

The Cash will be required on all bills not amounting to $50. On bills of $50, and upwards, a credit of 60 days will be allowed purchasers favoring us with their notes, or drafts on responsible houses or banks, for the amount of their respective bills.

Depositories, or individuals, purchasing to the amount of $100 at a time, to sell again, will be supplied on the same terms, with an allowance of 10 per cent. discount from catalogue prices.

Orders are respectfully invited for these valuable Sunday School publications, as well as for all the Books of our general catlogue.

E. STEVENSON, Ass't Agent.

Louisville, Ky., May 14, 1853.

DONATION OF BOOKS.—Mr. R. G. Latting, President of the Young Men's Christian Association, of New Orleans, acknowledges in a note of graceful correspondence which has been furnished us, the receipt of fifteen volumes of most excellent works—a donation from J. Dick Hill, son of H. R. W. Hill, Esq., to the Library of the Association. We hope to hear of other donations and donors of this sort. Generous citizens may thus easily, and at little cost to themselves, form such a Young Mens' Library here as we hear of elsewhere.

The Association is gaining ground and widening its wholesome influence. Its rooms are at the corner of Camp and Common streets.

THE ODDS.—So it is that two or three theatres, with a circus thrown in, can find full houses, even on week-nights, and men have to pay dearly for entrance—while the Churches, having no door-keeper, can hardly invite themselves full on the Sabbath day!

The passion for gaming, linked of course with the impiety of the times, was illustrated in Bath, England, on the occasion of opening subscription books to provide for the expense of Church service, and for new card-rooms. The epigram has it:

"The books were opened t'other day
At all the shops for Church and play;
The Church got six, Hoyle sixty-seven
How great the odds for hell 'gainst heaven!"

A BISHOP'S CHARGE.

A correspondent of Zion's Herald gives the following, from notes of Bishop Janes's remarks at the late New England Conference:

The candidates for Deacon's orders, seven in number, were examined before the Conference by Bishop Janes.

Having proposed the usual questions, he said that if some member of the Conference would come forward and address to the candidates some suitable counsels, they would confer a favor upon him. No one volunteering to do so, the Bishop proceed to deliver one of the most eloquent and impressive addresses that we ever listened to. It occupied full three quarters of an hour, and seemed to be entirely extempore.

We took full notes, but can give only a very imperfect idea of its real merits. The following is the best that we can give:

The occasion is one of too much importance to pass as a mere business transaction. It is suggestive of profitable reflections. It may be useful to linger a little, and meditate upon the questions we have proposed to you in the name and by the authority of the Church, and in the presence of God and this Conference.

A part of these questions relate to your personal piety. "Have you faith in Christ?" The faith which justifies—which brings pardon, regeneration, and adoption. "Are you going on to perfection?" Are you growing in grace? Are you making attainments in piety? Is your experience a progressive one? "Do you expect to be made perfect in this life?" This question sets forth the nature and attainableness of Christian perfection. Perfectness of love—love to God. Your answer implies a firm belief in its attainableness and preciousness. "Are you groaning after it?" Do you intensely desire it? This is the influence by which God generally leads to the attainment and enjoyment of this grace. We are not impelled by fear, but drawn by "sweet constraint" to seek this blessing. The Holy Spirit inspires the believer to "hunger and thirst"—to "groan after" this attainment. Under this gracious power the aspiring soul pursues this attainment. As soon as sufficiently enlighted, by the mind and spirit of God, to perceive that it is to be realized by faith in Christ, the struggling soul is enabled by the continued assistance of the Divine Spirit to realize this glorious grace.

This deep, improving religious experience, is indispensable to qualify you for the work of the ministry. Nothing else can fully quallfy you to minister to penitents, to visit the sick, to attend the dying, and commend their departing spirits to God, etc. Nothing else can make you happy in the services and sacrifices of itinerant ministers. This is also requisite to secure you the confidence and sympathy of the Church and community for whom you labor.

Some of these questions relate to your purposes: "Are you resolved to devote yourself wholly to God and his work?" "Are you determined to employ all your time in the work of God?" You have answered these questions in the affirmative. Grace has enabled you to form these high and holy resolves. *Purposes* as noble as were ever formed by human mind or cherished by human heart.

Others of these questions refer to the manner in which you propose to execute these purposes: "Will you diligently instruct the children in every place?" Using the Sabbath School as an auxiliary, and not as a substitute, for pastoral instruction. Also in the family and all other appropriate places giving attention to this duty. Especially using our Church catechism and indoctrinating the rising generation in the great saving truths of Christianity.

"Will you visit from house to house?" As Christian pastors, for religious conversation and prayer, seeking to promote the spiritual interests of the members of the families. By systematizing our labors we can obtain time for essential service. Essential to prepare us to rightly divide the word of God in the pulpit. To enable us to secure the love and sympathy of those to whom we minister. Love to the people, appropriately manifested by the minister, will secure a reciprocity of love from the people to the minister, etc. In illustration of this referred to the example of Father Reeves, as given in his memoir.

"Will you endeavor not to speak too long or too loud?" This question is more significant and important than a casual observer might apprehend. The manner of preaching is a subject of the highest importance. In my opinion no interest of the ministry has been more overlooked and neglected. What gave Whitfield and Summerfield their immense influence? Not their composition or matter. There are scores of men in this Conference who can write as able and eloquent sermons as either of them. What then gave them their pre-eminence in usefulness and reputation? Their manner.

Some make mistakes by cultivating a single gift. One cultivates his reasoning powers, another his imagination, another his powers of declamation. This is an error. The logician should seek to be a rhetorician, and the rhetorician a logician; and both elocutionists. It is necessary therefore that you study not only your theme, but your manner of presenting it. This habit of study must be continued. I know not but that each of you have had the best literary advantages. If so, this will not exonerate you from a life of study. If you have not been favored with these advantages, still studious habits will enable you to attain that knowledge that will enable you to become able ministers of the Lord Jesus Christ. It is not true that a young man without early literary advantages cannot attain to usefulness and respectability in our Conferences. Facts all around us show the contrary. Such sentiment cannot prevail among us without great detriment to the Church. Against such a sentiment I wish to give a word of caution. I wish to encourage preachers and presiding elders to use the same means to bring out young men into the work as were formerly employed. Prayer, without corresponding effort, is like faith without works. Whilst we pray the Lord of the harvest to send forth more laborers into his vineyard, we must use our influence and employ our efforts to bring forward pious and gifted young men into this holy service. Workers together with God in promoting this great and pressing interest of the Kingdom of God. Brethren, be faithful unto death. In the day of the Lord let us hear each of you say, Lord, here am I, and the children thou hast given me.

HONESTY OF THE CONFESSIONAL.

People often stare and admire at such paragraphs as this in editorial columns:

"CASE OF RESTITUTION.—Yesterday one of our leading merchants was waited upon by Rev. Father—— and paid the sum of —— dollars. It was received at the confessional. No questions were asked."

Now, this is intended for capital; and, as capital, often pays well. Not a few are willing to take money and "ask no questions for conscience' sake." The supposition is the confessional worked this; how good a thing it is! With all its faults it does good. It is a much slandered thing, the confessional. And what honest men these priests are to stand between the deceived and the deceiver, the man that has lost and the man that has stolen, and restore to the one his clean conscience, and to the other his lost goods! Honest Fathers! How they are persecuted!

We are glad to see in these cases the evident conviction on priestly minds that the confessional is in such bad odor, and is such a suspicious system it needs these special efforts to redeem its character. Indeed, it has been surmised that "flash cases" are sometimes got up. Five or ten dollars invested in that way pays very well. The restitution does not seek to be done in a corner, though anonymously. It is done with ostentation, and manages to get into the newspapers. This is a pretty cheap way of buying character for honesty and advertising it. The editors puff it, and the multitude are gulled by it.

Sometimes the blank above is not filled out by dollars and cents, but by articles of jewelry—watches, pencil-cases, etc.

The question arises, why are these persons not dealt with like others found in possession of stolen goods? Do our laws recognize the confessional, or the priest that presides over that reeking sty of sin, and grant them immunities not granted to other places and other persons? Are thieves protected and covered there, and that so inviolably, that no search can go beyond?

A man in a laborer's blouse is found with a stolen watch or bank bill. He is arrested and made to account for it. Delivering up the property is not enough; he must designate the guilty or stand guilty himself. A man in long coat, with shaven crown, is found in the same fix. He gets thanks and a newspaper puff for honesty, and no questions asked. Is there any reason or right in such distinction? Only mention it, and people of common sense see and feel its absurdity. If a plain man, a citizen, is found in possession of stolen goods, and cannot or will not tell how he came by them, or who stole them, legal presumption implicates him in the theft. And why should not Roman Catholic priests and bishops fall under this presumption? Where is the law exempting them, and making an exception in their favor, so that what is *prima facie* evidence that others are thieves, is proof of their superlative honesty?

It may conciliate an avaricious man to get ten or twenty dollars (we have never heard of any very large sums) that he did not know he had ever lost, "and no questions asked." But it is questionable whether commercial honesty, and the safety of property, or reputation, is benefitted by such a transaction. Suspicion may fall widely about, and very unjustly; or perhaps the party that lost the money was *not* the party that got it back. Or, even if he should get back *some* by this mysterious restitution, it may not be *all* that has mysteriously disappeared. Where is the balance? Who is most likely to have it, or to know who has it? If not the principal, at least the accessory is now known. Here is a clue to the deed,—why not follow it up? Yes, we say, follow it up, in the person of a long coat, just as if he wore a short coat, or no coat at all!

Society has seen enough of this miserable gammon, and paid dearly enough for it. We are glad to see one of the "cases" has been properly estimated. The Chicago Tribune gives the following, and heads it:

"WAS THIS RESTITUTION?"

"One of our prominent lawyers was waited upon yesterday by Bishop Vandeveldo and Father McElhern, of the Catholic Church, and presented with eight dollars, which the Bishop said was a restitution made to the lawyer by one of Father McElhern's flock for a wrong done to him to that amount. What was the nature of the wrong, or by whom was it done? The Bishop and Priest refused of course to divulge—as the knowledge of it had been obtained through the confessional. The lawyer refused to take the money, offered as it was, as payment in full for a wrong done, on the ground that a wrong could not be made right by money. The person who did the wrong must confess the deed to the injured party, that unjust suspicions of innocent persons, which might have been aroused, could be removed; that the real offender could be forgiven, and the whole account squared between the parties. The taking of eight dollars from some unknown person, for some unrevealed wrong, was no righting of the matter at all. So the lawyer argued; to which the Priests replied by leaving the money on the lawyer's desk, and politely and quietly retiring."

It would be a sight to see these gentlemen "picked up" in the act, and such a lawyer as that allowed to "ask questions" before a jury, and no dodging. The boasted honesty of the confessional would stand a chance to suffer. It would not do then to say that these stolen goods were got at the confessional. Just as well say they were got at the cross roads, and the person they can identify, but don't feel at liberty, beg to be excused, etc. The law knows no place above another.

To this arrest and detection some may object that fewer stolen goods would be restored. We answer: fewer goods would be stolen.

METHODIST PRESS.

BILL AGAINST AN EDITOR.—The Western Christian Advocate, of the 20th ult., contained an interesting editorial on the Congregationalists and English Methodist Reformers, showing how the former had "sown to the wind and reaped the whirlwind," and the latter were in a bad way. It was prefaced thus:

"From our London Correspondent, whose article will appear next week, we learn that considerable confusion now exists in the ranks of the English Methodist Reformers."

A friend, who had read the letter of *our* London Correspondent of the 2d ult., was struck with the agreement between it and said editorial—not only in material, but a good deal of it, *verbatim* agreement: and advised that a bill be made out against the editor for *materials of an editorial!*

In the Western Advocate of the 27th ult. the promised "article" appears,—in which we fail to find any famulation, or matter for the editorial professed to be based upon it. Among all our exchanges it is not found.

Now, this seems a small matter. And so it is: rather *too small!* We pay for those letters, and if the editor of the Western uses them he ought to know they should be credited. We notice this, because it is not the first trespass of the sort in that quarter. We shall not render any bill against the Western for past dues, but advise him not do so any more. "X. Y." might not like it!

A PREACHER DROWNED.—The California Advocate, of the 13th April, contains the news of the death of Rev. Mr. Bennem, late of Brooklyn, N. Y., who joined the Conference, North, in February, and was appointed to Cache Creek Circuit. He was a young man of promise and piety:

"It occured on the 28th March, about eight in the morning. He crossed the stream the afternoon of the day previous, without having to swim his horse, and probably not aware that it had risen three feet during the night supposed he could do so again. This may account for his apparent want of coolness and deliberation. The persons on the shore say that the horse seemed to swim well, but that the first plunge he made in the deep water carried Brother B. behind the saddle; in this condition he dropped the bridle, and held himself steady by grasping the saddle. That when the horse was close to the opposite shore Brother B. regained his hold of the bridle, but unfortunately pulled so as to turn the horse round. The persons on shore seeing this, and believing that the horse would get out, if let alone, called to him to let go the bridle; which he did. At this moment he was swept from the horse by the current, and disappeared. Shortly after he rose to the surface, was seen for a moment, and then sunk to rise no more."

METHODISM IN THE WORLD.—Zion's Herald so cyphers up. Alas! how vain is numerical boast if there be not piety, and a sense of duty corresponding to strength. We are afraid of this "numbering the people." It may lead to pride, and to ease, and vain confidence. Without vitality, the greater the mass the sooner it falls to pieces, and the greater the fall:

"The statistics of all the various branches of Methodism, in Europe and America, show a total of ten thousand four hundred and nine traveling, and thirty-three thousand local preachers, who minister to two millions thirty-six thousand one hundred and sixty-two communicants. This is only a part of the result of one hundred and ten years labor; for during that period tens of thousands of our people have gone to their reward. What hath God wrought?"

NEW HEADS.—We have been quite entertained, and "hold in surprise" by the *capital* metamorphoses of the Nashville Advocate. Unrolling the good sheet one day, lo and behold, the meek man that had been holding forth from the high pulpit, these two years, was gone! Another, with less gown and severe aspect, and marked cerebral development, had succeeded. We have always heard of Brother McFerrin as a mighty champion for *good old Methodism*. Reckon he thought it against discipline for that preacher to occupy the same pulpit more than two years. The second one did not have so long a run, but soon came down, and the whole high head, with the stairs to get up to it, came toppling down after, waking no doubt that sleepy-looking congregation and scattering them. In fair, neat letters, loomed up CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE! Wonder if Brother McFerrin got scared at the approach of General Conference, lest the rule about "high heads" should be enforced!

THE MISSOURI COLLEGE.—The St. Louis Advocate details the proceedings of a joint Convention, on education, of delegates from St. Louis and Missouri Conferences. St. Charles (where a literary institution already exists) and Fayette, Mo., were nominated as the site of the College, which the Methodists of those growing Conferences propose to make the centre of their operations. The editor says:

"Many, very many, no doubt, would have preferred some other place, but in a matter of this kind it is impossible that the wishes and feelings of all should be accommodated; then, we must all learn to bear and forbear, and when we cannot get all we desire, let us take what we can get, and be content. A majority of the Convention said it should be at Fayette—at Fayetto, then, let it be!"

We regret there was not more unanimity in the Convention about the "ways and means."

DEATH.—The Memphis (5th instant) reports the death of Dr. Wesley Warren, on the 5th April, a minister of lovely spirit. Also has this obituary paragraph, which we hope will not be confirmed:

"Rev. Dr. B. H. Hubbard died on the 24 instant of pneumonia. We have just learned the fact, but have not time to say more before the closing of the mail."

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.—The parochial reports of the last (fifteenth) Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the diocese of Louisiana, show:

Clergyman	26
Communicants:	
Lost by removal	55
Death	10
Suspension	2
Added this year	121
Present number	1120
Sunday School Teachers	104
Sunday School Scholars	1009
Contributions	$2462,15

REVIVAL.—Rev. R. M. Saunders, pastor of the Macon, (Mi.) Station, Alabama Conference, writes this good news, on the 6th inst:

"We have had an old-fashioned, shouting, Methodist revival, in our new brick church. The Church was much refreshed. Over twenty conversions, and several accessions. To God be all the glory!"

NEW BISHOP.—The Rev. Thomas F. Davis, of Grace Church, Camden, South Carolina, was elected Bishop of South Carolina on the 6th instant, on the twelfth ballot, by the Episcopal Convention, now in session at Charleston. The election was made to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Bishop Gadsden.

WIDOW OF THE LATE RICHARD WATSON.—Mrs. Mary Watson, the widow of the great theologian, died on the 29th of March, in Birmingham, at the residence of Rev. Doctor Dixon, her son-in-law. She was seventy-five years of age, and is thus described by the London Watchman:

"Mrs. Watson was a calm, judicious, well informed and devout Christian. As the wife of the eminent man, whose name she bore, she was admirably adapted to his character—the delicacy and soundness of her judgment, the elevated tone of her piety, inspired him with the utmost confidence. For the past six years she had been reduced to great weakness without the endurance of pain. The change from extreme debility to dissolution was gradual and easy, and she departed this life in peace."

"SUMMERS ON BAPTISM."

MR. EDITOR:—Allow me to say again to the members of the Alabama Conference, that in pursuance to their action at our last session, a large supply of "Summers on Baptism" has been forwarded to Mobile, to the care of Carver & *Ryland*; and, by mistake some three hundred copies have been forwarded to me. Brethren can have their orders filled from either point, and it is to be hoped they will send them in.

May 14, 1853. J. HAMILTON.

AMERICAN CHURCH CUSTOMS.—An English traveler in this country thus describes in his "book" some of the "queer things" he met with in his wanderings:

"Now, to tell you of some of the queer things one sees and hears in this queer country. One of the most foreign-looking sights to a stranger is the appearance which the churches present during service, especially if the day be hot. Every lady has her fan, which she brings with her, or more generally keeps lying in her pew. What a funny sight! There they sit, young girls and young ladies, newly married and old married ladies, black ladies and white ladies, fanning away as if their lives depended on their never ceasing. In front of the minister, on this side and on that, up in the front of the galleries, and back in the galleries, there they go, fan, fan, fan, fan. There are fans of paper, fans of grass, fans of ivory, fans of feathers, fans of everything. There they go, those who have no fans using their prayer-books or Bibles, fan, fan, fan. Arms moving and heads keeping time, flutter, flutter, flutter—one fan, two fans, three fans—fans innumerable. Oh! dear! It surely is hot.

"Another peculiarity connected with their churches, is that of the gentlemen always rising up and leaving the pew to let a lady enter. A lady, indeed, when she reaches her pew, never thinks of going in till all the gentlemen first step out. In she goes, and in go the obsequious gentlemen after, only to repeat the performance in three minutes, when another lady comes in. I have often seen five gentlemen have to get up and go out. I was myself a victim to this practice. Last Sabbath I went over to New York to hear Dr. Spring preach. I could not find the door-keeper to show me to a seat, so I entered a vacant pew on chance, and sat at the head of it, as we do in Scotland. Presently the church door opened, and in walked a lady marshalled by my friend the door-keeper. Up they marched till they came to my pew, when he, opening the door, beckoned to me with his finger to come out.

"Unfortunately for me, I was reading a hymn at the time, and was so engaged that I did not at first see the telegraphic signal; so there sat I, composedly reading, and there stood my friend, the door-keeper, impatiently beckoning; beside him stood the minister's wife, (for it was no less a personage whom I was keeping standing there,) while round about sat the congregation, curiously looking. At last I caught his eye, or rather his finger—had to get up, and to the right-about march let this free-born lady enter her pew—possession, in this case, not proving nine points of the law. I got well punished for my lack of politeness, or, as I will call it, for my ignorance, by feeling the tell-tale blood mount up to the *crown* of my head. One thing I felt strongly inclined to do, was to give the fellow a word in season."

THE NEW ENGLAND METHODIST CONFERENCE.—At the session of the Methodist Conference at Ipswich, May 2, the Committee on Slavery reported the following series of resolutions, which after considerable discussion, were adopted:

1. That as a Conference we are as fully and deeply convinced as ever that all voluntary slaveholding, or the holding of slaves in bondage for the sake of gain, under any circumstances, is a flagrant sin against God and humanity.

2. That it is our deliberate and settled opinion, that no more persons guilty of the sin of slaveholding, should be admitted as members into our Church.

3. That we are fully persuaded that if a proper discipline were duly administered, or if the spirit even of our present discipline were fully carried out, all voluntary slaveholders would soon be either brought to repentance and reformation of life, or for the sin of slaveholding expelled from the Church.

4. That as there is a difference of opinion as to whether our discipline, as it now reads, would exclude such persons from our communion, it is the sense of this Conference that the difference should be so altered and amended as to include a well defined and clearly expressed rule prohibiting their reception into the communion of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Convention, after passing resolutions in favor of the Maine Law, resolved to send five delegates to represent the Conference at the World's Temperance Convention.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

OBITUARY:

Died—On the 5th of April, 1853, in Noxubee, Miss., MRS. HARRIET A. SMITH, consort of Wade Smith.

She was born in 1826, and had been a consistent member of the Methodist Church six years; was at her place at the Lord's table four weeks before death, where her tearful eye and radiant countenance indicated that communion which is the privilege of God's people only.

She was calm and sane on Sunday morning, told her husband very frankly told her she must soon die. The announcement did not seem to alarm her; she only expressed a desire for a brighter manifestation of God's favor to light her path through the dark valley. Soon, however, reason was dethroned and so continued until night, when she sweetly smiled and the spirit fled.

ROBERT S. FINLEY.

General Intelligence.

BILL OF HEALTH.—Interments in the City of New Orleans for the week ending May 7, 1853.

Apoplexy	1	Gastro-Enteritis	3
Asthma	1	Gangrene	1
Congestion of	1	Hepatitis	1
Disease of	1	Heart, Disease of	2
Congestion of	1	Injury	1
Convulsions	20	Laryngitis	2
Croup	4	Measles	10
Dysentery	9	Marasmus	6
Enlargement of Infantum	1	Meningitis	1
Erysipelas	1	Old Age	4
Fever	1	Pneumonia	4
Fever, Bilious	1	Paralysis	1
Fever, Intermittent	1	Puerperal-Peritonitis	4
Fever, Remittent	1	Peritonitis	1
Fever, Scarlet	6	Scrofula	5
Fever, Typhoid	2	Scorrbrote	1
Fever, Yellow	1	Small Pox	2
Hemorrhage	1	Still Born	5
Hydrocephalus	3	Sarcoma Medel	1
Hydrothorax	2	Stomach, Cancer of	1
Inflammation	2	Trismus	2
Intemperance	1	Tetanus	2
Jaundice	1	Uncertain	7
Lockjaw	3	Worms	1
Paralysis	2		
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Of these, 74 were under ten years of age, and 23 colored.

Interments in the following Cemeteries.

Potter's	21	Charity Hospital	21
Cypress Grove No. 1	8	Cypress Grove	1
Cypress Grove No. 2	17	Potter's Field	16
Girod	1	St. Vincent de Paul	35
Firemen's	25		
			152

A. HESTER, Sec'y Board of Health.

LATHER GREAT PROJECT.—It is now a certained ascertained fact that Mobile will immediately build a railroad to Pascagoula. If those whose great interests require it, and whose by means can command it, have resolved on it, and with those great property holders, where is to do.

COMPLIMENT TO SUNDAY.—Do our readers generally know the reason why the 4th of March was chosen as the day of the inauguration of the President of the United States? It was selected because the 4th of March in every four years, commencing from the first inauguration, would come on Sunday for at least three hundred years.

Mr. Bryaal, editor of the New York Evening Post, who is traveling in the East, writes that the ancient bigotry of the Moslems is fast receding. Not only do the Turks get drunk like Christians, of which I was sorry to see some examples on board the Austrian steamer that brought me hither from Beyrout, but they submit to contact with the Christians, and do not think themselves as once they did, contaminated by it; and they suffer our presence in their holy places."

LEXINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT.—The contributions in aid of this monument, during April, amounted to $2192 43, including $50 from W. W. Corcoran, of Washington; $5 from Hon. U. S. Senate," a literary society at Pottsville, Montgomery county, Md.; $100 from J. Kelett, of Mobile; $38 from Evansville, Henderson county, Va.; $5 from H. L. Morfit, of Washington, and $171 from visitors to Monument Place. The expenditures of the month were $250 95.

VOICE FROM THE QUARTER DECK.—At the late supper on board the ship Queen of the Clippers, at New York, Captain Eldridge made an excellent speech. In alluding to the difficulties which ship-masters are compelled to encounter, which are not incident to the professions practiced on shore, the astuts and ready skipper said:

"If the merchant's clerk is delinquent in his duties, if he is not up in his books, accurate in his accounts, attentive to his duties, he has only to pay him his wages, dismiss him civilly, without the sacrifice of dignity, and employ another; but on board ship the master's word must be law; the least neglect of duty or disobedience of orders may involve a sacrifice of the interests of owners and passengers, and possibly the loss of the ship. If we could take him by the nape of the neck and the back of his overalls, and pitch him into the sea, and draw out another in his place, the community would never blame shipmasters for a tyrannical exercise of authority. But we must content ourselves with the material we have, and train and discipline the worst of them to the condition of good and able seamen. We have no interest in misusing them: on the contrary, our object is to make them not only competent but willing, and we are as anxious to conciliate their respect, as to secure their obedience."

MOVEMENT FOR THE PROMOTION OF TEMPERANCE.—A number of citizens of NewYork have signed petitions to the authorities, praying that licenses to sell liquors may hereafter be refused to all groceries, and granted only to hotels and to saloons where nothing but liquors are sold, and that the charge for licenses in such cases may be raised to fifty dollars instead of ten.

DEATH OF JUDGE BURNET.—Hon. Jacob Burnet died at his residence in Cincinnati, on the 9th inst., aged about 82 years. He was a native of Newark, N. J., a son of the late Dr. Wm. Burnet, who served throughout the war of the Revolution. He graduated at Nassau Hall, Princeton, completed his legal studies with the late Judge Boudinot of Newark, and was admitted to the bar in 1796. He immediately proceeded to Cincinnati.

We have stated in an eastern paper that boss carpenters, ship builders, and other master mechanics, insert now in their contracts for heavy work, a clause by which they are to be protected from "strikes;" that is, if they make a contract to build a house or ship, they will not be required to proceed in case a "strike" occurs, by which they will be compelled to pay higher wages to their workmen.

Mr. Robert Gardner, of Lowell, called at a drug store for some pulverized rhubarb, and what he supposed was rhubarb was put up by a boy in attendance. He took the medicine just before going to bed, and about 11 o'clock was awakened to be in great distress, and died in a short time. From the boy it was learned that Mr. Gardner had taken forty grains of pulverized opium instead of rhubarb—the boy understanding him to call for opium.

MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE'S CHARITY.—There was recently a family of thirty slaves in Virginia which the owner offered to sell into Carolina at a very small price, and some benevolent parties in Philadelphia undertook to raise the amount by subscription. The facts were communicated by letter to Mrs. Sigourney, who immediately enclosed twenty-five dollars for the object. Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe was also written to, and of course she responded by sending a very large sum of money for the "glorious purpose." She had just realized an immense sum by her abolitionism; she was on the eve of starting for England, to be feted by the Duchess of Sutherland, and caressed by the hand of nobility, and of course she gave a *very* large sum to purchase these thirty slaves. No, good soul, she gave *not one cent*. She sent back a letter full of sweet sympathy, abounding with the charity of advice and approval, but as empty of money as her own face is of shame at the contemptible part she is now playing in England of helping a State's evidence against her country. She had no money for "the poor slave." Her dear eminent friend and co-laboror, Mr. Amistad Black, would say, "it is not in our way." Such is mission", is to make money *out of* negro philanthropy, and not *for* it.—[N. Y. National Democrat.

Late and Interesting from Texas—Destructive Storm at Galveston.

By the arrival of the steamship Perseverance we have been placed in possession of Galveston papers to the 3d inst., and from the Interior as late due.

The city of Galveston was visited with a terrible storm on the afternoon of the 2d inst. We copy the following account of it, and the damage done, from the Civilian of the 3d:

Yesterday afternoon Galveston was visited with the most severe storm that we have witnessed for many years. The wind blew, for some two hours, from the West and North, with a force little short of a hurricane. Fortunately, but little damage was done to property on shore.

The prostration of a number of shade-trees, and some slight damage to a few buildings, constitute the principal loss, with the exception of that sustained by Mr. St. Cyr, which resulted from the unroofing of his large store, and the damage to his goods from the rain. His loss is very considerable—probably some thousands of dollars.

The store of Albert Ball, on the margin of the bay, also sustained some damage from the schooner Foam being driven against it by the wind. The Columbia Hotel was somewhat injured, having a gable end blown off.

The shipping suffered greatly. It is impossible, at this moment, to give a complete statement of the loss, as it will take some time to ascertain the entire extent of the injury.

Burning of the Ocean Wave.—Twenty-Eight Lives Lost.

A few days ago we had a brief dispatch stating that the steamboat Ocean Wave had been destroyed by fire on Friday night, six miles west of the "Ducks." She is reported to have had fifty persons on board, twenty-two of whom only were saved, including Capt. Wright, the mate, and the purser. The Ocean Wave was owned at this place by the Northern Railroad Company, and has been running between this port and Hamilton for freight and passengers. She was on her downward trip. She was insured in different States and in the Canadas.

ODDENSBURGH, May 1.

We have further particulars of the loss of the Ocean Wave from one of the crew, Stephen Blackmau. The Ocean Wave took fire from her furnace on her downward trip off the "Ducks," about forty miles above Kingston, on Saturday morning, about 2 o'clock. When the fire was first discovered she was about a mile and a half from the shore, which she was immediately headed for, but so intense was the heat that the machinery gave out and she drifted to sea. The upper cabin was consumed in about fifteen minutes, and in about two hours the hull went down. Those saved were taken off by the schooner Georgiana.

The Ocean Wave had on board fourteen cabin and nine deck passengers, beside four children and the crew, who swelled the number to about fifty, of whom twenty-two were saved. Among the saved were Capt. Wright and both mates; Thomas Oliver, the purser; both wheel-men, the second engineer, Mr. Blackman, and a number of deck-hands. Among the passengers saved were Mr. Francis Kiah and wife, both of whom were burned, but not dangerously; Mrs. French, of Cornwall, and the wife of Mr Moore, of the Gore Bank, Hamilton. These three were all the females saved. A small vessel, on her way downward, sent a boat to the assistance of the ill-fated steamer, but the men being frightened, pulled away again.

The schooner Georgiana then hove in sight, lowered a boat which was manned with her mate and two sailors, and succeeded in picking up eighteen persons. In two minutes after their rescue the wreck went down. She had drifted eight miles from the shore before she sunk. The captain, first mate and one passenger reached the shore near the disaster, and the two brought the rest to Kingston. Among those lost are Mr. Turnbull, first engineer, Julius Saunders, bar-keeper; the cook; Mrs. Donald; a nurse and three children of the Cashier of the Gore Bank, Hamilton; three ladies, names unknown; Mr. Lyman B. Fisko, of the firm of H. S. Humphrey, of Ogdensburg—whole number lost at least twenty-eight. The progress of the flames was so rapid that it was impossible to launch any of the boats which were on board.

The New York Commercial Advertiser, in publishing these dispatches, remarks:

This is a sad disaster, and the most melancholy one that has occurred on Lake Ontario. If our memory is correct, the Ocean Wave was built last summer at Montreal, by Mr. Molson, and was intended for the trade on the north side of the lake, between Montreal and Hamilton. She was, however, sold to some gentlemen at Ogdensburg, and put on the line between that port and the head waters of Lake Ontario.

Either on her trial trip, or very soon after, she took fire and had to throw overboard a portion of her cargo. Among those who were lost are the nurse and three children of Andrew Stevens, Esq., Cashier of the Gore Bank, at Hamilton.

FROM CORNHILL TO CANTON BY WIRE.—It appears that a company of Englishmen have under contract a proposed telegraphic line from London to the East Indies and China. According to a Genoa correspondent of the Newark Daily, the work is already commenced, and the line has been actually made from London to Genoa. The government of Sardinia has also just entered into a contract with Mr. John Brett, who represents a large number of British capitalists—the same which carried the line across the British Channel—for carrying it on from the main land at Spezzia to the further extremity of the Island of Sardinia, in the midst of the Mediterranean; and France will see that it is continued thence to the province of Algiers, on the coast of Africa. The interest that England has in its continuance to her rich possessions in the East, is obvious enough without specification.

The company has engaged to have the line from Spezzia to the Island completed within eighteen months, at its own risk and expense, and the government gives it a monopoly for fifty years, when it will become the property of the State. The cost is estimated at $600,000. It is provided, among the details of the contract, that the government shall have the free use of the line for its dispatches, and a certain small interest in the income of the business, for which it guarantees to the company an interest of five per cent. on the capital or cost of the work. The price of all dispatches is fixed at fifty cents for forty words.

The whole line from Spezzia, the nearest point of the main land, to the termination on the Island, (port of Cagliari) will be 414 miles, of which 83 will be under water, and 331 over land, (including the intermediate French Island of Corsica,) thus:

From Spezzia to Corsica	76 miles.
Across Corsica	128 "
Across the Straits of Boulfacio	7 "
Across Island of Serdinia	203 "
Total	414

Thus we see that within eighteen months there will be a telegraphic line from London to the very bosom of the Mediterranean. France, it is understood, will bear her share in the work on the Island of Corsica. The distance between Constantinople, Algiers, Egypt, the Islands of the sea, distant India and China, and the seats of European civilization and commerce, for all purposes of correspondence, will thus be greatly diminished. [N. Y. Evening Post.

CALIFORNIA FREIGHTS.—The Boston papers say that the recent news from California has sensibly affected freight at that port, and ships are with difficulty filled up. Even the first class ships can obtain now but sixty-five cents per foot in place of eighty-five and ninety obtained some weeks since.

ARTICLES FOR THE CRYSTAL PALACE EXHIBITION.—A letter from Genoa to the New York Advertiser states that Sardinia, and in fact all Italy, will be better represented in the Crystal Palace Exhibition in New York than in London. The fine Sardinian bark Maria Eugenie, Capt. Colombino, has sailed from Genoa with some 60 tons of the finest specimens of Sardinian art and industry, and another vessel is now receiving a large quantity for the same destination, valued at some 600,000 francs.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Steamship DANIEL WEBSTER.

By the arrival of the steamship Daniel Webster yesterday afternoon, we are placed in possession of dates from California to the 17th of April.

The Webster, Grafham commanding, left San Juan on the morning of the 4th inst., with passengers from California of the 16th ult. The ship Prometheus sailed the same day with 400 passengers for NewYork. Left in port U. S. sloop Cyane, Lt. M. S. ship Albon, brig Townsend Jones, which latter was to sail for NewYork with full cargo, on the 5th inst. On the 8th

The following is a general summary of the Webster's news:

[From the San Francisco Times.]

EXPLOSION OF THE STEAMER JENNY LIND—*Fifteen Killed—Thirty-six Wounded*.—Our city was yesterday thrown into consternation by the intelligence received from San Mateo by express of a dreadful disaster which occurred in our bay opposite the Pulgas ranch. Yesterday morning the steamer Jenny Lind took about one hundred and twenty-five passengers on board at Alviso, and started on her trip to this city. About half-past 12 o'clock, when nearly opposite the Pulgas ranch, the company on board were just about being seated to dinner in the after cabin, the steamer proceeding at moderate speed, when the back portion of the connecting pipe was blown asunder, and the steam swept into the crowded cabin, dealing death and destruction around.

Those in the forward part of the boat, with the exception of a fireman, who was standing in front of the furnace door, escaped; the latter, a powerful, fine looking man, was struck in the head by the flying open of the furnace door, so that the skull was laid open and the brain exposed; persons came to his assistance, but he motioned them away, saying, "No, I'm a dead man, go help others," and soon after breathed his last.

Immediately upon the occurrence of the disaster, the anchor was let go, and Mr. Peter Smith, a passenger on board, swam ashore in the marsh and gave information of the calamity. Shortly afterwards a schooner and one or two small craft came out from Pulgas Ranch; but before use could be made of them, the steamer Union, Capt. James Mastern, came out from Alameda Creek, and observing a steamer anchored with the flag set union down in signal of distress, made for her and took off the passengers. Immediately upon receiving intelligence of the disaster, his Honor, Mayor Brenham, set about making preparations for the relief of the sufferers. He was on the point of chartering the steamer Georgina, or any other that might be procured, but was not put to the necessity, as Capt. Young, the owner of the Jenny Lind, immediately proceeded to make arrangements, chartering the steamer Kate Kearny. However, Capt. Johnson, of the latter boat, insisted upon proceeding with her to the wreck on his own responsibility, and with most commendable kindness and activity, made every preparation for getting immediately under way, with such articles as could be procured that might be of service to the wounded.

At about half-past nine P. M. the Kate Kearny started. A great many persons had assembled on board with the intention of proceeding to the wreck, to render what assistance might be in their power, or to relieve or confirm their apprehensions for the safety of friends; but at the request of Coroner Gray, who represented the annoyance that would result from lack of room, the greater portion returned on shore.

It was not without many a shudder that we made our way through those groups of dead and dying that lay stiff and cold or in silent agony along the entire length of the deck, so that at each step the gaze would meet either the glazed eye of death or the disfigured countenance of some tortured wretch, whose glance would be upturned to ours with a painful and piteous expression. The atmosphere below was but to suffocation with steam and the heated furnaces; and the peculiar odor of scalded flesh told such a tale of suffering as made one faint and sick at heart. Yet there (and where has it not been so where suffering is?) the first sight that peculiarly moved us was the presence of several females, bending over the sick and administering to their wants, familiarizing their gentle natures with the ghastliness of death for the sake of yielding their blessed solace and relief.

It was a difficult task to do aught but attempt to alleviate the pangs of those around, yet, knowing the anxiety of many on shore, we made every effort to ascertain the names of the dead and wounded. It appeared, however, that no list of passengers had been taken at Alviso, and we had no means of obtaining the desired information, except from questioning those who were acquainted with the parties. Till now, we have only ascertained the following names, forming, we fear, but a small proportion of those who suffered:

Mr. Noah Ripley, dying; Mrs. Noah Ripley, dying; the three children of the above, two girls and a little boy, dead; Mrs. Emerson, badly scalded; Mrs. David Page, dying; her daughter, dead; Mrs. Kimball, dead; Franklyn Hosworth, badly scalded; Mr. Bain, badly scalded; the little boy of the above, dead; Bryan Murphy, badly scalded; his nephew, scalded; G. Simmonds, of San Jose, scalded; negro cook, scalded; F. F. Collier, scalded; R. A. Wyman, scalded; Mrs. Winlac, dead; F. Gregg, badly scalded; Thomas J. Kell, badly scalded; Thos. Golden, badly scalded; Jacob D. Hoppe, badly scalded; L. F. Drake, dead; Edward Bain, badly scalded; the wife of A. Loraine, 18 Clay street, badly scalded; A. Goldsmith, slightly scalded; the steward and two firemen, dead; two waiters, scalded; several Mexican ladies and children, badly scalded. One man was badly scalded that was wrecked on the Independence.

The above are all the particulars we could learn in relation to the sufferers. We have heard the number of dead, exclusive of those drowned, rated as high as twenty. Several died after the Union was hailed by the Kearny.

The owners of the Jenny Lind had built a few days before expended the sum of $100 upon the boiler; the boat was new, and considered safe in every respect. The captain, mate and one of the crew remained on the wreck.

[From the San Francisco Transcript of the 16th.]

The Steamship S. S. Lewis Ashore.

PASSENGERS SAVED—*Total Loss of the Ship*. We are again called upon to chronicle the loss of one of the ocean steamers plying upon this coast. The steamship S. S. Lewis, Capt. Spurrow, belonging to the Nicaragua Line, went ashore about half-past three o'clock Saturday morning, in the vicinity of Bolinas Bay, about 15 miles north of the Heads. A dense fog prevailed at the time, and the ship was kept standing off and on until the mist should rise, and show the position of the coast. Sweeny & Baugh's Fog Bell was ringing out its notes of warning, but the ship had stood so far to the northward, that the bell was not heard on board. The Purser, who came overland to Saucelito, and thence by boat to the city, has not furnished us with an official report of the disaster, and we are in consequence compelled to give the story as it reached us, without vouching for its accuracy in minor details.

The ship was under easy headway; all hands literally in the fog as to where they were, when she struck upon a reef that ran out some distance from the shore, about six miles north of Bolinas Bay. Every effort was made to back her and get her off, but without avail. The sea was high and striking her violently, threw her broadside on to the reef, where she now lies, keeled over.

A scene of the greatest confusion and terror ensued, but order was partially restored, and the boats were lowered. In these the ladies and children were first placed, and although the surf was high between the ship and the shore, a distance of about 400 yards, they were safely landed, and the boats returned for the rest of the passengers. By eight o'clock in the morning these were all landed in safety, and by dint of great exertions, the greatest part of the baggage also. The Purser then started overland for this city to obtain assistance. There were in all 385 persons on board, about twenty of whom reached the city last evening on board of a schooner that was lying in the Bay at the time of the wreck. At last accounts, the sea had stove in her bottom, and was making a clean sweep over her, with 16 feet water in her hold. She was fast going to pieces. When the Purser left, the water had reached the cabin, and the safe, containing the papers, etc., had not been saved.

The passengere walked overland to the rancheria at Bolinas Bay, where tents have been erected, and every effort made to render their position as comfortable as possible until assistance reached them.

We learn that Capt Garrison, the agent of the Company, will dispatch the Goliah at daylight this morning to the scene of the disaster, and bring off the passengers who may still remain upon the beach. The wreck can be seen with a glass from the outer Telegraph Station.

BREAKING UP OF THE S. S. LEWIS.—Captain Alden, of the U. S. steamer Active, repaired at an early hour yesterday morning to the spot where the wreck of the S. S. Lewis had occurred, to render all the assistance in his power to the unfortunate passengers who had been cast ashore and compelled to spend the night at so inhospitable a place. Scarcely a vestige of the ill-fated ship could be seen, except pieces of her timbers floating here and there on the waters. She had been dashed to pieces by the violence of the waves before daylight yesterday morning. The Goliah, sent by Capt. Garrison, was also on the spot at an early hour. The passengers were found all well, but anxious enough to leave their uncomfortable quarters. It is not true that all the baggage was saved. We have heard of several who lost all they had on board. Little or none of the furniture and valuables about the ship were saved, owing to the fury of the waves, which soon held undisputed sway over the wreck. The Active arrived at her berth about half-past one o'clock yesterday afternoon, bringing up about two-thirds of the passengers from the beach. The Goliah would bring the rest.

MINING INTELLIGENCE.—The supply of water, from the late rains, is almost exhausted in this locality, but while it lasted every advantage was taken of it. Where it is still available miners are doing well, and in various parts we have heard, during the week, of new diggings having been struck. Such circumstances are so common that they are scarcely thought worthy of notice, but we think them important, when so many are found leaving this country in search of a better, and more especially when we hear people speak of the mines of California being exhausted. Let energetic measures be adopted to secure a constant supply of water, and discoveries of gold will be found in California equal to any ever made.

The citizens of this town are of the progressive order. Quite a neat little church, belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church, North, has been recently erected, where the Rev. Mr. Pettit officiates nearly every Sabbath. His house is not, however, I learn, as largely attended as that of the Rev. Mr. Bingham of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, who preaches in the Masonic Hall.

FROM PANAMA — GORGONA DESTROYED BY FIRE.—We have Panama papers to the 3d inst., by the Philadelphia.

The town of Gorgona was almost entirely destroyed by a fire which broke out about three o'clock on the morning of the 23th ult., in the transportation store of Willacey & Co.

Colonel Tocornal, by whose coolness and intrepidity the citizens of Valparaiso were saved from pillage and outrage during the insurrection at that place on the 28th October, 1851, had arrived at Panama, and was received with marked attentions. The object of his visit is not stated.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.—By the British steamship Bogota, the Panama papers have advices from Valparaiso to the 31st of March, Callao the 12th of April, and Paita the 15th. The Bogota arrived at Panama on the 19th ult. She had thirty-five passengers and $300,000 in specie. The Star gives the following summary of her news:

Bolivia and Peru.—It is feared that these two Republics were about to commence hostilities with each other. We learn that the Peruvian Minister has been driven from the former Republic. War had not yet been declared, but it was feared that the expulsion of the Peruvian agent would accelerate the act.

Buenos Ayres.—An express arrived at Lima on the 9th, announcing that peace was declared, a treaty signed, and Gen. Urquiza had entered the capital.

Chili.—Nothing new or interesting had transpired; tranquility reigned throughout the Republic. President Moatt was received at Valparaiso with great enthusiasm and eclat.

A heavy norther set in on the 30th ult., causing considerable damage among the shipping in port. The following is a list of vessels sunk, and more or less damaged:

Chilian ship California, Lavando, lost; Chilian brig Lord Cochrane, lost; American clipper Warner, damaged; Chilian brig Dos Amigos, damaged; Chilian schooner Elvira, damaged. Several launches upset and sunk.

The steamer Caupolicano, formerly the Com. Stockton, struck against the Warner, receiving considerable damage.

Details of the Baltic's News.

The steamer Baltic, which arrived at New York on the 1st inst., left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 20th April. We copy some details of news by her, either not given at all by telegraph, or very meagerly:

ITALY.

The Sardinian Government publishes in the official journal, a memorandum of the differences with Austria on the subject of the sequestrations. The application of this measure to Sardinian subjects is declared to be a serious violation of rights, on which the Sardinian Government appeals to the conscience of the Vienna cabinet when better informed, and invokes the good offices of friendly and allied sovereigns.

The Tuscan loan is for a million of two per cent. *rentes*, at the price of 66.

From Vienna it is reported by telegraph that Count Revel the Piedmontese Embassador, has quitted that capital *en congé*; an act which, less grave than a formal withdrawal, marks distinctly the unfriendly relations of the two governments. The Marquis de Cantato directs the affairs of the Sardinian Legation at Vienna.

The following is given as semi-official, in explanation of the course pursued by the Piedmontese Embassador:

The Cabinet of Turin had directed Count de Revel to delay his departure as long as possible, and to ascertain exactly if the Imperial Cabinet were disposed, even in the lightest degree, to listen to his representations. The Count waited to the very last moment, and acted in accordance with the British and French Ministers. But it appeared to him evident that, in spite of the moderate language used by Count de Beul, there was no hope that Austria would revoke the measure which she had taken. He, in consequence, withdrew. The Sardinian Government thought that this proceeding was required by the respect due its own dignity. It certainly has no intention of aggression, but it has proved that in the legitimate defence of its subjects prosecuted by Austria, it does not want courage to repel an unjust attack.

HOLLAND.

The Second Chamber of the States General of Holland reassembled yesterday afternoon, (April 18.) at the Hague. All the members of the Cabinet were present. In the course of the sitting, Herr VanDorn asked and obtained permission of the Chamber to put a question to the Government respecting the regulating of the Roman Catholic community in the Netherlands. The question gave rise, as anticipated, to a long and somewhat stormy discussion, in which seven members, including three Cabinet Ministers, took part. The latter stated that the Dutch Government had acted on the constitutional principle that each religious community was at liberty to regulate, as it pleased, its own internal affairs, subject, of course, to the obedience due to the laws of the country.

All the document relating to the question of the establishing of a Roman Catholic hierarchy in Holland would be laid before the Chamber. Two members declared they would refrain from expressing any opinion respecting the matter until they had perused all the documents. Another member (Herr Van Hall) asked whether the Bishops had been nominated by the Pope, and the reply on the part of the Government was in the affirmative. The House then adjourned. Numerously signed petitions are still being forwarded to the King, praying his Majesty not to recognize the Bishops appointed by the Pope. The Amsterdam petition was signed by not less than 51,000 Protestants.

Another account says that the Ministry had announced to the Chambers that not only had strong remonstrances been made to the people, but that the Dutch Embassador had been withdrawn from Rome. The announcement was received with marked satisfaction.

SPAIN.

The new Cabinet of Spain is thus formed: President of the Council and Minister of War, General Lorsundi; Foreign Affairs, M. Ayllon; Justice, M. Govantes; Finance, M. Bermudez de Castro; Interior, M. Egana; and Marine, M. Doral. M. Ayllan is representing his sovereign at Vienna, and as he cannot have been consulted on the crisis, he may refuse to take a ministerial office, as he did on a former similar occasion. M. Doral is a young officer and nephew of General Cordera.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Kossuth's alleged participation in the collection of ammunition of war, is, next to the budget of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the main topic of newspaper discussion. The London Times does not admit that Kossuth is exonerated from a breach of faith with the Government that had given him shelter and safety in his extremity.

It denies that the house where the munitions were found was an ordinance and legal manufactory. "Thousands of rockets of war packed up in chests for transport," it says, "can hardly be a legitimate object of private commerce between man and man," while if they were about to be shipped to properly constituted and recognized States, it would have been easy for the maker or contractor to have satisfied Lord Palmerston on that point; but no such satisfaction had been given. Indeed such an order could scarcely have been given, been received and executed without information on the subject having been given to the Government for obvious reasons of convenience to the contractors; and it adds:

"We have asserted nothing of M. Kossuth which he has not repeatedly declared of himself. In this country and in the United States he made the strongest appeals to popular sympathy, and endeavored to raise money by public subscription for the avowed object of waging eternal war upon the 'perjured House of Austria.' We believe his friends have never alleged that the money thus collected was devoted by him to his personal use, but was to be employed by himself and his agents in the purchase and manufacture of arms. Contracts of this nature were understood to have been entered into by him in the United States, if not in this country, and in his last written addresses he has expressed his conviction that the time for action is near at hand.

"It will be for a jury to determine whether he has or has not been implicated in these proceedings, and whether the exertions he has endeavored to make are consistent with the laws of this country. If these rockets of war and other missiles have been collected by him for purposes hostile to the States of the Continent, he will have rendered himself liable to prosecution under the acts which prohibit hostile armaments against any foreign power. But the agents or the motives who or what they may, the law can tolerate no such thing as private war, and the persons most open to suspicion are those who have publicly announced their intention to wage it."

"It is evident, from what we have already said, that, in taking the vigorous measures to which we have already referred, the British Government has acted solely with a view to the safety of the metropolis, and the vindication of the law, and not upon the suggestion or demand of any foreign power. There seems to be a class of legislators in the House of Commons who imagine that any offence may be committed with impunity, provided it is only intended to shake the authority and destroy the troops of some Government abroad. Our Government is, in fact, called upon to do what the American Government was loudly condemned for not doing, when it permitted Lopez's expedition to sail against Cuba.

"There may be 'Fillibusters' in this country as well as in the United States, and it matters not a rush to us for what illicit purpose these thousands of war rockets were prepared. When a seizure of crowbars and picklocks are made, we do not inquire whose house was to be broken open; the mere possession of such articles is a crime. If Mr. Bright had as much regard for the real interests of peace as he seems to have for the cause of political incendiarism, he would not rise in the House of Commons to complain of the disclosure we have made, when that disclosure is supported by the most positive evidence—the *corpus delicti* itself. There are the rockets, the shells, and the gunpowder to an amount which would equip an army, and it will not be long before the world knows something more of their history."

A Letter of the 19th of April, says of the budget:

The budget of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was brought forward last evening, and has proved to be a highly comprehensive measure. It has been followed by a slight degree of flatness in the funds, because he chiefly deals with the surplus, by reducing commercial burdens, and there will, therefore, be no large amount applicable for investment; but the relief he proposes to the nation is very great, and such as cannot fail to have the effect of largely increasing the general prosperity.

These estimates for the present year show an expenditure of £55,005,900, and a revenue of £52,184,000; and the surplus under these circumstances would be only £807,000. But the Chancellor proposes to increase the produce of the income tax by applying it to incomes between £100 and £150 a year, (hitherto exempt) and by extending its operations to Ireland, while he will also obtain a large sum by making landed property liable to the legacy duties, and by an increase of the tax upon spirits. By these means the revenue will ultimately gain £3,139,000 per annum, and an immense reduction of the taxes which press upon trade can thus be achieved. The excise on soap (yielding £1,111,000) is totally abolished, the stamp duties are to be greatly reduced, the tax on advertisements is to be lowered from one shilling and six-pence to six-pence, the ten duties are to undergo a gradual reduction from their present rate of 2s. 2½d. per pound to 1s., and the imposts upon about two hundred and seventy other articles of food, which, although small in individual amount, interfere with the progress of commerce, and the general comforts of the people, are either to be removed or simplified. These reductions will ultimately reach a total of £4,104,000. At the same time provision is made for a gradual diminution of the income tax on its complete enquiry in 1860. On the whole, this scheme is regarded with great satisfaction, and although desperate attempts will probably be made to assail it, there seems to be no doubt about its success.

About two thousand persons met at a public meeting in the City Hall, Glasgow, on the 15th ult. to see Mrs. Stowe. The Rev. Dr. Wardlaw made a complimentary address, to which Prof. Stowe responded. The subject of both the address and response was, of course, slavery. The Rev. Dr. King, who recently visited this country, also participated in the speech-making. He spoke very complimentarily of the United States. The resolution to which he spoke had sound sense in it, in that it declared "that instead of the two countries wasting words in crimination and recrimination, it would be incomparably wiser and better for each to set itself in earnest to the rectification of its own wrongs, the cure of its own moral and physical maladies, and the removal of its own sources of danger." The resolution was "cordially agreed to," although the intermeddlers present thereby very emphatically condemned themselves.

Hackett and Noonan, convicted of the murder of Mr. O'Callighan Ryan, of Clonmel, Ireland, were executed in Waterford. It is stated that one of them made a confession of his guilt, alleging, as the cause of the crime, that he had held a farm of Mr. Ryan at £3 per acre, and that being unable to pay that rent, he offered £2 per acre, but was ejected, and the land given to another for what he had offered to pay.

NEGROES IN DELAWARE.—The convention for revising the constitution, at Dover, has passed the following section of the new constitution, by a vote of 19 yeas to 8 nays:

"No free negro or mulatto, not now an inhabitant of the State, or who shall leave the State with intent to change his residence, shall, after the adoption of this constitution, settle in this State, or come into and remain within the State more than ten days. All contracts made with any free negro or mulatto, coming into the State contrary to the provisions of this section, shall be void; and any person who shall employ such free negro or mulatto, or otherwise encourage him to remain in the State, shall be fined in a sum not less than twenty nor more than five hundred dollars."

The Hon. Mr. Bayard, in his speech supporting this amendment, stated that there are 18,000 free negroes in the State of Delaware, making about one-third of the whole population.

A Submarine Telegraph, from the port of Genoa across the Mediterranean, *via* the Islands of Corsica and Sardinia, will be speedily executed, and the British Government has just issued orders for a branch from Cape Bon, on the African coast, to Malta.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE OFFICE,
Saturday Morning, May 14 1853.

We have still but little activity to report in the business at our market, except in the articles of Tobacco and Corn, both of which have been in good demand throughout the week. Flour has been in limited supply, and prices have been firm. Provisions are without much change, though Bacon Shoulders have generally sold at rather better prices, and Lard in kegs has been held for an advance. Pork continues dull. On Thursday morning we published the accounts of the Bremen steamer Hermann, embracing Liverpool dates to the 26th April, received from New York by telegraph. They reported the Liverpool Cotton market as quiet, with sales for the three days preceding the Hermann's departure of barely 10,000 bales, including 3000 for speculation and export together. Prices were stated to have been in favor of buyers, but without quotable change since the Asia left. The quotations were: Fair Orleans 6¼, Middling Orleans 5¾, Fair Uplands 6¼, and Middling Uplands 5⅝d ₱ lb. The Cambria's advices to the 30th April were received on Thursday, and published in the evening papers of that day. They represent an improved demand in the Cotton market at Liverpool, and state the sales of the entire week, ending April 29, at 42,000 bales, of which 3000 had been taken for speculation and 5000 for export. Prices, which had been heavy early in the week, appeared to be steadier in the latter part, a better feeling having prevailed, owing to a reduction of 63,000 bales in the stock, which, as found by actual count, amounted to 776,000 bales. The quotations were, however, without any change of moment, the only difference from those reported by the Hermann being for Fair Orleans, which the Cambria's dispatch states at 6¾d.

COTTON—We left the Cotton market, at the close of our last weekly review, with an inanimated appearance, prices having fallen off ⅛@¼c after the receipt of the Baltic's advices, and very few parties showing a disposition to operate at this reduction. There was rather more steadiness observable on Saturday, but still the inquiry was limited, and the sales reached barely 3000 bales. On Monday factors made further concessions on the middling and lower grades, but with the effect of bringing forward buyers for only about 3000 bales. The reduction was extended on Tuesday to the qualities above Middling, when purchasers were found for about 6500 bales. On Wednesday, however, the decline again fell off, and barely 3000 bales were sold at irregular prices, but without quotable change, and on Thursday 4000 bales changed hands at about the same rates, the accounts by the Hermann and the Cambria having produced no perceptible effect. Yesterday there was a better demand and the sales reached 7000 bales, making a total for the week of 26,500 bales. Prices were more regular, but without any quotable change.

The receipts of the week are 14,555 bales, against 22,250 bales for the corresponding period last year, and in the total receipts at this port the increase, compared with last year, is 258,902 bales.

NEW ORLEANS CLASSIFICATION.

Inferior	6¼@ 7	Middling Fair	11 @11¾
Ordinary	7¼@ 8½	Fair	—@—
Middling	8¾@ 9¾	Good Fair	—@—
Good Middling	10⅛@10¾	Good and Fine	—@—

COTTON AND TOBACCO STATEMENT.

	Cotton—bales.	Tobacco—hhds.
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1852	9,532	18,754
Received since	1,600 708	47,282
" yesterday	1894—1,602 602	71—47 353
	1,612,134	66,107
Exported to date	1,426 254	31,368
" yesterday	134—1,426,388	2—31 366
Stock on hand not cleared	185 746	34,741

TOBACCO—The Tobacco market has presented a rather animated appearance during the week, and prices have generally been very firm, especially for the lighter and very fine qualities, which have been most

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

The following beautiful poem was a contribution of the late Willis Gaylord Clark, to one of the earlier numbers of the Knickerbocker. Happy are they who, not wanting in sensibility, can read it without emotions of inexpressible sadness. We learn from the New York Tribune that the sixth edition of the "Literary Remains" of its gifted author are about being published:

THE SONG OF MAY.

The Spring's sweet beds all around me are swelling—
There are songs in the stream, there is health in the gale;
A sense of delight in each bosom is dwelling,
As first the pure day beams o'er mountain and vale;
The desolate reign of Old Winter is broken—
The verdure is fresh upon every tree;
Of Nature's revival the charm, and a token
Of love, oh thou Spirit of Beauty! is thee.

The sun looketh forth from the halls of the morning,
And flushes the clouds that begirt his career;
He welcomes the gladness and glory returning
To rouse up the promise and hope of the year;
He dips with rich light all the balm-breathing flowers—
He mounts to the zenith, and laughs on the wave;
He wakes into music the green forest-bowers,
And gilds the gay plains which the broad rivers lave.

The young bird is out on his delicate pinion—
He timidly sails in the infinite sky;
A greeting to May, and her fairy dominion,
His pure on the west-wind's fragrant sigh;
Around, above, there are peace and pleasure—
The woodlands are singing—the heaven is bright;
The fields are unfolding their emerald treasure,
And man's genial spirit is soaring in light.

Alas, for my weary and care-haunted bosom!
The spells of the spring-time arouse it no more;
The song in the wild-wood—the sheen of the blossom—
The fresh-welling fountain—their magic is o'er!
When I list to the streams—when I look on the flowers,
They tell of the Past, with so mournful a tone,
That I call up the throngs of my long-vanished hours,
And sigh that their transports are over and gone.

From the wide-spreading earth—from the limitless heavens,
There have vanished an eloquent glory and gleam;
To my world's mind no more, in the influence given,
Which enkreath life with the hues of a dream;
The bland-purpled landscape its loveliness keepeth—
I deem that a light, as of old, gilds the wave;
But the eye of my spirit in heaviness sleepeth,
Or sees but my youth, and the visions it gave.

Yet it is not that age on my years hath descended—
'Tis not that its snow-wreaths encircle my brow;
But the newness and sweetness of Being are ended—
I feel not their love kindling witchery now!
The shadows of Death o'er my path have been weeping—
There are those who have lored me, debarred from the day;
The grass isn't so bright, where in peace they are sleeping,
And on wings of remembrance my soul is away.

It is that to the glow of this present existence—
It hears, from the Past, a funeral strain;
And it eagerly turns to the high-seeming distance,
Where those it has known of earth will be garner-ed again!
Where no milder is than soft damask-rose to the nightingale's heart,
Where Grief bears no longer the poisonous sting;
Where pitiless Death no dark sceptre can flourish,
Or stain with his blight the luxuriant strear.s.

It is thus that the hopes which to others are given,
Fall cold on my heart in this rich month of May;
I hear the sweet anthems that ring through the heaven;
I drink the bland airs that anliven the day;
And if gentle Nature, her festival keeping,
Delights not my bosom, ah! do not condemn,
O'er the lost and the lovely my spirit is weeping,
For my heart's fondest raptures are buried with them.

Correspondence of the New York Herald.

The Leading of the Authoress of Uncle Tom's Cabin in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, April 14, 1853.

The other Sabbath morning, while leaving my hotel, in Liverpool, I heard three distinct, extra, well-defined *coups de canon*, proceeding, I was informed by James, the waiter, from the guns of the steamship Canada. James added that Miss Harriet Beechum Sto' was expected on the steamer, and then there would be "a mush to do."

Leaving the hotel, I had time, while sauntering towards the docks, to observe the crowds of church-going citizens, and to listen to the hallowed tones of the church-going bell. Need it be said, to those who have heard Liverpool chimes, that this fintinnabulation carried me back in remembrance to the woods of Maine, made musical at eventide by the bells of home-going kine? So striking was the similitude of sounds that my feelings overpowered me. I drew forth my handkerchief and—blew my nose; it would have been unmanly to have wept.

On arriving at a floating platform called the landing stage, of which the Liverpuddlians are justly proud, I found myself in a crowd of six or seven hundred people, mostly, by their appearance, clerks in Cotton offices, and all gazing towards the river. The oyncsure of all eyes and eyeglasses was the Satellite river steamer, bringing the mails and Mrs. H. B. Stowe from the Canada. Suddenly the Satellite changed her course to another landing place; and then began a race of the crowd such as "our insane artist" might picture from the rear of the retreat of the ten thousand Greeks—

"coat tails and hair,
Streamed like twin meteors on the troubled air."

Eh bien! soon the Satellite makes fast to the stairs—every body stands on tiptoe—every body else's toes, and all necks are elongated to look over every body else's hat. Being, as you know, rather short and squobby, I was under the necessity of climbing up a passive individual in front to obtain a view of the ceremony. Then burst on my enraptured vision [see Petrarch] an apparition of the closely veiled bonnet of a lady's head, which we took to be Mrs. Stowe, buried among a pile of mail bags. Attending on the lady's bonnet was a gentleman of strikingly intellectual aspect, who was, of course, hneband of the lady in the bonnet, although the crowd insisted that he was Sam Slick, of Blnenosian celebrity, who was known to be Mrs. Stowe's fellow passenger. In course of time the balance of the lady and gentleman was extricated, and proceeded arm in arm along a lane obligingly opened by the people to a fly—Jacob's one horse, two wheeled, drab lining, copy of regulations inside, fare one chilling a mile from the stand, horse brown, and off leg with white stocking. We mention these particulars for the use of the future historien. Mrs. Stowe having been carefully put inside by the driver, the attention of the British public was next directed to her "plun.ler," which duly appeared in the shape of a trunk, with the inscription H. B. S. Thus assured that the "veiled ladye" was no other than the authoress of Uncle Tom and owner of the trunk, what a shont rent the air! It was a true John Bull "Illp, hip hnr!" with the "rah" cut off, being Sunday. Indeed, some warm-hearted individuals, forgetful of the sacred day, thurst their hands through the door and windows of the fly to give the illustrione strangers the grasp of hospitable welcome to that shore where no Uncle Tom can live, (a fact that); and had time permitted I have no doubt the more hospitable would have treated the Rev Beecher with beer. Bnt before any one had presence of mind to make the proposal, the jarvey hit the horse with the white stocking a lick on the side of the head, the animal kicked ont behind, and the Stowe family departed for the hospitable mansion of Mr. Crnpper. Another cheer split the Sabbath atmosphere, and the multitude dispersed to their devotions.

As it had been extensively announced in the papers that the illustrious autheress would be received, on landing, by the Earls of Shaftesbury and Carlisle, a bright look-ont was kept for those nobles. For myself, I saw no one at all answering their description, excepting a respectable colored man, black all over, except his eyes and gloves, which were yellow. I once had the honor of dining with one of the nobiemen in question, on a public occasion, at Stratford-upon-Avon, but was placed so far below the salt it was impossible to say whether his lordship were white or black.

Full of the pleasing reflections which Mrs. Stowe's warm welcome to the soil of England had inspired, I wended my steps homewards. On the way I found a genuine wooly-head, seated on the stoop of a "wipe-vault"—translated "beer kitchen"—smoking his pipe. "Sam," said I.

Remember, Mr. Editor, that on British ground no derogatory epithet must be used in addressing the colored subject, the equal of the white. "Sam-bo" is inadmissible, and the more degrading title of "Doctor" not to be thought of. "Sam," however, is a recognized initial and may be applied with importunity to the lower orders.

"Sam," said I, figuratively, "hang no more your banjo on the willows, nor weep to think of Old Virginney?"

Sam's eyes shone through the fog like two copies of the star Sirius. "W'at 'ave you to say, sir?" This colored Briton already omitted to haspirate his haitches.

"Samuel," repeated I, with solemnity, "is this a time to indulge in the vile weed of Kentuck, when the fair benefactress of your race is stepping on these shores? I mean, of course, Samuel, Mrs. Stowe."

"Missus a w'at?"

"Mrs. Stowe."

"Missy's too! Lor' gor'-amitey, what' he?"

I was humiliated, paralysed by this heredi-tary boondman—this ungrateful slave.

"Man and brother," said I, "your ignorance disgusts me"—so I left. Thine, HALEY.

A GEORGIA WEDDING.

The preacher was prevented from taking his part in the ceremony, and a newly created justice of the peace, who chanced to be present, was called upon to officiate in his place. The good man's knees began to tremble, for he had never tied the knot, and did nat know where to begin. He had no "Georgia Justice," or any other book from which to read the marriage service. The company was arranged in a semi-circle, each one bearing a tallow candle. He thought over every thing he had ever learned, even to—

"Thirty days hath September,
April, June, and November,"

but all in vain; he could recollect nothing that suited the occasion. A snppressed titter all over the room admonished him that he must proceed with something, and in an agony of desperation he began—

"Know all men by these presents, that I"—here he paused, and looked up to the ceiling, while a voice in the corner of the room was heard to esy—

"He is drawing a deed for a trect of lend," and they all leughed.

"In the name of God, amen!" he began again, only to hear another voice in a loud whisper say—

"He is making his will; I thought he couldn't live long, he looks so powerfully bnd."

"Now I lay me down to sleep,
I pmy——"

was the next essey, when some erndite gentleman remnrked—

"He is not dead, but sleepoth."

"Oh yes! oh yes!" continued the Squire.

A voice replied: "Oh no! oh no! don't let's."

Some person out of doors sung out, "Coms into court!" and the laughter was general.

The hride was near fainting—the Squire was not far from it; but beleg an iedefatigable man, he began again—

"To all and singular, the ehor——"

"Let's run, he's going to levy on us," said twn or three nt once.

Here a gleam of light fleshed across the Squire's faes; he ordered the bride and groom to hold up their hands, end in a solsmn voice, said—

"You, and each of you, do solemnly swear in the presence of the present company, that you will perform towards each other, all, singuler, the functions of husband and wife, as the case may be, to the best of your knowledge and nbility, so help you God."

"Good as when!" exclaimed the father of the bride.

The Interests of Woman.

We make the following extract from a well written article, entitled as nbove, in ths Philadelphia Gazette, suggested by the employment of females in varlous eltuations vecated by men under the operation of the recent "strike" movement. Fortunately, we at the South have little experimental knowledge of the destitution and wretchedness to which women in Northern and Europesn cities are reduced, and we trust such many long continue to ho our happy condition! It is interesting to observe, however, thet public opinion at the North, where, like a sentimental school girl over a mawkish novel, people have wept so much over imaginary evils that they cannot see real suffering at their own doorways, has at last found a legitimete object upon which to vent its sympathies and for which to tax its powers of relisf. We copy from the Gazette:

One of the snbjects which have engeged the attention of the enlightened and practical philanthropists of the day, is the limited opportunity of the female population of every large city to earn an independent living. The herd condition to which they are reduced has been for a long time, and is yet, compelling thousands of them to toil with stinted rest and refreshment, at tasks which speedily wear out the health of the strongest end yield nothing in return but a bare subsistence. With tnlants thnt are capable of varione applioation in the useful arts, they are crowded out of employmente for which they are, in some instances, even better adepted than men, and obliged nlmost to starve on the poor wages of a few overstocked callings.

This le a grievous wrong, which is daily crushing hope out of the heerts of tha young women of the land, hurying faculties which might be converted, by cultivation and exercise, to the great benefit of the public, nnd causing an amonnt of physioal and moral suffering which, could it be computed, would amaze and sadden the community. *There is a* plain nnd *easy remedy for this* evil, and the obligation to correct it rests upon society. Wherever the labor of females can be substtnted for that of males, it should be invariably preferred; nnd we believe that, were the policy once pnt in praotice, nnd carried out to the farthest limits of which the capacity of the sex would admit, it would be the most benevolent, and, perhaps, important reform that it is possible to introdnce into the industrial economy of every civilized State.

We provide asylums for the deaf and dumb, for the lame and the blind—we erect schools of reform for the abandoned and deprnved—we cover the land with homes for paupors and vagrants, and boast perpetually of the vast sum of charitable effort we are making to ameliornte the lot of the wrotched and unfortunate of every class. But while self-complacent philanthropy is doing all this really valuable good, does it not nnthinkingly close upon the orphan girl and the helpless widow access to that happy and proud independence which willing hands and intelligent minds would win in many a sphere of industry which the prejudice of habit and the scruples of a false deliency exclude them? Whnt oomfort should we take to ourselves for placing a starving wretch in a poor house, or sending a broken-hearted sister to some senctuary from the sneere of the world, while we afford no enfficient opportunity of exertion for contented and honorable livelihood to hundreds of frail and friendless creatures, who grow blind, and sick, end famished, in dark and noisome cellars, sewing their fingers to the bone for ten and twenty cents a day?

There is a giant sin at our doore in this drendful shutting out of self-dependent women from the occupations for which they ere no less fit, if net better qualified, that their usurping and monepolizing brothers. Providence is not unmindful of the injnstice, and is already, by His indirect and slow, but eventnally effectual interposition, working bnt a reformation. Much auspicions progress in the change is even now evident among us. Women nre gradaally gaining admission into places of employment from which they had been rigorously kept out; and the better taste and skill, the superior steadiness and diligence they are bringing to tasks in which they have supplanted male labor, are fast opening to them other and higher departments of industry.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—In many of the European Stntes parents nre compelled to send their children to school. In Prussie absentees ara liable to full school fees, and a fine or a day's labor in compeesation. In Saxony nothing ie an excuse for absence from school but sickness, and attendence is compelled by fines and imprisonment. In Hanover the ecclesiasticel nutboritiesnro charged with the inspection of schools, where every child from the age of six ie required to nttend, unless sufficiently instructed elsewhere. In Bavarla no child is allowed to leave echool till it has arrlved nt the age of twelve years, and then not without an examinntion nnd a certificate, which is necessary to apprenticeship and marriage. In Austria all the children, from the ege of six years, must go to school till they nre twelve years of age. A commissioner from the French Government, who had been examining the school systeme of Germany, urged the necessity of compulsory instruction—of some system which shall compel the attendance upon instruction of some kind of all the children of the State. If it is wise in the State taking authority out of parental hands, it is in such a case as this. Education makes the citizen, and the evils of ignorance, or a misdirected education, do not fall simply upon individuals, but are entailed upon society.

ESCAPING THE COW-CATCHER.—As the express train was coming up on Friday, a woman was discovered on the bridge at Berlin. The alarm was given and the breaks put on, but the train was running at the speed of nearly a mile a minnte, and in an instant it passed the bridge. It was supposed that the woman was killed. But on stopping the train it was found that she had dropped through the timbers into the water, just before the engine reached her, and that she was scambling up the bank, a little wet and muddy only. [Hartford Times, May 2.

ONLY A CHILD.—"Who is to be buried here?" said I to the Sexton. "Only a child ma'am."

Only a child? Oh! had you ever been a mother—had you nightly pillowed that little golden head—had you slept the sweeter for that little velvet head upon your breast—had you waited for the first intelligent glance from those blue eyes—had you watched its slumbers, traoing the features of him who stole your girlish heart away—had you wept a widow's tears over its unconscious head—had your desolate, timid heart gained courage from that little piping voice to wrestle with the jostling crowd for daily bread—had its loving smiles and prnlling words been sweet recompense for such sad exposure—had the lonely future been brightened by the hope of that young arm to lean upon, that bright eye for your guiding star—had you never framed a plan or known a hope or fear, at which that child was not a part. If there was naught else on earth left for you to love—if disease came, and its eye grew dim; and food, and rest, and sleep, were forgotten in your anxious fears—if you pace the floor hour by hour, with that fragile burden, when your very touch seemed to give comfort and heeling to that little quivering frame—had the star of hope set at last—then, had you hung over its dying pillow, when the strong brenst you should have wept on was in the grave, where your child was hastening—had you caught *alone* its last faint cry for the "*help*" you could not give—had its last fluttering sigh breathed out on *your* breast—Oh! could you have said—"'Tis *only* a child?"

"Baby carts on narrow sids-walks nre awful bores, espoeleily to a hurried business mnn."

Are they! Suppose you and a certain pair of blue eyes, that you would give half your patrimony to win, were joint proprietors of that baby! I shouldn't dare to stnnd *very near you* and call it "a nuisauce." It's all very well for bachelors to turn up their *single blessed* noses at these little dimpled Cupids, but just wait till their time comes! See 'em, the minute their name is written "papa," pull up their dickies, and strut off down street, as if the Commonwealth owed them a pension! When they enter the office, see their old merried partner (to whom babies have long since ceased to be a novelty) laugh in his sleeves at the now-fledged dignity with which *that* baby's advent is announced! How perfectly astonished they feel that they should have been so infatuated as not to perceive that a man is a *perfect cypher* till he is at the head of a family! How frequently one may see them now, looking in at the shop windows, with interest, at little hats, coral beads and bells, and baby-jumpers. Now they love to come home to dinner, and press that little velvet cheek to their *business faces!* Was there ever any music *half* so sweet to their ear as its *first lisped* "*papa?*" Oh, how closely nnd imperceptibly, one by one, that little plant winds its tendrils round the parent stem! How anxiously they hang over its oradle when the cheek flushes and the lip is fever parched; and how wide and deep, nnd long a shadow in their happy home its *little grave* would cast!

My dear sir, depend upon it, *one's own baby is never "a nuisance."* Love heralds its birth!

FANNY FERN.

The following statement of the extraordinary degree of ignorance prevailing in England is made in Dicken's "Household Words." It might well challenge belief were it not founded on official and authentic sources:

"It has been calculated that there nre in England nnd Wales 6,000,000 persons who can neither read nor write—tint is to say, about one-third of the population, including, of course, infants; bnt of all the children between five and fourteen, more than one-half attend no plnce of public instruction. These statements—compiled by Mr. Kay from official and other authentic sources, for his work on the social condition of eduction of the poor in England and Europe—would be hard to believe, if we had not to encounter in our every-day life degrees of illiteracy which would be startling if we were not thoroughly used to it. Wherever we turn, ignorance, not always allied to poverty, stares us in the face. If we look in the Gazette at the list of partnerships dissolved, not a month passes but some unhappy man, rolling perhaps in wealth, but wallowing in ignorance, is put to the *experimentum crucis* of 'his mark.' The number of petty jurors—in rnral districts espolally—who cnn only sign with a cross is enormous. It is not unusual to see parish documents of great local importance defaced with the same humiliating symbol of persons whose office not only shows them to be 'men of mark,' but men of substance. We have printed already specimens of the partial ignornnce *which* passes nnder the pen of the postoffice authorities, and we may venture to assert that such specimens of panmanship and orthography are not to be matched in any other country in Europo. A housewife in humble life need only turn to the file of her husband's bille to discover hieroglyphics which render them so many arithmetical puzzics. Ie short, the practical evidences of the low ebb to which the plnicst rudiments of education in this country has fallen, are too common to bear repetition. We cannot pass through the streets, we cannot enter a place of public assembly, or romble in the fields, without the gloomy shadow of ignorance sweeping ever us. The rural population is indeed in a worse plight than the other classes."

A STOPPER FOR THE BOTTLE.—The Senate and General Assembly for the State of New Jorscy have just passed rather n stringent act, having for its object the deprivation of habitual drunkards of certain social and legal rights, and operating to the same extent as the act entitled "An act concerning idiots and lunatics." By this enactment it is permissible for the Court of Chancery, on receiving n representation from parties interested that a citizen is incapable of mansging his temporal effairs from habitual drunkenuess, to issue a writ similar in power and action to a writ "de lunatico inquirendo," appointing a commission for the purpose of ascertaining the truth of the allegation. If the commission decide on the inespacity and habitual drunkenness of the individual, he is immediately deprived of all power over his real and personal estate; guardians are appointed by law to manage his affairs; a will executed by him after or pending such decision of the committee, is of no effect. While every innkeeper, distiller or grocer who shall sell liquor to any individual under such restriction is liable to a fine of ten dollars each time the offence is committed. In short, the habitual drunkard in New Jersey henceforward may he treated as an innecile or lunatic on the strength of proper representntions. [N. Y. Times.

NEW YORK CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Crystal Palnce, New York, is deferred to the 1st of June, in consequence of delays attending upon a new undertaking, the difficultice of getting the required work performed in time at the ordinary machine shops, and the loss of time during the recent severe winter. The delay, however, will only serve to admit of less hurry and confusion when the opening occurs, and allow more time for the reception and disposal of valuable articles from abroad; so that the month's delay will prove in the end beuticinl. The President has partially promised to be present, to participate in the opening ceromonies. The building, we learn, is rapidly progressing, and will be, when completed, fully equal to the wishes nnd expectations of its friends. It is nearly all completed, except the dome, which is finished, and on the ground, ready for raising. A part of it is roofed in, and a portion of the floor laid. Of the glass work, the sashes are all fitted and ready to go in, and a large part of the glass set. It would seem that no reason can be entertained why the palnce may not open on the 1st of June. The management of the whole buciness is entrusted to very competent hands, whose names afford a guarantee for faithfulness of execution. The general superintendence is confided to Captain Dupont, U. S. N., of Delaware, assisted by Captain C. H. Davis, of Cambridge; the agricultural department is under the charge of Colonel B. P. Johnson, Secretary of the New York State Agricultural Society, and Commissioner for New York State at the London Exhibition; the machinery is entrusted to Mr. Joseph E. Holmes, of Hadley Falls, and the mineralogicel branch to Prof. B. Silliman, Jr., of New Haven.

NAVAL FORCES AVAILABLE FOR THE BOSPHORUS.—The London correspondent of the Intelligencer, under dote of March 31, gives the following list of the naval forces of the various powers, which could be concentrated in the Bosphorns, in a few days, viz: English, 5 shipe of the line, 5 frigates, 12 steamers; French, 8 ships of the line, 8 steamers; Turkish, 4 shipe of the line, 11 frigates, 6 steemere; Egyptian, 4 shipe of the line, 9 frigates, 3 steamere; Russian, 18 ships of the line, and 8 frigates.

A TEN THOUSAND DOLLAR PRIZE.

Among the items of news from California, is the announcement of the fact that Mr. Henry S. Fitch, of San Francisco, has offered a prize of ten thousand dollars for the best treatise on the Pacific and Atlantic Railway. As the matter is likely to excite some attention, we give Mr. Fitch's offer in full:

"The undersigned, being extremely desirous of lending his aid and assistance to extend and strengthen the influence and position of the federal Union, to increase her wealth, importance, and prosperity; to enlarge the sphere of her natural resources, and facilitate their development; to increase the aggregate amount of her internal trade and international commerce; to open up every available source of profit and wealth within her limits, and to increase her productiveness to the extremest extent; and being also anxious to promote and advance the interests of his adopted State and her people, to have her peculiar and unsurpassed advantages fully known, and her incalculable wealth appreciated and fully developed, and to bring her and the other integral portions of the Union, into the most fraternal and sympathetic relations; and being fully persuaded that a railway between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts would bring us nearer the practical realization of these results than any known method, offers the sum of $10,000, as a premium for the most comprehensive, thorough and convincing treatise upon this project, and collateral subjects. The work to be written in simple and lucid style, and to embrace the most thorough and exact treatment of the following topics:

1. The Great Atlantic and Pacific Railway, and its immediate and prospective benefits to the whole American Union, including impartial comparisons of the routes already proposed, the means and plans upon which they nre proposed to be constructed, together with an exact estimate of its probable cost, and a recommendation of the most feasible and easy way to ensure its completion within the shortest possible time; the exposition of its benefits to the Union, socially, politically, and financially, to be *exhaustive* of this part of the subject.

2. THE FUTURE TRADE OF THE PACIFIC AND EAST INDIES.—To set forth in a clear and concise form the natural resources of Russian America, Oregon, Lower Californin, New Mexico, and the whole coast southward to Cape Horn. Also, the various island groups between the parallel of 160 degrees of longitude and this coast, New Guina, Australia, Borneo, Sumatra, Malacca, Madagascar, and the east coast of Africa and Asia, with an estimate of the number of inhabitants of the same, so far as the state of these lands and these facts has any direct bearing upon the future trade of the United States—together with their importing and exporting commerce, including considerations of the extent of a market obtainable for the produce and manufactures of the American Union, the probable increased demand growing out of the establishment of direct and speedy intercourse with the same, including a reference to the importance of the whale fishery and seal trade, directly and intimately connected with the establishment of the great commercial depot at San Francisco, with the establishment of clipper, steam, hot air, or other more speedy mediums of communication with the points above named.

3. WEALTH OF CALIFORNIA.—To embrace as full and as reliable information concerning the natural resources of the State of Californin as it is possible to obtain, with candid and just allusions to its mineral, agriculturnl and commercial advantages, based upon statistical or other authentic information; the salubrity of its climate, and the immense benefit and importance to the whole Union, of developing and facilitating the acquisition of its wealth and varied advantages.

Maps and charts at the author's option. Manuscript of the work to be forwarded prior to November 1, 1853, to S. P. Andrews, New York city. Merits of the presented works and choice to be determined by a committee, who will meet at Washington on the 15th day of November next, to consist of the following persons: Two members of the press of this State; one delegate from the merchants of the State; one from the agricultural and mining districts; the Governor of California, or his deputy, or appointee; President of the Chamber of Commerce, New York; one delegate from the press of New York city, Boston, St. Louis, Baltimore and Philadelphia; Lieut. Maury, Washington; Secretary Henry, of Smithsonian Institute.

The whole premium to be awarded for a complete work on the three topics named, treated under distinct and separate heads. For the first alone $5000, for the second and third $2500 each. All communications relative to the subject, to be directed to R. K. Brown, editor San Francisco Evening Journal, in whose hands a bond for twice the amount of the premium has been placed. HENRY S. FITCH.

San Francisco, March 20.

Railroad Route to the Pacific—Letter from Kit Carson.

We find in the St. Louis Intelligencer, of the 29th ult., the following communication from the well known mountain traveler, Kit Carson, in reference to the most practicnble route to the Pacific. Carson's opinions are, doubtless, worthy of consideration, yet it will be seen that he differs in many material points to others whose observations entitle their views to equal consideration:

SANTA FE, March 27, 1853.

SIR: I find the following sentence in a letter addressed by you to the Santa Fe Gazette:

"I see a writer in the New York Tribune, who professes to have visited Fort Laramie in 1849, and then and there saw Mr. Kit Carson, quotes that gentleman as in favor of the South Pass. I have ventured to doubt the statement that Mr. Carson prefers the route through Utah, and have claimed him as a friend to the New Mexican route. I wish he would write to me as soon as may be, and give me his opinion, with all the testimony which his valuable experience and sagacity on such subjects can supply."

You are perfectly right in claiming me as a friend to the route through New Mexico. I consider it as far, *far* preferable to the route through Utah Territory. I know but one route across the continent which can be traveled winter and summer, and over a remarkably level country, and that one must cross the Rio Grande del Norte within fifty or sixty miles of Santa Fe, and from thence as direct to the California Mountains as the nature of the country will allow. The pass known as "Walker's Pass" through the mountains is a good one and has no very abrupt ascents or descents. There is another pass higher up, which is nearly, if not quite, as good as "Walker's." That comes in somewhere about one of the "Four Creeks," and Dr. Nunglo, of Santa Fe, has mentioned to me the fact that a roliable and intelligent man, an old mountaineer, and whose statements I know are to be depended upon, having passed from the Vegas of Santa Clara and after making his course due west, reached the Tulare Valley, passing over country which, to use his own words, you could drive a ten mule team through anywhere.

There is no manner of doubt that the trail from Albuquerque by Zuni, along the head waters of the streams that run into the Gila, and then crossing the big river about the "Molave," and so on, is the easiest road that can be found. The only objection that I know of, is, that a great part of the country along there is very barren, in fact, so bad that the wolves can't make a living; and then it comes into the Tulare Valley at its very southern extremity, and you have to run up three or four hundred miles to strike the Bay of San Francisco—so that, if you could make a little more northing it would be better. Mr. Fremont had always expressed a wish to me to examine the country along the Southern limit of the basin, and if his explorations had not been stopped, that would have been his next onterprise.

On the other hand, I consider the road by the South Pass as almost impracticable. I have no faith in it. The snows lie early and late in both the "Rocky" and "Snowy" mountain countries. It is easy enough the ascent of the Snowy mountains going up from the eastern side, but on the west it falls right off, and its like going up a ladder to get out of the California valley to the top of the mountains any where that I know of so far north. As to the snows, you folks that live in the States know nothing about them. Why, sir, it snows harder and longer, and faster and more of it, in the Californie mountains than perhaps any other place in God's world. I am not alone in my opinions upon the subject about which you have written to me. Any old mountaineer that knows any thing about it, will say that the Southern route through New Mexico is the best.

I am, sir, yours very truly, C. CARSON.

To Wm. S. Allan, Esq., St. Louis.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

THE THIRD YEAR CLOSED.

THE Present Number closes the Third Year and the Sixth Volume of HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE. It has now reached a monthly edition of One Hundred and Eighteen Thousand Copies; and the demand for it is still increasing with greater rapidity than ever. This unparalleled and unexpected success has compelled the Publishers to resort to extraordinary means for printing the work with the requisite rapidity, and at the same time preserving the typographical elegance by which it has always been distinguished. It is now electrotyped by a new process, which makes it easy to print any number of copies from the same plates without in the least impairing the clearness and beauty of the impression. The Publishers desire to repeat their cordial acknowledgments to the Press and the Public for the extraordinary favor which has thus far attended their efforts to interest and instruct the great body of the American people; and to renew their assurances that every possible effort will be made to increase still further the claims of their Magazine upon public favor and support. It will continue to present at the cheapest price the most interesting and instructive literary matter, Original and Selected, Domestic and Foreign, in the most elegant and convenient style, and accompanied by the finest Pictorial Illustrations which a lavish expenditure of money can command. They appeal with confidence to the past as a guarantee that their promises for the future will be abundantly fulfilled.

☞ Subscribers in any part of the United States may now receive the Magazine by mail, either from the Publishers, the Booksellers, or Periodical Agents, at Three Cents a Number, or Thirty-Six Cents a Year Postage, payable at the Postoffice where it is received.

TERMS.—The Magazine may be obtained of Booksellers, Periodical Agents, or from the Publishers, at Three Dollars a Year, or Twenty-five Cents a Number. The Semi-Annual Volumes, as completed, neatly bound in Cloth, at Two Dollars; and Muslin Covers are furnished to those who wish to have their back Numbers uniformly bound at Twenty-five Cents each. Six Volumes are now ready bound. ☞ The Publishers will supply Specimen Numbers gratuitously to Agents and Postmasters, and will make liberal arrangements with them for circulating the Magazine. They will also supply Clubs, of two persons, at Five Dollars a Year; of five persons, at Ten Dollars. Clergymen supplied at Two Dollars per Year. Numbers from the commencement can still be supplied.

Contents of the May Number:

THE LANDSCAPE OF THE SOUTH; By T. Addison Richards. Illustrations from Drawings by the Author: Rice Mill on the Savannah—Coweta Creek, Blue Ridge; The Chimney Rocks, N. C.—The French Broad River—Moonlight in the Saluda Gap, S. C.—Table Mountain, S. C.—Valley of Jocassee, S. C.—Valley of Nacoochee Ga.—Southern Swamps—Low land River Scene—Cascade of Toccoa, Ga.—Falls of the Tallulah, Ga.

A KENTUCKIAN IN THE EAST. Illustrations: Sicilian Friar—Descent of Etna—Sicilian Gendarmes—Sicilian Postillion—Counsel for the Accused—Pilgrim on the Steamer—General View of Constantinople—Shopkeepers—Howling Dervishes—Mr. Bramley recognizing a Yenns—Yusef—Yusef Dancing the Itaas—Saladin—Saladin in Action—The Arab Story-Teller—The Guide in Damascus—The Baths of Damascus—The Arab Muleteer—Arab Ouard to the Dead Sea—Crossing Rivers—Last View of Yusef.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE; By John S. C. Abbott. Illustrations from Drawings by Dopler: St. Cloud—Napoleon and his Secretary—The Passages—Napoleon in the Studio of David—Napoleon and the Child—Napoleon at the Female School.

THE DISAGREEABLES. Illustrations: A Hunter—Spider's Web—Magnified Claw—Spider—Gossamer Spider. Spider's Den. Geometric Spider.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PORTFOLIO OF AN EXCITEMENT SEEKER—A Search on the Battle Field—Warming a Viper.

SIX AND HALF-A-DOZEN; By J. Smythe, Jun.

FISHER'S GHOST.

AND TEN!

HOW RIDER DOWN IS GATHERED.

A LONDON CURATE'S STORY.

CURIOUS FACTS ABOUT SHELL-FISH.

THE FAMILY FEUD—A French Story.

STORY OF THE BURNING SHIP.

INHADITANTS OF A DROP OF WATKD. Illustrations: A Drop Magnified—Fossil Animalcules—The Proteus—Fisk Animalcule—Oonia—Vorticella—Volvox Globetor.

THE INN BY THE SEA-SIDE; By Anna Harriet Drury.

A NIGHT AMONG THE WOLVES.

BLEAK HOUSE; By Charles Dickens. Chapter XLIII, Esther's Narrative—XLIV, The Letter and the Answer; XLV, in Tnrot—XLVI, Step Him. Illustrations: Sir Leicester Bedlock—Tom-all-alones.

OHAMOIS HUNTING IN THE MOUNTAINS OF BAVARIA.

PATIENCE IS GENIUS.

THE FRENCH SPY SYSTEM.

THE LODGINGS THAT WOULDN'T SUIT.

MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.

EDITOR'S DRAWER.

LITERARY NOTICES.

COMPLAINTS. Original and Selected. Illustrations: The Dog of War—Storm Brewing—Pure Accident—Overworked Dancer.

FASHIONS FOR MAY. Illustrations: Walking Dress and Young Lady's Costume—Home Dress—Morning Dress. HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers. m7 1t.

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EDUCATION.

Commencement of Legrange College.

THE Annual Examination of this College will begin Thursday, the 21 day of June, and the Committees appointed by the Alabama, Memphis, and Tennessee Conferences to visit us, are respectfully requested to be here at that time.

Rev. J. J. Hutchison, of Greensboro, Alabama, will preach the Annual Sermon at eleven o'clock, Sunday, the 5th of June.

Rev. Smith W. Moore, M. A., President of the Tennessee Conference Institute, will address the Literary Societies of the College, and Edward Goodwyn, Esq., the Society of Alumni, Tuesday, the 7th of June. During the same day the Junior Class will deliver Original Speeches.

Commencement day is Wednesday, the 8th of June; during which the Senior Class will speak.

The Board of Trustees will hold this Annual Meeting, Monday, the 6th of June. J. W. HARDY. my7 2t.

MRS. READ'S SEMINARY,

BATON ROUGE, LA.

This institution commenced its present session on the 27th of September, 1852, and by a liberal supply of talented teachers, is prepared to mld pupils committed to its care, in acquiring a thorough and accomplished education.

Especial and kind care is bestowed on children in the preparatory Department. In the higher Departments, no effort is wanting which can advance the interests of the student.

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For further particulars apply to
Jun20 M. W. READ, Principal.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Texas Law Notice and General Land Agency.

☞ ROBERT B. WELLS, Douglass, Nacogdoches county, Texas, has resumed the practice of the Law, and connected therewith a General Land Agency. Land titles examined, perfected, and recorded in the proper counties. Suits for the same brought or defended. Records of Probate Courts examined, and defranded heirs and legatees reinstated in their rights. Debts collected and the money paid over without delay, etc. m7 2t.

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DR. J. T. KENNON,

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☞ Tenders his professional services to those who are afflicted with the various Chronic Diseases incidant to our climate.

Dr. K. would remark that very many chronic afflictions of long standing, having resisted the skill of eminently scientific practitioners, have readily yielded to judicious treatment and the combined use of this highly medicated water.

N. B. Dr. K. has made arrangements with the Proprietor of the Well to furnish suitable Rooms for the treatment of Ladies suffering from Uterine Diseases.

March 19, 1853, 6mo.

CHURCH BELLS.

CHURCH, FACTORY, STEAMBOAT, AND LOCOMOTIVE BELLS constantly on hand, and PEALS and CHIMES of Bells (of any number) cast to order. Improved cast-iron YOKES, with moveable arms, are attached to these Bells, so that they may be adjusted to ring eas

New-Orleans Christian Advocate.

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J. HAMILTON, D. D., T. W. DORMAN, W. MURRAH, } *Publishing Committee of Alabama Conference.*

VOLUME III. NUMBER 16. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1853. WHOLE NUMBER, 120.

THE LAST GOOD NIGHT.

Close her eye-lids—press them gently
O'er the dim and leaden eyes,
For the soul that made the lovely
Hath returned unto the skies;
Wipe the death-drops from her forehead.
Sever one dear golden tress,
Fold her icy hands all meekly,
Smooth the little snowy dress;
Scatter flowers o'er her pillow—
Gentle flowers, so pure and white—
Lay this bud upon her bosom;
There—now softly say, *Good night!*

Though our tears flow fast and faster,
Yet we would not call her back,
We are glad her feet no longer
Tread life's rough and stormy track;
We are glad our Heavenly Father
Took her while her heart was pure,
We are glad he did not leave her
All life's trials to endure;
We are glad—and yet the tear-drop
Falleth; for, alas! we know
That our fireside will be lonely,
We shall miss our darling so.

While the twilight shadows gather,
We shall wait in vain to feel
Little arms, all white and dimpled,
Round our necks so softly steal;
Our wet cheeks will miss the pressure
Of sweet lips so warm and red,
And our bosoms sadly, sadly
Miss that darling little head,
Which was wont to rest there sweetly;
And those gentle eyes, so bright,
We shall miss their loving glances,
We shall miss their soft *Good night.*

When the morrow's sun is shining,
They will take this cherished form,
They will bear it to the church-yard,
And consign it to the worm;
Well—what matter? It is only
The clay dress our darling wore;
God hath robed her as an angel,
She hath need of this no more;
Fold her hands, and o'er her pillow
Scatter flowers, all pure and white,
Kiss that marble brow, and whisper,
Once again, a last *Good night.*

Washington, March 1, 1853. ELLEN GRAY.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

SPLENDID PREACHERS.

The very name of a splendid preacher in a community often excites great attention, and calls forth to the field of his labor a large assembly. Now, we are not generally an admirer of splendid preachers, for we have so often observed that they manage to obtain more glory for themselves than God. They make the pulpit a theatre for displaying their powers of oratory. Here they manufacture the most gorgeous figures, interspersed with every thing beautiful from the vast field of literature. This would be certainly unobjectionable on occasions of a literary character; but for the pulpit it is not only inappropriate, but sinful. Does God call men into the ministry to teach rhetoric and elocution or to entertain people with fine specimens of style and composition? The commission is to "preach the gospel," and a man is at liberty to preach anything else, otherwise he is transcending his commission, and proves recreant to duty. Such an one attempts to make up his sermons so as to have as little of the Bible in them as possible, and as much of learning, and poetry, and self, as he can stuff in them, may perhaps succeed in captivating many of those who listen to him, but if any are converted it will be a miracle. It would be a new thing under the sun. The instrument, himself, would be astonished at such a result, for he never anticipated it. He never prayed for it, nor preached for it. Well, can such a ministry, by which nobody is saved from sin, be acceptable to God, or be tolerated by the Church? That the world should approve of it is not surprising. Sinners wish to be dealt as gently with as possible. They would have smooth things prophesied unto them. Ahab could not endure the prophet Micaiah; said he, "I hate him for he doth not prophesy good concerning me, but evil." This spirit of hatred to the truth is still in the world.

"Men love darkness rather than light, because their deeds are evil." But in the splendid sermons which we sometimes hear, there is so little of celestial light, so little of Bible truth, that there is no disquieting of guilty conscience. Sin holds up its head and maintains its placidity of countenance, because it feels that no attack is made upon it. It is permitted to work on unmolested. That preaching which fails to make the devil mad, or which keeps his servants good humored, deserves to be suspected as spurious and unscriptural.

The great object of the minister should be not to make the people admire him, but to make them hate sin and fly to Christ. He should carry with him into his labors a soul full of the Holy Ghost, and then people will be moved upon, and be made to bow before the majesty of truth. Let Christ be present to direct the casting of the Gospel net, and multitudes of souls shall be entangled and brought to the shore of salvation. Where Christ is absent it is all toil and no success. It is a much greater recommendation to a minister to say of him that he is a useful preacher than to say he is a splendid one. The first conveys to the mind the impression that such a man is self-forgetful and God-honoring. That he believes the Bible, and that he is earnest about prevailing on others to believe it. The second conveys a contrary impression. We have no objection to a minister bringing into requisition learning and other accomplishments, if he will but have them baptized with the Holy Spirit, and make them serve a subordinate part in setting forth the Gospel Gifts as well as graces are valuable, but the former without the latter is like painted fire, with neither warmth nor power.

Isaac Taylor believes that a more scriptural style of preaching is called for. That religion cannot revive and flourish without it. In this sentiment all sensible Christians must agree. Young men in entering upon the work of the ministry should seek their models of preaching from the New Testament. Learn of Christ and His Apostles. Let them do this and they, as well as those whom they serve, will have a deeper and a sounder piety. He who wishes to bring many souls into the fold of Christ must study to be useful rather than splendid.

PHILANDER.

Mr. Jonathan Kidd, lately deceased, of Pittsburgh, by his will, donated $5000 to the support of superannuated preachers and the widows of deceased ministers of the Pittsburgh M. E. Conference; $2000 to the Missionary Society of the same branch of the church, and $1000 to the Colonization Society.

ANXIOUS INQUIRER DIRECTED.

How shall I come to God, for I am a sinful creature?

"Jesus said, I am the way; no man cometh unto the Father but by me." John 14: 6.

But how can I feel sure that Jesus will receive me?

"He that cometh to me I will in no wise cast out." John 6: 37.

I have nothing that I can bring to him.

"I will give unto him that is athirst of the fountain of the water of life freely." Revelations 21: 6.

But should I not first endeavor to purify my soul from sin?

"Who can bring a clean thing out of an unclean? Not one." Job 15: 5.

How, then, shall I come?

"By a new and living way, which he hath consecrated for us through the veil, that is to say his flesh." Heb. 10: 20.

Is God sure to receive me? can He love me?

"I will receive you, and will be a Father unto you; and ye shall be my sons and daughters, saith the Lord Almighty." 2 Cor. 6: 18.

What should be the object of my life?

"Ye are bought with a price; therefore glorify God in your body, and in your spirit, which are God's." 1 Cor. 6: 20.

Can my unimportant actions in any way glorify the everlasting God?

"Herein is my Father glorified, that ye bear much fruit." John 15: 8.

What do you mean by fruit?

"The fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, long suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance." Gal. 5: 22, 23.

Does God, then, take notice of my daily conduct?

"I know the things that come into your mind, every one of them." Ezek. 11: 5.

"He that planted the ear, shall he not hear? He that formed the eye, shall he not see? He that teacheth man knowledge, shall he not know?" Psa. 94: 9, 10.

I am very ignorant, who shall instruct me?

"Search the Scriptures." John 4: 39. "The Holy Scriptures, which are able to make thee wise unto salvation through faith, which is in Christ Jesus." 2 Tim. 3: 15.

But I have so many evil habits to combat; what shall I do?

"Gird up the loins of your mind." 1 Pet. 1: 13. "Fight the good fight of faith," 1 Tim. 6; 12. "For he hath said, I will never leave thee, nor forsake thee." Heb. 13: 5.

But there are trials and temptations in my way which others have not.

"There hath no temptation taken you, but God is faithful, who will not suffer you to be tempted above that ye are able; but will, with the temptation, also make a way to escape that ye may be able to bear it." 1 Cor. 10: 13.

I wish I had some friend who could understand all the trials of my spirit.

"We have not an High Priest which cannot be touched with a feeling of our infirmities, but was in all points tempted like as we are, yet without sin." Heb. 4: 15.

It is my desire to walk uprightly, but I feel I have no strength.

"He giveth power to the faint; and to them that have no might he increaseth strength." Isa. 40; 29th.

May I go and ask him, then?

"If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God, that giveth to all men liberally, and upbraideth not; and it shall be given him." James 1: 5.

How will God give me wisdom?

"I will put my Spirit within you, and cause you to walk in my statutes, and ye shall keep my judgments and do them." Ezek. 36: 27.

When trouble comes, what shall I do?

"Call upon me in the day of trouble, I will deliver thee, and thou shalt glorify me." Psa. 1: 15.

In the hour of death!

"When thou passeth through the waters, I will be with thee." Isa. 43: 2.

And in the day of judgment?

"Who shall lay any thing to the charge of God's elect! It is God that justifieth. Who is he that condemneth? It is Christ that died," Rom. 8: 33, 34.

I will cast in my lot with God's people, for they only are happy.

"We are journeying unto the place of which the Lord said, I will give it you; come thou with us, and we will do thee good." Numb. 10: 29.

"The Lord bless thee and keep thee; the Lord make his face shine upon thee, and be gracious unto thee; the Lord lift up his countenance upon thee, and give thee peace." Numb. 5: 24, 26. [Quiet Thoughts for Quiet Hours.

THE TWO FATHERS.

Look on this picture, and then on that."
"Father is coming!" and little round faces
grow long, and merry voices are hushed, and
toys are hustled into the closet, and mmmm
glances nervously at the door, and baby is
bribed with a lump of sugar to keep the
peace; and father's business-face relaxes not
a muscle; and the little group huddle like
timid sheep in a corner, and tea is dispatched
as silently as if speaking were prohibited by
the statute-book, and the children creep like
onlprits to bed marveling that baby dare
crow so loud, now that "Father has come!"

"Father is coming!" and bright eyes
sparkle for joy, and tiny feet dance with glee,
and eager faces press against the window-
pane, and a bevy of rosy lips claim kisses at
the door, and picture-books lie unrebuked on
the table, and tops, and balls, and dolls, and
kites, are discussed, and little Susy lays her
soft cheek against paternal whiskers with the
most fearless *abandon*, and Charley gets a
love-pat for his "medal," and mamma's face
grows radiant, and the evening paper is read,
not silently, but aloud, and tea, and toast,
and time, vanish with equal celerity, for
jubilee has arrived, and "Father has come!"

COMING DOOM OF POPERY.

The Endingburgh Witness speaks thus forcibly of the influence of the revolutionary spirit in Europe, on the coming doom of Popery:

"When the outbreak of 1848 took place, we intimated very plainly what we believed to be the character of these events. They formed, we said, the beginning of the end, as regarded a power which had dominated in Europe for twelve centuries. They were the knell of doom to the Papacy, though that doom might be a few years in being consummated. In that opinion we abide unchangeably. Nothing has occurred since that day to give real strength to Rome, though fictitious support she has received. The great military empires of France and Austria have united to set her up again, and are doing their best to keep her going.

But has she by a single act striven to conciliate the people, or to bring back the Continental Nations, which the events of 1848 discovered to be in a state of mental revolt, to allegiance to her spiritual sway? On the contrary, presuming on the support of her armed neighbors, has she not set the people at defiance! Has she not betrayed them—oppressed them—sent them by thousands to the galleys and to death? And now her condition is more desperate, her catastrophe more inevitable and irremediable, than when Mazzini issued his decrees from the capitol, and the Pope wrote lachrymose epistles from Gaeta. Her existence hangs by a single thread—the continuance of a good understanding among the Continental Powers. Any day or any hour may bring that good understanding to an end; and when that ends Rome must bid farewell, an eternal farewell to her ghostly dominion!

And Rome comprehends her position. She sees the battle closing in all around her. In the past century she could regard with a benignant eye, and speak a with a lamb-like voice, to the Protestant world, because Protestantism lay locked in sleep: but now every where spiritual agencies are starting up. Neology is dying in Germany; Socinianism is giving way in Geneva; the Protestantism of Britain has once more become a living power, and is scattering Bibles in millions over the earth. Beneath the feet of Rome a raging fire has burnt the ground to a crust; and in front, and on all sides, Protestantism confronts her with an open Bible.

Rome cannot stand where is. She must advance, and she does advance, supported by the Jesuit on one side, and the gendarme on the other. And, even at this hour, when perdition is written on her forehead, it is no puny antagonist that bestrides the path of an advancing Protestantism and liberty! Let Britain beware of the desperation of such a foe! Let her be doubly armed—armed against the wiles of the Jesuit, and the violence of the gendarme! The one is already amongst us plying his arts with an assiduity we would do well to imitate; the other may yet visit us. It will not be the fault of Rome, if those vast armaments with which the Continent is now burdened be not directed against our shores. They are at present wielded by Jesuitism; and the almost avowed object of Jesuitism is to employ them for the extirpation of British Protestantism, now the only barrier in its way to the spiritual dominion of the world. If ever there was a conflict fitted to rouse all the energies of nation, it is this. We fight for our national independence and our religious liberties; we fight for the present and for the future: we fight not for ourselves only, but for all the nations of the earth; the battle is with the arch-enemy of the human race; and let that man who would turn his back to the foe go down to posterity as the betrayer of the world's liberties."

An Army of Prisoners.—The Edinburgh Witness, in speaking of the insults and causes for war which Austria has been giving to Sardinia and Switzerland, says:

"But the most serious aspect of the affair to Austria is the fact that the first blow struck in this quarrel would be felt from the Alps to the Sicilian Sea as a call to arms. Why, a mighty army might be furnished from even the prisons of Italy. In Naples there are not fewer than thirty thousand prisoners; in the Pontifical States there are as many; and if we assign the same number for the Lombardo-Venetian States, we have at once an army of ninety thousand men, simply by opening the prison doors. All these men have fathers, or brothers, or sons, which would augment indefinitely the avenging host. It assuredly requires little sagacity to foresee, but a vast deal of courage to contemplate the future of Italy; and though the present matter will probably blow over, that future will one day come upon Italy sudden as the thunder-storm upon its Appennines, terrible as the tempest upon its seas."

The Sandwich Islands.—A recent census of the Sandwich Islands exhibits some facts of startling interest, and which illustrate in the most unmistakable manner the vital law that the inferior race must give way to the stronger. The present population of the seven islands forming the group is 80,641. The deaths during the last year were 7,043, while the births were only 1,478—an average of six deaths to one birth. The foreigners number only 1,787. This is an extraordinary state of things, and we doubt whether its parallel can be found in the history of the world. In the time of Cook, the people numbered 400,000; thus, in seventy years, they have decreased 320,000. In 1830 they numbered 108,579—decrease in seventeen years nearly 28,000. Such a rapid decrease of native population is a deeply melancholy spectacle. At the present rate of decrease, another generation will hardly have passed away ere this people will be blotted from the face of the earth. [Boston Journal.

TRUE SELF-DENIAL.

The journey of life has been often compared to the passage of a caravan over the desert: and a Persian poet complained that there was no time for repose and enjoyment, since the bell was continually summoning the travelers to bind on their burdens. The image is beautiful and appropriate. But although there is no leisure for idle mirth and festivity, abundant seasons of rest and refreshment are afforded to every pilgrim. We may soothe our fatigue with music and fancy; we may sleep after the heat of the day, so that a watch be kept about our camp. The Eastern warrior fixes his spear at the door of his tent; and the Christian soldier will never be unmindful of his spiritual weapons of protection and defence. His shield and sword are always by his side. It is this wakefulness of heart which distinguishes the disciple of Christ; he is always waiting for his coming, and ready to follow him wheresoever he leads; hence, he denies himself with alacrity, and regards the riches and honors of the world only as incumbrances upon the journey—burdens upon the neck of virtue.

It was a bold, but a wise saying of Augustine, that we should not transfer into our own practice every habit we may find recommended in the history of good men. There is no chapter in the volume of Christian life which requires to be studied with a more cautious, or a more prayerful disposition, than the pages of self-denial; a word which comprises within itself much that is essential to the Christian profession; and which requires, at the same time, so to be expanded as not to reject any active duty; and so to be contracted as not to permit the entrance of any disguised passion; a word which, if interpreted by the teaching of the Gospel, means happiness and peace; which, if paraphrased by bigotry, means austerity and pride. It was remarked by Fuller, with equal felicity and truth, that if the moral frame be too much tightened and pressed upon one side, it will grow out on the other. The mind is often deformed by the anxiety to shape it.

Fasting and mortification, for their own sake, are only false "indulgences," purchased by self-love; piety with a sad countenance is not the piety of the Gospel. Daniel refused to partake of the costly wine and food of Babylon, because he would not defile himself with the luxuries of Nebuchadnezzar—eating only pulse, and drinking only water, he increased every day in beauty and vigor. It is our duty, like him, to abstain from the table *of sin; but even our abstinence* may become a snare to our feet. To please ourselves is often a very dangerous performance. To shine before men is the glory and privilege of the Christian, but He who placed the lamp upon its stand, and gave it light, is to be glorified. "The sanctifying spirit," says Hammond, "that beautifies the soul, is an humbling spirit also, to make it unbeauteous in its own eyes." Self-denial sometimes throws an illumination upon the countenance, which the inward eye takes a perilous pleasure in beholding.

True self-denial—that self-denial which can alone be pleasing in the sight of God—must be born out of a hearty and complete surrender of all our desires and all our appetites to the Divine will. It is not a restraint from this or that pleasure—not a mortification by this or that penance; it does not consist in fasting to-day, or in abstaining from any innocent occupation to-morrow; but in the uniform and constant tendency of our hopes and feelings—in our thoughts when we wake in the morning, and when we close our eyes in the gloom of night.

That self-denial—it cannot be repeated too often—alone deserves the name which acts in every desire of our minds, which closes the eager eye, and opens the grasping hand, and quickens the lingering footstep. The self-denial of the nominal Christian is ineffectual, because it is incomplete. Christian self-denial is always cheerful.

When Pleasure, or Ambition, or Fame, come to tempt as with their beautiful prospects, let us answer them in the spirit, if not in the words, of an eloquent and good man:* "We of this academy, let us say, are not at leisure to mind such mean things as you propose; we have something else to employ our time, than to talk with you. We have the image before our eyes of this passing and vanishing world, and of the other, with the everlasting affairs of it, even now advancing to fill up all the stage of this darkening theatre: we can represent to ourselves—not with melancholy madness, but by the beams of gospel day—the vision of the universe dissolving, kingdoms breaking up, sceptres lying broken. We have a telescope through which we can behold the glorious appearance of the descending Judge, the solemn state of his majestic person, the splendid pomp of his magnificent retinue; the face of Heaven darkened by the shadows of rushing wings; the dead rising; the books opened; the heavens rolled up, and nature expiring, in her last agony, upon the funeral pile of a flaming universe. We read the duty of self-denial by that blaze; we hear the voice of warning in that overthrow of a world." [R. A. Willmott.

*John Howe on the Vanity of Man as Mortal.

A Little Church in the House.—I wish that there may be a church in my house, and all the persons in it, both morning and evening, at least, employed in those holy performances which my God requireth. My house should be a resemblance of heaven above. In His greatest and most glorious house, my God is served without ceasing, and without sinning. O that in His lower and lesser house He might be worshipped both constantly and perfectly, in a Gospel and Evangelical sense! I have read that among the worst of Turks it is a just exception against any witness by their law, that he hath not prayed four times in every natural day. I wish that none in my family may be worse than Turks. Daniel would pray three times a day, though he were cast to the lions for it; and shall my family neglect prayer, when the omission of it will make a prey to roaring lions? It is the honor and happiness of my house to exalt the worship of my God in it: His service is the greatest freedom; His work is a reward to itself. Why should we be our own enemies, in banishing our best friends out of our family? The mercies of my God are renewed upon me and mine every morning. His care and love are continued to us all the day long. The dews and showers of compassion fall down upon us every evening. Shall we be forgetful of Him who is every moment so mindful of us? [George Swinnock, M. A., 1662.

THE TRUE ANTIQUITY.

Ours, my dear friends, (says Sir George Sinclair, with whom all evangelical Protestants, in the main, agree,) is the most ancient and most apostolic of communions; our doctrines and practices are all derived from the fountain-head of Scripture. The first century comprises all the authorities on which we rely; so that, at all events, in point of antiquity, we may be said to carry everything before us. We are too tenacious of the good old paths to go one step beyond the precincts of revelation in regard either to doctrine or practice. We think no more, nay, we think much less, of Jerome or of Justin, than of Matthew Henry, or of Thomas Boston; the memorials of the former are locked up in a dead language, accessible to few, and by many of these few seldom read, and little valued: the evangelical writings of the latter not only enlightened their contemporary generation, but are found throughout Scotland, not only in many a manse, but in many a cottage.

In truth, the writings of authors so little known to the general reader as Gregory of Nyssa, Basil of Cæsarea, or Ephrem the Syrian, may be compared to the coins of Ptolemy Philadelphus, Louis the Stammerer, or Edward the Confessor, which are much more curious than useful, and are only met with in the cabinets of a few numismatic *virtuosi*, who are fond of hoarding up treasures which none of their neighbors either covet or possess, and which they themselves hardly look upon half-a-dozen times in the year. But our own Catechisms and other standards, (which I believe contain more sound and Scriptural divinity, unalloyed by dreamy subtleties, and unencumbered by fantastic speculations, *than all the* Greek and Latin Fathers put together,) or the plain and practical writings of Boston, Ralph Erskine, Henry, Flavel, Baxter, Scott, and John Newton, (however little prized by learned critics of the High-Church school,) are like the current coins which are constantly passing from hand to hand, influencing all the daily transactions of life, and familiarly known amongst the humbler classes throughout the length and breadth of the land.

I remember, about fifteen years ago, reading through the scanty remains of the "Apostolic Fathers" of the first century; and I must admit that the most important lesson which I derived from the perusal, was to prize more highly the canonical Scriptures, and become, if possible, more convinced than ever (from the immense disparity discernible between the epistles of Paul and John, and those of Barnabas and Ignatius,) that the Apostles wrote under the dictation of the Holy Spirit. I found nothing in the incubrations of their successors which might not have emanated from authors of very ordinary abilities or superficial acquirements. But no one, I think, can attentively ponder the Gospel of the beloved Disciple without arriving at the conclusion, that the composition of so sublime a work by an "unlearned and ignorant" fisherman, involves at least as great a miracle as the alternative, that he was guided and influenced by "the interpreter among a thousand." Believers might be pardoned for saying,

"What is Chrysostom to us, or we to Chrysostom?"

but the more frequently they feed upon the wholesome words of the inspired penman, the more intense will be the gratitude and earnestness with which they will exclaim, "Lord, evermore give us of *this* bread!"

QUARRELS.

One of the most easy, and most common, most perfectly foolish things in the world, is to quarrel, no matter with whom—man, woman, or child, or upon what pretence, provocation, or occasion whatsoever. There is no kind of necessity in it, and no species or degree of benefit to be gained by it, and yet, strange as the fact may be, theologians quarrel, politicians, lawyers, doctors and princes quarrel; the Church quarrels, and the State quarrels, nations and tribes and corporations, men, women and children, dogs and cats, birds and beasts quarrel about all manner of things, and on all manner of occasions. If there is any thing in the world that will make a man feel bad, except pinching his finger in the crack of a door, it is unquestionably a quarrel. No man ever fails to think less of himself after than he did before one; it degrades him in his own eye, and in the eyes of all others; and what is worse, blunts his sensibility to disgrace on one hand, and increases the power of passionate irritability on the other. The truth is the more quietly and peaceably we all get on, the better for our neighbors. In nine cases out of ten, the wisest course; if a man cheats you, quit dealing with him; if he is abusive, quit his company; if he slanders you, take care to live so that no man will believe him. No matter who he is, or how he misuses you, the wisest way is just to let him alone; for there is nothing better than this cool, calm quiet way of doing with the wrongs we meet with.

PEACE.

"Great peace have they that love Thy law, and nothing shall offend them."

What, not the shaft of slander, pointed with unerring aim? Not the mockery of the fiend who has turned joy into gall and bitterness? Not that black ingratitude that has changed life's Eden to a howling wilderness? Not the hot breath of hate that has dried up the one only spring of the desert? Not the malice that would strike you, through the beloved of your soul?

No, no; not all these, for great peace have they that love Thy law, and nothing shall offend them."

But is that possible? When the strong arm that was held forth as we fondly hoped to guide our boat into the calm waters, pushes it over the roaring rapids, where singly we must fight with death, shall that not offend? You father bowed with grief has but now closed the eyes of his only son. How many fond hopes he lavished on that boy. He has poured out his gold like water, sparing in nothing that he might be made strong for the life-battle. And now death has hushed his eloquent voice, chained the quick pulses of his heart in fetters of ice—frozen the warm smile, struck the harp from the daughters of music, folded the hands forever, and given unto corruption the keeping of that fair body.

And how does the Christian? Is he offended because the Giver hath taken away the gift? Does he rebel, feeling that all his toils and struggles, the prize just won is rudely torn from his grasp!

Never! "Great peace have they who love the law of God, and nothing shall offend them." Strip them of home and friends—of every pleasure under the sun; cover their reputation with plague spots—set them away in dark corners of the earth—fill their lips with bitterness; heap misfortune upon misfortune—still nothing shall offend them—secure in the belief that they are God's little ones, whose every hair is numbered, every tear remembered—every sigh registered, and that they, like the blood of Abel, will cry unto Him for vengeance.

Who would not love His law if thus it may enable us to smile while earthly hopes fade and die? Who would not cherish the peace of heaven that never falleth? [Olive Branch.

A Young Lady's Reason for Not Dancing.

First, Dancing would lead me into crowded rooms and late hours, which are injurious to health and usefulness.

Second, Dancing would lead me into very close contact with very promiscuous company, and evil communications corrupt good manners.

Third, Dancing would require me to use and permit freedoms with the other sex, of which I should be heartily ashamed, and which I believe to be wrong.

Fourth, My parents and friends would be anxious about me if I were out late, keeping company with they know not whom.

Fifth, Ministers and good people in general disapprove of dancing, and I think it is not safe to set myself against them. If a thing be even doubtful, I wish to be on the safe side.

Sixth, Dancing has a bad name, and I mean to study things that are pure and lovely and of good report.

Seventh, Dancing is generally accompanied with drinking, and I see drinking produces a great deal of evil.

Eighth, I am told dancing is a great temptation and snare to young men, and I do not wish to have anything to do with leading them astray.

Ninth, Dancing unfits the mind for serious reflection and prayer, and I mean to do nothing that will estrange me from my God and Savior.

Tenth, There are plenty of graceful exercises and cheerful amusements, which have none of the objections connected with them that lie against dancing.

Trifling with a Conviction of Sin.

"Mrs. A., when a young lady, received the addresses of a gentleman who was intelligent, moral, and friendly to religion, but she was then light, worldly, and even hostile to the subject. At a time when many were inquiring what they must do to be saved, her suitor became interested. His distress of mind was great, so that he was forced to divulge his feelings to his friends, and attend the meeting for religious inquiry. When his betrothed became acquainted with the fact, she determined to banish his serious impressions. She deliberately set herself to scoff, ridicule, and shame him back to the world, and she finally succeeded. His convictions left him, and he became more worldly than ever.

They were united in marriage and lived happily together. Years rolled by, and at length Mrs. A. herself became deeply anxious for her soul, and she found no peace until she embraced Christ. Her husband looked on in silence. He remembered the ridicule that banished his own convictions, and he uttered none in return. But she was intensely concerned for him, and for a long time dared not unbosom her feelings. By and by, however, a sense of duty led her to make a personal appeal, but she was sharply repulsed with the answer, "I was once serious, but I grieved the Spirit for ever for you."

He yet lives with no regard to religious ordinances, never visiting the house of God, never participating in any enterprise that savors of the moral or religious. And she lives, dejected and melancholy, charging herself with the destruction of his soul, repulsed whenever she dares approach him with religious appeal, by the words, "I was once serious, but I grieved the Spirit for ever for you." [American Messenger.

A SABBATH DAY'S JOURNEY.

We sometimes hear people speak of "a Sabbath day's journey towards heaven." But those who repeat that often repeated sentence have not been reminded that if it is employed figuratively at all it should be to express the very opposite of considerable progress. The Sabbath day was not a day for traveling. The Sabbath day's journey, of which St. Luke speaks (Acts 1, 12) was no more than two thousand paces, or the greater mile, also called "the bond of the Sabbath," the utmost distance lawful for a journey on that day. This limitation was not imposed by God, on the institution of the Sabbath, nor when the law was confirmed at the giving of the Decalogue, but was afterward admitted by the Jews on a decision of their Rabbies. In the time of our Lord's incarnation, then, "Sabbath day's journey" was the measure of two English miles; and so it occurs once in the inspired volume. If, therefore, any mystical signification belongs to the phrase, it must be altogether different from the meaning and wishes of those who use it. And be it remembered that the inaccuracy of conception as to spiritual truths, and as a prolific source of error, cannot be too carefully avoided. [London Christian Miscellany.

UNTHANKFULNESS IN AFFLICTION.

We should have blessed God for his rod, as well as for his staff, for both are mercies; but how unthankful are we even for sufferings for righteousness sake? God expects that "in everything we give thanks." How little have we imitated the ancient Christians, whose mouths were always full of "Thanks be unto God!" They saluted one another with *Deo gratias*, and when they heard tidings of persecution or protection, of crosses and comforts, still they cried out, "God be thanked." How unlike are we to the famous Bradford? "If, (said he,) the queen will release me, I will thank her; if she will keep me in prison, I will thank her; if she will burn me, I will thank her." Thou shouldst say from thy very heart, "though sick, though scorned, though threatened, though 'all the day long counted as sheep for the slaughter,' yet blessed be God that I am 'counted worthy' to suffer for his name: blessed be God that he 'counts me for a son,' and 'chasteneth me for my profit that I may be made partaker of his holiness.' Blessed be God that I am chastened, that I may not be condemned." But how few "give thanks always, in all things, unto God?" But God knows how far from praises we have been when the storms have been high, and threatened our tabernacles. [Stuckley.

Long Sermons.—A few years since, at the convocation of the General Assembly of the Kirk of Scotland, commissioners were appointed by William IV, as usual, to open it. The Earl of Airly, one of these, having made the acquaintance of the clergyman appointed to preach the opening sermon, thought it would be a capital joke to make him so drunk as to incapacitate him for that employment. Accordingly, on the next day before the sermon was to be preached, his lordship invited the divine to dinner and plied the bottle freely. Notwithstanding the entreaties of the preacher, he could not get away till long past midnight. When he reminded the Earl that he was to preach next day, and had not composed one word of his sermon, the answer constantly was, "Well, *another glass and then.*" Being, however, such a divine as the one described by Thompson, he at length laid the noble lord under the table, and walked off. The next day he appeared in his church. Lord Airly was there. The text was, "The wicked shall be punished, and that right early." The clergyman had a slight defect in his palatial organs, and purposely or involuntarily pronounced the last clause "*and that wight airly.*" It was then, as it still is in the Scotch churches, a custom for the clerk or precentor, as he is there called, to set up a half hour sand-glass, to warn the preacher when it was time to give over. Our doctor was no more sparing of his eratory than Lord Airly had, on the previous evening, been of his wine. Whenever the precentor looked up to admonish him that the glass was near out, the clergyman coolly told him, loud enough for Lord Airly to hear—"*Another glass, and then.*"

Rest of the Soul.—Tell me when you are most at rest? Is it when you are rich? No. Many possessions, many cares. We cannot sleep gently on them. Is it when you have attained to posts of high honor? No. As the body draws its shadow after it, so posts of high honor draw after them envy, cares, and disquietude. Is it when you seem to enjoy quiet slumber on a soft bed? Ah, no. How many dreams, how many frights in the night, disturb your repose! I am never better at peace with myself than when I enjoy a conscious sense of the grace of God. For where my desires end, there my rest begins. There is now nothing in heaven or on earth, which can meet my desires, but the grace of God. With it alone can I be satisfied. Where I find God with His grace, there do I find everything; there do I rest; and there am I well content. In Jesus I find the grace of God; in Him I find rest. How willingly does His divine heart profess no rest; how willingly does He invite us to Him: "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." Take my yoke upon you and learn of me, for I am meek and lowly in heart; and ye shall find rest unto your souls." Matthew 11, 28, 29. Yes, dear Jesus, thy heart shall be to me a place of repose, and my own heart will I seek in thy wounds. [illegible] I live; therein will I die. I will [illegible] and I shall die rejoicing. To this end, [illegible] thou me, from whom alone my help [illegible] come! [German Reformed Messenger.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

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Terms: $1 50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, May 21.

TEN THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS!

An esteemed friend in Texas writes us strongly, and we thank him for his good words and works. If every friend were such a friend, in deed, the Advocate would soon have the ten thousand:

"The New Orleans Christian Advocate is read and appreciated in Texas. It is a Methodist—a Protestant seventy-four placed precisely where it ought to be:—a point the most important in the whole line of battle. Who, that has a pound of powder or lead, will withhold it? Who, that can ram home a cartridge, or sling a match, will withhold his arm?"

That cartridge idea is good and suggestive. Fold up this week's paper as soon as you have done reading it, and go among the people and make up a cartridge of $5 or $20. Send on the cartridges. Beware of *blank* cartridges. They kill nothing—but the printer.

EPISCOPAL APPOINTMENTS.

Having published the appointments of Bishop Capers, we now give those of Bishops Andrew and Paine, so that there be no mistake.

The times of holding the session of the Annual Conferences, in Bishop Andrew's division, will be as follows:

St. Louis, at St. Louis	Sept. 14
Missouri, at Palmyra, MI	Sept. 28
Indian Mission at Creek Agency	Oct. 26
Arkansas, at Tulip, Ark	Nov. 16
East Texas, at Marshall, Texas,	Dec. 3
Texas, at Huntsville, Texas	Dec. 12

Bishop Paine's appointments are:

Holston Conference.....place not known, Sept. 28, 1853.

Virginia Conference....Lynchburg, October 19, 1853.

North Carolina Conference....Raleigh, Nov. 2, 1853.

South Carolina Conference....Newburry, C. H., Nov. 23, 1853.

Georgia Conference.....Mason, December 7, 1853.

Florida Conference.....Monticello, Dec. 21, 1853.

Alabama Conference.....Tuscaloosa, Jan. 4, 1854.

FRENCH PROTESTANTS.—Doctor Kidder, writing from Europe for the Sunday School Advocate, corroborates the account of much that is called Protestantism in France. How unfortunate and corrupting this alliance of State and Church! Unholy wedlock:

"Turning from the Catholic to the nominally Protestant people of France, who are sometimes estimated at six millions, it is to be feared that large numbers of them are infidel but Protestants in name. Some have fallen into the habits of thought and action of those around them, and are practically indifferent to religion; while others have imbibed Rationalistic views, and are more disposed to hinder than to help the spread of evangelical truth.

"Two branches of the Protestant Church are recognised by the Government of France. The first is called the Reformed Church; the second, that of the Confession of Augsburg. The terms Presbyterian and Lutheran would appropriately designate them. Of the first, five hundred and eleven, and of the second, two hundred forty-nine pastors, are supported by the Government. Besides these there are several Independent and Wesleyan Churches, which to the extent of their ability and of the liberty granted them, are actively engaged in trying to maintain and spread the truth."

THE SLAIN.—In reference to Romish leaves, at present working so powerfully, the Episcopal Recorder says:

"The Church which Bishop Ives has abandoned has other questions to consider than those which are chiefly personal to himself. His case, apart from its individual features, must be taken in connection with the perversions of Baker, Forbes, Huntingdon, White, and others in this country, and the one or two hundred in England, who have glided into Romanism under the influence of Trachrian doctrines, and looking to the whole we must ask, *who slew all these?*"

The New York Churchman says a paper has come to them, wherein the Romanists lamentingly parade, in the form of an advertisement, a list of one hundred and seventy clergymen who have been perverted from the English and American Episcopal Churches to Romanism since 1842.

CANADA, (ASIA.)—Reverend D. Carmichael, pastor, writes 11th instant:

"Nothing of special interest from my work. There has been a manifest improvement in the spirituality of the Church, and a decided improvement in the attendance on all the means of grace. We have had two conversions among the whites, and five accessions to the Church. Among the colored there have been four or five conversions. Revival clouds are passing round us; and we are hoping and praying that one may gather over us at Calabo, and break in blessings."

THE ABDUCTION CASE.

Such is the heading of last week's editorial of the Catholic Messenger, (Romish organ of this city.) Notice of its forthcoming was thus given a week before:

"A KIDNAPPING CASE.—When we were denouncing, some weeks ago, the case of abduction which occurred lately in Boston, we did not expect that at the very same time some Methodists were preparing against a poor Irish lady, and her daughter, the same trick which was made use of in Boston against Mrs. Falvey and her daughter. Nevertheless we are compelled to say that it is a fact that in the good city of New Orleans, where a prevailing Catholic spirit had checked until this day Protestant bigotry, some fanatical Methodists have been found, who, regardless of their own, honor, and trampling under foot parental rights, endeavored to seduce into their damnable heresy, a young Catholic girl of thirteen, and to shades her from the lawful influence and authority of her mother.

"But in Louisiana justice is not bliadfolded by sectarian prejudices as in Puritan Massachusetts, and the girl has been restored by order of the Court to her mother.

"As our city papers have said nothing, or very little about that affair, we will give the particulars in our next number."

That was for Romanists to read who could believe it. But the "full particulars" before us will crack the capacious credulousness even of "good Catholics." The editor did well to prepare them beforehand by publishing the story of the "Holy House of Loretto." The facts are these:

Mrs. Bridget Liddy, an Irish widow, three or four years in this country, lives in Algiers, a small village on the other side of the river from New Orleans. Mary, her daughter, went to service, a year ago, as house-helper in the neighboring family of Mr. Notlee. Mary does well—likes the place; and her mother, with whom the daughter shares the wages, is pleased that she has got such a good situation.

Mr. Notlee is a Methodist; he goes to Sabbath School and Church—takes his family. Mary, without any constraint, gets to going, too,—likes the School, and LEARNS SOME THINGS! Meantime, she visits her mother freely, and no fuss. A religious meeting is held in Algiers, at the Methodist Church, and Mary is interested; asks, with others, the prayers of the Church,—declares with gladness that God, for Christ's sake, has pardoned her sins, and is admitted a member.

But this was in the midst of a Papist community. Advisers were not wanting to appeal to Mrs. Bridget Liddy's bigotry, and by one means and another there was no small stir. The Catholic Messenger says:

"Mrs Liddy was not aware for a while of the perversion of her child, but finally having been told that the girl was going every Sunday to the Methodist meeting-house, she went one Sunday in April to that place, and saw her daughter who had joined the Methodists in their prayers and ceremonies. Every true Catholic will easily guess what the heart of a Catholic mother must have felt at that moment."

"*Having* been told!" She hardly needed information of the fact. But the calm reader will not fail to see special efforts to get up high and bad blood.

A bitter persecution against her begins. And who can blame Mary, now old enough to assume her own spiritual responsibility, and enlightened as to the errors she had left behind for clinging to her faith of joy and peace! She did cling to it with meek firmness. The victim of coarse insult and violent abuse,—interrupted in Church, beat and blackguarded out of it, who could blame her for removing from the neighborhood, and taking refuge with a quiet and pious family till this rage subsided? This Mary did.

Raw-head and bloody-bones! Where is she? Gone! Abducted! Yes, a clear case of abduction! Now, here is a fine offset to the Charlestown abduction case. New Orleans against Boston! No doubt she's in a nunnery! No, the Methodists have no nunneries. In a prison! The Methodists haven't any of them, either. Kidnapped—abducted! The words sound large; pass them round and make out a case!

And the Messenger has tried hard and right ingeniously, too, to make out a case. But the reflecting reader of the Archbishop's organ must see that the persecution is all on one side. It is the Protestant that suffers. it is the Methodist that has been beat for conscience's sake. It is the Methodist "meeting-house" that has been invaded, its services interrupted, and a row raised at the door. The Papists are the offenders, and yet they put on a long face, and hang a drooping lip!

The opportunity of making some capital is too good to be lost. The Catholic Church now takes it up openly. The Messenger lets it out thus:

"Our friends of the Society of Saint Vincent of Paul, being apprized of the facts, and of the situation of the mother, raised among themselves a subscription to enable her to bring the case before the Court, and to meet the expenses of the trial. This is a good example which will not be lost."

A suit of *habeas corpus* was instituted in Mrs. Bridget's name, in the First District Court, against Mr. Notlee. Of course there was no trouble in finding what was not lost. Mary appeared in Court with her friends. Her mother was eager to get her into her hands. Mary, aware of her fury, and the spirit of her accomplices, dreaded nothing so much. What could she want with her—to put her in the nunnery, as was threatened? To wear her out by domestic torment? Why assert so strenuously her right of parent now—for tenderness or wrath? It was not to protect the daughter; she had protected herself. Nor to support her; she had supported herself. Reasonably enough she would resist such *guardianship!* Its purpose was too evident. She had already had a specimen of it before the "abduction" came off. Her friends understood this. Was it not a plain case of Romanism against Protestantism! Liberty of conscience was to be protected from persecution, and even irreligious men crowded the Court every time to which the trial was continued (several days) and evinced a deep concern for Mary. She asked another guardian, if a guardianship must be asserted over her at this particular time, and declared she would rather go to prison and stay there, than fall into her mother's power with such a temper and cruel purpose as was manifested. And when once it appeared that the Judge would deliver her to this mother, fierce and furious in her bigotry, she could not restrain tears, but wept aloud in the court-room, touching every heart.

The case in behalf of the Protestant was ably conducted by Messrs. Ogden & Chilton: the former of whom is now on the Bench of the Supreme Court of the State. We are glad of this, at least,—the court-room was crowded. Those who heard cannot forget their arguments and the testimony. We wish, too, we could here spread out the whole of it given in Court. But the Messenger affects to sneer at those arguments, and thus gives the decision:

"But those *splendid* arguments were set at naught by his Honor, Judge Larue, to whom Catholics must feel thankful for his prompt administration of justice in this case, and who restored the girl to her mother. In Puritan Massachusetts the Catholic mother would have been very likely fined or imprisoned, and her daughter lost; but fortunately we are not yet so far advanced in Louisiana."

What would they have done in Tuscany with Mr. Notlee and wife—in Tuscany where Popery has full sway? The Madiai were imprisoned for a like offence—charged with converting Catholics to Protestantism. And there is no *habeas corpus* there. "But fortunately" for Mr. Notlee and his good Christian wife, "we are not yet so far advanced in Louisiana." Things are different here.

Thanks to Puritan principles. There are no "comfortable prisons" for Mr. Notlee and his wife, for putting an open Bible in Mary Liddy's hands. "Fortunately we are not yet so far advanced in Louisiana."

Sorry are we to say it, and it may not surprise many to hear it. Our neighbor of the Catholic Messenger has not been as accurate in dealing with facts, which he must be supposed to know, as might be. We have marked seven *instances* in his editorial; but have space to expose only two or three of them.

He is unfair in stating the age of Mary: "Thirteen years old." Yes, and more. She is in her fifteenth year, according to the evidence before the Court. No child: but looking, speaking, and bearing herself, and supporting herself, like a woman. So matured is she that the Judge advised her to get married—advised her so from his bench. *Is this a "girl of thirteen?"* Note here a falsification material to the issue.

Again, certain gentlemen whom the Church as above seen was interrupted, as gently as possible restored order. Not, however, without having first invited her to "take a seat." The Messenger asserts that they "abused and beat her," and afterwards "bruised her brutally." We know from their characters, and from their statements to us, that the charge of the Messenger is utterly false. Throughout they have acted as Christians and gentlemen. Rudely interrupted in a religious meeting—a row raised at the church door—the private house of one of them grossly insulted within—and without brickbatted, and a mob gathered around it, which only dispersed before the Police—their forbearance has been remarkable.

Finally, the Judge is said to have restored the girl to her mother. Here the Messenger is guilty of a *suppressio veri*—mutilates the truth by not telling the whole of it. The sentence of the Judge is boasted as a Catholic triumph! The Messenger conceals this important fact that a bond of a thousand dollars was exacted for good treatment.

A thousand dollar bond is a pretty large one for a "poor Irish widow." Does that not show that there was a cause, and a strong legal restraint was judged necessary? The decision as given by the Catholic Messenger does his Honor grave injustice, and misrepresents the case.

We pity this woman. Her ignorance and superstition have been wrought upon maliciously by those around her. The congregation of St. Vincent is at the bottom of this movement, with the whole staff of priests. It was the duty of Protestants to see to it, that this *Protestant* be protected from their attempts to get at a victim, through the pretext of "parental rights," and punish "damnable heresy." And they have seen to it, and will.

We are informed that Mary still goes to the Methodist "meeting-house" regularly as before, and joins with the Methodists "in their ceremonies," and makes a good member. Whatever liberty of conscience, and freedom from violence she enjoys, is due to the bond. It cannot be broken with impunity. We further advise the instigators of this persecution that the eyes of Protestants are open, and they will continue to look after it. And if Mary should be shut up in that female prison, a nunnery, against her will, or otherwise spirited away, a *habeas corpus* will bring her to light and liberty.

SPIRIT RAPPINGS AND NECROMANCY.—One of the Churches in the Presbytery of Chillicothe, Ohio, has suspended two of its members who had been engaged in spirit rapping. The Presbytery adopted the following resolution as to the rappings:

Resolved, That the practice of Spirit Rapping, (so called), as it prevails in many parts, is, in view of this Presbytery, a revival of the old abomination of *necromancy*, so decidedly condemned in the word of God.

A QUESTION AND AN "OPINION."

A young itinerant, who has not long been in charge of a circuit, sends us the following:

"Has a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the right to distill or vend spiritous liquors?

"My reason for propounding this question is that I was present, not long since, at a Quarterly Conference where the question came up by inquiry. The preacher reported that two members of our Church, within his jurisdiction, were engaged in making whiskey; that he had expostulated with them, and that they contended that they had a right to do so under the rules of our Church. The Conference were divided in opinion—a majority denying the right."

The letter is prefaced with an apology for "troubling the editor about questions, etc." The trouble of reading or answering questions of that sort is nothing: but the jurisdiction is! Our interrogating friends are informed that certain officers in the Church are set for those things, whose expositions and decisions are authoritative, and they are not editors.

But it is convenient for us to answer here: Not long ago we were conversing with an aged pastor on discipline, when he mentioned a case, just like this, that occurred under his jurisdiction while Presiding Elder in .... Conference. One or two members had gone into the manufacture of whiskey, and the Church was scandalized, but could not get at them. The distillers avowed there was no law in the Discipline against them, and they could not be deprived of membership. He advised that disciplinary action be instituted against them under the General Rules, and made to hinge on "doing no harm." A committee of Christian men found no difficulty in sustaining the charge so brought, according to the evidence, and the "old leaven was purged out."

As our correspondent wanted an "opinion" we give him one—another's, which being predicated upon large wisdom and experience will doubtless give more satisfaction than our own. As it cost us nothing, we make no charge.

CHURCHES IN DEBT.

That the house of God should be in debt is a calamity. Wesley and the early Methodists entertained the greatest abhorence of debt, as is evident from the early minutes. The Discipline expressly guards against it. The words and intention are so explicit we copy them here:

"In order more effectually to prevent our people from contracting debts [in building churches] which they are not able to discharge, it shall be the duty of the Quarterly Conference, of every circuit and station, where it is contemplated to build a house of worship, to secure the ground or lot, on which such house is to be built, according to our deed of settlement, and also said Quarterly Conference shall appoint a judicious committee of at least three members of our Church, who shall form an estimate of the amount necessary to build; and three-fourths of the money, according to such estimate, shall be secured or subscribed before any such building is commenced.

"In all cases where debts for building houses of worship have been, or may be incurred, contrary to or in disregard of the above recommendation, our members and friends are requested to discountenance, by declining pecuniary aid, all agents who shall travel abroad, beyond their own circuits or districts, for the collection of funds for the discharge of such debts—except in such peculiar cases as may be approved by an Annual Conference, or such agents as may be appointed by their authority."

Such language holds the Discipline on the temporal economy of the Church. And flippantly as some discourse about mending our rules, that is one it were better to keep. If, when the enterprise of our members and friends begun to move toward extension and new chapels, the presiding elders and preachers would, *in limine*, turn to this rule, and keep it steadily in view, much annoyance, failure, and scandal, might be saved the Church. This would not restrain, but direct and conserve Christian enterprise. It would save it from serious reaction into indifference or disgust. Many warm hearts, starting off with preparations half made, and sanguinely calculating on what is never to be realized, have been soured in the end. A litigious spirit has been bred in the bosom of the Church. Burdens of embarrassing weight have fallen unequally, and obase the bearers.

The custom of not dedicating a church in debt has a show of reason. We cannot give what is not ours. A debt is an incubus that restrains prayer: we are ready to say a sin if it can be paid by the people worshipping there and is not. How can you, people of God, sit and sing and rejoice in your privileges of grace when the mason and carpenter, the lumber merchant, and the hod-carrier, are not paid? How can you expect the large blessings of God when their wages are held back by you? Make an effort; get out of this debt at once, if possible. If not at once, rest not till you are out. Then, a free breath, and a conscience without offence toward man, will be yours. Blessings, these, worth an effort.

The Church should be an example of her own doctrine. Any discrepancy is quickly marked and widely quoted. And how sounds the text, "Owe no man anything" from a pulpit not paid for, and to people on seats not paid for, and a roof is above them, and a floor under them, and walls round them, not paid for? Such a fact is demoralizing upon a whole community. Think what the Gospel has done for you—what you owe to it; and make an effort to pay that debt.

From an exchange paper we add a closing paragraph. It is to our mind entirely:

"If persons are in debt, and are so circumstanced that they *cannot* help themselves, they are to be *pitied*; if they can help themselves, but *won't*, they are to be *blamed*. In the first case it is a *calamity*: in the second it is *wrong*:—wrong in any case, be the parties implicated who they may; but much more so, when the parties so acting are professors of religion, and the cause of God, and the House of God, are involved in the discredit. Is not the moral tendency of such a system most mischievous?

"If public bodies may contract debts without ever making any effort to discharge them, why may not private individuals do the same? But would that be right? Would it be scriptural? Would it be Methodistical? Besides, is there not something revolting to every pious and honorable feeling to dedicate a house to Almighty God, with solemn religious service one day, and the next day, perhaps, to put what we have given to God into the hands of a money-lender—to put God's house in pawn? We in vain look for any precept or precedent for any thing of the kind in the Word of God. Nor shall we find it in ecclesiastical history till within the last century."

TAKING THE RIGHT ROAD.

The Watchman and Reflector (Boston) draws an affecting incident. We commend the experience and words of an old and honored pastor to some who are halting between two opinions. Two roads are open before them—a call to the ministry, and a call to wealth—ease—honor. The worldly prospects of the Christian minister never appeared so promising as the moment he gave up all to follow Christ:

"Doctor Sharp left the city last week, for a climate more southern and genial, with the hope and prayer of friends that his absence may prove restorative to his physical energies, and that he may have added months and years to his useful life. On the Sabbath afternoon previous the congregation failed of having the supply for which provision (it was supposed) had been made. As it was known that the Doctor, who was in the house, would be ready to make good the failure, consultation was had, and it was agreed, (knowing that his strength was unequal to the delivery of a sermon) that should he insist, as he would, on performing the service, he should speak fifteen minutes, and that only. The sequel proved that a sermon of great power can be compressed within a quarter of an hour. He commenced by stating how it was that he came before the congregation, expressing gratitude that it had so happened, as otherwise the kindness of his friends might have denied him what, in the circumstances, he felt to be a privilege, that of addressing his people once more.

"More than forty years ago, he said, two roads were opened before him—the pursuit of mercantile life, and study for the Gospel ministry. He took the latter, and in the long review he had no regret at the decision then made to preach Christ to his fellow men; no regret even though the other road, had he taken it, should have conducted him to the position of a millionaire. God, he trusted, had blessed him, had owned his endeavors; and in looking back, he felt truly grateful that he had ever been put into the ministry. The people he thanked for their many acts of kindness, and all of them, from the oldest to the youngest, he commended to God's grace and blessing. The scene, as described to us by a friend who was present, was one of the most tender interest. Eyes moistened and tears flowed freely. The discourse was short, but its words were as 'goads fastened by the Master of assemblies,' never to be forgotten while memory does its office."

LAYING ANOTHER STONE.

The example of the English Wesleyan Methodists cannot be too often referred to, and commended by us in this—they are an educating people, and Wesley started them in this. With energy and zeal, large hearted benevolence, and large minded schemes, they are taking hold on the public mind, and intrenching themselves in educational fortresses. To be sure, this may degenerate into a wordly policy as opposed to an eminently spiritual one. But the watchful jealousy of true piety will prevent this.

They have built their Westminster Schools, and Schools at Richmond and Didsbury. They have provided for the education of the prophets at Richmond and Didsbury—for the sons of the prophets at Kingswood and Woodhouse Grove, and for the Schoolmasters at Westminster.

The Watchman, of the 20th ult., gives an account of their laying another stone in the grand enterprise of religious education. An additional wing was begun on the 11th, to give increased accommodation to the great number of boys now educated at Woodhouse Grove. The foundation stone was laid by W. Atherton, Esq., M. P., with a silver trowel prepared for the occasion. This Mr. A., now a legislator of the British Realm, was one of the early students, and son of a Wesleyan preacher who died a few years ago in the plenitude of connexional honors. On the occasion he remarked what may be of worth to us as well as interest:

"It was almost impossible for him to exaggerate in the expression of his feelings, when stating to them his sense of the value of the benefits he had derived on that spot. Great were the advantages of Woodhouse Grove boys, and with their privileges they ought to make their way in the world. It was not for him to institute any comparison between the old system of education, and any new system which might have been introduced, but he might be allowed to say a few words on the system which prevailed when he was a scholar, and which prevails now. The education given in that seminary was adequate to the objects designed by the institution. The doctrines inculcated were precisely those which their fathers preached in the various Circuits of the Connexion. The religious education communicated to these boys was thoroughly sound and evangelical. (Hear, hear.) The literary education they received was sufficient to fit them for any position in life in which they might in future be placed. Of the physical training he received at that institution he had a very high opinion; and he attributed much of the benefits of sound health which he enjoyed to the physical discipline which he underwent at that school. (Hear, hear.) The great question was, had it answered? It had. (Hear, hear.) He might say for that school that it had produced many eloquent and useful preachers. Many missionaries had gone from that institution, and carried the truth into distant lands, prepared to suffer martyrdom in its cause. Men of science and letters had been the fruits of its labors, and among the trading classes there were many who for boldness and energy, principle and honor, reflected alike credit upon themselves, the classes among whom they mingled, and the institution from whence they sprang. Being much of an itinerant himself, (a laugh,) and passing a good deal up and down the country, he frequently met with scholars from Woodhouse Grove in the middle walks of life, and he must say that without an exception, he had found them manifesting intelligence, activity, and a boldness and energy of character which caused them to stand out from the class to which they belonged. This was because the institution where they were brought up was thoroughly Wesleyan, because its education partook much of the character of Wesley himself—simple, manly, honest and straight-forward. (Hear, hear, hear.) He could not help adverting to the changes that had taken place since the day, in 1821, when he bid farewell to the governor, turned his back on Woodhouse Grove, and was wending his way to Bradford. George III. was then King—the Bourbons reigned in France—Buonnparte was a prisoner in the Island of St. Helena—the Reform Bill was not then dreamed of—the Test and Corporation Acts were unrepealed, and the Catholics, whether for good or for evil, were excluded from the ports of the Constitution."

The dining-room affairs were well done up, with one exception, which was apologized for. The chairman remarked that a circumstance occurred that day which had never occurred at Woodhouse before—they had wine on the table. He thought it necessary to say this as it was presented by a few friends.

Among the contributors to the new erection appeared the noble mites of young men who had been brought up at the School. One who had as yet obtained only a small salary sent up £20. Another the first half-sovereign he ever possessed after leaving school. A third his first quarter's salary. Verily that is the way to train up boys for the demands of the Church and age—*trained to make and give.*

The speeches were racy: well-spiced with loyalty and religious sentiment. Specimen:

"S. Highfield, Esq., of Chester, said he felt himself under peculiar circumstances in being called upon to address them on that occasion, but there might be reasons why he should not be silent, as he was the first scholar taught in that school—being the first boy of the first twelve who entered it. There was not a preacher living who was then connected with the school, and he believed but one beside himself of the twelve boys. The Romans used to say, who would not be a Roman? They had a patriotism it is true, but they thought of none else. The Jews had a patriotism, and had a worthy object for it, for they loved Jerusalem. They might say who would not be a Briton? They loved their country, and it was an object worthy of their attachment. They had a beloved Sovereign; the mildness of their laws, the extent of their commerce, the prowess of their arms, and the learning of Britain, all tended to render her an object worthy of their patriotism. But there was yet another—her Christianity. Briton loved the world. Christianity was a leading feature in her laws and constitution. Britain was a religious country, and Wesleyan Methodism was an integral part of the religion of this land. Whatever the Church by law established might do, it was the Church established by grace that must convert the world. (Hear, hear.) They all knew that education was good when it was founded on the Bible, and it was a peculiar feature of Woodhouse Grove School that the education given to the boys was decidedly religious. As to the classics they were hammered into them. (A laugh.) This was right, and when Mr. Crowther was at the head they could not keep it out. (Renewed laughter.) That was a glorious apostrophe of Mr. Farmer's—'Methodism is wanted, and Methodism will be wanted.' Yes, and while Methodism is wanted she will be found. She had not yet accomplished her mission, and was not going to be annihilated from the face of the earth. With all their great advantages, preachers' sons had their disadvantages—one of them formerly was when they left the school they had no home. But he would mention a great advantage. The Freemasons boasted of their secrets, but he thought they were not such great secrets after all, for he once spent an hour and a half in company with a Freemason, who took him to be one too. But there was a secret in Methodism, and a good one too; for he never was in any place in his life where he could not get a good dinner and a bed. He was once in Exeter, where his father had never been, and he inquired for a Methodist, who received him with the kindness of a friend and brother, because he knew the name of his father, and he was a preacher's son. He never saw the gentleman before, and had never seen him since. When he first came to the school it was large and commodious enough, for there were but twelve of them for six or seven weeks—then they rose to seventeen; from that they got up to sixty, and then to seventy—a number beyond which it was then supposed impossible to go. He must be excused dwelling on personal recollections. When he was in London he was a sort of ambulatory Missionary Secretary. There was then no Missionary House, no Centenary Hall. His father's house was at Spitalfields, and a poor miserable affair it was, yet all the missionaries who came to London, came to his father's house, and slept how they could. He went round with them to show them London, and was their guide from place to place. Dr. Coke came among others, and although he knew London, yet to save his time, he went with him to show where the parties he wished to call upon resided. He always thought him the handsomest man he ever saw in his life. He could not remember much of his sermons, but he should never forget his interjection, 'Ah!' The resolution spoke of success; for his part he never thought of success until the thing was done. He had not seen Mr. Atherton since he left the school, and during a period of forty years he had not met with more than twenty of his school-fellows. He had hoped to have met many there that day, and to have proposed to them to complete this wing by the Grove boys. He thought they ought to do it. When any thing went wrong about the premises in former times, and the governor came to inquire who has done this! The answer invariably was, 'The lads did it!' And when they come to look at this wing, and ask who has done this? Let the answer be, 'The lads did it.' He should be glad to do his share."

E-CA-NA-CHA HAH.

OCEANIC AND OSSIANIC.—Messrs. Austin & Martin, proprietors, have laid on our table a pamphlet, on the locality and quality of the Chalybeate waters, known as Ocean Springs, now attracting much attention on our Gulf Coast. It presents numerous and strong certificates from the cured. Mr. Everett, now of the Veranda, has leased the new hotel there for the accommodation of visitors. It seems this is not a discovery, but a re-discovery. The following is a curious relic. Hiatuhhee must have been a distant kinsman of Ossian:

"Of the traditional history and efficacy of these Springs we find remarkable confirmation in Col. Claiborne's 'Notes,' being an extract from the official proceedings of the United States Commissioners, who sat at the Yazoo Old Town, once the central village of the Choctaws. The testimony taken by the Commissioners was extremely minute, and embraces all the traditions of the Indians, their ideas of religion, customs, origin, former state of existence, knowledge of medicine, etc. It constitutes a curious record, and is now on file in the War Department.

EXTRACT FROM THE RECORD.

Hin-tubbe, sworn by Ellis, interpreter. "Am very old—the largest pine is not older than I. See, my limbs shake like the leaves when the wind blows.

Question. How old are you?

Answer. Count the circles in the big timber; the wrinkles in my face; the white hairs upon my head; the deer that I have slain; the scalps in my father's lodge.

Question. Were you born in this village?

Answer. My father's fire was where the water looked like the grass of the prairie, and our venison needed no salt.

Question. Can you name the place where the lodge of your father stood?

Answer. Where the pale warriors first came on the backs of big black-birds, with white wings (ships).

Question. Did you see them?

Answer. They were gone. I saw the graves; and the fire of their camps, and the pale pappooses, (half-breed children,) and spenking weapons (guns) that they left among the Choctaws.

Question. Do you visit the big, great waters of your youth?

Answer. The squawe and pappooses go there.

Question. Why do they go there?

Answer. In search of the E-ca-na-cha-hah, the Holy Drink of the Great Spirit.

The Indian warrior bore pain and disease without complaint, but the women of the tribe with their children, were, it appears, the habit of visiting the sea-shore, in the vicinity of the French fort, Biloxi Bay, for the benefit of the Holy Drink, as the Springs were then called."

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.—The anniversary of the American Tract Society was celebrated at Metropolitan Hall on the evening of the 11th inst. The annual report states that there were circulated during the year 9,178,640 publications, embracing 268,902,315 pages; value over $48,000. The distribution since the formation of the society, 8,416,830 volumes. Gratuitous distribution for the year, 63,989,976 pages. Receipts for the year, including donations, $147,347 04; for sales, including periodicals, $237,252 21. Total, $385,286 68. Expenditures, for books and periodicals, $232 211 20; for colporterage, $79,711 20; cash remitted to foreign lands, $20,000. Total, $385,075 07.

The society's colporteurs during the year have visited 3,252,089 persons. There are 150 colporteurs in the field altogether. Of these the greater number are in the South and South-west.

VIRGINIA COLONIZATION BOARD.—The Virginia Legislature, at its late session, passed a bill appropriating thirty thousand dollars per annum for five years, and placing under the control of the Board, in addition, the amount raised by the tax upon free colored persons, and the sum received for issuing their registers, both of which sums, it is computed, will equal ten thousand dollars annually. And the board is authorized to receive donations. The money at the disposal of the board is to be employed to aid the Colonization Society in transporting free persons of color to Africa, and subsisting them there for a limited time. The Governor has lately appointed, as the members of the Board, Peachy R. Grattan, Thomas H. Ellis, John C. Steger and John Howard, Esq.

LOUISIANA.—The St. Landry Whig of the 7th inst. says:

"We passed through the largest, and most extensive planting sections, and everywhere we found crops unusually backward, and suffering very perceptibly for want of rain. There will generally an inferior stand of stubble, and not a good one of plant cane. Young corn is quite small, and of a sickly color, and cotton was only here and there shooting out of the earth.

"The plantations on both sides of the Bayou Boeuf, as far up as Holmesville, were in fine order, and only awaiting the falling of rain. The largest corn we saw on our visit to Marksville was in Avoyelles Prairie.

"During a few days just passed we have been favored with genial showers, which we are certain will give a new impetus to all kinds of vegetation."

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED—By the Rev. B. H. Whittington, on the 10th May, Rev. WILLIS H. GERMANY, to Miss MARTHA E. GATLIN, of Pike county, Mississippi.

OBITUARY.

DIED—On the 27th April, Brother JOHN W. HENLEY, in Demopolis, Alabama.

He was born in Georgia, in 1811. He was a worthy citizen, wielding the influence of a remarkably vigorous mind, and a warm, honest heart. He was a member of the bar, and his success testifies to his legal ability. But far above all this, he was a devoted and consistent member of the Church of Christ. He made a profession of religion sometime during the year 1843, and joined the Methodist E. Church. Seldom in the performance of his duty, he filled acceptably at various times the offices of class-leader and steward; and as long as health permitted, led the singing of the congregation.

He was confined to his chamber in a state of complete helplessness for more than six months. He bore it, we will not say as a philosopher, but as a Christian. He rarely enjoyed the ecstacy of religion; yet he always possessed its peace. He had that strength to live so naturally to all, but he was willing to die when the Lord chose. Those of us who visited him often, have learned a lesson of Christian fortitude, which will not soon be forgotten. It was indeed a privilege to see him, and witness how faith in God can alleviate the severest affliction.

On the evening before his death, when he was sinking into that stupor from which he never awoke, I asked him if he still trusted in God. Summoning all his strength, as if for a last effort, he faintly answer, "Yes." He needed nothing but this, and his previous professions and Christian life, to assure us that all was well.

We mourn his loss in Church. We shall miss him from his seat; we shall miss his voice in the councils of the Church, and in the praises of the sanctuary. A wife, who clung to him with all the devotion of a woman's heart, and seven interesting children, will miss him from the family board and fireside. But we and they rejoice in the prospect of a re-union in the Kingdom of Glory.

THOMAS H. FOSTER.

DIED—On the 6th April, 1853, Miss ELIZABETH DUNWOODY, in the Parish of Rapides, Louisiana.

She was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1812. Her parents landing at New Orleans, in 1820, moved to Opelousas, Louisiana, where Elizabeth embraced religion at the age of fourteen, and was with the first (Seth Lewis and family) to unite with the M. E. Church in that place.

The last four years of her life were full of unbroken affliction. Worn and wasted with a cancer, of which she died, her patience and faith were tried as by fire.

During the last four or six months of her life she passed through much heaviness of spirit, and some doubt in her own mind in regard to her acceptance with God. But this was evidently the bewildering effect of the disease in its last stage; for when asked by the writer, "Do you not love God?" the quick response was, "More than all beside." She was then asked if she was not mistaken about her love for God? In turn she asked, "How can I?" Thus she entertained the faith. And though a degree of heaviness pressed her to the last, she went to God in this faith and love.

Her example in life as a wife and a Christian is worthy of her sex. At her house, with her husband whose heart beat in unison with her own, the servant of God found a home, and the hungry were always fed. May we not conclude that inasmuch as she did these things to the least of these, she did them unto Christ.

T. J. LACY.

There are seven distinguished characters of voice in man and women. In men they are termed bass, baritone, tenor, robusto or full-tenor, and tenor-leggiardro, or counter-tenor. Those of women are termed contralto, mezzo-soprano and soprano. The compass will be found to vary according to the length of the vocal chords and windpipe, the longest possessing the power of producing the greatest number of notes. Thus, one voice may comprise a range of twelve notes, and another of sixteen, yet both may be of the same character. The change which occurs in the voice in the decline of life, is the result of the ossification of the cartilages of the larynx, and the hardening of its tiganents, which produce a hard and cracked sound.

FEMALE SHINGLE-MAKERS.—A Hanover county (Va.) correspondent of the Richmond Despatch says that there are in that county two girls who are engaged in felling trees and getting out shingles. They get out six thousand per week, by their own hands, at four dollars and a half per thousand. They supply the whole demand in that region of county, and many are sold in the Richmond market. They have, by dint of industry, purchased an excellent piano. They are most excellent performers. Their task is six thousand per week. They shorten their task by working at night in the fishing season, thereby gaining Saturday, which they devote to pleasure.

EXTRAORDINARY LONGEVITY.—Died on Saturday, the 30th ultimo, at the advanced age of 120 years, Monica, a servant woman of Mrs. Eliza Lancaster, of Cobb Neck, Charles county, Maryland. Incidents which she frequently related furnished data from which her age could be nearly ascertained. She was a servant of the most uncommon industry and fidelity. Though for many years left to her own pleasure and under no restraint, she would, until within a few months of her death, try to render services to her mistress, to whom she was devotedly attached. Such longevity, kindness and attachment speak well for our county. [Port Tobacco Times.

FAST GOING.—The clipper ship Sovereign of the Seas, Capt. McKay, arrived at New York within eighty-two days from Honolulu, Sandwich Islands. The run from Honolulu to Cape Horn, a distance of 8084 miles, was accomplished in 37 days; in 26 of these days, consecutively, the ship ran 6489 miles; one of these days was distinguished by an extraordinary run of 430 miles. This is the greatest sailing recorded; the nearest approach to it being that of the Flying Cloud, which ran in 24 consecutive days an average of 227 miles per day; while the daily average of the Sovereign of the Seas, for the same time, was 249 11-13 miles, or 22 miles a day more than the Flying Cloud.

Dr. Casper, of Berlin, Germany, has calculated that the mortality among bachelors, from the age of thirty to forty-five years, is twenty-seven per cent, while among married men of the same age, it is only eighteen per cent. Out of a number given, forty-one bachelors only reach the age of forty years; seventy-eight married men reach that age.

Foreign advices mention that a company of publishers has been formed to buy up the copyright of the works of Lamartine. The capital is to be 450,000 francs, in 500 shares, most probably with a view to relieve the necessities of the unfortunate poet.

General Intelligence.

Mobile Items.

We find the following items in the Mobile Register of Saturday:

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.—On the 1st of June the summer schedule comes into operation, when one of the present mail boats goes into the Lake trade. Up to this day three boats have been employed, and this is to a later date than usual. Yesterday the Oregon dropped down to the dry dock for the purpose of finding and stopping a slight leak just discovered. A brief time will suffice for this, and then the California will be docked and overhauled, prior to her resumption of the Lake trade.

MOSQUITOES.—These pests and plagues of each man's home are now in operation as gratuitous phlebotomists. Blood-letting, by their operation, is far more torturing, and as far less satisfactory, than that of the cupper and bleeder.

THE CONCRETE LIMESTONE.—Our citizens have now a full opportunity of carefully examining this new mineral product of our State, and form a well grounded opinion of its applicability to building purposes in general, and for the construction of our new Custom-house in general. Some twenty-five large blocks were yesterday brought down by the steamer Sam Dale from Gainestown, Clarke county, about a hundred miles above the city. They are now lodged at the convenient and long vacant lot at the north-west corner of Dauphin and Water streets. Mr. Timothy Lloyd, an enterprising stone mason, has recently opened the quarry at the above named location, and is about to dress and work this material at this spot where the specimens now lay.

The new number of the London Quarterly Review gives the following as the present state of the search for Sir John Franklin:

Sir E. Belcher is engaged in a survey of Wellington, while Capt. Kellett is probably safely anchored in Winter Harbor, the old quarters of Parry. Each has a well stored ship, with an attendant steamer, while the North Star, within reach, no doubt, of parties from either vessel, remains in Franklin's harborage at Beechy Island. On the Pacific side, the Plover, we may presume, has advanced to Point Barrow. We have no intelligence of McClure, since, under a press of canvas, he stood for the pack ice off Icy Cape, in August, 1850, nor from Collinson, since he passed Behring's Straits in July of the following year. Our Consul at Panama indeed writes that Collinson had been spoken by some whalers, but without details: we know not what credit is to be attached to the report. McClure supposed he should be able to reach England by way of Barrow's Straits, some time in this year, either by navigating his vessel through the unknown sea which stretches north of the American continent, or by quitting his ships and making for Melville Island or some point nearer home. Stirring tidings, of some kind will, most likely, reach us in the course of a few months.

MEXICAN INTELLIGENCE.—By late private advices from Mexico, we learn that none but the most gloomy apprehensions prevail there in regard to the future of that unhappy country. Nothing is really expected from Santa Anna's return by way of removing the existing disorders. Indeed, it is anticipated that treason lurks in the bosom of the very men who have professedly encouraged his return, and that he is more likely to be the speedy victim of assassination than to achieve any honors in his new career. Being the ablest man of the country, and the richest, outside the priesthood, he is more feared and hated than any other. It is known that he has harbored the idea of confiscating the landed property of the church, and using the proceeds to discharge the public debt, to reassure the public credit, and build a foundation upon which to plant some hopes of the future. He is thus suspected by the only real power in Mexico—that of the priesthood. The difficulties of his position are so great, let him take what course he will, that no faith is any where manifested in his ability to retrieve the fallen fortunes of the nation. The expectations of all are vague, and no hope seems to animate any bosom but that the country may fall under the dominion of some foreign power. [N. Y. Tribune.

WESTERN RAILROADS.—"Ion," writing from the Capital to the Baltimore Sun, under date of the 11th, says:

The great Central Illinois Railroad Company appear to be in full tide of practical success. The grant of public land transferred to them will build the road for the whole distance of 700 miles, and the stockholders will own the road, without paying a cent for their stock. It is a donation to them from the Government of seventeen millions of dollars—the estimated cost of the road—for their personal benefit. The land is already estimated to be worth that sum, and the loans for carrying on the work are based upon the value of those lands at that rate. Loans in the amount of some seven or eight millions have already been effected, and a new loan of three millions has now been called for, and will be readily filled.

The stockholders of the Southwestern branch of the Missouri and Pacific Railroad Company will never be obliged to pay a dollar for that road, of 310 miles in length. The lands granted to the State by the Government, during the late session, were transferred by the State to the Company, and will sell for enough to build the road. A loan will be soon proposed for the purpose of completing this road, and it will be based, in a great measure, on the value of the bonds. All these Western railroads will undoubtedly give dividends of ten per cent. on their cost, and, besides, are made at the expense of the public treasury.

THE CHINESE MISSION.—The New York Express says that statements have reached there, through the medium of private letters from Hong Kong, which, if they be true, would seem to indicate the partial miscarriage of the Chinese mission.

Hon. Humphrey Marshall, the new Minister, it seems, in the latter part of January proceeded to Whampoa, in the Saratoga, and thence to Canton, where he opened communication with the Chinese Commissioner, Sue, preparatory to his delivering the autograph letter from the President of the United States to the Emperor of China. Some days after, however, and before an answer had been received from the Chinaman, Commodore Aulick returned from Manilla, and upon finding the Saratoga absent from Hong Kong, immediately ordered her to join him, and at the same time severely took her commander to task for having, unauthorized, carried the Minister to Canton. The Sarntoga then, so runs the story, returned to Hong Kong, where a court martial was held upon the Captain for disobedience of orders, but it resulted in his honorable acquittal. Meanwhile, it is further said that the authorities at Canton, hearing of the withdrawal of the Saratoga, and seeing the unpleasant position in which it was placing Mr. Marshall, sent word to that gentleman that he could not be received at Canton, on sundry pretexts, which showed that the American Envoy was far from welcome. One of these pretexts was that Sue was absent in the interior, and that no officer of the Kuang Tsang provinces was of a grade high enough to receive him. Mr. Marshall then desired to leave Canton, but could not; the Saratoga having gone, and there being no vessel to convey him thence. At last dates (February 20) he was at Macao waiting for a conveyance to take him north, when one would come along. The whole trouble seems to have grown out of the extra officiousness of Com. Aulick, in calling off the Saratoga, leaving Mr. Marshall to get on as well as he could with the Chinese, which turns out to have been just no way at all. We are also informed that the Commodore intended to return to the United States by the next overland mail. He has, probably, the "other side of the story" to tell.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—The New York Legislature, the day before its adjournment, passed a bill incorporating the New York State Agricultural College. The plan of Instruction embraces practical and scientific agriculture, chemistry, mechanics, mathematics, surveying, engineering, geology, botany, the practical management of the farm, of the dairy, and farm stock.

THE SOCIALISTS.—Albert Brisbane and Victor Considerant, two of the most eminent living socialists of the Fourier school, are now in Cincinnati. They are on their way to Northern Texas and the Red River country, for the purpose of selecting from twelve to fifteen thousand acres of good land, with a view to the importation of a colony of French and American Socialists.

INTERVENTION.—*Le Republicain*, the new organ of the French republicans at New York, contains an address to the American people, signed by three distinguished French socialists at London, Felix Pyat, Cansidière and Boichot, in the course of which they say:

"The peoples are not made to grow isolated in their egotism like the oyster and terrapin in their shells. It is neither their mission, nor their destiny, nor their right, nor their duty. The peoples owe themselves to one another—the great to the small, the strong to the weak. The same duty, the same advantage which induces a man to help a man in a city, should induce a people to assist a people in the universe. Your Senate, like our Convention, has said 'all men are free, equal, and brothers.' We add, they are *solidaires*, (persons joined in a common duty and responsibility.) All ought to be fellow-citizens of the great republic of humanity.

"Therefore, at this solemn hour, all eyes are turned towards America. The hopes, the wishes, the hearts, the hands of all the oppressed are turned towards this future President, whose name signifies *Solidarité*, (joint and several responsibility.)

"Intervene, then! The New World ought to assist the Old. Young America ought to lift up again Old Europe, its mother. Respect for parents has always been honorable and useful for children.

"Intervene, then, immediately, spontaneously. Time presses. Take the initiative. Do not wait for official action, which will only be more powerful after your sympathies. Let us shake hands. Monarchs have alliances; why not democracies? Kings themselves have taught us the holy alliance of the peoples. The alliance of France and America is the freedom of the world. It is invincible liberty making the tour of the two hemispheres—enlightening, warming up, fructifying and vivifying like the sun, the entire globe; it is *la Republique, democratique et-sociale universelle!*"

Whew!

AUSTRALIA AND CALIFORNIA.—Having been put in possession, by recent arrivals, of the yield and shipment of gold from Australia and California, during the past year, we are enabled to deduce therefrom a comparison between the gold fields of the two districts. The actual shipments of gold dust from San Francisco, by steamer, according to the manifests, in 1852, were to the value of 42½ millions of dollars. We will assume that one-fourth more was taken away privately by passengers leaving, this will give us an aggregate value of about 11 million pounds sterling.

The entire population of the State, deduced from the census of 1850, and subsequent arrivals, is assumed to be not less than 300,000, of whom but 8000 are females—a greater disproportion of the sexes than exists in any other country. Of the entire population, about one-half are probably engaged at the mines, although the California papers state only one hundred thousand are at the diggings. The gold found, divided among 150,000, would average about £77 per head. The shipments from the Australian ports in 1852, of gold dust, were: from Port Philip upward of two million and a quarter oz.; from Sidney one million oz. At Adelaide, Victoria, gold to the value of two millions sterling was also received in the year. So that the total gold may be fairly valued at £13,000,000 sterling. This is irrespective of any amounts brought away privately by passengers, of the quantity hoarded by diggers and lodged in the banks, and of some large amounts shipped through Van Dieman's Land.

The population of the two colonies of New South Wales and Victoria is stated at about 400,000. The number engaged in digging gold in the former colony is set down at less than 10,000, and in Victoria at 100,000. But we will assume the same number is engaged in gold seeking as in California; the average to each person would therefore be £87 per head, or £10 per head more than in California. We have been particularly careful to under estimate the facts with regard to Australia, from the want of official data, our computation being derived from the actual shipments reported and statements given in the local papers. But our impression (grounded upon the estimates and information of well-informed local authorities) is strong that the average yield per head, of the Australian gold fields, to the population employed, has exceeded £100 for the year. Of course, this sum has been unequally divided; but the facts are patent and encouraging. [London Globe, April 22.

Public dinners are under the ban of Horace Greeley, who, in an editorial in the Tribune, noticing the banquet to John P. Hale, opens thus:

"Public dinners are public nuisances—flagrantly so. They are a relic of out-grown barbarism which esteems eating and drinking the chief ends of life, and would show affection as Joseph did to his brother Benjamin—by giving him three times as great a mess as was apportioned to his half-brothers. It is every way unworthy of our age to attempt to honor, reward or show admiration for a public benefactor by feasting him, even when (as at Boston yesterday) intoxicating liquors are excluded. But an ordinary 'public dinner,' 'with a stick in it,' is essentially a bestial performance. Two or three hundred people are assembled to eat an inordinate meal, at an unusual and unseasonable hour, paying for it a sum that many of them cannot really afford, and washing it down with incessant libations of villainously drugged cider and cockroach Madeira, which gets steadily worse as the company get more and more enthusiastically and obliviously drunk—then the speeches, beginning with the prosy and the foggy and ending some where in the infancy of the small hours, with the tipsy and the nasty—then the leathery cloud of cigar-smoke which, for the last hour or two, is battened down upon the whole concern, afflicting, torturing, demoralizing all well-bred, cleanly, uncorrupted senses—and oh! the sick headaches, the days of misery, and often the fatal illnesses that follow, as Death on the Pale Horse was followed. On the whole, we consider the public dinner the absurdest, stupidest bore of the nineteenth century."

FINE COTTON.—The editor of the U. S. Economist has received, from a firm in New York, a remarkable specimen of cotton, destined for the World's Fair. It was procured by a merchant of Texas from the Pima Indians. It is of a texture and strength of fibre superior to any ever before offered in New Yor. To the touch it has the feeling of silk, being destitute of the harsh feeling incident to cotton. It is of a long staple, and of a beautiful clear color. The discoverer has procured a quantity of the seed, and will enter extensively into the culture. It has been found under circumstances which lend to the hope that the degeantion of the quality usual upon these fine qualities will not be encountered in this case.

TALL COTTON.—The Nashville True Whig has seen at the Mutual Insurance office in that city a couple of cotton stalks which, in point of altitude, are rather remarkable They were *twelve feet* high, and one of them produced four hundred and three bolls. They are specimens from the plantation of M. R. Cockrill, Esq., in Madison county, Miss., latitude 32 degrees, and of the Egyptian species. Mr. C. designs sending them to the World's Fair for exhibition.

LOCOMOTIVE FOR JAPAN.—Morris & Son, of Philadelphia, have just completed a miniature locomotive to be taken out by the Japan expedition to initiate the Japanese into the mysteries of steam. The locomotive is complete in every particular, as also the tender and passenger car. The entire weight is 1210 pounds, and the capacity of the locomotive is estimated at nine tons. A railway track will also be sent to Japan, with the locomotive and its appendages.

A letter from St. Petersburg says: M. Nabel, Engineer of our Capital, has just constructed a caloric steam engine on the plan of that invented by Captain Ericsson; but with an improvement, which consists in this, that the two cylinders, instead of being placed one above the other, are placed one within the other. The trial of this engine, which took place in the presence of the Grand Duke Constantine, has succeeded perfectly. This Russia is the first country in Europe that has imitated this invention of Capt. Ericsson.

A syphon for dairymen is now in use in Scotland, by means of which the milk is drawn away from the cream, instead of skimming the cream off tha milk.

The Irish in the United States, and their poorer friends in the United Kingdom, produce, it is said, one-half of the correspondence carried on by the two nations.

The Norwalk Disaster.

FIFTY-THREE LIVES KNOWN TO BE LOST.—*The Catastrophe at Norwalk.*—Our Northern exchanges come to us burthened with the particulars of another frightful railroad disaster:

The train to which this terrible calamity has occurred was the express train for Boston, on the New Haven railroad. It left the canal street station, in New York, at eight o'clock on Friday morning, the 6th inst., and consisted of two baggage and five passenger cars. The number of passengers was about two hundred. The train arrived at Norwalk at half past ten o'clock. About half a mile beyond the Norwalk station the road is carried over the creek or river by a bridge, in which there is a draw about sixty feet wide; the steamboat Pacific plying between Norwalk and New York and other vessels having a right of way. It was at this bridge that the frightful catastrophe occurred.

The mode of signalling the engineer that the draw is open, and that he must stop his train, is the lowering of a large red ball, which, when the bridge is closed and the track free from impediments, is again raised to the top of a staff of some altitude. Of course the engineer is bound so to regulate his speed as he approaches the bridge that he can "brake up" without difficulty as soon as he discovers the warning signal. In this instance the engineer appears neither to have so abated his speed nor to have looked out for the signal. The ball had been lowered, the drawbridge having just been opened for the passage of the steamboat Pacific. The train, according to the testimony given at the coroner's inquest, was going at its full speed. So that this fearful loss of life can only be charged upon a criminal recklessness on the part of the engineer which is almost without a parallel.

So terrific, indeed, was the speed of the train that although the gap or opening in the bridge was sixty feet wide, the engine literally overleaped it and struck the abutments on the other side, very little below the level of the line, before it fell into the water. The tender followed the engine and fell upon it. The first baggage car fell partly across the tender, and the second, in which was a smoking room, fell close to it. Two of the passenger cars were precipitated upon this mass, and all were submerged. the engine and baggage wagons being deeply imbedded in the mud. It was high tide in the river, and the water was about twelve feet deep. The bottom of the third car broke in two, and the fragments hung suspended on the edge of the stationary part of the bridge. Some of the passengers were thrown into the stream a distance of about fifteen feet.

No pen can describe the scene that followed. We copy, however, the narratives of some who were eye-witnesses to this fearful disaster:

STATEMENT OF EYE-WITNESSES.—Mr. James A. Renaud, engineer of the steamboat Pacific, makes the following statement, which is also signed by Captain S. S. Byxbee, of that boat:

"I witnessed the terrible accident on the New York and New Haven Railroad, which occurred at ten o'clock this morning. The place where it happened is called South Norwalk Village, where there is a drawbridge across the Norwalk river. The drawbridge had been raised to permit the passage of the steamboat Pacific. I am the engineer of that boat, and was on board her at the time the accident occurred. We had got about thirty or forty yards from the draw when we heard the cars coming. I immediately walked aft and stood on the guard, where I could see every thing that happened. The cars were then coming at full speed. The draw was open and the ball was down. The ball is used for a signal. When it is up it signifies that all is right.

"The locomotive was under such headway when it ran off, that before it reached the water *it struck the abutment on the opposite side—a distance of about sixty feet.* The tender, baggage car, and two mail cars came next. Two passenger cars went into the opening on the top of what had preceded them; the third broke in the middle and half of it went down. In this third car two were killed instantly, and many more were hurt. How many in all were killed I do not know, but before I left at twelve o'clock, noon, between thirty and forty had been taken out dead. They were horribly bruised and mangled. One beautiful young girl, about sixteen years old, had the back of her head knocked in. There was one child about four months old and many other children killed. The engineer and firemen of the train, when they saw the ball down, jumped off before the cars reached the bridge.

"When the cars ran off those in the rear ones screamed terrifically. We put right back and rendered what assistance we could. People went to cutting the cars with axes and taking out the dead. Not one that was taken out of the second car was alive. The excitement was intense; women were rushing down with quilts to cover the dead; others were vainly striving to restore to life the poor victims, as they were taken out."

Mr. Thomas Hicks, the artist, was in the first car with Miss King, of New York. They occupied a seat within four of the end of the car, on the right hand side, facing the engine. Mr. Hicks describes the scene as follows:

"The cars were seemingly going at the usual rate, when, without warning or intimation of any kind, he beheld the front part of the car rushing towards him in fragments, the passengers being tossed in the air like chaff, dashed up against the top of the car, and thrown about in a hurricane of destruction. In an instant he found Miss King gone from his side, and himself crushed under the partially fallen roof of the car, and surrounded by a choking atmosphere, in the midst of a shapeless mass of ruins, dead bodies on every hand, and the darkened car rapidly filling with water. He began feeling among the wreck and under the water for his companion, but she was nowhere to be found. He continued the search till the water had risen to his chin, a time which he judged to have been about ten minutes, when, despairing of her recovery, he looked about him for a mode of escape. Just behind him, at the corner of the car, he beheld an apertura through which he crawled out upon the top. Here he lingered with a view to renew the search for his companion, when he was accosted by some one, who asked him for whom he was looking. He described the lady's dress, when his interlocutor informed him, to his inexpressible astonishment and gratification, that she had just gone out upon the track. He ascertained afterward that the front of the car was stove to atoms by the concussion, and that the top of it was split open laterally on the side where he sat, and this occasioned that side of the roof to fall. It also apeared that during the instantaneous process of splitting open the top of the car and the fall of the ceiling, Miss King, without any knowledge or agency of her own, had been projected through the crevice upon the top of the car. And here, without having been wet, but with a severe wound in the face, she found herself with another car precipitated upon it, which passed her and tumbled over into the river beside the wreck of the first. Her escape, and the manner of it especially, was a miracle. Mr Hicks called out, when he discovered the means of escape, to those in the car, if so there be any living to hear, pointing to the way of getting out. But he saw but one person avail himself of the notice, or escape in any way.

"The second passenger car dashed into the first nearly half its length. The death of nearly all must have been sudden and instantaneous. There was but one shriek; then all was still as death, save the surging of the waters as they first receded from the force of the concussion, and then closed in upon the car. He thinks none were lost out of the third one, or at most but one or two."

LATEST FROM NORWALK.—Up to the present time (nine o'clock Saturday morning) fifty-two dead bodies have been recovered. Some of the bodies are still lying in the station house, awaiting recognition by their friends. It is believed that some bodies lost have been washed away by the current, and that the whole loss of life amounts to sixty.

Mr. Fluent, who was married on Thursday, and whose wife was among the victims, is almost insane.

Fifty coffins have been purchased by the company and brought to the station; the dead bodies as they were brought in were marked and placed in them. Upon those that were recognised their clothing was allowed to remain, while those that were unknown were stripped, their clothes and valuables were placed safely away, and upon their persons clean linen shrouds were arranged.

Most strenuous efforts are constantly being made to recover what bodies there may still be entangled in the wreck. Preparations for dragging the creek are being made, and cannons will be fired to bring up the dead.

The locomotive was discovered this morning, *buried on the opposite side of the creek.*

LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATION.—*Hartford, May 7.*—The Legislature, at its session this morning, appointed a special committee to investigate the cause of the late disaster. The committee consists of Senator Hyatt, Dr. Beckwith, Mr. Russell, and Mr. Halsey.

They are instructed to repair at once to the scene of disaster, and collect facts and report officially. A bill was also introduced making a fine of $10,000 for every person killed upon a railroad, and imposing heavy penalties for injuries on account of accidents caused by carelessness. A thorough investigation of this affair is to be made. The legislature have also resolved to appoint a Board of Railway Commissioners, with extensive powers.

THE KILLED.—We have the names of forty-one of the victims of this melancholy disaster, and fifteen bodies still remain at Norwalk unrecognized. The wounded, so far as reported, number twenty-four, and one hundred and eighteen escaped without injury. These form an aggregate of one hundred and ninety-eight, leaving eighteen persons to be accounted for, to make up the number of two hundred and sixteen passengers registered as being in the cars.

The New York press generally lash Engineer, Conductors, and the Company indiscriminately. The Express says of Tucker, the Engineer:

"It is unfortunate for the unhappy man that, his own body is not among the corpses of the slain, for if he lives, he must live to be branded as a murderer, and to be shunned as a Cain."

And the Tribune:

"We know that the outcry of public indignation is mainly directed against the Engineer, who is in the hands of justice, and who, we trust, will be punished as he deserves; but we cannot, on that account, acquit his employers. There are points on which the guilt of the Company, and its share in this awful massacre, become undeniable."

And the True Democrat:

"It is well to imprison the engineer, who madly threw his human charge (while he took good care of himself) into the jaws of destruction. It is well to arrest the conductor, who, to gratify a little personal spleen, was willing to risk (since he could and did save his own) the lives of the two hundred souls committed in such confidence to his safe keeping. But, where are the equally culpable influences that placed men like these in a position in which they could so conveniently trifle with all that humanity holds precious, and the heart cherishes as sacred? May they walk our streets, simpering at the havoc their cupidity has manufactured? May they look into our eyes, and hypocritically tell us of their grief, while, with their fingers in their pockets, they count over the dollars they have saved in the employment of such cheap assassins, in lieu of more costly help, whose ability and consciousness would have been a guarantee for the public security?"

HARD FATE.—A few days since while three men were engaged in painting the front of a lofty house in Vesey street, the scaffolding gave way and one of the men was instantly killed. On Monday his remains were followed to the grave by his widow and her three orphans, two neighbors joining in the solemn ceremony. And now for the history of this desolate family as given by the New York Correspondent of the Philadelphia Dispatch. He tells us that this family had scarcely been two months in this country! This was the first chance the unfortunate deceased had been favored with since he landed, of earning a penny; and, though a lawyer and a literary man at home, hunger and want, sickness, penury, and friendlessness, had compelled him to take that day a brush in hand and turn painter, to obtain bread for his starving self and family! How brief was that labor! Instead of returning home at night with his dollar to his famishing little ones, he was carried home before dark on a shutter, a mass of mangled and mutilated humanity. In comfortable circumstances in Dublin, he and his family abandoned their home to better their fortune, and arrived here last February. They had with them about $280 in gold.

They were robbed of this petty store within a few minutes after their trunks reached the shore—some "baggage-smasher" having carried off the very trunk that contained it. This left them penniless in a foreign land. Sorrow made his wife ill. Their infant child sickened and died the first week after. The broken-hearted immigrant was next prostrated himself, by downright trouble and dispair. When he recovered, which was slowly, his wife, unused to such hardships, sank away again, a victim of her sufferings. All this exhausted the means of every friend to whom they could apply, and swallowed up, in pledge after pledge, every rag of clothing except that which covered their nakedness. Even the wedding dress had been pawned, the morning of the accident, to obtain food! Yesterday the widow died, and to-day the poor little children will be sent to the alms house! Three months ago the whole family were living joyously in their own native home, and now behold at Ward's Island, in these helpless orphans, all that is left of it! A more crowded chapter of wretchedness and misfortune it has never been our lot to encounter.

A GIRL MURDERED BY HER OWN FATHER.—The particulars of a most revolting murder came to our knowledge yesterday, the perpetrator of which has frequently appeared in our police reports, a man by the name of Wm. Robinson. Robinson and his wife were both in the habit of getting drunk, when they would fight each other like dogs, and then they would be taken up by the police. Several months since they left here, moving to Mississippi, near Hernando. Since then they have separated—the wife, who had several negroes, dividing some negroes among her children, who were to remain with their father. A few weeks since Robinson sold a negro belonging to his eldest daughter, a girl of some fourteen or fifteen years of age, to which she objected, and by some means the old man was arrested and put in jail at Hernando. During the past week he had been liberated from custody and allowed to return to his children.

On Wednesday last he again sold his daughter's negro, and the purchaser came to take his property away, when she still refused to give the negro up. In a fit of anger he took his gun and fired at her, lodging the contents in her body, inflicting a mortal wound. The girl lived in great bodily pain and suffering until the next morning, when she was relieved from her misery by the hand of death. The murdering fiend fled and has not since been heard from, although the officers of justice are in hot pursuit. It is supposed that he is lurking about the suburbs of the city. A more atrocious, cold blooded murder we have never chronicled, and what is worse to relate, the horrible deed may be laid to the curse of John Barleycorn. It was liquor that caused it all. A curse upon both parents, one of whom is the murderer of his own child—the other, probably, leading a dissipated, profligate life. To what sad end doth it bring its followers. [Memphis Whig, 14th.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA—*Singular Case.* Wm. Gray, a lad 16 years of age, died on Monday night, on board the sloop Armada, lying at the foot of 61st street, East River, having exhibited, previous to his death, marked symptoms of hydrophobia. Coroner Wilhelm held an inquest, yesterday, upon the body, when Captain Menerlo, master of the sloop, stated that the deceased had been employed on board the vessel for a month past; that on Friday last, he complained of dizziness in his head, and pain in his back and limbs. He grew worse, and on Saturday had a high fever, but could not drink or even look at water. On Sunday, a physician was sent for, who gave him medicine, and further attended him; he foamed at the mouth and appeared frightened at every thing he saw, and when the water was shown him or even spoken of, he became very much excited; while sick, he told Mr. Mansrlu that about four and a half years ago, he was bitten by his own dog, which, at the time, he thought was not mad; soon after this he sold the dog, and lost sight of him.

Dr. Blumenthal, of No. 402 Fourth street, made an external examination of the body, upon which he found no marks of violence, but discovered symptoms which led him to conclude that death was caused by hydrophobia.

The jury concurred in this opinion, and a verdict to that effect was rendered by them. [N.Y. Sun, 11th.

The Lafayette (Indiana) Courier advertises for an apprentice to the printing business with the following qualifications:

A good, stout, healthy, honest, industrious, steady, faithful, persevering, temperate, obliging, trustworthy, good-natured, teachable, tractable, civil, moral, intelligent boy, fifteen years of age, can have an opportunity to learn the printer's profession at the Courier office.

A number of small-pox patients in Oglethorpe, Georgia, made a stampede from the buildings in which they were confined by the civil authorities, and, in different stages of the fearful malady, fell upon the officers and put them all to flight. Mayor Sorrell called out the military to suppress the disturbance; they, however, made but poor resistance to their diseased opponents, flying in great confusion at their approach. At the last accounts, small-pox had the day, and the disorder was subsiding.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—Interments in the City of New Orleans for the week ending May 14, 1853:

Apnea	1	Fever, Typhoid	2
Apoplexy	3	Fever, Pernicious	1
Brain, Congestion of	2	Gastritis	5
Burn	1	Jaundice	1
Bronchitis	2	Heart, Disease of	2
Cyanosis	1	Hydrocephalus	2
Cholera	3	Hepatitis	4
Chlorosis	1	Inflammation	1
Cramps	3	Marasmus	4
Convulsions	11	Measles	5
Croup	2	Meningitis	2
Consumption	20	Nasal Hemorrhage	1
Cholera Infantum	1	Old Age	2
Cynanche	1	Pericarditis	1
Delirium-tremens	2	Pneumonitis	1
Dentition	8	Pleuro-Pneumonia	1
Diarrhœa	3	Putrifaction	1
Dysentery	4	Phrenitis	2
Drowned	3	Rheumatism	2
Dropsy	1	Small Pox	1
Debility	1	Strangulated Hernia	1
Enteritis	3	Syphilis	1
Fever, Intermittent	1	Still Born	1
Fever, Typhus	1	Trismus Nascent	1
Fever, Scarlet	8	Unascertain	8
Fever, Cerebral	1	Wound, cut throat	1
Fever, Ducrotin	1		
Total			162

Of these, 83 were under ten years of age, and 41 colored.

A THEATER.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE OFFICE,
Saturday Morning, May 21, 1853.

There have been few changes of much moment in our general market during the past week, though with a considerable degree of dullness a few articles, including Flour, Pork and Bacon, have been saleable only at a slight reduction in the rates. Corn has been in good request at steady prices. The Cotton market has been quiet, and the rates irregular. Tobacco has met with a good demand, though less active then during the previous week, and prices have been very full. On Saturday the accounts of the steamer Atlantic reached here by telegraph. They embrace dates from Liverpool to the 4th, and represent a slight improvement in the Cotton market at that port, during the three days preceding the steamer's departure. The sales during this period were stated at 20,000 bales, of which 3000 had been taken on speculation and 2000 for export. The quotations are given as follows: Fair Orleans 3½, Middling Orleans 3⅝, Fair Uplands 3¾, and Middling Uplands 3 5-16 ₩ lb, indicating an improvement for most descriptions.

COTTON.—The Cotton market opened on Saturday with a fair demand, which was but little affected by the Atlantic's accounts, published in the evening papers of that day, and the sales embraced 6000 bales at firm prices. On Monday, however, there was less inquiry, and only some 3000 bales were disposed of at rates for most qualities rather in favor of buyers, but without quotable change. Even running lots of Middling were firmer however, that description being most in request. On Tuesday barely 2000 bales found purchasers, but at rather higher prices for Middling to Good Middling, the tower grades being very dull and irregular in the rates. On Wednesday, also, barely 2000 bales changed hands at the rates of the previous day; but on Thursday some English buyers came forward, and the sales embraced 4000 bales without further change in prices. Yesterday, however, the market was again quiet, and the sales were limited to 2000 bales, making the entire business of the week 19,000 bales, prices closing without further change.

The receipts of the week are 18,846 bales, against 26,418 bales for the corresponding period last year, and in the total receipts at this port the increase, compared with last year, is 235,731 bales.

NEW ORLEANS CLASSIFICATION.

Inferior	6¾@ 7	Middling Fair	11 @11¾
Ordinary	7⅞@ 8¾	Fair	—@—
Middling	9 @10	Good Fair	—@—
Good Middling	10¾@10¾	Good and Fine	—@—

COTTON AND TOBACCO STATEMENT.

	Cotton—bales.	Tobacco—hhds.
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1852	9,532	18,754
Received since	1,820,459	61,399
" yesterday	783—1,821,242	760—62129
	1,830,774	76,883
Exported to date	1,458,794	32,217
" yesterday	9,907—1,462,701	1 037—33,254
Stock on hand not cleared	168,013	37,629

TOBACCO—The week commenced with an active inquiry in the Tobacco market, and the sales of Saturday and Monday reached fully 900 hhds, at very full prices. During the next three days, however, there was less movement, and we heard of only about 600 hhds more being disposed of up to Thursday evening. Yesterday's transactions were trifling; making for the entire week 1500 hhds. We note the following particulars of the sales: 160 hhds: 1 at 5½; 62 at 5⅞; 11 at 7, and 95 at 7¼@8; 208 hhds (126 and 77) at 6@7; 73 at 8½; 38 at 7½; 65 hhds: 8 at 8, 31 at 8½, and 26, also at 8½@9; 37 hhds: 7 R. at 8

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

THE BACHELOR AND THE BABY.

There was no one at home except the baby's mother, and baby, and I. Baby had just gone to sleep, when baby's mother remembered a trifling commission which she had promised to execute for me in the village. With an injunction to touch the cradle if baby woke, she departed, leaving me proud of my new employment, and lulled by past immunity into a state of fatal security.

With one eye on my book, and the other on the cradle, like a faithful watch-dog, I listened to the retreating footfall that should have warned me, but did not, "to look out for squalls." I had no idea of the awful responsibility which I had taken upon myself, or I should have shrunk from it, as a cat does from water, or a mastiff from a churning-machine. In fact, I rather suspect that I fell in a trifling degree ambitious that baby should open one eye—only one—that I might have the pleasure of shutting it again. Unwary mortal! How little do we know when we are well off! My ambition was but too soon to be gratified; I had yet to learn by bitter experience how weary is the lot of those who—tend no babies.

I wonder whether infants are conscious in their sleep of their mother's absence, and know that an opportunity has arrived for "cutting up their didoes!"

The baby, ever whose slumbers I had become the guardian genius—how the flies pitched into its nose!—was as sound asleep as any baby could be when its mother departed; but no sooner had her shadow faded from the room than symptoms of wakefulness began to appear. First came a sigh; then a chuckle, that said as plain as chuckle could say, "Now for some fun;" then one eye opened and shut, and then both began peeping about, till the head seemed inclined to bob off the pillow.

I felt a little nervous at these symptoms—only a little. "Psh!" said I to myself, "a roll or two of the cradle will soon settle your business, youngster."

But it did not. Baby was bound to have a spree. It knew that "its mother was out." That big, bothersome blue-bottled fly, too, tired of watching for the ship over the clock-face, started on a voyage of discovery on its own account, and the first promontory which it reached was the nose of the baby, a tempting spot, upon which it landed for refreshments, buzzing most villainously as it did so. It was a ticklish landing, however, and baby soon drove it off with a sneeze that astonished its nerves, and mine, too, more than the fly's; for the fly was accustomed to ticklish situations, which I was not. Baby was thoroughly roused. Up went its round, chubby arm; but a rock of the cradle soon sent that back to its place. I did rock that cradle beautifully. The little head rolled to and fro as easily as if it had been fastened on by a toy manufacturer's neck. I could not help admiring myself for the way in which I did it, and I am sure that any reasonable baby would have gone to sleep again, if only for compliment's sake; but the baby in the cradle didn't. The moment the rocking ceased, up popped the little head, like Judy's in the show, with a small peevish cry. That cry! it was like the "fizzing of the fuse" of a powder magazine, sure to end in an explosion.

Were you ever roused in the middle of the night by the maid-of-all-work coming in her slippers and night-cap to inform you that the house was on fire? Did you ever stand near a Dutchman who was weighing powder with a lighted cigar in his mouth? Did you ever stand over the boiler of a Mississippi steamboat, and expect every moment to be landed on the tree-tops half a mile inland? If not, you cannot conceive my horror when I heard that cry. I was in a cold perspiration from head to foot. I have no doubt that hail-stones as big as peas might have been picked off my forehead. I reached for dear life, and baby bounced about like a ball of Indian-rubber. But it was all useless. I sang all the songs that I could think of from the Cabalistic "hushahshy!" to "Cease, rude Boreas!" I tried tenor, and I tried base; but the baby did not know the difference. It seemed to think it all base. The louder I sang, the louder it cried. It was bawl and squall, and squall beat. The cry peevish boomed the cry indignant, and the cry indignant became the squall imperative. Blue-bottle buzzed with delight, and danced a hornpipe on the window, while the clock kept up a tantalizing "Go it! go it!"

In an unlucky moment, I lifted the little tempest out of the cradle. Never, never, never will I commit such an act of thoughtless impudence again! Before I did so, I could have truly sung with the poet, "The white squall raves;" but after the fiercest blasts of Boreas seemed blowing from that little throat.

In the hope of quieting the tornado, I took it in my arms, waddled it to and fro the room, turned him up and down till my shoulders ached; dandled it on my knees, now the right one, now the left; but nothing would do. Like an easterly gale, that multiplied squall seemed to be endless. I felt really alarmed. I was completely terrified. I saw visions of convulsions and such like ills that infant "flesh is heir to." If I had been in the city, I am sure that a crowd would have been collected. I might have been taken up and accused of an attempt to commit infanticide—perhaps been published in the papers as a wretch guilty of cruelty to dumb animals. Dumb! How I wished that the dear family organ had been dumb! I even envied the deaf man that pick up cinders.

I looked at the clock, and exclaimed, in despair, "When will the mother return?" and the clock answered, with mocking monotony, "Not yet! not yet!" Blue-bottle had ceased its buzzing, and returned to its old quarters over the dial-plate, to watch for the re appearance of the ship; perhaps asking, as impatiently as I did, the question, "When will she return?" while the clock continued to repeat, unceasingly, "Not yet! not yet!"

I knew not what to do, and rushed a dozen times to the door, hoping to see the coming relief. But the walls of the distant church and the houses beyond were thick, and I could not look through them. The brook was laughing in the sunshine, and murmuring joyously as it glided over the stones; and I felt a strong temptation to pop the piping part of the baby into it. I am sure the clock cried, mockingly, "Do it! do it!" But the thought of a Coroner's jury restrained me; a country jury of Dutch boors, with short pipes in their mouths, and skulls two layers of brick thick.

There was a rooster upon the fence, flapping his wings and crowing like a Trojan—I do believe it was over my perplexity; the pigs were grunting in their sty, pulling each other's ears for amusement; and a cow was giving nourishment to her calf in a distant field. Suddenly a bright idea struck me. I seized an old tobacco pipe that had been stowed away upon the mantle-piece, and immersing the bulb in a tumbler of water, thrust the stem into baby's mouth. Baby was no genius. I became satisfied of that in a minute. It is an attribute of genius to accomplish its desires with imperfect instruments. There was no stoppage in the pipe: I tried it myself.

I was at my wits' ends, and laid the baby on the floor, cramming my fingers into my ears. It was of no use. I could not shut out the sound. It was like a thousand "ear-piercing pipes" drilling me through and through. I was riddled with screams that touched like galvanic wires on every nerve. The clatter of a three story cotton-mill, with a hundred girls talking of new bonnets through the din, was nothing to it. All the locomotives in the Union, tortured into a state of agony, would alone compare with it. But mill and locomotive might be stopped and baby would not be quieted, even for a moment. Anything but a baby's lungs would have been worn out by such an exertion of power. But their strength only increased, seeming to acquire new pipes at every breath.

What would I not have given for the sight of a policeman bearing down to my relief! Never did Robinson Crusoe on his desert island gaze more longingly over the ocean in search of a sail than I did down the road for a bonnet and curls. I could have smiled lovingly on the fattest dowager that ever sweltered in the West Indies, or the thinnest scrub that pays her devotions to the door-steps. But the feminine, like other useful commodities, had all vanished when most wanted. Even the cat, accustomed to running as she was—even the cat, sensible creature, had disappeared.

Like the distressed hero of a novel, I was left to my own resources, and had no resources left. There was a baby flopping about on the floor like a porpoise on a ship's deck, as if lying on its beam-ends was a natural position. I righted it a dozen times, but over it went again, as if all its ballast had shifted to the head. I brought the shovel and tongs and the bellows from the fire-place, but baby wouldn't look at them, not a bit of it; although I took the trouble to blow the bellows in the blue-bottle's face, and sent the threads on the carpet flying about the room. Even the clothes-brush and nutmeg-grater proved no attraction, and I broke a suspender-button hopping about like a frog on all-fours. If I had stood on my head, and shook the pennies out of my pockets, it would have had no effect. Even a lump of sugar would not bribe it to be quiet. It made wry faces at the mirror, and pitched savagely into the pillow, turned indignantly from the tea-kettle, and squared off at the rolling-pin. If I had given it the carving-knife, I do verily believe that it would have cut off its own head, and made two squalls instead of one; but I forbore. Give me credit for my magnanimity—I forbore!

For nearly an mortal hour—an age—was I thus kept in a state of frenzy. My hairs stood up "like quills upon the fretful porcupine." They have always stubbornly refused to lie down smoothly since. If my trial had lasted much longer, I should certainly have had a "gray head upon my young shoulders." Perhaps I should have sunk into the grave with a nervous fever, and had "Died of baby-nursing" for an epitaph upon my tombstone. Fortunately for the public in general, and me in particular, I was spared such a catastrophe by the return of the mother, who burst pantingly into the room at the critical moment when my Job-like patience had miserably perished—by degrees, as the water leaks from a broken-hooped bucket. With what a feeling of relief did I look up at the old clock as it announced to me, in its most cheerful tones, "She's come! she's come!"

Would you believe it?—but I'm sure you can't, the fact seems too great an enormity—that little piece of perversity was as quiet as a lamb in a minute! Why, the mother was so deceived that she actually called it her "precious lamb!" I heard her, and was astounded! I wonder she didn't feel sheepish; I know I did. Lamb, indeed! If that was being a lamb, what would it be when it became mutton? Why, it was fast asleep again in no time, and laughing in its dreams over the fun it had enjoyed. Didn't I vow never to be caught alone with a baby again? If ever I am, may I be——served in the same manner again.

INTERESTING CHAPTER ON SNAKES.—A paper was lately read before the Boston Society of Natural History, from Dr. W. J. Burnett, on the character of the rattlesnake. This doctor had been experimenting on two or three specimens of this animal, and announces the discovery of numerous embryo poison fangs in the jaws of the snake, immediately behind the outward fangs. The use of these hidden weapons of destruction appears to be to supply the place of the bitlag fangs of the serpent when they get broken off or worn ont in service. It also appears that the long fangs (two in number) which are used in inflicting the deadly bite of the rattlesnake, are naturally shed every few years, when they are not injured by accident or wear, and the reserve fangs are sufficiently numerous to meet the worst emergencies. From minute microscopic examination of the structure of these teeth, Dr. B. concludes that there are two canals in each fang, only one of which conveys the poison to the wound. Respecting the character of the poison itself, the doctor remarks as follows:

"There is good reason for the belief that its action is the same upon all living things, vegetables as well as animals. It is even just as fatal to the snake itself, as to other animals, for Dr. Dearing informed me that one of his specimens, after being irritated and annoyed in its cage in moving suddenly, accidentally struck one of its fangs into his own body; it soon rolled over and died, as any other animal would have done. Here then, we have the remarkable, and perhaps unique philosophical fact, of a liquid secreted directly from the blood, which proves deadly when introduced into the very source (the blood) from which it was derived!"

In order to scrutinize by the aid of the microscope the operation of this deadly agent on the blood, Dr. Burnett stupified one of the fiercest of his snakes by dropping chloroform on his head:

"Twenty-five or thirty drops being allowed to fall on his head, one slowly after the other, the sound of his rattle gradually died away, and in a few minutes he was wholly under this agent. He was then adroitly seized behind the jaws with the thumb and fore-finger, and dragged from the cage, and allowed to partially resuscitate; in this state a second person held his tail to prevent his coiling around the arm of the first, while a third opened his mouth, and with a pair of forceps pressed the fang upward, causing a flow of poison which was received on the end of the scalpel. The snake was then returned into the cage.

"Blood was then extracted from a finger, for close microscopical examination. The smallest quantity of the poison being presented to the blood between the glasses, a change was immediately perceived—the corpuscles ceased to run end pile together, and remained stagnant without any special alternation of structure. The whole appearance was as though the vitality of the blood had been suddenly destroyed, exactly as in death from lightning. This agrees also with another experiment performed on a fowl, where the whole mass of the blood appeared quite liquid, and having but little coagulable power."

Dr. Burnett is of the opinion that the physiological action of the poison of the rattlesnake in animals is that of a most powerful sedative, acting through the blood on the nervous centres. He supports this position by the remarkable fact that its full and complete antidotes are the most active stimulants; and of these, alcohol (commonly in the form of rum or whisky) is the first. This remedy is well known in the South, and there are some twenty-five authentic cases on record proving that a person suffering from the bite of a rattlesnake may drink from one to two quarts of clear brandy without feeling the slightest tendency to intoxication, and eventually recover. [Hartford Times.

THE NEW MEMBER.—A year or two since, a Mr. B—— was elected to represent the town of Shelburne, New Hampshire, in the Legislature. He was a plain old farmer, full of sound sense, and ready for any real work that was needed. When he made his appearance at the State House, it must be confessed that his *tout ensemble* was anything but fashionable. His hat was a perfect relic of antiquity—his coerse frock and trowsers of genuine dapple-gray homespun—his shirt bosom the product of his wife's own loom, and his boots of the thickest and most substantial cow-hide.

As Mr. B—— entered the lobby, there were several young "members" standing about the fire, and supposing the new-comer to be only a visitor, they merely cast a glance at his weather-browned face, turned up their noses at his verdant look, and then continued their conversation. B—— took a seat near the stove.

"No room here for visitors," said one of the flippants.

"O, I'm a member"

"*You* a member?" uttered the first speaker.

"Sartain," responded B——, in a mild tone.

"Where from?"

"Shelburne."

"Well," said a fashionably-dressed "member," with a disdainful look at the rough, coarse dress of the farmer, "haven't the folks of Shelburne got any body else to send here?"

"O, as for that matter," returned Mr. B——, with perfect good nature, "I s'pose there's a good many men there that knows more'n I do, *but they havn't any of 'em got any clothes that's fit to wear!*"

The fledglings were floored, and before the session closed they found that the "member from Shelburne" could see *through* a question as far as they could see *around* it. [New York Spirit of the Times.

SOMETHING COMICAL.—The following circumstance happened in one of the towns of Arkansas: A man had been drinking until a late hour at night, before he started for home. All honest folks had long been in bed, and the houses were shut and dark. The liquor he had taken was too much for him; he did not know where to go. He at last staggered into an empty wagon-shed and fell upon the ground. For a long time he lay in the unconsciousness of a drunken sleep, and would have undoubtedly frozen, (for the snow on the ground showed the night to be very cold) had not others less insensible than himself been around him. This shed was a favorite rendezvous for the hogs, which rushed out when the new comer arrived, but soon returned to their beds. In the utmost kindness, and with the truest hospitality, they gave their biped companion the middle of the bed, some lying on either side of him, and others acting the part of the quilt. Their warmth prevented him from being injured by the exposure. Towards morning he awoke; finding himself comfortable, and in blissful ignorance of his whereabouts, he supposed himself enjoying the accommodations of a tavern, in company with other gentlemen. He reached out his hand, and catching hold of the stiff bristles of a hog, exclaimed—"Why, mister, *when did you shave last?*"

THE SHIPWRECKED SAILORS OF THE GOLDEN LIGHT.—It will be remembered that, some two months ago, the ship Golden Light, from this port for California, was struck by lightning and burnt, when only a few days out, and that her passengers and crew took to the boats, four in number. Those in two of the boats were picked up by a vessel and brought to this port, and afterwards a third boat, with seven of the crew on board, succeeded in reaching Antigua, one of the West India Islands. Five of these latter reached this city last night, in the ship Sarah, from St. Thomas, having been forwarded by the U. S. Consul there.

From the lips of one of the shipwrecked men, we learn the history of their deliverance from death. Before the four boats left the burning ship, they all having been provisioned and supplied with a barrel of water, the captain gave them certain instructions as to their course. The sailors of whom we speak were in a whale boat, which was one of three sent out in the ship as freight. After starting from the ship they soon fell to leeward of the other boats and lost sight of them, the fourth boat, which is still missing, being the last one they saw. They tried to speak her, but could not make themselves heard. Finding themselves alone upon the ocean in a frail boat, they put it before the wind, with many misgivings as to their fate. Among them was a young Yankee boy, but ill prepared for such hardships as he was about to undergo. He had saved from the wreck his little and his mother's miniature, and he often occupied the weary hours of suffering by reading the former. Continued vigilence was necessary to keep the boat from swamping, and the boy in question calmly performed his allotted share of duty, his conduct being in this respect a striking contrast to that of two Portuguese sailors, who, with loud outcries and lamentations, declared that there was no hope, and spent most of the time in tears. Several times great waves filled their little boat with water, and it seemed as if they must go down, but by active exertions they bailed it out and pressed forward for the land. They had no compass, and steered by the sun in day time and the stars at night. The salt water had spoiled their food, and they found to their dismay that their precious barrel of water had half leaked out.

After this discovery they were put on short allowance of water, and their sufferings from thirst were very great, so much so, that they could eat but little, as it increased their desire for water. They were fearful that each would rob the barrel during the sleep of the others, and this, with their inconvenient position, nud the continued call upon them for active exertion, prevented them from taking much repose. When they left the ship they had a large sail which they put up in stormy weather. Twice vessels came across their track. In one case the vessel, a schooner, came within a half mile, and their hopes of deliverance rose high; but notwithstanding their signals, she put about and was soon out of sight; to them a most bitter disappointment, for they feared that they should never be able to reach the land.

At length, after running before the wind for seven or eight days, they were of opinion that they were near some of the West India Islands, and accordingly put about and continued to beat for two or three days longer. Finally, after having been in the boat for nearly eleven days, they came in sight of land, which proved to be Willow's Bay, Antigua, where they were hospitably received, and forwarded to St. Thomas.

The fourth boat which is still missing, contained some seven or eight of the ship's crew, among whom were several boys. They were well provided with provisions and instruments, and the boat was a good one. It is possible that may have been picked up by some outward-bound vessel. [Boston Traveller.

[From the New York Courier and Enquirer of the 30th ult.]

HORSE-HAIR SNAKES.—Concerning these sinuous and attenuated entities, Dr. Gideon H. Smith addresses the following communication to the Baltimore Patriot;

"I would suggest to the editors of Baltimore a very simple plan for straining all their hydrant water, which, at this season of the year, is a matter of some importance to delicate palates. Take about a quarter of a yard square of good fine flannel, and tie it firmly over the mouth of the hydrant spout, leaving a small sack or bag, of the size of a goose-egg, in the centre of the flannel. The water fixed his hydrant in this way, and it proves perfectly effectual. At this time the little horse-hair snake or eel is very abundant in all the streams and pools of water, and frequently makes its appearance in the hydrant water, and the above plan will certainly catch it. This little reptile is believed to be perfectly harmless. It is generally supposed to be produced from horse-hair that has fallen into the water. This is of course a ridiculous common error. It is, like all other organized beings, animal or vegetable, a regular organized animal, propagated by its own kind. Its scientific name is *gordius aquitacus*. At the present time, and for a few weeks to come, it appears nearly white, or like a thread of gloss or white horse-hair, only a little longer. It is very active, swimming about rapidly. It has probably just cast off its old skin. In a week or two it will be a dark brown or nearly black, somewhat like a piece of dark colored horse-hair, from two or three to five or six inches long. I have had several of these reptiles brought to me lately, and many inquiries made respecting them. The above plan will effectually prevent their being swallowed. All pools and streams of water in the Middle and Southern States are equally inhabited by them."

THE NEWSPAPER—*Eloquent Extract.*—The following extract is taken from a sermon delivered by the Rev. Dr. Adams, of New York:

"Why is anything made public, but the belief that it will be of interest to others? Why is it announced that Isaac and Rebecca were married on a certain day last week, but on the supposition that it will give you pleasure to know it? And then lower down the sheet, under the startling head of deaths, your eyes run along always with apprehension lest it fall on some well known name, and reads that the aged father, the young child, the beloved wife, the rich, the poor, the admired, the honored, the beautiful are gone; and is it not taken for granted that even strangers will have a sigh for the afflicted, and the world respond in sympathy to the incursions of a common foe.

"Read in this light, the commonest advertisements which crown our papers have a kindly order about them. Say not, with a cynic as though you were doubtful whether there was any thing honest in the world, when a store keeper advertises his wares, that it is all sheer selfishness, for it is pleasant to announce a fresh supply of tallow and wool, hardware or muslins, is it not just as pleasant for one who wishes to know it. When a brace of young partners in trade insert their virgin advertisement, informing the world how happy they shall be to wait on customers, can you read it without entering into their career?

"Business advertisements! Waste paper! You know not what you say. Those ships are to sail for every harbor in the world, those fabrics which have arrived from every commercial mart on the earth, this iron from Russia, tea from China, cotton from Georgia, sugar from Louisiana—do they not preach to us at the corner of the streets, at the entering of the gates, in our docks, and in our custom-houses and exchanges, sermons on the mutual dependence of mankind?"

THE ERICSSON.—The New York Tribune says: "This ship is now lying at her dock in Williamsburgh, just above the Grand street ferry. Important alterations are going on in her machinery at Hogg & Delamater's foundry, which the owners are confident will considerably increase her speed. She is to be ready to sail for London, on her first passenger trip, soon after the 1st of July, at which time the improvements now going on will be completed, and she will be in order throughout. Capt. Ericsson and some of the principal owners will go out in her to Europe. She can accommodate about two hundred passengers. The ship is now open to public inspection.

Kossuth's friends in London have resolved to prosecute the London Times for charging him with being implicated in the affair of the rocket factory. Kossuth declares that while residing in England he was not engaged in any conspiracy against Austria, nor in procuring arms to revive hostilities in Hungary, as he depends upon Hungary itself for organization, men, arms, etc., when the proper time shall arrive. The whole fuss made by the Times seems to have been a flash in the pan, and nobody hurt.

INTERESTING STATISTICS.—An article in a late number of the New York Post presents the following very interesting statistics, compiled from an appendix to a report of the Secretary of the Treasury to the U. S. Senate, on the Colonial and Bake trade of the United States:

Our average imports from 1821 to 1826, specie included, were $80,878,348; from 1848 to 1852 they were $181,966,570, showing that they have more than doubled in thirty years. Our average imports from 1821 to 1826 were $69,430,585, and from 1848 to 1852, $175,943,360. In 1821 the tonnage of the United States was only 1,298,958 tons; in 1852 it was 4,138,441 tons, showing that it has more than trebled in thirty years. Next to Great Britain, we have a larger tonnage than any other nation in the world, and in five years, at the present rate of increase, we shall surpass Great Britain.

The value of our annual products exceeds three thousand millions of dollars, of which only about $170,000,000 are sent abroad, leaving 2,830,000,000 to be consumed at home and interchanged among the States. At least $600,000,000 is thus interchanged between the States of the Union.

The total debt of the several States in 1851 was $201,541,624, which was less by some millions than it had been during the previous ten years. The value of property assessed in the same States was $5,083,149,407, the real value being, however, $1,068,157,770—a pretty good security, we think, for their debts, whether owing at home or abroad.

The total population of the villages, towns, and cities of the United States is only 4,000,000, while the rural population, "the honest peasantry, their country's pride," is 19,263,000. The four cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore contain a population of 1,214,000, the amount of whose real and personal property is $702,000,000, or $578 each. The property of the rural population is $2,312,000,000, or about $120 each.

From returns from the agricultural crops it appears that we raise annually $143,000,000 in wheat, $391,200,000 in Indian corn, $190,275,000 in hay, $70,840,000 in oats, $73,125,000 in Irish potatoes, and $120,000,000 in cotton; the whole crop being $1,752,583,042.

The animals slaughtered are worth quite as much as the cotton, bringing some $183,000,000 per annum. One of the most useful of our crops—wine—is yet in its infancy, the West having made only a little over $1,000,000 of gallons in 1851, worth about $500,000; but the cultivation is increasing, and in a few years will be immense, especially when New Mexico and California, which are admirably adapted to it, shall go into the business.

No portion of the trade of the Union has grown more rapidly within a few years than that connected with the steam marine. The total number of steam-vessels now employed on our coast is 625, with a tonnage of 212,500, and employing 11,770 men as officers and crew. In the interior the number of steam-vessels is 765, with a tonnage of 204,725, and employing 17,007 men.

Our whole steam marine, therefore, amounts to 1390 vessels, with a tonnage of 417,226, manned by 29,337 men, and carrying, besides freight, about 40,000,000 of passengers every year. In this vast travel, only 750 lives were lost in 1852—far too many, but not so many as some people, who fancy every steamboat a powder-house, are prepared to expect.

The amount of money paid into the Treasury of the United States, as duties on foreign goods, in the year 1852, was at New York $28,772,558; at Philadelphia, $3,715,126; at Boston, $0,250,588; and at Baltimore, $1,063,530. It will be seen that New York more than trebles all the other cities.

There are 12,808 miles of railroad in operation in the United States, and 12,612 in progress—more than in all the rest of the world.

FOREIGN DRY GOODS.—We annex our customary monthly tables, showing the importations of foreign dry goods into this port during the month of April, 1850, '51, '52 and '53. It will be seen that the importions for the present year largely exceed any former period, being no less than $30,751,923 during the last four months, against $19,839,177 for the corresponding period last year, and $4,780,831 for the past month, against $2,582,408 in April, 1852.

It will be seen that the increase is greatest in silk goods, being more than 100 per cent. on the importations of April last. The importation of woolen goods for the month, exceeds that of last year 100 per cent.; cotton goods, more than 50 per cent.; flax, 30 per cent.

These statements will strike many of our readers with surprise, as showing the enormous outlay by our people for the more cost-ly manufactures of England and the Continent. We are no longer contented with fine cotton goods, delaines, and other manufactures, which, in bygone years, were thought good enough for consumption among the States. These official tables exhibit no less than eleven millions of dollars' worth of silks alone brought into our port during the last four months. Seven millione and upwards in woolen goods; over six millions in cottons, and a general aggregate of more than thirty millions in value.

This, be it remembered, when money has been in active demand at nine to eighteen per cent. per annum, for weeks in succession, on the best paper that could be produced. The Dry goods business during the present season has been more active then at any former period, and the market is nearly bare of the various descriptions of French and British goods, the prices of which are fully sustained.

The amount of duties collected at this port is very large for the present month. The Sub-Treasury at New York holds upwards of six million eight hundred thousand dollars, and the whole sum on deposit at the various offices, at the last official report, was above Eighteen Millions of Dollers.

The receipts of duties at this port alone for the quarter ending March 31 were $28,623,965, against $22,227,197 for the same period of last year. We republish the summary of duties for each quarter of the year, viz:

Quarter ending	1851-2	1852-3.
September 30	9,444,661	10,467,718
December 31.....	5,045,600	6,913,896
March 31.....	7,736,936	11,243,351
	$22,227,191	$28,623,965
June 30, estimated ..	6,683,336	9,713,000
Total $28 910,527		$38,336,965

We think the results of the current quarter will fully confirm our estimate as above stated. Sufficient is however shown to explain *why money has been scarce* in our market.

There is a constant tendency to overtrading. It is very clear that the increase in our foreign importations is more than commensurate with the growth of population and growth of capital, and that more caution must be observed in order to maintain more soundness in our business affairs.

ARRIVAL OF THE COMET—*The quickest trip on record from San Francisco.*—Our shipping merchants were taken all aback on Saturday afternoon by the announcement of the arrival of the clipper-ship Comet, Capt. Gardner, after a most extraordinary run of eighty-three days and eighteen hours from St. Francisco to this port. This favorite ship anchored in the North River, near Castle Garden, and yesterday morning crowds of people assembled on the Battery to look at the vessel which had made the quickest trip to New York from California, a distance of seventeen thousand miles. The Comet was twelve days from San Francisco to the Line on the Pacific side; she then encountered a succession of head winds from Cape Horn to the Equator; she did not lay her course for twenty-one days, and was fifteen days from the Equator on the Atlantic side. Her passage has indeed been a wonderful one, and she now stands at the head of the list, unequaled, we believe, in her performance by any vessel afloat. The ship Alex. Coffin, it will be remembered, some time ago, made the voyage from San Francisco in ninety days. [N. Y. Evening Post, May 9.

AN OYSTER CATCHING A MOUSE.—In Allentown, Pa., one evening last week, the proprietor of a restaurant left a few oysters standing in a basin on the floor; from the heat of the room they partially opened; during the night it appeared a mouse undertook to creep in between the shell, when the oyster fastened on the mouse and made it a victim. In the morning the oyster was picked up with the mouse tightly pressed between its shell.

SIAMESE TWINS.—A landlord in Boston, before receiving the Siamese Twins as guests, remarked that he supposed they would both wish to occupy the same room. On being informed, that, of course, such would be the case, he regretted that he could not accommodate them, as he had *no room with two beds.*

NOW READY,

THE FIRST RE-PUBLICATION OF THE

COMPLETE WORKS OF ARMINIUS.

DERBY & MILLER, Auburn, New York, have now ready the Works of JAMES ARMINIUS, M. D., formerly Professor of Divinity in the University of Leyden, the first two volumes translated from the Latin, by James Nichols; and the third volume, by Rev. W. R. Bagnall, M. A., of the New England Conference. It may not be generally known that only two of the three volumes of the Works of Arminius have ever been published in the English language, viz: the edition published in 1825, by James Nichols, London, the third volume never having been translated, or if it was, never re-published. It remains for an American translator to render the third volume into English, and for an American Publishing House to first offer in the English tongue the complete Works of the Great Expounder of the Arminian System. The competency of the American translator for his task is vouched for by those who know him best, and who are well and favorably known by the literary and religious public.

[Letters of Recommendation and Encouragement from the Bishops and other Distinguished Divines of the M. E. Church:]

FROM VENERABLE BISHOP HEDDING, (since deceased.)

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30, 1851.

Messrs. Derby & Miller:—Gentlemen—I have received yours of the 20th instant. I am too sick to write, and have to get a brother to write this. I am unable to go around and get subscribers; but am of opinion that the re-publication of the Works of James Arminius is needed in this country. I think many of the ministers of the Gospel would take it. I will take one copy if it is delivered here. Yours, ELIJAH HEDDING.

FROM BISHOP WAUGH.

BALTIMORE, January 2, 1852.

Gentlemen—Your prospectus of the "first re-publication of the complete Works of Arminius," now lies before me. I hope your success in procuring subscribers will fully justify you in the heavy outlay required to publish this first American edition. I shall be glad to see the Works of this renowned polemic in general circulation, believing that they will very much contribute to dissipate many misconceptions respecting the sentiments of this celebrated Divine, and also add a most valuable collection of treatises to our theological literature. B. WAUGH.

FROM BISHOP MORRIS.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 30, 1851.

Gentlemen:—Having no experience in publishing or selling such Works, I am not prepared to express a reliable opinion; but my opinion is that an American edition of the complete Works of Dr. Arminius, properly gotten up, would sell well in the Western States. For myself, I should be glad to see it tried, if you judge the prospects of success justify the enterprise. Yesterday, I presented your prospectus to such brethren as I had time to see, and now return it to you with eight names, including my own, for a copy each—all Methodist ministers. There are others here who will probably patronize the work, and I presume the circulation of it will not be confined to Methodist preachers. Yours, respectfully, T. A. MORRIS.

FROM BISHOP HAMLINE.

SCHENECTADY, Jan. 8, 1852.

Messrs. Derby & Miller:—I am gratified at the prospects of a re-publication of the complete Works of James Arminius.

"The Life and Times of Arminius," an article which appeared in the Lib. Rep., from the pen of Prof. Stuart, some twenty years ago, awakened in me a greater desire to have access to those sources of information, by which his views of the Leyden Divine were so remarkably modified. Since then it has been my opinion that the state of theological literature, and of the American churches, calls for this re-publication. I trust you may find ample encouragement to proceed with the enterprise.

Respectfully, L. L. HAMLINE.

FROM BISHOP JANES.

BOSTON, May 28, 1852.

Messrs. Derby & Miller:—Gentlemen—Your circular, proposing to publish the Works of James Arminius, D. D., is before me. I approve of the proposition. I am personally acquainted with the Rev. W. R. Bagnall, M. A., the translator of the last volume. I have full confidence in his ability and integrity as a translator. I believe the re-publication of the Works of that eminent Divine will greatly subserve the cause of Christian truth.

Respectfully, yours, EDMUND S. JANES.

FROM BISHOP ANDREW.

OXFORD, (GA.) May 12, 1852.

Gentlemen:—Some years ago I met with an English edition of the Works of Arminius, which I was sorry never to examine. It was the only copy I had ever seen, and I have not since met with another. I have often wondered that no American publisher had attempted the publication of the Works of the great Leyden Theologian. I am glad you are about to supply the deficiency. I hope you will succeed and be amply sustained. Many erroneous and crude notions, as to what is properly Arminianism, would be corrected; and many important and scriptural truths clearly and forcibly illustrated by the study of the Works of the illustrious Protestant of Leyden.

Yours, respectfully, JAMES O. ANDREW.

FROM REV. DR. M'CLINTOCK, (Editor of the Methodist Quarterly Review.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 8, 1852.

Messrs. Derby & Miller:—Absence from the city has prevented me from replying at an earlier period to your letter of the 20th ultimo.

I am heartily glad that you propose to complete the translation of Arminius' Works, and to publish the same. In so doing you will supply a want which has long been felt, not merely by the Methodist ministers of this country, but also by those of other religious denominations. Unless I am greatly mistaken, your enterprise in undertaking the Work will be promptly and amply met by the theological public. Yours, etc., JOHN M'CLINTOCK.

FROM REV. DR. TEFFT, (President Genesee College.)

LIMA, Dec. 21, 1851.

My Dear Sir:—There can be no doubt, it seems to me, that a well executed, uniform edition of the Works of Arminius is a desideratum at this time: and I have no doubt that you will find such an edition profitable in a pecuniary point of view. You will receive, of course, the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal Church, whose theology agrees so nearly with that of the great Dutchman, as well as of the other denominations, who, whatever their religious opinions, are not fully read in theology without some knowledge of the writings of that illustrious Divine. I hope you will go on and publish.

Most respectfully yours, B. F. TEFFT.

FROM REV. DR. DURBIN.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15, 1852.

Gentlemen:—Your favor of Dec. 20, was addressed to me while I was west of the Mountains. Upon returning I have it before me. It gives me great pleasure to subscribe for a copy of the complete Works of James Arminius, D. D., which you propose to publish. I commend the Work to the notice and favorable consideration of all ministers who wish to have access to the fountain of Arminian theology, than which none finds much general and hearty approval in the Christian world. You will confer a great favor upon the Christian public by issuing a good edition of the complete Works of Arminius.

Very respectfully, J. P. DURBIN.

☞ Religious Newspapers giving the above one insertion will be entitled to a copy of the Work. my21 1t.

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Especial and kind care is bestowed on children in the preparatory Department. In the higher Departments, no effort is wanting which can advance the interests of the student.

Pupils admitted at any time and charged from the time of entrance to the close of the session.

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lodging, washing, and English tuition.....	$200 00
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THIS excellent extract is a concentrated preparation of Buchu, with other vegetable diuretics. It is, as medical man will see, designed for that class of diseases which affect the urinary organs. For diseases and directions, see the label on each bottle. It is also a very fine alterative medicine. Dyspeptics, laboring under hepatic derangement, find great relief from the use of this remedy. It is on sale at the store of E. WRIGHT & CO., 151 Chartres street, and the store of J. MACPHERSON, 20 Camp st.

It comports best with my feelings to offer this article to Physicians, Druggists and Hospitals, upon my medical knowledge and Christian reputation, without the accustomed puffing. DR. L. PIERCE,

my21 Columbus, Georgia.

JOHN HOLMES. L. CLAUSS.

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☞ Tenders his professional services to those who are afflicted with the various Chronic Diseases incident to our climate.

Dr. K. would remark that very many chronic afflictions of long standing, having resisted the skill of eminently scientific practitioners, have readily yielded to judicious treatment and the combined use of this highly medicated water.

N. B. Dr. K. has made arrangements with the Proprietor of the Well to furnish suitable Rooms for the treatment of Ladies suffering from Uterine Diseases.

March 19, 1853, 6mo.

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CHURCH, FACTORY, STEAMBOAT AND LOCOMOTIVE BELLS constantly on hand, and PEALS and CHIMES of Bells (of any number) cast to order. Improved cast-iron YOKES, with moveable arms, are attached to these Bells, so that they may be adjusted to ring easily and properly, and springs also, which prevent the clapper from resting on the Bell; thereby prolonging its sound. Hangings

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VOLUME III. NUMBER 17. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1853. WHOLE NUMBER, 121.

[From the Christian Keepsake—1838.]

HARMONY.

...ion, yet in chains, the mountains stund,
...e valleys lisk'd run through the land;
...in fellowship the forests thrive,
...And streams from streams their strength derive.

...e cattle graze in flocks and herds,
...choirs and concerts sing the birds;
...Insects by millions ply the wing,
And flowers in peaceful armies spring.

All nature is society—
All nature's voices harmony;
All colors blend to form pure light—
Why then should Christians not unite!

...so the Father prayed the Soe,
...he may they be, as we are one,
That I them, and Thou in me,
They one with us may ever be."

...ldren of God, combine your bands,
...ldren in charity, join hearts and hands,
And pray, for so the Father willed,
That the Son's prayer may be fulfilled—

Fulfilled in you—fulfilled in all,
That on the name of Jesus call;
And every covenant of love
Ye bind on earth, be bound above!

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE PAST.

...arly in the year 1850 a young lady in ...nineteenth year was united in marriage ...n itinerant minister. Pious from her ...hood, she was eminently qualified to ...s with her husband the toils and trials of ...inerancy. Amiable in her manners, ...as prepared to make home a little world ...happiness where all was peace and sun...e. In process of time was born a pledge ...utual love which made life more joyous. ...e relation of mother life opened to her ...unfolding leaves, and she read of joys in ...t to come as she traced her own image in ...ce of her boy. Her soul baptized with ...nation of the gospel, she anticipated the ...when the prattling boy should go forth ...bearer of glad tidings to a perishing ...ld!

While she was looking on the future, and an...ating a happy meeting of loved ones in ...en life was passing pleasantly away. ...e bliss was too perfect for earth—...aven bestowed its larger measure—the yes...broke and the ransomed spirit went its ...y to God.

There were two funeral sermons preached, ...at the church, near her grave, the other ...a camp-meeting near where she spent the ...t year of her itinerancy. A plain marble ...k marks the grave where she sleeps with ...verse sculptured thereon, save the texts ...m which her funerals were preached—"Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord," ...n. 14: 13, and Proverbs 14: 32, "But the ...ghteous hath hope in his death." These ...nds have suggested the following lines in ...mory of the departed:

As fades the flower at sunny noon,
So passed away in brightest bloom
The lovely wife, and mother dear,
Without a sigh, without a tear.

She's gone from earthly cares and ills
To rest with God—where joy distills
Its heavenly blessings, free and full,
In gentle streams upon her soul.

No more will hope, delucive, vain,
Deceitful smile with earthly gain;
But hope's fruition, large and bright,
Her happy soul enjoy in sight.

Her dust in quiet sleep shall rest,
Her spirit live among the blest,
And wait the resurrection morn
When both shall live, and live in one.

Alabama. HOMO.

[From the Monthly Musical Gazette.]

VOCAL MUSIC.

In creating man the Almighty gave him not only speech, but also a distinct organ, the voice—that by its union with the former it might be able to express his feelings of every kind. The human voice, therefore, is not an instrument made by man, but an organ bestowed on us immediately by God, and therefore it possesses greater perfection, a greater charm, than any other instrument. All the musical instruments successively invented are but faint imitations of this first instrument of God's own creation, and they are considered the more perfect the nearer they approach to human song, and the more like it their tones appear to be. Owing to the wonderful property of human song, the capability of uttering the synonymous word at the same time with the tone, the song of man is the most inimitable, the grandest expression—an expression which art can never attain—of our feelings, sensations, and ideas, as also the most worthy and best adapted for the praise and adoration of the Supreme Being, to which end more especially this noble gift was no doubt bestowed by God. The most ancient history, in treating of the earliest ages of mankind to which it extends, has recorded a great number of instances in which the human voice agreeably to Divine inspiration, sang lofty hymns, particularly in the persons of David, Paul, and others, in the manifestation of the greatness of God, and in prayer and thanksgiving for his blessings. Seventeen hundred years before Christ, Jacob, the son of Isaac, sang in the spirit of prophecy, the future fortunes of the tribes of Israel. Fifteen hundred years before Christ, Moses and his sister Miriam, the prophetess, sang the praises of the Lord, on account of the fortunate passage through the Red Sea, effected by means of a Divine miracle. Deborah, the prophetess, and Barak, the son of Abinoam, sang twelve hundred years before Christ, a noble and sublime song, after the destruction of the army of the Canaanites. One thousand years before Christ David composed and sang his exquisite Psalms, in which he exhorts, in the most forcible and inspired manner, to the singing of the glory of God. Thus:

Psalms xxxiii: 2. Praise the Lord with harp; sing unto him with the psaltery, and an instrument of ten strings. V: 3. Sing unto him a new song, play skilfully with a loud noise.

Psalms lxxxi: 2-5. Take a psalm, and bring hither timbrel, the pleasant harp with the psaltery. Blow upon the trumpet in the new moon, in the time appointed on our solemn feast-day. For this was a statute for Israel, and a law of the God of Jacob. This he ordained in Joseph for a testimony, when he went out through the land of Egypt, where I heard a language that I understood not.

Psalms cxlix: 1. Praise ye the Lord, sing unto the Lord a new song, and his praise in the congregation of saints. V: 3. Let them praise his name in the dance; let them sing praises unto him with the timbrel and harp.

Paul also exhorts to the same effect in Ephes. v: 19: Speaking to yourselves in psalms, and hyms, and spiritual songs, singing and making melody in your heart to the Lord.

That nothing is better adapted than singing, to praise and to glorify in the worthiest manner our Father in heaven, is clearly intimated in the preceding passages. Nay, we learn from Holy Writ that the noblest employment of purified beings, in a higher state of existence, is to praise and to extol in inspired hymns, the omnipotence of the Most High.

Revelation of St. John, v: 8. And when he had taken the book, the four beasts, and four-and-twenty elders fell down before the Lamb, having every one of them harps, and golden vials full of odors, which are the prayers of saints. V: 9. And they sung a new song, saying, "Thou art worthy to take the book, and to open the seals therein, etc.

Thus also in Rev. xiv: 1. And I looked, and lo, a Lamb stood on Mount Sion, and with him an hundred forty-and-four thousand, having his father's name written in their foreheads. V: 2. And I heard a voice from heaven as the voice of many waters, and as the voice of a great thunder, and I heard the voice of harpers harping with their harps.

V: 3. And they sung as it were a new song before the throne, and before the four beasts, and the elders, and no man could learn that song but the hundred and forty-and-four thousand, which were redeemed from the earth.

How sacred then does song appear! What a blessing to man is its possession, as it gives us already here upon earth a foretaste of heaven! If, by means of this faculty, we are enabled to express our feelings towards the Creator in the noblest and sublimest manner, so also we must be enabled by it to communicate them most completely to our fellow-creatures.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

RECOLLECTIONS of JOHN WESLEY.

From a foreign exchange we clip the following extract from a brief memoir of the late William Hone. It is interesting in itself, and conveys a warning lesson parents and guardians would do well to meditate on. How sadly has their abuse of an earnest form of Christianity, in the presence of their children, operated upon them when those same children come in contact with its professors! The memoir says:

The account he (William Hone) at different times gave me of his conversion began with that of his early unbelief, and the causes of it. His father was an Independent Dissenter, and brought him up very strictly, unfortunately too strictly—the ordinary pennies for a slight fault being to get by heart a chapter in the Bible. On one occasion, being sent to get his task, sitting on the garret stairs, he threw the book from him down the whole flight saying, "When I am my own master I will never open you. "And alas!" said he, "I kept my word but too well, for thirty years I never looked into it."

"My father and his friends," said he, were in the habit of speaking much and bitterly of John Wesley. They frequently called him a child of the devil; I had a most terrific idea of this child of the devil. Being under six years old, I went to a dame school to learn my book, and be out of harm's way; my dame was a very staid and pious old woman, she was very fond of me, and I was always good with her, though naughty enough at home. She lived in one room, a large underground kitchen—we went down a flight of steps to it. Her bed was always neatly turned up in one corner. There was a large kitchen grate, and in cold weather always a good fire in it, by which she sat, in an old carved wooden arm chair, with a small round table before her, on which lay a large Bible open, on one side, and on the other a birch rod. Of the Bible she made great use, of the rod very little; but with fear we always looked upon it. There, on low wooden benches, books in hand, sat her little scholars. We all loved her, I most of all, and I was often allowed to sit on a little stool by her side. I was happier there than anywhere; I think I see her now, that placid old face, with her white hair turned up over a high cushion, and a clean neat cap on the top of it—all so clean, so tidy, so peaceful. I was happy there.

"One morning I was told I was not to go to school; I was miserable, naughty, disagreeable, cried to go to my dame, it was a dark day to me. The next day I got up hoping to go to school, but no, I might not, and then they told me she was ill, and then I cried the more from grief: it was my first sorrow. That day, too, passed in tears, and I cried myself to sleep. Next morning everybody was so tired of me that the servant was told to take me to her. As we approached the house, all was so still, it gave me an awful feeling that all was not right; the kitchen door was shut, the servant tapped, and a girl opened it, no scholars, no beaches, the bed let down and curtained, the little round table covered with a clean white cloth, and on it something unintelligible, covered up with another. 'Here is master William, he would come,' said my bearer, and a low hollow voice from the bed said, 'Let him stay, he will be good.' There lay my dame, how altered! Death on her face, but I loved her all the same. My little chair was placed near her bolster, and I sat down in silence.

"Presently she said to the maid, 'Is he coming?' The maid went to the window and said 'No.' Again the same question and the same answer. Who could it be? I wondered in silence, and felt overawed. At last there was a double knock at the house door above, and the maid said joyfully, 'O, madam, Mr. Wesley is come!' Then I was to see this child of the devil! I crept to the window, I could only see a pair of black legs with great silver buckles; the door was opened, steps came down the kitchen stairs, each step increasing my terror: I saw the black legs, then came in a venerable old man, with as it seemed to me the countenance of an angel, shining silver hair waving on his shoulders, with a beautiful, fair, and fresh complexion, and the sweetest smile! This, then, was the child of the devil! He went up to the bed—I trembled for my poor dame, but he took her hand and spoke so kindly to her, and my dame seemed so glad! He looked at me and said something. She said, 'He is a good boy; he will be quite quiet.' After much talk he uncovered the table, and I saw the bread and wine, as I had often seen it at my father's chapel, and then he knelt down and prayed. I do not say I prayed, but I was awfully impressed, and quite still. After it was over he turned to me, laid his hand on my head, and said, 'God bless you, my child, and make you a good man.' Was this a child of the devil? I never saw Mr. Wesley again. My dame died, but from that hour I never believed any thing my father said, or any thing I heard at chapel. I felt, though I could not have expressed it, how wicked such enmity was between Christians, and so I lost all confidence in my good father, and in all his religious friends, and so in all religion."

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

PREACHING HOLINESS.

Brother McTyeire:—Enclosed you will find a letter addressed to me by Rev. T. H. P. Scales, of the Alabama Conference, who died April 2, 1853. I think there is too much that is instructive in it to throw it away. Brother Scales had for years professed to enjoy the blessing of sanctification. This doctrine has been a favorite one with him, and he has often preached upon it to the edification and comfort of many. It is useless to speak of the virtues of our deceased brother. His example has been long observed by a large portion of our Church in Alabama. It cannot soon be forgotten.

He died full of faith and the Holy Ghost, giving his testimony to the truth of the doctrine which he so much loved. May we, who are younger in the ministry, be enabled to follow on to know and to realize the perfect love of God, so that we may be the better qualified to become instructors in righteousness.

Montgomery, Ala. C. D. Oliver.

Talladega, Ala., Jan. 13, '53.

Brother Oliver:—Sir:—In noticing the list of appointments I discover that you have returned to the same charge. I hope you may have a prosperous year in Montgomery, and that you may be abundantly blessed in your work, and that your own soul may prosper abundantly in the divine life. You know that those who feed others, should be fed themselves. Strength cannot be imparted to others through us unless we are greatly strengthened ourselves. And if we successfully preach the doctrine of Holiness, (and the Bible knows nothing short of this,) we must be holy ourselves.

You know that the system of salvation is in itself pure, and its claims upon us cannot be met unless we who claim to be subjects of that system possess a corresponding spirit. You know, too, there is a capital error among some ministers of the Gospel, and others, lay members in our Church, who contend that the work of entire sanctification, Christian perfection or Holiness, is perfect and complete in regeneration, and that all that is said in the Holy Scriptures in reference to this great work of finished salvation, relates to the new birth of regeneration.

This to my mind seems to be quite a blunder in theology, and I fear is, fraught with much mischief, and will result in serious consequences to the Church and the cause of God in general. It wholly sets aside many very plain and pointed passages of Scripture, which are addressed to the Church, to those who have been regenerated, or born of the Spirit. Many indeed I might now quote to you were it necessary, but I am sure that you know them. "Leaving the principles of the doctrine of Christ, go on to perfection," "Grow in grace," "Be ye Holy," "Be ye perfect." A hundred such passages might be collated from the Holy Scriptures. And, again, it is obvious that this is the grand and ultimate design of the system of salvation, to save men from all sin in this life, and to preserve them in that state, blameless, unto the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ.

We are "sanctified by faith," as well as justified by faith. Again, wherefore the necessity of all the precepts in the Bible to the justified, to go on to perfection, etc., if they were already made "perfect in love?" And if wholly sanctified in regeneration, why does the Apostle pray to the Head of the Church to sanctify her wholly, etc.? Moreover, the advocates of that heretical system not only set aside wholly the divine authority and teaching on that subject, but also greatly dishonor our most prominent standard writers and works on that subject. I might name here a Wesley, Clarke, Fletcher, Watson, and a host of others. And, again, what is done with the ordination vows on this subject? How are they respected?

It is one of the most prominent articles of our creed, that of Christian perfection. That is regarded as a subsequent work, to be wrought in the soul, to that of regeneration or justification.

Our ministers formally taught and enforced the positive necessity of going on to perfection, and to make it a point or end to be secured in Christian experience, first justified, then to be sanctified wholly, or to be made perfect in love. The Holy Spirit accomplishes that work in the soul of the believer, and then testifies in reference to that work. As in justification, so in sanctification: "sanctified by faith that is in Christ Jesus." What might we not expect to witness in the displays of mercy and and divine power, in the sanctification of the Church, and in the conversion of the ungodly and irreligious? The Church would soon put on her beautiful garments, made white and clean in the blood of the Lamb. She would then "be as terrible as an army with banners," and "righteousness would go forth as a lamp that burneth."

May the Lord abundantly bless you, my Brother, in the proclamation to the Church of this pure Bible doctrine. I trust that you have witnessed in your experience all that I have said on the subject of personal holiness. I have taken much greater latitude on this subject, in penning you a few thoughts, than I anticipated. It is a theme upon which I delight to dwell, and I am assured you will at least appreciate my motive.

Thomas H. P. Scales.

PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondence of the Advocate.]

Paris, April 28, 1853.

Our annual meetings or religious anniversaries are just over. We cannot call them this year May meetings, since they have all been held in April, because the rule is here to hold them, not as in England in the beginning of May, but three weeks after Easter, so that when Easter falls in March, the annual meetings are in April. As I have already given last year at sufficient length the names of, and objects aimed at by, our various Paris Societies, (see numbers 72 and 76 of the Advocate) I shall not enter into my details this time, but simply state a few facts and signs of prosperity.

I. THE COLONY OF ST. FAY,

Established for the regeneration of youths and children whom the Government detains, until they are of age, in a house of correction, because they have been guilty of some offence, has received an increase of 23 new inmates during the year. But some having left, the number of colonists is only 71, namely, 36 convicted children and youths, 26 vicious children, and 9 girls. A Catholic inspector having just visited some 50 similar establishments, placed under the direction of the Romish Church, was pleased with none so much as with that of St. Fay. Receipts $7838, expenses $7882. The deficiency, including a few debts, which must be paid very soon, amounts to $1743.

II. THE RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY

Is in a state of great prosperity. The distribution of tracts has again exceeded one million copies this year, and the Government has given without any difficulty to every one of the publications of the Society the stamp which they require in order to be freely distributed by the colporteurs. To give an idea of the extensive agency of this Society, it will suffice for me to say that at a single Committee meeting 80 letters were received, 60 of which were from various parts of France, and the rest from foreign countries. Twenty-three new tracts have been published during the year, six of which belongs to the childrens' series. The Youths' Magazine, called "*l'Ami de la jeunesse*," now pays its expenses. The sale of the "*Almanac de bons Conseils*" has reached 146,000 copies. Receipts $10,416, balance in hand $1617.

III. THE BIBLE SOCIETIES

Have also been prosperous. First, the Protestant Bible Society has placed 6824 copies of the Scriptures. Receipts $7285, expenses $3707. Then the French and Foreign Bible Society has sold 37,273 copies, and distributed, either at reduced prices or gratuitously, 61,108 copies more. Receipts 18,195, expenses 13,088. Lastly, the British and Foreign Bible Society has sold in France, to booksellers, most of whom are Papists, 18,211 copies of Scriptures, and placed by means of colporteurs 74,554. Deducting from the sales of these Societies what has been sent to Belgium, to Switzerland, and to other countries speaking the French language, it appears that the number of Bibles and Testaments which have been put into circulation in France, during the last year, amounts to 122,681. These figures are certainly very encouraging.

IV. THE HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETIES

Have had much to suffer from persecution. Thus the Evangelical Society, which is in hands of the Dissenters, has had thirteen schools and three chapels shut up by order of the local authorities. The Central Society has not been spared either, although in the hands of the National Reformed Church, and has seen three chapels interdicted. Appeals have been made to the tribunals, to the Senate and to the Emperor; and it is hoped that justice will be done. Those persecutions have however been useful in awakening the zeal of the missionaries, the number of whom has been increased. The agents of the Evangelical Society are 20 in number, including 20 ordained ministers, 8 evangelists, 48 teachers, besides 30 students in their Normal School. Receipts $32,222, expenses $34,536. A pleasing instance of liberality was mentioned in the report of a poor man who, with an annual income of $100 only, regularly managed to give $70 every year to different religious societies. The Central Society has received $16,304, and spent $11,121. Instances of revivals, conversions, and other encourging statements, are given in the reports.

V. THE SOCIETY OF THE PROTESTANT SOU

Is gradually increasing its income, which has now risen to $3,128. This sum is however very far from what it should be, for if only one-tenth of the French Protestants were to give one cent per week, the yearly amount collected would be $80,000. A new plan proposed at the meeting was that of boxes, entrusted to the care of one child in each family; thirty boxes thus placed by one minister, in thirty different families had yielded $100.

VI. THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY

Has been severely tried, first by the Kaffir war, which has brought desolation among its stations in South Africa, and more lately by the foul attacks of a pamphlet written by a Rationalist against all missionary efforts in foreign parts, whilst there yet remains something to be done amongst the French populations. Its receipts, however, have not suffered, since they have amounted to $21,200, expenses $21,552.

VII. The anniversary of the Society for promoting Primary Education amongst the Protestants of France was again presided over by Guizot. His speech was certainly not so objectionable to Protestant hearers as that of last year, on the contrary there were only two sentences in favor of the Papacy. The rest was thoroughly good. He showed that the only hope of salvation for France was in religion—in the resurrection of faith, hope and charity, and that a Christian education was the best means of raising these. From the report it appears that 22 new schools have been opened, 106 grants made to schools, and personal pecuniary help given to 13 male and one female teacher. The treasurer has received $10,628, and disbursed $9,830.

VIII. THE DEACONESS' INSTITUTION

Now contains 36 Sisters of Charity, 10 of whom are employed in the Provinces as infant teachers, or nurses in hospitals in the Provinces. The 26 others are being trained in the institution. The numerous branches of the labor of love to which they devote themselves are in full operation; they comprehend an infant school with 115 children, a large day-school for girls, a sewing school with 32 apprentices, a disciplinary with 16 refractory girls, a refuge containing nine reclaimed fallen females, an hospital, in which 941 sick persons have been taken care of since the opening of the institution, and an infirmary for scrofulous children. The average number of persons in the institution has been 111. Receipts 16,527, expenses $12,850.

IX. The last of these meetings was the anniversary of the Evangelical Alliance, the attendance to which was much larger than in the preceding year; and no wonder, for a most extraordinary spirit of union and brotherly love had pervaded all the meetings. Whether it be the fear of impending persecution on all Evangelical Christians, or the result of more piety and real fraternal feeling, it is certain that on no occasion heretofore had there been so much of the spirit of Evangelical Alliance. May this spirit continue, and spread more widely still, until all the children of God become one in Jesus Christ.

This Union is the more remarkable, as the number of pastors and laymen who have come from the country in order to attend these anniversaries is much larger than on any previous occasion. I have seen a list of more than ninety ministers only, some of whom have come from a distant of 400 to 600 miles, which is no small distance in a country where railroads are not so plentiful as in the United States. The cause for this great influx of visitors I must explain in my next, as I do not wish to be too late for to-night's post. I shall at the same time give some details of three new Societies, which have held their first anniversaries last week, viz: The Sunday School Society, the Young Men's Christian Union, and the Society of the History of French Protestantism. I will only add here that all our visitors from the country, who are now returning home, have been pleased with all they have seen and heard, and that they will surely give a new impetus to Evangelical zeal and devotedness in their respective residences. J. P. C.

The Scoffer Silenced.

To a young infidel who was scoffing at Christianity because of the conduct of its professors, the late Dr. Mason once said: "Did you ever know an uproar to be made because an infidel went astray from the paths of Morality?" The infidel admitted that he had not. "Then by expecting professors of Christianity to be holy, you admit it to be a holy religion, and thus pay it the highest compliment in your power." The young man had no reply to make.

An English paper stated that several cases of bad health had been traced to papering rooms with green paper. The color is formed in part with arsenic. In some parts of Germany this kind of paper has been forbidden by the authorities.

Sir Walter Scott in lending a book one day to a friend, cautioned him to be punctual in returning it. "This is really necessary," said the poet in apology; "for though many of my friends are good arithmeticians, I observe almost all of them are bad bookkeepers."

CATCHING AN ALIGATOR.

M. de la Gironiere, a French physician, who spent some twenty years on the island of Luzon, one of the Phillippines, has recently published in Paris a most exciting personal narrative, which is having a large run. We select from it the following description of an alligator hunt:

From my window I daily saw them gamboling in the water, and wayleying and snapping at the dogs that ventered too near to the brink. One day a female servant of my wife's having been so imprudent as to bathe at the edge of the lake, was surprised by one of them, a monster of enormous size. One of my guards came up at the very moment she was being carried off; he fired his carbine at the brute, and hit it under the fore-leg—the arm-pit—which is the only vulnerable place. But the wound was insufficient to check the cayman's progress, and it disappeared with its prey. Nevertheless, this little bullet hole was the cause of its death; and here it is to be noted that the slightest wound received by the cayman is incurable. The shrimps, which abound in the lake, get into the hurt; little by little their number increases, till at last they penetrate deep into the solid flesh, and into the very interior of the body. This is what happened to the one which devoured my wife's maid. A month after that accident the monster was found dead upon the bank, five or six leagues from my house. Indians brought me back the unfortunate woman's earrings, which they had found in its stomach.

Upon another occasion, a Chinese was riding before me. We reached a river, and I let him go on alone, in order to ascertain whether the river was very deep or not. On a sudden, three or four caymans, which lay in waiting under the water, threw themselves upon him; horse and Chinese disappeared, and for some minutes the water was tinged with blood.

Out one morning with my shepherds, at a few leagues from my house, I came to a river which must be swum across. One of the shepherds advised me to ascend it to a shallow place, for that it was full of caymans; and the advice was about to be followed, when another man, rasher than myself, spurred his horse into the stream. Midway a monstrous cayman advanced to meet him. His companion uttered a warning shout, the Indian himself perceived the danger, threw himself from his horse, and made for the bank. On reaching it he immediately paused behind a fallen tree trunk, where he had water to his knees, and where, believing himself in perfect safety, he drew his cutlass and waited. Meanwhile the cayman reared his enormous head out of the water, threw himself upon the horse, and seized him by the saddle. The horse made an effort, the girths broke, and while the cayman crushed the leather, the steed reached dry land. Perceiving that the saddle was not what he wanted, the caymen dropped it and advanced upon the Indian, whose master and comrades shouted to him to run. The poor fellow would not stir, but waited calmly, cutlass in hand, and on the alligator's near approach, dealt him a blow upon the head. He might as well have tapped upon an anvil. The next instant he was writhing in the monster's jaws. For more than a minute we behold our poor shepherd, his body erect above the surface of the water—the cayman had seized him by the thigh—his hands joined, his eyes turned to heaven, in the attitude of a man imploring divine mercy, dragged in the direction of the lake. Soon he disappeared. The drama was over, the cayman's stomach was his tomb.

Unable to save the Indian, the spectators of his horrible end swore at least to avenge him.

I had made three nets of strong cords, each of which was strong enough to form a complete barrier across the river. I also had a hut built, and put an Indian to live in it, whose duty was to keep constant watch, and let me know as soon as the cayman returned to the river. He watched in vain for upward of two months; but at the end of that time he came and told me that the monster had seized a horse, and had dragged it into the river to devour it at leisure. I immediately repaired to the spot, accompanied by my guards, by my priest, who positively would see a cayman-hunt, and by an American friend of mine, Mr. Russell, of the house of Russell & Sturges, who was then staying with me. I had the nets spread at intervals, so that the cayman could not escape back into the lake. This operation was not effected without some acts of imprudence; thus, for instance, when the nets were arranged, an Indian dived to make sure that they reached the bottom, and that our enemy could not escape by passing below them. But it might very well have happened that the caymau was in the interval between the nets, and so have gobbled up my Indian. Fortunately every thing passed as we wished. When all was ready, I launched three pirogues, strongly fastened together, side by side, with some Indians in the centre, armed with lances, and with tall bamboos with which they could touch the bottom. At last, all measures having been taken to attain my end, without risk of accident, my Indians began to explore the river with their long bamboos.

An animal of such formidable size as the one we sought, cannot very easily hide himself, and soon we beheld him upon the surface of the river, lashing the water with his long tail, snapping and clattering with his jaws and endeavoring to get at those who dared disturb him in his retreat. A universal shout of joy greeted his appearance; the Indians in the pirogues hurled their lances at him, while we, upon either shore of the river, fired a volley. The bullets rebounded from the monster's scales, which they were unable to penetrate; the keener lances made their way between the scales, and entered the caymau's body some eight or ten inches. Thereupon he disappeared, swimming with incredible rapidity, and reached the first net. The resistence it opposed turned him back; he re ascended the river, and again appeared on the top of the water. The violent movement broke the staves of the lances which the Indians had stuck into him, and the iron alone remained in the wounds. Each time he re-appeared, the firing re-commenced, and fresh lances were plunged into his enormous body. Perceiving, however, how ineffectual firearms were to pierce his cuirass of invulnerable scales, I exorted him by my shouts and gestures, and when he came to the edge of the water, opening his enormous jaws already to devour me, I approached the muzzle of my gun to within a few inches, and fired both barrels, in the hope that the bullets would find something softer than scales in the interior of that formidable cavern, and that they would penetrate to his brain. All was in vain. The jaws closed with a terrible noise, seizing only the fire and smoke that issued from my gun, and the balls flattened against his bones without injuring them. The animal, which had now become furious, made inconceivable efforts to seize one of his enemies; his strength seemed to increase instead of diminishing, while our resources were nearly exhausted. Almost all our lances were sticking in his body, and our ammunition drew to an end.

The fight had lasted more than six hours without any result that could make us hope its speedy termination, when an Indian struck the cayman, while at the bottom of the water, with a lance of unusual length and size. Another Indian, at his comrade's request, struck two vigorous blows with a mace upon the but-end of the lance; the iron entered deep into the animal's body, and immediately, with a movement as swift as lightning, he darted towards the net and disappeared. The lance-pole, detached from the iron head, came to the surface of the water; for some minutes we waited in vain for the monster's reappearance; we thought that his last effort had enabled him to reach the lake, and that our chase was perfectly fruitless. We hauled in the first net, a large hole in which convinced us that our supposition was correct. The second net was in the same condition as the first. Disheartened by our failure, we were hauling in the third, when we felt a strong resistance. Several Indians began to drag it towards the bank, and presently, to our great joy, we saw the cayman on the surface of the water. He was expiring. We threw over him several lassos of strong cords, and when he was well secured we drew him to land. It was no easy matter to haul him up on the bank; the strength of forty Indians hardly sufficed. When at last we had got him completely out of water, and had him before our eyes, we stood stupefied with astonishment; for a very different thing was it to see his body thus, and to see him swimming when he was fighting against us. Mr. Russell, a very competent person, was charged with his measurement. From the extremity of the nostrils to the tip of the tail, he was found to be *twenty-seven feet long*, and his circumference was eleven feet, measured under the armpits. His belly was much more voluminous; but we thought it useless to measure him there, judging that the horse upon which he had breakfasted must considerably have increased his bulk.

This first process at an end, we took counsel as to what we should do with the dead caymau. Every one gave his opinion. My wish was to convey it, bodily, to my residence; but that was impossible; it would have required a vessel of five or six tons burden, and we could not procure such a craft. One man wanted the skin; the Indians begged for the flesh, to dry it and use it as a specific against asthma. Somebody else desired to have the fat, as an antidote to rheumatic pains; and, finally, my worthy priest demanded that the stomach should be opened, in order to ascertain how many Christians the monster had devoured. To satisfy every body, I sent for an ax, wherewith to cut off the head, which I reserved for myself, abandoning the rest of the carcass to all who had taken part in the capture. It was no easy matter to decapitate the monster. The ax buried itself in the flesh to half way up the handle, without reaching the bones; at last, after many efforts, we succeeded in getting the head off. Then we opened the stomach, and took out of it, by fragments, the horse which had been devoured that morning. The cayman does not masticate; he cuts off a huge lump with his enormous teeth, and bolts it entire. Then we found the whole of the horse, divided only into seven or eight pieces. Then we came to about a hundred and fifty pounds' weight of pebbles, varying from the size of a fist to that of a walnut. It was eight at night when we completed the cutting up. I left the body to our assistants, and had the head placed in a boat to convey it to my house. I very much desired to preserve this monstrous caput as nearly as possible in the state in which it then was; but that would have required a great deal of arsenical soap, and I was out of that. So I made up my mind to dissect it, and preserve the skeleton. I weighed it before detaching the ligements; its weight was four hundred and thirty pounds; its length from the nose to the first vertebra, five feet.

I found all my bullets, which had flattened themselves against the bones of the jaws and palate as they would have done against a plate of iron. The tongue-thrust which had slain the cayman, was a chance, a sort of miracle. When the Indian struck with his mace upon the but-end of the pole, the iron pierced through the nape into the vertebral column, and penetrated the spinal marrow, the only vulnerable part.

When this formidable head was well prepared, and the bones dried and whitened, I had the pleasure of presenting it to my friend Russell, who has since deposited it in the Museum at Boston.

M. de la Gironiera's description of a snake hunt on the Island of Luzon:

My dogs were dispersed along the brink of a deep ravine, in which was an enormous boa. The monster raised his head to a height of five or six feet, directing it from one edge to the other of the ravine, and menacing his assailants with his forked tongue; but the dogs, more active than he was, easily avoided his attacks. My first impulse was to shoot him, but then it occurred to me to take him alive and send him to France. Assuredly he would have been the most monstrous boa that had ever been seen there. To carry out my design, we had made nooses of cane strong enough to resist the most powerful wild buffalo. With great precaution we succeeded in passing one of our nooses round the boa's neck; then we tied him tightly to a tree, in such a manner as to keep his head at its usual height—about six feet from the ground. This done, we crossed to the other side of the ravine, and threw another noose over him, which we secured like the first. When he felt himself thus fixed at both ends, he coiled and writhed, and grappled several little trees which grew within his reach along the edge of the ravine. Unluckily for him, every thing yielded to his efforts; he tore up the young trees by the roots, broke off the branches, and dislodged enormous stones, round which he sought in vain to obtain the hold or point of resistance he needed. The nooses were strong, and withstood his most furious efforts. To convey an animal like this, several buffaloes and a whole system of cordage was necessary. Night approached; confident in our nooses, we left the place, proposing to return next morning and complete the capture; but we reckoned without our host. In the night the boa changed his tactics, got his body round some huge blocks of basalt, and finally succeeded in breaking his bonds and getting clear off.

Human beings rarely fall a prey to these big reptiles. I heard various stories from the Indians of their being killed and swallowed by them; but Indian stories are not to be implicitly credited, and I was unable to verify more than one instance—that of a malefactor who hid from justice in a cavern. His father visited him occasionally, to supply him with food. One day he found in place of his son, an enormous boa sleeping. He killed it and found his son in its stomach. The poor wretch had been surprised in the night, crushed to death, and swallowed. Upon the whole, however, the boa is one of the least terrible of the Phillippine serpents. There are small ones whose bite proves mortal within a few hours. Of an exceedingly venomous description is one which the Indians call *dajon-palay*—leaf of rice. Burning with a hot ember is the only antidote to its bite; if that is not promptly resorted to, horrible sufferings are followed by certain death. The *alin-mo-sing* is another sort, eight or ten feet long, and if any thing, more dangerous still than the "rice leaf" inasmuch as its bite is deeper, and more difficult to cauterize. Although so much abroad in forest and mountain, and sleeping but few precautions, was never bitten, though I had some narrow escapes. Once I trod upon a *dajon-palay*. I was warned by the reptile under my foot. I pressed hard with that leg, and saw the snake's little head stretching out to bite me on the ankle; fortunately my foot was on him at so short a distance from his head, that he could not get at me; I drew my dagger and cut off his head. On another occasion I noticed two eagles rising and falling like arrows among the bamboos, always at the same place. Curious to see what manner of animal they were attacking, I approached the place; but no sooner had I done so, than an enormous *alin-mo-sing*, furious with the wounds the eagles had inflicted on him, advanced to meet me. I retreated; he coiled himself up, gave a spring, and almost caught me on the face. By an inverse movement, I made a spring backward, and avoided him; but I took care not to turn my back and run, for than I should have been lost. The serpent returned to the charge, bounding toward me; I again avoided him, and was myself preparing to, to reach him with the edge of my lance, when an Indian, who perceived me from a distance, ran up, armed with a bough of a tree, and rid me of him.

Head and Heart.

Much is said in these late days about heart religion. That may all be very well. I wish we had more head religion—more intelligent, discriminating, comprehensive piety. There are a great many little, low, narrow notions, which possess some people, greatly to their own detriment, and to the injury of religion.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $1 50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, May 28.

Dedication.—The German Methodist Church, in Fourth District, on Saraparu street, will be dedicated on to-morrow week. This church is a plain, but neat building, thirty by fifty feet, in an eligible place for accommodating the Germans.

This part of our population is fast increasing in number and influence. Rationalistic and infidel preachers are busy among them. We chronicle, therefore, with peculiar satisfaction the opening another church of sound doctrine.

North Carolina Bishops.—The Fayetteville (N. C.) Observer, in referring to the recent election of the Rev. Thomas F. Davis, as Bishop of the Diocese of South Carolina, says:

"The Convention of South Carolina has anticipated that of North Carolina, which would most probably have chosen the same sound, able and pious minister, as Bishop of North Carolina.

There are now four natives of North Carolina in the House of Bishops, viz: Bishop Hawks, of Missouri, Bishop Green, of Mississippi, Bishop Polk, of Louisiana, and Bishop Davis, of South Carolina.

Clerical.—The minutes of the M. E. Church, South, show that nineteen traveling preachers died during the year, and two hundred and three were admitted on trial into the Conferences. Sixty-eight received locations.

Death.—The W. C. Advocate states that Dr. J. S. Tomlinson died suddenly, of heart disease, in Ohio, 14th instant.

Bastrop, (La.)—The North Louisianan connects some good advice with a sad picture thus:

"We are pleased to learn that several of our thorough going and enterprising young men, assisted by several ladies, have succeeded in not only organising a Sabbath School in Bastrop, but also a Bible Class, and for which laudable and praiseworthy undertaking, they deserve the highest encomiums from our citizens. It certainly would be more creditable to several young lads about town, whom we could point out, if it were necessary, that a Sabbath School would greatly benefit, instead of lounging about low dirty doggeries, and street corners, mimicking the debauchee, or children of larger growth, in their bacchanalian revelry. The young lads to whom we allude are from the ages of twelve to fifteen—some of whom carry revolvers and bowie knives, and swear, too, worse than troopers."

Southern Baptist Convention.—This body, composed of clergy and laymen of the Baptist denomination, in the Southern and Western States, convened in Baltimore, on the 14th instant, Rev. Doctor Howell, in the Chair.

Among the reports presented, was one on Foreign Missions, which gives some interesting facts.

The document is quite lengthy, and presents a clear, graphic, and interesting view of mission operations. It shows the amount of the receipts for the past year to have been $21,438 45; the disbursements for various purposes $11,429 25—leaving in the hands of the treasurer, together with the previous balance on hand, the sum of $11,694 11. The largest contribution made by any one State was by Georgia, viz: $5,545 92. The next by Virginia, $3,911 74; Maryland had contributed but $957 83, and Florida only $15 75.

A Canon.—At the recent Unitarian Convention, held at St. Louis, the following preamble and resolution was referred to a select Committee, who are to report to the next Conference:

"As there is a misunderstanding of the views of Unitarian Christians on important subjects, it is deemed proper to make some declaration in reference thereto:

"Resolved, That we regard Jesus Christ not as a mere inspired man, but as the Son of God—the messenger of the Father to man, miraculously sent—the mediator between God and man—the Redeemer of the world, and that we regard the miracles of the New Testament as facts on which the Gospel is based."

Railroad Jubilation.—The iron line connecting Columbus (Ga.) with Macon, and on with Savannah, is complete, and the first train between these two points came through on the 15th instant. On the 20th a grand rejoicing was had in Columbus over the matter. The train of the day before brought a Savannah deputation, a distance of three hundred miles between sunrise and sunset. Remembering the good old "merrie times" when thirty-five and forty miles was a fair day's journey, this is something to be merry over.

A very questionable hope of salvation is worse than none, for the reason that it is positively worthless, and stands almost fatally in the way of getting a better one.

THE REVOLUTION IN CHINA.

Like the chaffy cinders wafted from some burning prairie in the far off West, so have items of the rebellion in the Celestial Empire reached us from time to time.

Of the affairs of Central China there is a general ignorance, and therefore these occasional news-paragraphs about the revolution that has been developing there for four years have excited little attention. This distant and isolated people were left, without even the sympathy of the curious, to do their fighting. Our ideas of the sluggish, opium-enticing tranquility of the Celestials, have also assured us, that fight as long as they pleased, much damage wouldn't come it. But the popular idea on this subject is fallacious, for during the long term which we have mentioned, a war of the most vigorous kind has been progressing, which threatens to overthrow the reigning dynasty and all its official dependents.

The conquest of China by the Manchoo Tartars, (the race now dominant,) was effected about the middle of the Seventeenth Century, and from that time until the commencement of the present revolution, no attempt was made by the aboriginies to oust the intruders.

The present ruler, like all his predecessors since 1644, is a Tartar—an alien in race, manners, and belief. He holds his sceptre by the right of conquest. His race maintains the same relation to the Chinese as the Norman rulers of Great Britain to the conquered Saxons and Celts who supply their revenue;—it governs by the right of the strong, by the authority of victory, which in the course of time assumed the form of a hereditary prerogative.

Tein Tey, of Kwangsi, is the leader of this revolution. Calling his countrymen to arms for the avowed purpose of subverting the usurping dynasty, he soon had a sufficient force to meet the Imperial troops, and signalized the first movements of his army by a series of brilliant victories. His progress up through the country was necessarily slow, but he augmented the number of his men on the way, and steadily advanced on his Northern route. In November last they had got to Woochang, the capital town of the central Provinces, which stands on the great river Yantsee, the Tagus of China, and at that time their roll-list contained fifty thousand names of fighting men—a tolerably large squad of Celestial bruisers. The latest news informs us that Tienteh and his followers may be regarded as the undisputed victors; and a telegraphic dispatch in the London Times, of April 28, caps the climax by informing us that "Nankin had fallen into the hands of the rebels."

Intelligence received from Shanghai, as late as March 3, states that the Emperor had appealed to the British Consul for aid, and that the British residents there had stored a ship, and got all ready to leave on any emergency.

The overthrow of the Tartar dynasty is now looked for as hardly less than certain, and the restoration, in some form or other, of the old Chinese regime.

What effect upon the commerce of Nations this change may have is widely open to conjecture. The native Chinese is considered more civilizable than the Tartar,—better inclined to develope literature, trade, and art. A change can hardly be for the worse.

A question of profound interest in connection with this revolution is this: What effect is it likely to have upon Christianizing China? Statements have been made which, if true, give it a religious interest. Last year it was rumored that Tein Tey, or the chief leader, was a Chinese considerably enlightened in Christianity; that he had been a pupil of the late Doctor Gutzlaff, and that Christianity had some prospects, if he were to succeed, of his entire support.

What a wonderful chapter in the history of the Church may yet open up in that direction! Long years of missionary labor and patience have been counted as the cost of getting even a foot-hold for Christianity in this Empire. But this may be one of the marches of Providence, by a short route, upon a great end, *and a Nation be born in a day!*

Whether Tein Tey be a Christian or not, in any degree, some half probability of exceeding interest invests the subject. Some accounts represent him as another Constantine, dreaming his way into Christianity, and having seen its *in hoc signo*, unfurling his banner in its cause.

One of our Pacific exchanges, nearer this interesting theatre, and equally doubtful and solicitous as to the facts in the case, inclines to the opinion that the leader of this movement at least is favorable to Christianity. He quotes from the Rev. J. J. Roberts, Baptist missionary in Canton, and co-laborer of Dr. Gutzlaff, recognizing him as a former pupil. Under date of Oct. 6, M. Roberts writes the New York Recordor as follows:

"The chief in this affair, as I learned at Hong-Kong, turns out to be a man whose surname is Hung, name Sow-chuen. He came to Canton and studied Christianity for several months, some five or six years ago. And instead of raising a rebellion with the design of upsetting the Government, he seems rather struggling for religious liberty, and is really upsetting idolatry!

"He is a man of ordinary appearance, about five feet four or five inches high, well built, round face, regular featured, rather handsome, about middle-aged, and gentlemanly in his manners. While here he applied himself to the study of the Scriptures, daily committing them to memory, and maintaining a blameless deportment. He requested to be baptized, but left for Kwangsi before we were fully satisfied of his fitness. When he first came to us he brought some pieces of poetry and other essays, written by himself, respecting the Christian religion, the knowledge of which he professed to have derived, first from a tract received at one of the examinations in Canton, and secondly from a vision which he professed to have had while sick—which he said corroborated the doctrines learned out of the tract; and hence he believed in the true God, and came to Canton expressly to be instructed, and to learn the way of the Lord more perfectly from his own Word."

We shall what we shall see. Meantime we repeat of China religious, what is said of China political and commercial—a change can hardly be for the worse.

LARGE FINANCIAL MOVEMENT.

Since the Centenary movement of 1839, the Wesleyan Connexion in England has made no financial movement equal in its magnitude to one lately resolved upon and vigorously undertaken by them. Their various Connexional Funds had by one cause or other for several years been falling behind. The expenditures exceeded the income. As chief of these funds we may mention their "Contingent Fund" for providing for home missions and the necessities of poor and deficient circuits; "Chapel Fund" for building chapels in destitute places, and helping those in debt; the School Funds, etc.

These "Funds" have a history and work of their own. Their range of operation is well defined, and they are in charge of heavy Committees, whose management and reports make up a large part of Conference business. The Conference last year at New Castle passed the following minute:

"The Conference having been requested, by the Committees of the General Chapel and other Connexional Funds, to appoint a Committee to consider the state of their affairs, the President of the Conference is hereby authorized to call a meeting of such members of those Committees, and other friends, as he may select, to be held at such time and place as he shall direct; who are requested to take a comprehensive survey of the state and prospects of our various Connexional Funds, as well as of our Chapel Trusts, and to endeavor to devise means to relieve them from pecuniary embarrassments."

The meeting was called on the 22d April, and is described in the Watchman as a "numerous meeting of ministers and gentlemen from all parts of the Kingdom, in the Great Room at the Centenary Hall, Bishopsgate street, to devise for the better working of the financial system of Wesleyan Methodism, and to contrive plans by which to lessen the pecuniary obligations at present resting on Trustees."

It was resolved to get out of debt, and go no more in debt—make a clean sweep of it. £100,000 is to be raised. Their noble Head and Farmer were there and headed the subscription list with £1,000 each; nearly £10,000 were subscribed before the resolution was heard of out of doors. They have given themselves from this to the Conference of 1854 to raise the sum. Its relief must be great and happy, and also its moral impulse.

This is all well enough, but they *compel* us to a little boasting over them, and must therefore submit to it. One of the members of the meeting, and a speaker, too, being much enlarged by the generous discussion and contribution, and seeing things going on so finely, declared that they could do, if they were a mind to! Why, what could'nt they do? They had a few men that could "almost buy up the United States." This brought down the house in cheers.

Now, that meeting on Bishopsgate street, London, was not exactly the greatest Methodist meeting ever held in the world. One was held lately in Carondelet street, New Orleans, its size, preparation and circumstance considered, that beats it by large odds. What say you, friends, to this—you that are after buying up the United States, "*almost?*" Our Hill, alone, out-does your Farmer and Heald, both—only he does'nt make such long talks and pow-wows. And we have a few more coming on, of the same sort. Will John Bull-Wesleyanism accept the compliments of Brother Jonathan-Methodism, and please *haul in his horns?*

What Was It?

"Is it real affliction, ill health, disappointment, or the 'craving void that nohes within the breast,' for sympathies which perhaps earth does not afford—that wears us most from life? I think the latter. If we could only lie down to die as to sleep, how few would not willingly throw off what Wordsworth calls—

'The weight
Of all this unintelligible world!
And flee away and be at rest.'"

Money Getting Cheap.—This is the result of the discovery and influx of specie. On this subject an exchange paper has the following remarks, which are worthy of more consideration than (so far as we know) they have yet received of the Churches:

"The present season (a harvest for others) is a hard one for salaried men. How is it possible for our preachers, always so meagerly supported, to get along without an increase in their salaries? When the price, not of luxuries only, but mainly of the necessaries of life, is doubled, how can they, who barely lived before, manage to live at all now?"

"Formerly death appeared to me like a wide river, but now it has dwindled to a little rill, and my comforts, which were as the rill, have become the broad and deep stream."

STEAMBOAT RACING.

The Mississippi river seems to have been converted into a race course. Nothing appalled by the traveling disasters that within a brief time have filled the country with mourning, the reckless runners against time "fire up" and are cheered on.

The Eclipse left our wharf last week for Louisville on a crack trip. Her huge furnaces signalled her coming for miles to the towns along the river bank, and eclipsed them with clouds of smoke. The telegraph wires reported the hour and minute of passing each stand, and the newspaper boys, full of the excitement, cry out in the street, "Paper, sir? here's a paper gives time of the Eclipse."

In a few days the A. L. Shotwell started to beat her, and large bets, which net upon the boilers like barrels of pitch, are made. And now we are told she reached Louisville from here in four days, nine hours and twenty-nine minutes—beating the Eclipse two minutes! A third has taken the track, the Yorktown, which is to beat them both!

When, by and by, as the result of this racing, several scores of men, women and children are hurled, without a moment's warning, into eternity,—burned, mangled, drowned, scalded to death,—then what a virtuous indignation! The captains ought to be hung! the engineer ought to be hung! the pilot ought to be hung! the owners and the hetters lynched, fined, imprisoned—murderers, all! And where are the people that shouted them on?

The honor of reason, consistency and humanity, belongs to those who take the proper ground, both of feeling and action, against these racing steamboats, while yet they are "floating palaces," and not charred masses of wood—iron-ribbed skeletons, wrecked and dismantled hulks, saying to all passers-by,—Here, on such a day, so many human beings were murdered!

What man that travels or trades will have the self-denial and the principle to strike the Eclipse, the Shotwell, and the Yorktown, off his list—*tabooed*, henceforth. Give them no passage fare, nor freight. Bring a healthful public opinion to bear *feelingly* upon their owners. This will do more than all stringent statutes and post-mortem denouncement, to put an end to steamboat racing.

CHAPLAINS.

Petitions have been presented in the Senate of the United States to abolish the office of Chaplain in all its forms and uses, because the continuance of religious exercises in the various branches of the public service, is in effect, a religious establishment, and an infringement of the liberty of conscience!

The petition was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and Mr. Badger from the Committee made a calm, temperate report, against the prayer of the petitioners. The report concludes as follows:

"Our fathers were true lovers of liberty, and utterly opposed to any constraint upon the rights of conscience. But they had no fear or jealousy of religion itself, nor did they wish to see us an irreligious people; they did not intend to prohibit a just expression of religious devotion by the legislators of the Nation, even in their public character as legislators, they did not intend to send their armies and navies forth to do battle for the country, without any national recognition of that God on whom success or failure depends; they did not intend to spread over all the public authorities, and the whole public action of the Nation, the dead and living spectacle of atheistical apathy.

"Not so had the battles of the revolution been fought, and the deliberations of the Revolutionary Congress conducted. On the contrary all had been done with a continual appeal to the Supreme Ruler of the world, and an habitual reliance upon His protection of the righteous cause which they commended to His care.

"What has thus been done with modifications intended to suit external circumstances and particular exigencies, but in substance always the same from the beginning of our existence as a Nation—what met the approval of our Washington, and of the great men who succeeded him—what commands the general commendation of the people—what is it at once so venerable and lovely, so respectable and respected, and ought not, in the opinion of the Committee now be discontinued."

TWO KINDS OF RICHES.

A little boy sat by his mother. He looked long at the fire, and was silent. Then, as the deep thought began to pass away, his eye grew bright, and he spoke, "Mother, I wish I was rich."

"Why do you wish to be rich, my son?"

The child said, "Because every one praises the rich. Every one inquires after the rich. The stranger at our table yesterday asked, 'who was the richest man in the village.' At school there is a boy who does not love to learn. He takes no pains to say his lesson well. Sometimes he speaks evil words. But the children don't blame him, for they say he is a wealthy boy."

The mother saw that her child was in danger of believing wealth might take the place of goodness, or be an excuse for indolence, or cause them to be held in honor who led unworthy lives. So she asked him, "What is it to be rich?

And he answered, "I do not know. Yet tell me how I may become rich, that all may ask after me and praise me."

The mother replied, "To become rich is to get money. For this you must wait until you are a man."

Then the boy looked sorrowful and said, "Is there not some other way of being rich, that I may begin now?"

She answered, "The gain of money is not the only nor the true wealth. Fires may burn it, the floods drown it, the wind sweeps it away, moth and rust waste it, and the robber make it his prey. Men are wearied with the toil of getting it, but they leave it behind at last. They die and carry nothing away. The soul of the richest prince goeth forth, like that of the way-side beggar, without a garment. There is another kind of riches which are not kept in the purse, but in the heart. Those who possess them are not always praised by men, but they have the praise of God."

Then said the boy, "May I begin to gather this kind of riches now, or must I wait till I grow up, and am a man?"

The mother laid her hand upon his little head and said, "To-day, if ye will hear His voice; for He hath promised that those who seek early shall find."

And the child said, "Teach me how I may become rich before God."

Then she looked tenderly on him and said, "Kneel down every night and morning, and ask that you may love the dear Saviour, and trust in Him. Obey His word, and strive all the days of your life to do good to all. So, though you may be poor in this world you shall be rich in faith, and heir of the kingdom of heaven."

LITERARY NOTICES.

Periodicals.—This department of literature is so full, so various in knowledge and ably conducted, that one might read no *books* and yet be well read.

Our table, for this month, shows the National Magazine, (New York) for May; the Ladies' Repository, (Cincinnati) June; Ladies' Companion, (Nashville) May; Beauties of Holiness, (Pittsburg) May; Arthur's Magazine, (Philadelphia) May; Guide to Holiness, (Boston) May; Graham, (Phila.) June; Godey, (Phila.) May; DeBow's Review, (N. Orleans) May; Miscellany, (Memphis) May; besides Harper, and Putnam, and others already noticed.

Of the foreign supply which L. Scott & Co's enterprise gives us early, Blackwood, the London Quarterly, and the Westminster Review, April, have all come to hand. We note this striking evidence of their richness, that they furnish subjects for leading editorials to several of our cotemporaries of the weekly press.

Thirty-seventh Anniversary of the American Bible Society.—A meeting of this Society was held recently at Metropolitan Hall, Broadway, New York.

Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, President.

The meeting was opened by prayer by Rev. Dr. Goodall, of Constantinople.

The President then addressed the meeting, after which the Treasurer's report was read by Joseph Hynes, Esq., Assistant Treasurer, and the Managers' report by Rev. Dr. Bingham, and Rev. Dr. Holditch. The following is an abstract of these reports:

In course of the past year three of the Vice Presidents have been removed by death—Hon. James Whitcomb, of Indiana, Hubert Van Wageuen, Esq., of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and Hon. Duncan Cameron, of North Carolina. Two of the Managers, James W. Dominick and Samuel S. Howland, Esqs., have also deceased.

Rev. Dr. Stiles, Special Secretary of the South, has resigned, and re-entered the pastoral life; and Rev. James H. McNeill, of North Carolina, has been appointed Assistant Secretary.

Sixty-five life directors, and 1318 life members, have been constituted during the year. Sixty-seven new auxiliary societies have been formed, most of them in the new States and Territories.

The receipts of the year are $346,542 62—an increase of $37,797 61 over those of the previous year. The number of Bibles and Testaments issued has been 799,370, being an increase of 132,355 copies over the issues of the previous year, and making 9,088,352 since the formation of the Society. Of these issues of the year, 63,772 have been as donations; and very many others sold, to be paid for when re-sold by the auxiliaries.

Thirty-two agents have been in service, two of whom, Rev. Dr. Bond, of Missouri, and Rev. Mr. Pollock, of Alabama, have died, much lamented.

Grants of money have been made toward printing and circulating the Scriptures in France and Russia, and at twelve foreign missionary stations, to the amount of $24,000.

On the whole, the past year has been one of prosperity to the Society. Much more has been accomplished in preparing and circulating the Scriptures than in any previous year.

British and Foreign Bible Society.—The 49th annual meeting of this society was held on the 4th of May, in Exeter Hall, the Earl of Shaftesbury, President of the Society, in the Chair.

The financial statement showed that, exclusive of the Jubilee Fund, the receipts of the year ending March 31 amounted to 109,160*l.* 10s. 8d., being an increase of 711*l.* 9s. 10d. over those of last year. The receipts applicable to the general purposes of the Society amounted to 54,687*l.* 11s. 6d., including 36,523*l.* 15s. 11d. fee contributions from auxiliary societies, being a clear increase of 2,422*l.* 16s. 11d. on that item.

The amount received for Bibles and Testaments amounted to 54,572*l.* 19s. 2d., being an increase of 2,807*l.* 6s. 5d. The issues from the society's depots were—home, 840,552; abroad, 328,242; making a total of 1,168,794; being an increase of 14,152 over those of last year.

The total issues of the Society from the commencement, amounted to 26,571,103 copies. The expenditure of the past year was 95,930*l.* 9s. 10d., and its present engagements were 55,239*l.* 3s. 10d. The Jubilee Fund exceeded £17,000.

American Sunday School Union.—The 29th anniversary of this institution was celebrated in Philadelphia on Tuesday evening, the 17th inst. Its receipts during the past year amounted to $217,014, which, with the exception of $115, was all expended. The liabilities of the institution now amount to $65,424, but the stock on hand is valued at $103,241. It has 157 missionaries, who have established 1704 new schools, visited and revived 2308 others; total scholars, 193,350; teachers, 20,907. During the year, $150,910 worth of publications were put into circulation. [N. Y. Evening Post, May 13.

American Society for Meliorating the Condition of the Jews.—The annual sermon was preached before the American Society for Meliorating the Condition of the Jews, on Sunday, the 15th, in New York, by the Rev. Dr. West. The society's receipts during the year amounts to $13,269, showing a handsome increase. The annual report states that the Gospel has been preached to the Jewish people throughout the United States, during the year, more than ever before. The missionaries have preached to them in the highways, in their dwellings, in their synagogues, and in Christian churches, in fifteen cities, besides in large towns and villages. There have been employed nine regular missionaries, besides from five to seven colporteurs, all converted Jews. Fourteen Israelites have professed the Christian faith during the last three years. Of the 20 converts mentioned, one is a missionary, two are colporteurs, two are students preparing for the missionary work, and one a missionary teacher. Of the 15,000 or more Jewish converts in the world about every one in sixty is a preacher.

Embalming the Dead.—A chemical process for embalming dead bodies has recently been discovered by Dr. Thomas Holmes, who was physician to the coroners for many years. This medical gentleman has been engaged a long time in trying a series of experiments to perfect the object sought to be obtained by skillful chemists in various parts of the country. In the store of Edward A. Senior, in Carmine street, many he seen the body of a child embalmed by Dr. Holmes's process, which has remained several months without decomposition or any alteration of the features. [N. Y. Evening Post, 18th.

THE PACIFIC CONFERENCE.

Brother McTyeire:—The Pacific Annual Conference met in San Jose, April 13, 1853. Several of the preachers were absent, being detained in San Francisco by the explosion of the steamer Jenny Lind, on the 11th, while making the trip from San Jose to San Francisco, a disastrous and heart-rending occurrence—killing at once some eighteen or twenty persons, and scalding and injuring in various ways forty or fifty others—many of whom have since died.

Several prominent citizens of San Jose were among the unfortunate sufferers. The remains of one of these was returned, and brought into the church during the session of our Conference, where a large congregation of friends, relatives, and acquaintances, joined in the funeral services.

Had the explosion been two days sooner, or one later, a crowd of our preachers would have been on board on their way to Conference. This accident made the land route the only means of conveyance, which was insufficient to accommodate all our party, hence the detention of several until the following day.

Wednesday morning, nine o'clock, Bishop Soule took the Chair, and opened session by reading the Scriptures, singing and prayer, and following these exercises by some touching remarks. In these he alluded, in a most feeling manner, to the length of time he had been engaged in the work of the ministry—an entire generation of Methodist preachers had passed away since he began; the extent of his labors—preaching in England, Ireland and France,—in the Canadas, and from Maine to Louisiana, from the Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. And now God had granted the earnest desire of his heart in permitting him to stand on the shores of the Pacific, and preach the Gospel to the multitudes who throng this far off coast.

A. M. Wynn was elected Secretary, and John Mathews, Assistant.

The several Committees were appointed, and the regular Conference business taken up.

Franklin G. Gray was admitted, and M. M. Moore, and B. T. Crouch, Jun., continued on trial.

Nineteen local preachers and nearly six hundred members were reported. The Sunday School report was encouraging, and all resolved that it should be still more so at our next session. Over seven hundred dollars had been collected for missions within the bounds of the work.

Sunday, at eleven o'clock, Bishop Soule preached us an able sermon, which was well received, and doubtless made a fine impression upon all who heard it. Although we were ordained by, and received two previous appointments from Bishop Soule, it had not been our privilege to hear him before. The sermon itself did not surprise me, but such force of delivery I was not expecting. Such energy and power of expression, continuing for an hour and twenty minutes, from one so advanced in age, was to me a matter of astonishment.

After the sermon B. T. Crouch, a transfer from the Memphis Conference, was ordained a Deacon.

The anniversary of the Conference Missionary Society was held on Monday night. Speeches by John Mathews, and J. H. Bristow. Over five hundred dollars was collected, making the amount for the year nearly thirteen hundred dollars.

The Conference adjourned on the 20th. The closing remarks of the Bishop were impressive as they always are on such occasions; especially when remarking that in all probability he would never again close an Annual Conference for us, and when we parted it would be to meet at the last day. The following are the appointments:

San Francisco District—W. R. Gober, Presiding Elder.

San Francisco Station	Jesse Boring.
Santa Clara	A. M. Baily.
San Jose	A. M. Wynn.
San Juan and Santa Cruz	to be supplied.
Benicia and Martinez	B. T. Crouch.
Contra Costa	to be supplied.
Suisuno and Napa	B. H. Russel.
Sonoma	E. B. Lockley.
Bodega	to be supplied.
Los Angelos	J. S. Malone, with leave of absence to the Atlantic States.

Sacramento District—A. Graham, P. E.

Sacramento Station	John Mathews.
Marysville	J. H. Bristow.
Grass Valley	J. C. Simmons.
Nevada	W. A. Simmons.
Auburn	to be supplied.
Georgetown and Coloma	S. W. Davis and F. G. Gray.
Placerville	J. L. Sanders.
Cache Creek	J. M. Fulton.
Yuba River	to be supplied.

Stockton District—J. F. Blythe, P. E.

Stockton Station	J. W. Kelly.
Mariposa	R. W. Bigham.
Quartzburg	to be supplied.
Jacksonville	M. M. Moore, with leave of absence to go to Penn., for his family.
Sonora	M. Evans.
Columbia	J. C. Pendergrass.
Angelo	P. O. Clayton.
Jackson	to be supplied.
Jone Valley	D. B. Leyne.

Next Conference held at Stockston, Feb. 4, 1854.

W. R. Gober.

Statistics:

Rev. B. Crouch, Jun., writing at later date gives more specific details:

The past operations of the Conference, and present condition of the work, may be gathered from the following statistics:

Traveling Preachers, 26; Local Preachers, 21; Circuits and Stations, 29; Sab. Schools, 13. Twelve houses of worship completed, and six building. Seven parsonages and offices.

Annual Missionary collection	$1,262 00
For the S. S. cause	344 50
Conference collection	76 00
Making an aggregate of	$1,682 00

Besides efficient assistance to the Bible Society, and large contributions to the support of the ministry, and erection of houses of worship.

Inquiry for the Minutes.

We have heard in this District, that the Minutes of the Alabama Conference have been published, and we live so very far off from every other part of the Conference that the supply of copies for our District have not yet come to hand. I still hope they will get here before we leave for our next Annual Conference. Can you tell us how we can make sure of that?

Gainesville District. J. E. N.

THE MOTHER'S LAST LESSON.

"Will you please teach me my verse, mamma, and kiss me and bid me good night?" said little Roger L——, as he opened the door and peeped cautiously into the chamber of his sick mother; "I am very sleepy, but no one has heard me say my prayers."

Mrs. L—— was very ill; indeed her attendants believed her to be dying. She sat propped up with her pillows, and struggling for breath; her lips were white; her eyes were growing dull and glazed. She was a widow, and little Roger was her only, her darling child. Every night he had been in the habit of coming into her room and sitting in her lap, or kneeling by her side, while she repeated passages from God's holy word, or related to him stories of the wise and good men spoken of in its pages.

"Hush! hush!" said a lady who was watching beside her couch. "Your dear mother is too ill to hear you to-night!" As she said this she came forward and laid her head gently upon his arm, as if she would lead him from the room. Roger began to sob as if his little heart would break.

"I cannot go to bed without saying my prayers—indeed I cannot."

The ear of the dying mother caught the sound. Although she had been nearly insensible to every thing transpiring around her, the sobs of her darling aroused her stupor, and turning to a friend desired her to bring her little son and lay him on her bosom. Her request was granted, and the child's rosy cheek and golden head nestled beside the pale, cold face of the dying mother.

"Roger, my son, my darling child," said the dying woman, "repeat this verse after me, never, never forget it; 'When my father and mother forsake me, the Lord will take me up.' The child repeated it two or three times tearfully, and said his little prayer. Then he kissed the cold, almost rigid features before him, and went quietly to his little couch. The next morning he sought, as usual, his mother, but he found her stiff and cold.

This was her last lesson. He has never forgotten it; he probably never will. He has grown to be a man, a good man, and now occupies a post of much honor and profit in Massachusetts. I never could look upon him without thinking about the faith so beautifully exhibited by his dying mother.

The New York Journal of Commerce says the Anniversaries of the great religious and benevolent institutions, held in that city were closed on Friday, the 13th inst. It adds:

Fifteen of our most important religious and benevolent institutions have held meetings, and have drawn together large audiences, of which from one-third to one-half were from the country. The attendance, on the whole, has probably been as numerous as on any previous session of this character. According to the reports presented, there have been received and disbursed in the course of the year, by these institutions, at least $1,500,000. In almost every instance their receipts have increased, and there has been a corresponding enlargement of the scale of operations. Accounts of the usefulness of these various enterprises are generally favorable.

Literary.—The curiosity of the literary world has been stimulated by the intelligence that the famous Epistles of Cyprian, one of the main bulwarks of the Puseyite heresy, are, after all, a forgery. The Rev. E. I Shepherd, M. A., a clergyman of the Church of England, and an ecclesiastical historian, "in considering the character and identity of Cyprian in the investigation connected with the history he has written, had the conclusion forced upon him, that the far-famed and much-relied-on Epistles of Cyprian were not of his composition, nor of his age, but were the fiction of a later period, and some other person." Having been challenged to the proof, he has responded in a series of letters. The last has just appeared. [London Co-respondence of the Congregationalist.

Death of Tieck, the German Poet.—The last arrival from Europe brings intelligence of the death of the venerable German poet, Ludwig Tieck, which took place at Berlin, on the morning of April 28. Tieck has justly been called "the last of the great poets of the great poetic age of Germany." He was born in Berlin, May 31, 1773, and had accordingly nearly completed his eightieth year at the time of his death.

Ex-President Tyler.—We do not hear from Mr. Tyler often, but the last news from him is too good a joke to be lost.

It seems that last winter or spring the county court in the county where Mr. Tyler lives, being composed of politicians, who wished to whip him a little for his political peculiarities, and conduct while President, appointed him overseer of a road with the intention of enforcing the duties or imposing a fine.

The law in Virginia limits no time for working the roads, but requires that the roads be put in order and kept so.

Mr. Tyler, who knew their intention, was seen riding through the neighborhood and ordering the hands on to the road.

The road runs through a rough and broken country, and he commenced such a plowing down of hills, such a grading, filling up and Macademizing as Old Virginia never saw before.

Day after day and week after week this work went on, until the joke on the part of his political enemies became a very serious one. The farms and crops were going to ruin.

A public meeting was called, and the petitioners unanimously asked Mr. Tyler to desist and let the hands go home.

To this Mr. Tyler replied that "the law made it his duty to put the road in order and keep it so, and there were yet a great many hills to cut down and ravines to be filled up, and that he felt it his duty to work on." He further stated that "he should dislike to be presented to the Grand Jury for neglect of duty."

The men who appointed him then went to him and told him that "if he was presented or complained of, they would excuse or defend him."

But he replied, "that he preferred to present himself *above the clemency* of the court."

The persons who had appointed him then begged him to resign.

To this Mr. Tyler replied, "that offices were hard to obtain these times, and having no assurance that he should obtain another he would not think of resigning."

Of course nothing could be done with Mr. Tyler, the man who had so often dodged the leaders of the nation, and so the farmers, planters, etc., were under the necessity of retiring to their homes alone, while their hands worked at the plowing, scraping, ditching, filling up, and thus making a good road and keeping it in order.

At the end of two months Mr. Tyler succeeded to desist for the time, and he then sent the hands to go home.

That road is said to be the best in the State, and it will hardly need repairing in twenty years.

Washington Races.—Some democrat, with a jovial spirit and a sharp sense of the ridiculous, writes from Washington to the Newport Union. He laughs at the endless crowd of office hunters, gives a graphic description of the army of hungry customers who haunt the Attorney General's office, and narrates the following incident:

The other day a short, fat gentleman from Essex South, attempted to stop General Cushing as he was starting for another part of the city on special business. This is the story, all in dialogue:

Applicant—"General Cushing!"

Gen. C.—"Ah! glad to see you—the whole matter—have the greatest respect for you—can't stop now. Good morning."

A.—"Just one minute; I want to see you very much."

Gen. C.—"Shall be back in half an hour, you must go with me," running.

The applicant, an old stager, declares he will go with him, and out they shoot from the front door, over the gardens, the fat man panting and trying to talk, and the Attorney General striking a bee-line for his destination. At last the asthmatic catches a breath and cries out:

"Can't stand this any longer! must give up!"

"Sorry to lose your company," replies the General, "but business is pressing." The fat man holds a post, gasps two or three times, has a terrible night succeeds, and declares he will not be found on the turf again, pitted against such mettle.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

OBITUARY:

DIED—On the 5th of March, 1853, at Tombigville, Alabama, Brother A. M. SORSBY, aged 52 years.

The deceased was a firm follower of the Lord Jesus. He had been a very useful and active member of the M. E. Church for 24 years, and as he had always lived at his post, so death found him there. The Sabbath before he died he attended class. Then he said his peace was made with God, and he was only waiting his Master's call. The house was the home of the poor itinerant, where he always found a kind reception.

T. Y. ARMSTRONG.

DIED—In Columbus, Mississippi, April 7, 1853, in her thirty-fifth year, Miss SUSANNA R. MURPHY.

She professed religion in 1845, under the ministry of the late Rev. G. P. Spurks, of the Alabama Conference, then preacher in charge of this Station. There was ope peculiarity in her case that may be of service to mendon. Though her conversion was clear, her life was inconsistent, yet she suffered much from doubts, even to despondency. But when attacked with her last illness her doubts were all removed, and her mind kept in perfect peace.

On the day of her death I inquired into the state of her mind: she answered, "Happy in God." The tide of joy continued to rise until her pure spirit ascended to the home of her Father in heavon—

"The palace of angels and God."

T. W. DORMAN.

The Richmond Christian Advocate will please copy.

Little FRANK NEWMAN, son of Rev. J. L. and Mary A. Newman, of the Alabama Conference, died in Livingston, Ala., May 21, 1853, aged ten months and two days.

An opening flower at rosy morn,
Nipped by a chilling blast;
It bloomed with innocence adorned,
But now the leaves are cast!

He smiled, but 'twas a passing smile,
Which was not meant to stay;
He's gone! he lingered here awhile,
And blossomed to decay!

And loving hearts have cluster'd 'round;
And many a throbbing breast
Feels sad, and leves the little mound
That marks his place of rest.

His crumbling ashes earth may have—
That's all she dares to claim;
His spirit soars above the grave—
A bright, undying flame!

That Saviour my shepherd shall be,
Who has taken my Lamb to His arms.

MARY A. NEWMAN.

DIED—On the 16th April, in Cadde Parish, Mrs. NANCY SCOTT, consort of Mr. Josiah Scott, in the fortieth year of her age, and twenty-third of her wedded, and the fifteenth of her Christian life.

From the commencement of her sufferings she had a presentiment of her approaching death. A devout and humble Christian, and were her views of the purity of God, and the grandeur of eternity, that her mind became painfully solicitous on the subject of personal holiness, and a fitness to appear in the presence of God. The trial was fearful fiery, but through faith in Him, who is the resurrection and the life, the victory was won, and God was glorified.

Our beloved Sister Scott was blessed with a gentle, confiding spirit. Humility and meekness were prominent traits in her character. The social, relative, and religious duties were performed by her with exactness, and in the fear of God. The apostolic precept, "Let each esteem other better than themselves," was boantifully illustrated in her humble life.

She left eight children, five affectionate brothers, and a truly disconsolate husband, to mourn their irreparable loss. May the merciful God bring this interesting family to meet at last where there are no tears.

"Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of His saints."

JOHN C. BURRUSS.

The Southern Christian Advocate will please publish.

Further Particulars of the Loss of the Bark William and Mary.

We find in our eastern exchanges still further particulars concerning the loss at sea of the bark William and Mary. One of the crew, in describing the scene, when it became evident that the vessel was sinking, says:

"Some who had the evening previous been boasting of their infidelity were the first upon their knees, and loudest in their cries for God to have mercy upon them. It now seemed evident to all that the ship would go down immediately. Men who, before this, had acted their part nobly, now ceased to make any effort to save themselves or others. Some went to a cask of liquor that was between decks, and there forgot their dangers and troubles."

After describing the launching of the life-boat and crowding it with as many as it would hold, into which the captain reluctantly jumped, he adds:

When the passengers saw him leave the ship, they knew there was no longer any hope, and became perfectly frantic with despair. As soon as the captain left, six of the crew, who still remained in the ship, got ready the long boat, into which several of the passengers jumped indiscriminately. I never saw anything in my life so fearful. One of the crew who was in the long boat was compelled, with a hatchet, to keep off the passengers who were crowding into the boat, and who, if allowed to enter it, would undoubtedly have sunk it.

HORRIBLE.—Early Friday morning, April 29, some of the people on the Ives Farm on Potowomut Neck, discovered a sail boat aground with the sail up, on the East side of the Neck. On going to it they discovered a man lying in the water by the side of the boat dead, and on getting into the boat they discovered one Daniel F. Essex, who resides somewhere in the vicinity, asleep. After some effort Essex was roused from the stupor brought on by sleep and drink, and from what could be gathered from his account, it seems that he and the deceased, Archibald Congodon, of West Greenwich, were returning from Providence the evening before in the boat, and having a fresh supply of liquor on board became intoxicated, and Congodon fell overboard, and Essex was too drunk to get him into the boat, and finally between them they got a rope around Congodon's body and towed him. Congodon told Essex two or three times he could not live so, and he must get on board, but Essex took more liquor, and finally fell asleep and let the boat drift, and nothing more is known, until the boat was found as above. [East County (R. I.) Atlas.

ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.—The following act has been recently passed and approved in Massachusetts:

"When, after the birth of an illegitimate child, his parents have intermarried, or shall afterwards, and his father has acknowledged, or shall after the marriage acknowledge him as his child, such child shall be considered as legitimate to all intents and purposes."

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

ADVERTISEMENTS, of a proper character and to a limited extent, will hereafter be inserted in the "New Orleans Christian Advocate" at the following rates:

One Square, first insertion	$1 00
Each subsequent insertion	50
One Square, one year	15 00
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Two Squares, one year	25 00

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Mrs P B Hurst 1 50
S W McAllister 3 00
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Moses Goff 1 50
Jas Bilboo 1 50
Danl H Ramsay 1 50
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On account 9 00
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W G Coons ...less.... 1 50
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J K Glover (Ga.) 1 50
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CALIFORNIA CONFERENCE.

By Rev W R Gober.. 1 50
T C Finney 1 50
Mary A Hainby 1 50
Danl Gober 1 50

Tucker, the engineer on the New Haven Railroad at the time of tha terrible accident at Norwalk, has been held to bail in bonds of $5000. Some of the officers of the Company went his security.

General Intelligence.

DIRECT FOREIGN COTTON TRADE.—The National Intelligencer of the 18th says:

We have been shown an important letter addressed to C. G. Haylor, Esq., late United States Consul at Amsterdam, and editor of the Cotton Plant, by the President of a powerful and wealthy European Commercial Company. This letter is in conclusion of a correspondence which has been going on for some time between Mr. Baylor and European influences in regard to the importance of a *Continental Depot* for cotton. From the language and tone of the letter before us the most favorable disposition is manifested, and the President has notified Mr. Baylor that one of the company was to sail for America in time to be at the Memphis Convention. At Memphis the plan of a tour will be agreed upon. His tour is to enable the gentleman, as the confidential friend and agent of the European Company, to inform them of the condition of the cotton-growers, and their disposition to participate in any general movement such as is contemplated by *direct trade*. The object will also be to give certain assurances to the planters of the determination of European capital to cooperate in the formation of a Continental Depot of Cotton. This tour must prove interesting, not only on account of the opportunity it will give intelligent European society to judge of our Southern friends, but also in regard to a change in the destination of that portion of the cotton crop which now goes circuitously to the manufacturers of the continent.

SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—The last number of the London Quarterly Review contains an article sketching the results of the various expeditions which have been dispatched in search of that commanded by Sir John Franklin. There is, however, but a passing, and not very hearty notice taken of the American searching expedition. In the course of the article, the reviewer reproduces an interesting extract from a letter written from Disco Island, July 12, 1845, by Commander Fitzjames, who sailed in the Erebus with Franklin. The letter is written to his wife, and he tells her that "it may be from five to six years—it might be into the seventh—ere we return, and should it be so, do not allow any person to dishearten you at the length of our absence; but look forward with hope, that Providence will, at length of time, restore us safely to you."

There are grounds to hope that some, at least, of the adventurous companions of Franklin still live, imprisoned in some unexplored part of the icy regions of the North. All accounts are pretty unanimous in the opinion that food to prolong life, if the regular supplies should fail, can easily be procured in the Arctic regions; and it is contended that the sudden wreck of Franklin's two vessels, and the total destruction of both crews, is a probability so unprecedented, that we are not warranted in holding such an opinion.

The Review thus presents the state of the search at this time:

"Sir E. Belcher is engaged in a survey of Wellington harbor, while Capt. Kellett is probably safely anchored in Winter Harbor, the old quarters of Parry. Each has a well-stored ship, with an attendant steamer, while the North Star, within reach, no doubt, of parties from either vessel, remains in Franklin's anchorage at Beachey Island. On the Pacific side, the Plover, we may presume, is advanced to Point Barrow. We have an intelligence of McClure since, under a press of canvas, he stood for the pack-ice off Icy Cape, in August, 1850; nor from Collinson, since he passed Behrings Strait in July of the following year."

THE LOSS OF THE WILLIAM AND MARY.—The Boston Journal, which is usually well informed in all marine affairs, says that there must be either some misstatement in Captain Stenson's account of the loss of his vessel, or some mismanagement at the time of the occurrence. According to that statement the ship struck on a rock on the northern part of the Great Bahama Bank at half-past 7 in the evening, beat a hole in her bottom, and began to leak badly. The ship was immediately *anchored* in ten fathoms water, and remained in that position until the next morning at 8 o'clock, when she sunk, with some two hundred persons on board, who could not be taken off in the boats. At that time, the Great Isaacs bore E. S. E. seven miles distant.

There is no "danger" laid down in this position in any chart of the Bahamas, nor is any rock or other danger mentioned in Blunt's Coast Pilot; and this part of the Bank is traversed almost every day by large vessels bound through the New Providence Channel and the Gulf Stream to Cuba or the Gulf of Mexico. The Northeast Rock is situated about one mile and a half N. E. from the Great Isaace; but this can hardly be the ledge on which the ship struck, if the ship was brought to anchor immediately after striking.

The precise spot on which the ship struck may not, however, be of much consequence to the public, excepting as a warning to other navigators; but it is singular that, with a strong breeze, the ship, instead of being anchored, was not kept under way through the night, and every possible effort made to get further on the bank into shoal water, where the chances of all on board being saved would have been infinitely greater than while the ship remained in ten fathoms water.

All the indications point directly to the railroad between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States as a fixed fact. A Washington correspondent of the New York Courier says:

"Four expeditions have been organized under the appropriation of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for the survey of a practicable route for the Pacific Railroad. The first, under Gov. Stevens, late of the corps of Topographical Engineers, will start from St. Paul, Minnesota, and move west, across the upper branches of the Missouri, through the South Pass, thence to the Columbia river. The second, under Lieutenant Whipple, of the Topographical Corps, is instructed to survey the route from Memphis or Vicksburg, by way of Fort Smith, Arkansas, and Albuquerque, New Mexico, thence to the frontier of Californium. Lieut. Williamson is directed to leave San Diego with a surveying party, and meet Lieut. Whipple at Walker's Pass, in the Sierra Nevada. Capt. Gunnison is ordered from Milwaukee to Washington, to take charge of the fourth party, which will rendezvous near Council Bluffs, and attempt to explore the central route—that taken by Col. Fremont in his last expedition, which failed so disastrously. This party is organized under the recommendation of Mr. Benton. Mr. Kerr, one of Col. Fremont's men, will accompany this last party. Each party will be escorted by 35 troops, mounted men or infantry."

SARDINIAN CONTRIBUTION TO THE WORLD'S FAIR.—A Sardinian frigate, with the articles intended for the Crystal Palace exhibition, arrived at New York on Sunday, the 15th instant. She exchanged salutes with the fort on Governor's Island. She is a fine vessel, called the San Giovanni, and brought several passengers who visit this country for the purpose of attending the fair. The frigate has been 44 days on her voyage from Genoa. She carries 24 heavy guns and has a crew of 278 persons, and will remain at New York about a month. She brings over 84 Italian exiles, including several ladies and gentlemen of wealth and rank. Most of them, however, are of the industrial classes, and among them are no less than 22 tailors by trade.

EXPLORATION OF AFRICA.—It is known that Captain Lynch, of the U. S. Navy, was sent to the West coast of Africa, some time since, with a view to determine preliminaries connected with an exploring trip into the interior of Africa. A letter from President Roberts, of Monrovia, under date of 14th of March, says:

"I have seen Captain Lynch, and made a short excursion with him up the St. Paul river. He is equally pleased with the country, and I think has made up his mind to strike out into the interior from Millsburg. He is now on his way to the United States, via England, to make arrangements, I believe, to return to the coast in a few months to commence his explorations."

Father Gavazzi was presented, at Matropolitan Hall, New York, on Friday evening, the 14th inst., with a check for $1000, and an Italian and English Bible. The present, it is stated, is intended as a testsmonial of esteem on the part of his friends. Rev. Dr. Cox made the formal presentation in the presence of a large audience, who were admitted at 25 cents each, which amount is to be devoted to building a church for Gavazzi. A gentleman present on the occasion pledged himself to give $1000 toward erecting the church.

From Texas.

By the arrival of the steamship Perseverance, we are placed in possession of Galveston papers of the 17th inst., and dates from the interior as late as due. The papers are barren of news.

The Texas gold mine fever is still raging. The Victoria Advocate of the 14th says:

Several persons from this neighborhood have recently started for the gold region.

The accounts from Austin this week are certainly more favorable than we had anticipated. We copy the following from the State Gazette of the 30th ult.:

A considerable excitement is prevailing throughout Western Texas, on the subject of gold discoveries in our neighborhood; and we have had several letters, and observe notices in our exchanges asking information on the subject. That there is gold, and in great quantities, on the tributaries of the Colorado, a short distance above this city, we can no longer entertain a doubt, for some specimens shown us are of the most beautiful character. The number of persons now at the mines is very considerable, set down by reports at from 200 to 500, most of whom are greatly encouraged by their success. The district of country in which gold has been found is a very extensive one, and easy of access from this city.

The editor of the Indianola Bulletin publishes a great variety of historical and other facts tending to show that there is gold in great abundance in the mountains above Austin. The disclosures of a few weeks will remove all speculation on the subject.

There was a severe hail storm in Washington or Austin counties or perhaps both, on the 7th inst. The Reager says;

On the 7th inst., a portion of Austin county was visited by a severe and destructive hail storm, accompanied by a strong wind and heavy rain. Some of the hail stones were as large as eggs, of every shape imaginable. The surface of the earth was covered in a short time from the rapidity in which they fell. The storm passed from South to North, over the plantations of Shelby, Black, and others, seriously injuring the corn and cotton crops.

YELLOW FEVER AT RIO JANEIRO.—The New York Tribune has the following particulars respecting the ravages of the yellow fever at Rio Janeiro:

It has been especially fatal to foreigners recently arrived in the country, although many of the old residents as well as natives of Brazil have been carried off by its violence. Among the victims are Mr. Henry Southern, the English Minister to Brazil, and Mr. Shaonin, the Austrian Secretary of Legation, a young man in the flower of his youth. The people in the house where he lived were so frightened that they forsook him and left him entirely to the care of the negroes. The most severe suffering has been among foreign seamen, including both masters of vessels and crews. It is greatly to be regretted that the Brazilians are so familiar with the visitations of this scourge, that with the exception of a hospital on the other side of the bay for yellow fever patients, neither the Government nor the municipal authorities have taken the slightest measures against the numerous local influences which promote the development of the pestilence, such as the filthy state of the streets, the public squares and the wharves, which present a frightful spectacle to the new comer. With the thermometer at 95 deg. it is very easy to imagine what emphitic vapors must poison the atmosphere, when dead animals are every where exposed to the burning rage of the sun. The first visit of the yellow fever in 1849 had one good effect, in causing the prohibition of interments within the walls of the city, a measure which the municipal authorities had been trying for in vain for almost thirty years; but now, after the first panic is over, the Brazilian yields to a certain oriental fatalism, and finds it quite as natural that people should die of the terrible yellow fever as any other disease.

THE NEW SLAVE TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN.—While Mrs. Stowe in Great Britain is receiving ovations and penny subscriptions, designed to mark the condemnation of Great Britain for American Slavery, and its reverence for Slavery's great illustrator, we learn from the Liberia papers of the 2d of March, some news with reference to Great Britain and Slavery which would not harmonize very well if appended to the congratulatory address to Mrs. Stowe. The nature of the intelligence to which we refer may be gathered from the following proclamation of the President of the Liberian Republic:

Proclamation.—Whereas, Messrs. Hyde, Hodge & Co., of London, contractors with her Britannic Majesty's Government, to furnish laborers from the African coast for the West Indies, have sent some of their ships to the coast of the republic, offering an advance of ten dollars for every person who may be induced to emigrate; and whereas, the extinction of the slave trade has left large numbers of predial and other laborers in the possession of the chiefs and principal men of the country. While the offer of the ten dollars each is nearly equivalent to the amount formerly paid for slaves during the prevalence of the slave trade, and which operated mainly in producing and sustaining the wars, by which the country was distracted; and whereas, certain refractory chiefs are reported to have engaged with the agents of said Company to furnish a number of laborers, and are further known to have in concealment near Grand Cape Mount, a number of the unhappy victims of their predatory excursions; and whereas, complaint has been made to the Government that persons are held to be sent off without their voluntary consent or the consent of their natural guardians; therefore, to prevent the abuses and evils which might otherwise result from the enterprise:

Be it known by this proclamation, to all whom it may concern, that the law regulating passports must be strictly observed—that vessels carrying or intending to carry away emigrants must come to this port with their emigrants on board, to obtain passports, in order that an opportunity may be presented to the government to ascertain whether the emigrants be free or constrained. Every violation of the law regulating passports will be visited with the utmost penalty of the law in that case made and provided.

Done at Monrovia, this twenty-sixth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and of the republic the fifth. J. J. ROBERTS.

[L. S.] By the President:

H. TEAGE, Secretary of State.

The meaning to be derived from the above document is simply that Great Britain is engaged in a new kind of slave trade; the new feature being, that the flesh and blood which she buys for the West-Indies, she now calls emigrants and apprentices, instead of the old and legitimate term of slaves. [New York Journal of Commerce.

FRANCE AND THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The French demands on the government of the Sandwich Islands are:

1. That the duty on brandies shall be reduced from $5 to $1 50 per gallon.

2. That the prohibition on the introduction of spirituous liquors by whale ships shall not be enforced against French whalers.

3. That a board of superintendence be appointed for each rallgion; that Catholic schools be under the sole control of Catholic inspectors, and that the fund arising from the school tax be proportionally divided between Catholics and Protestants.

These claims are based upon the treaty of 1846, of which the second article guarantees to French residents in the Islands the same rights and privileges which are now, or which hereafter may be, granted to the subjects of the most favored nation. Article six declares that French productions shall not be prohibited, or subjected to a duty greater than five per cent. *ad valorem*—except in the case of wines, brandies and spirituous liquors, which may be subjected to any equitable duty which the government of the Islands may see fit to impose—on condition that this duty shall never be sufficiently high to become an absolute prohibition to the importation of the said articles.

TERRITORIES TO BECOME STATES.—Utah would make twenty States of the size of New Hampshire; Nebraska, fifteen; Indian, twenty; North-west, sixty-five—total, one hundred and twenty-six States. Should these territories have an equal population to the square mile with New Hampshire, they would contain a population of above thirty-eight million souls. What a destiny awaits our country! And what a demand upon this generation to meet the next with all appropriate moral, education and religious influences! The child is the father of the man in respect to society, and nations as well as individuals.

THE LEADERS OF THE CHINESE REBELLION. Letters from Canton state, that of all the stories connected with the great rebellion in China, none has been so persevered in from the commencement as that assigning leadership and influence to foreigners; and there really seems many grounds for the belief. They are called by many, the "Christians," the "God-worshippers;" and it is said that they observe Sunday. The latest takes this form:

"There are four men, wearing the Chinese dress, but not talking the Chinese language well, who are at the head of the rebel council of war; and without whose sanction no step is taken. These men are generally supposed to be French Jesuits; and if Catholicism forms an element of the combination, the further north they go the stronger they become, as that religion is more widely diffused in that quarter. Their success in battle against the Imperialists, and the military skill which has characterized some of their movements, give additional strength to the supposition of foreign aid."

The loss of life at Wu-chang-fu, when taken by the rebels, said to have been very great, and the captors were especially bent on demolishing temples, with their idols.

SINGULAR.—It is stated that Mrs. Newall, the mother of David B. Newall, of Newport, N. H., who was killed on board the New Haven cars at Norwalk, did not hear of her son's death until last Wednesday. He was a consumptive young man, and was returning from the South. He had previously written to his mother that he was going to return, and she had gone on to Georgia to take care of him on his passage back. He got the start of her, and they passed one another on the way, she going entirely through. She then immediately set out on her return, and, holding no associations on the way did not hear of the accident. After getting upon the New York and New Haven railroad, last Wednday, a fellow-passenger politely handed her a copy of the New York Illustrated News, which contained an illustrated account of the accident. In this she became interested, and had commenced reading a list of those killed, when suddenly she dropped the paper, and raising her hands, exclaimed—"My God! my God! my son is killed!". This was her first intimation of her bereavement, and her son had already arrived at home and been consigned to the grave. [New Haven Palladium, 18th.

To persons having the care of steam engines, the following, from the Lawrenceburg Register, may be valuable:

"Mr. Ira Hill has informed us that he has accidentally made a valuable discovery, by which the deposit of lime upon steam boilers may be obviated. Two or three shovels of sawdust are thrown into the boiler; after which process he states he never had any difficulty from lime; although using water strongly impregated with it. He has always found the inside of his boilers as smooth as if just oiled. Whether the lime attaches itself to the floating particles of sawdust instead of the boiler, or whether the tanic acid in the oak sawdust forms a salt with the lime which will not attach itself to iron, remains to be explained. The sawdust was placed in the boiler for the purse of stopping a leak. The experiment is cheap and easily tried."

STEALING A WIFE—*Action in Law Therefor.* The Ontario County (N. Y.) Times gives the particulars of a rather singular matrimonial case which was before the Court in that county a few days ago. The facts are: That, on the 29th of August, 1852, Eliza R. Smith, of Macedon, went with Addison J. Bennett to East Macedon, where the parties were married. Returning, they were met on the highway at Victor by the father and mother of the bride, and Thomas Wright, where a kind of "come round" occurred, during which the bride was spirited away. On the same evening the bride and her friends took the cars and proceeded to Philadelphia. They were followed by Bennett to Philadelphia in the course of some four weeks, and he being discovered in the streets of that city, the party at once took the cars again and put back to Macedon. The suit is brought by Bennett for the recovery of his wife, and also for abduction and assault and battery. It is a singular case—the more strange from the alleged fact that the bride in question stays away from her wedded lord of her own choice, and not, as she says, from undue influence or compulsion.

DYING DECLARATIONS.—An interesting and important question of evidence has been decided by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, now sitting at East Cambridge, in the trial of Thomas Casey for the murder of Ouvra Taylor and his wife, at Natick:

Taylor, it will be recollected, was dead when found, and Mrs. Taylor, although speechless and mortally wounded, was conscious nearly up to the time of her decease. She was well aware, by the assurance of her physicians, that no hope was entertained of her recovery; and on being repeatedly requested, under these circumstances, by Doctors Whitney and Hoyt to squeeze their hands if Casey was the man who committed the deed, she did give the sign as directed. She was asked other questions, to be answered by the same sign, if the response was affirmative, but to desist from pressing the hand if the response was negative. These questions were asked to test the mental consciousness and sanity of the dying woman; and the answers were such as to entirely satisfy the physicians that she had full use of her mental faculties.

By the well known rules of evidence, the dying declarations of a person fully aware of his state are admitted in courts of justice, and allowed all the credit of testimony given under the solemnity of an oath, on the ground that an individual conscious of his immediate departure to the presence of the Deity would be very unlikely to make a false statement.

The question in this case is, whether the answers given by signs, as directed, would come under the denomination of *dying declarations?* The affirmative was earnestly pressed by the Attorney General, and as earnestly resisted by the priso

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

"GOOD-BY."

[illegible] good-by, is a lovely sound,
[illegible] always brings a sigh,"
[illegible] Where we lay down in the ground,
[illegible] Friends and friends around,
[illegible] Like with tenderness filled four
[illegible] Softer utter heart-felt tear,
[illegible] breathe a last good-by."

[illegible], what a meaning in that breath:
[illegible] last, last, last good-by.
[illegible] the presence of pale Death,
[illegible] the lips that once had breath,
[illegible] utter within our hearts to pray,
[illegible] our choked voices can but say,
Good-by; sweet friend, good-by.

[illegible] from our land and home we'll stray,
[illegible] friends will pass us gayly by,
And with a passing glance they'll say,
"We'll meet again some other day:
But ah! when comes the day of Death,
This fit our kindred friends bereft,
Will breathe a last good-by.

New Orleans, May 17, 1853. WILLIE ELLIS, JR.

THE RETURN OF INTEMPERANCE.

Mr. —— and his young wife took up their abode in apartments near my first residence. I owed my acquaintance to an introduction of [illegible], in which I was associated for the benefit of one of our dispensaries. Anatomy and the physiology of the viscera were my subjects, and I observed from his excessive paleness, that he was afflicted with some internal congestion, or that his circulation at any rate was not of a high order. A great degree of curiosity on the subject of enlargement of the liver from the excessive use of brandy, with a desire to know the earliest indications rendering abstinence indispensable to preserve life, gave me a hint of the reason of his listlessness, and the cause of his inattention to business. He was a lawyer, and had a few years before been actively occupied in the lower courts; going home one night at a late hour from one of my midnight enterprises, where the good rule of "cash on delivery" meets no favor with our poor patients, notwithstanding the abundance of the commodity delivered, I observed him staggering before me in such a manner that I feared my aid would be necessary. He was excessively proud and tenacious of his character, and I therefore avoided his observation, walking slowly behind him until a violent fall compelled me to interfere, and raise him; being obliged, indeed, almost to carry him to his house, a small and barely decent residence, to which his habits had reduced him, and the rent for which, as I subsequently learned, his delicate wife paid by painting maps and prints for the booksellers.

My first impulse was to leave him as soon as I should hear the approach of the servant in answer to my summons. I did not anticipate the possibility of the absence of the single servant I knew they had some time kept, but their poverty had obliged them to discharge her, and the bell was almost instantly answered by the gentle being who knew, poor child, the nature of the [illegible]. She was in her day dress, and had not removed it, as she told me, for several nights, having been obliged to watch the return of [illegible] should have been her hope and her [illegible], and whose strong arm should have interposed between her and all harm. [illegible] had dimmed the lustre of that eye that once looked so kindly on her, and naught remained for both but the quiet grave. We mine if we imagined how near it was. Never shall I forget the look of heart-broken anguish with which her gaze met mine, as the flame of mutual light fell upon us. Those tears are imprinted on my very soul; nor do I think any man, with a spark of humanity in him, would not have answered them in kind. I carried him to his chamber, and after examining and dressing the wound on his forehead received from his fall, and knowing that my absence would be most acceptable to the true wife, I took my departure, begging her instantly to send freely for me in the event of any trouble or new misfortune. I did not repeat my visit, well knowing what her sufferings must have been, and that she wished to bear them unnoticed and alone.

Two or three days before I again saw them; and I fondly hoped, from a short appearance of renewed attention to business, and seeing his wife occasionally walking arm-in-arm with him, plainly but respectably clad, that he had turned over a new leaf in the blackened and desolate volume of his life. But alas! he soon relapsed into a lower state than ever; and often staggered by my office, occasionally looking in, and uttering some maudlin nonsense. I was powerless; he was like many others addicted to the loathsome vice, and had not mind enough to appeal to. He resented the least hint for reform; and once gave me to understand I would do well to concentrate all my mental powers on my business, assuring me (and God knows I felt the truth of his remark) I would find no superfluous ability. The poor fellow never forgave me for carrying him up stairs, though his suffering wife avoided mentioning my name to him unless in a medical light.

A few months after the incident which brought me into this family, the cholera of 1832 came on. It was soon apparent that the disease continued its most fatal ravages to the wretched and debilitated. None will forget the sickening and heart-rending scenes of that awful visitation. The Angel of Death did, indeed, spread his wing on the blast; but he did not always fan away the demon of pain from the couch of poverty, as I have often remarked. True, the spirit of the spirit was often fearfully speedy and painless in the wretched and intemperate, but the strong man struggled fearfully against the terrible and unknown enemy, and the nerves of the dying frame were racked, and let loose the strong muscles, till they played terrible antics before the powerless physician. One often thought of the Laocoön, but looked in vain for the Serpent.

One evening, at five o'clock, or thereabouts, I had thrown myself exhausted from my horse into my office chair, after a visit to my little deaf mutes in the Asylum, and was indulging in my favorite luxury, a cup of green tea, which I preferred taking away from my family, for the simple reason that no man whose heart was in his profession could take time to make himself an acceptable guest at the tea table with such fearful music still ringing in his ears; few of us, indeed, paid needful attention to our own personal comfort. Whatever be our quarrels, to our credit, as a body, be it said, we shrink not when the seals that close the pestilence are removed and the poor demand our aid. I was hastily sipping my tea, when my poor young friend, with his feeble body and sickly laugh, thrust his head into the office door, and carelessly asked how the cholera came on; remarking, with the usual flippancy of the thoughtless, he supposed that we were "not particularly desirous of its disappearance." Poor man! his remark grated upon my ears, for I knew the condition of his delicate wife, and that their chances would be at zero from the first they should be attacked. Something about his face, that every experienced medical eye could at once detect, and all will remember, told me the blood was at work within him. I arose, and, asking him to be seated and take some tea, questioned him a little, and intended to advise a remedy. He soon detected my fears, and hurriedly desired me not to be "looking so sharply for business." Poor man! such business was not desirable; our fees were mostly paid in tears.

I made my evening visits, and on my return found a message from his wife, requesting my immediate presence, as her husband "had been attacked an hour before." Not one hour could have elapsed since his conversation with me! Why prolong the tale? Every thing was done that three of us could suggest; one or the other of us was with him till midnight, when he died; his poor wife closed his eyes, herself as fearless, and almost as corpse-like as the cold form before her. Anticipating trouble, from her evident feebleness, I asked her condition. She replied calmly and with that extreme self-possession, only to be accounted for when the soul, subdued by sorrow, and triumphing over apprehension, looks for death as a boon from Heaven; "she was perfectly well, and as soon as we had accomplished the last sad offices she would try and get some rest."

The next day, on my return from the cemetery, where a few of the neighbors conveyed him, I called in to see the widow, and found her already past the first stage of the frightful disease. She had informed no one, and evidently wished to die. Oh! how expressive was her sad smile when I again questioned her. Again I caressed my brethren; again we went through the hopeless routine. Scarce a groan escaped her, her only seeming anxiety being the trouble she gave us. Poor child of sorrow! her young hours of life was indeed early clouded. Before midnight she also found rest in Heaven.

SIXPENCE TOO LITTLE.

While over in London, during the Industrial Exposition, my attention was one day attracted by a small crowd which had congregated close by the Church of St. Martin's in-the Fields. Now, any popular meeting has always a singular attraction for me, and whether it be two boys looking for a cent which has rolled in the gutter, or the more serious array which gethers around the detected pickpocket, or the maimed form of the man run over by the hatcher's cart, I am always sure to be in the midst of it. On the present occasion the crowd was rather an insignificant one in number, but interesting in its elements. It consisted chiefly of a laborer out of work and in distress; a nursery-maid holding an unhappy, silent child over her shoulder until it began to look purple and artificial about the face; two charity boys who were taking alternate sucks at a watery orange; a pert doctor's boy who endeavored to appear entirely above drugs, and a pale listless man dressed in fragile black, who looked so chronically hungry, that if St. Paul's Cathedral had been suddenly converted into a seed cake, one might easily have imagined him walking into it, and devouring it up to the halcony. Small as this congregation was, the temptation overtook me, and I joined the group. In the centre of the little ring formed by the spectators stood a small, shrewd looking man, holding a mouse-trap with three hen's eggs in it, in one hand, while with the other he gesticulated gracefully as he delivered the following address:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: I do not solicit your attention for the purpose of frivolous demonstrations or common-place imposture. The little exhibition which I will have the honor of placing before you, is se unpretending in its means as it is wonderful in its results, and would long before this have seemed my independence but for a series of unhappy circumstances too long and too complicated to mention. Ladies and gentlemen, you behold this mouse-trap. These eggs, ladies and gentlemen, are perfectly sound and natural—for I scorn artifice—and what is more singular, they are fresh!"

A laugh from the nursery-maid, and a hungry glare from the thin man, who, I could see, had already fried them—in imagination. The speaker having thus excited the curiosity of his auditors, went on:

"Eggs, ladies and gentlemen, are, it is well known, composed of calcareous substance for the shells, and albumen mingled with alantolde, urea and other matter for the yelk. You will perceive then that these eggs contain all the rudiments of an animal, and would, with time and proper treatment, develop themselves into gallinaceous offspring, if by a certain power, of which I am the sole possessor, the destiny of Nature was not arrested, and her designs forced into another channel. In short, ladies and gentlemen, if you will contribute the small sum which shall compensate me for my expenditure of time and labor, you shall see these three white, fresh, real, downright eggs and no mistake, changed into three white mice before your own eyes, and all in the short space of two minutes and fifty-six seconds! Eggs changed into white mice, visibly, naturally, and by aid of no necromantic delusion whatever, upon the contribution of a small sum which shall compensate for my labor!"

This tremendous announcement, accompanied as it was by an air of considerable importance, made a great impression upon the audience. The nursery maid fumbled for a refractory pocket with one hand, while with the other she held the purple child by one leg, until I thought its head would burst. She eventually produced from some secret recess among her clothes a very disguised penny, which she fluug to the magician; other coins flowed in. The doctor's boy gave his half-penny, and I think the charity boys made up a farthing between them. I was anxious to see how the fellow would get out of the dilemma, and determined, as I thought, to cover all expenses, throw him a shilling. Stragglers joined the group, and as the wizard still kept repeating his speech, picking up the pennies all the while, they pitched him coins also, until at length I calculated that he must have gotten three shillings (sterling.) But the thin man gave nothing. He seemed ashamed, and fumbled awkwardly in a pocket in which he knew there was no money, and then endeavored to look as if he had nothing but large notes about him. The magician, however, still went on with his speech and his collection, but gave no indication whatever of any intention of performing his promised feat. Presently murmurs began to be audible, and the charity boys, on the strength of their joint farthing, observed that "they'd likes to know if he was a comin' to the pint?—cos, if he warn't he might as well give back the 'browns.'" The latter suggestion was received by the crowd with considerable applause, and the medical young gentleman who carried the haskst declared emphatically that if was "all in his eye," but whether he meant the eggs, the magician, or the great Ego of which Emerson discusses, he did not take the trouble to explain. The demonstration demanded an explanation from the egg-sorcerer, who, without any further exorcism, explained himself accordingly.

He commenced by giving a short dissertation upon the value of labor, in which his took occasion to advert to the agricultural distress then prevailing, and wound up by declaring that, though he placed as small value on his exertions as any man, nevertheless his labor was worth a certain sum, under which he could not think of performing his little transformation. He regretted to say that, notwithstanding the liberality of his kind friends—here he nodded gently at the medical young gentleman, whom this condescension seemed to propitiate, for he immediately commenced whistling a popular melody, as if his mind had been suddenly relieved from some dreadful burden—he regretted that es yet the necessary sum, trifling as it was, was just sixpence short. A subdued groan of disappprobation followed this climax, and the charity boys declared vehemently that he was a "do," and that "if they had their money back" —— the coming resolve, whatever it might have been, was suddenly lost in the interior of the watery orange.

At first I was tempted to give the fellow the sixpence, and see how he would get out of the affair; but on reflection, having a natural sympathy and admiration for humbugs, I thought it would be a pity to interfers with the clever rogue, and so desisted. A few straggling halfpence were now thrown in by over-curious people with vague hopes that still the transformation would be performed; but their calculations were vain. The magician pocketed the coins, and still regretted that "there was sixpence too little." This was repeated three or four times in succession, until the audience, disgusted at this cabalistic sum, which no amount of halfpence seemed to reach, grew gradually less and less, as the bystanders wandered away, until at last the propriety of departing myself struck me forcibly; but as I turned the corner of St. Martin's lane, I looked round and saw the magician still explaining with exemplary patience to the two charity boys who alone remained, that unfortunately there was "just sixpence too little."

It is always the same, thought I, as I wended my way to the coffee-house where I usually dined—every man is sixpence short. Fortune seems to be an infinite spiral; with many resting places on the way, that men disdain, and go on climbing—climbing after the ever-receding sixpence, until they grow dizzy from the grandeur of their position, or make a false step, or tread upon a weak spot and tumble to the earth, grieving piteously after that visionary point which an immutable law of their own natures forbids their ever reaching. Russia was Napoleon's sixpence, and in pursuing it he lost a crown. Fouquet, not content with being the most powerful man in France, next excepting the King, had some visionary sixpence which led him to his ruin. White Colbert, whose sixpence at first ended where Fouquet's began, strove upwards to the prize; but when he had reached it, and pushed his rival from the seat, lo! another sixpence danced before him in the future, and his pilgrimage recommenced. Nations join in the chase. Cuba is our little sixpence. Russia's sixpence mightily resembles a Turkish piastre. And there is a little coin once lost on the field of Waterloo, and shining across the British channel in the eyes of France, for which Napoleon the Third would gladly give stout John Bull change. [New York Times.

The lady who has figured before the public so largely in connection with the Emperor of the French, is Mrs. Kate Howard, the actress at the Adelphi Theatre. She never was in the United States, but was the daughter of a baker and pastry cook in Drury Lane, London. Some years since, Miss Heward married an attorney's clerk, named Gurley, from whom she separated in a few months. Louis Napoleon saw her on the stage and became enamored of her, hence the connection between them. [Kingston (Canada) News.

A YANKEE SHOEMAKER.—"You hain't no occasion for a jer nor uothin', I spose," said a jolly son of St. Crispin from the land of wooden nutmegs, as he entered a shoe establishment with his kit nicely done up in his apron.

"Wonder if I hain't," was the reply of the boss. "Why, I should like a dozen if I could get 'em; but what kind of a shoe can you make?"

"Oh, as to the matter o' that," said the snob, "I reckon as how I can make a decent sort of a craft."

"Spread your kit, then," said the boss; "I'll gives you a pair to try, and if your work suits me, I can give you a steady seat of work."

Crispin was soon hammering and whistling away, as happy as an eleam, at high-water, and the boss was called away on some business which detained him two or three hours; meanwhile, the tramper-jer had produced a thing which here some faint resemblance to a shoe, and feeling somewhat ashamed of it, hid it in a pile of leather-chips that lay on the floor, and proceeded to make another, which he had barely time to finish, when his employer entered and began to examine it.

"Look here, mister," said he, "I guess you needn't make the mate to this; it is the greatest botch that was ever made in my shop, that's a fact."

"P'raps you'd like to bet a trifle on that," said the snob.

"Bet!" responded the boss; "why, I'll bet a ten dollar bill against a hand of tobacco that there was never a shoe made in this shop half so bad as this."

"Done," said Crispin, at the same time casting a sly wink at his shopmates; "but, stop, let me see if I've got so much of the weed with me. Oh, yes; here's a whole hand of Cavendish," and laying it on the cutting-board, he ventured to suggest the propriety of having the suet-skin laid alongside of it, which was no sooner done than he proceeded to draw from its hiding-place the other shoe.

"Here, boss," said he, "you must decide the bet; say, which of the two shoes is the worst?"

"Well, I guess I'm fairly sucked in this time," replied the boss, pushing the Cavendish and shin-plaster towards the rightful owner, and throwing a ninepence to the youngest apprentice. The boy needed no farther instructions as to his duty, but was off in the twinkle of a bed-post, and soon returned with a quart of black-strap. After all hands had sufficiently regaled themselves, the shrewd Yankee put his sticks together, and bidding the boss a hearty good-by, started again on a tramp, very well satisfied with his forenoon's work.

"THE INFIDEL MOTHER."—Can it be? can you look back into the depths of those clear, blue eyes, that seek yours in such confiding innocent trust; can you deck those dimpled limbs, so "fearfully and wonderfully made?" can you watch with him the first faint streak of light, that ushers in another happy day? can you point out to him the gold and purple sunset glory? can you look upward with him to the shining host? or place in his eager hand the field flowers that bend their dewy eyes with grateful thanks, and never name "Our Father!"

When at dead of night you watch beside his sick couch; when you hush your every breath to listen to his pained moans; when every gust of wind makes your cheek grow pale; when you turn with trembling hand the healing drops; when every tick of the clock seems beating against your heart, when the little pallid face looks beseechingly into yours, for the "help" you cannot give; oh! where can you turn the suppliant eye, if you see not the "Great Physician?"

When health slowly returns, when the eye brightens and the red colors lip and cheek; when the vacant chair is filled; when the little feet are again busy! when loving arms in playful glee twine around your neck; comes there from that woman's heart of thine no burst of grateful thanks to Him who notes even the sparrow's fall?

Suppose Death comes! You fold away the little useless robes; you turn with a filiing eye from the toys and books and paths those little feet have trod; you feel over the shadowy clasp of a little hand in yours; you turn heart-sick from the happy mothers, who number no missing lamb from their flocks; a sunny ringlet, a rosy cheek, or a piping voice, gives your heart a death-pang. You walk the busy street and turn your head involuntarily when a little strange voice calls "Mother!" Oh! where can you look for comfort, if you believe not that the "Great Shepherd" folds your lamb to His loving breast?

There is perfidy at your household hearth! there are broken vows, which you may not breathe to human ear. There is treachery reaped for trust! Childhood looks on with a sad wonder; you must go backward and cast the mantle of evasion over the moral deformity. Whence shall strength come to your slender shoulders to bear this heavy cross? How silence the ready tempter's voice? Where shall all those warm affections now be gathered up? (if not in Heaven!)

Oh! you have no anchor! no rudder or compass! your little bark is adrift, at the mercy of every pitiless gale; the sea is dark and fearful; the billows mountain high; the sky black with darkness, if you turn from the Great Pilot!

FANNY FERN.

TERRIBLE DISASTER AT SEA—*Loss of Nearly Two Hundred Lives.*—We have to record today another fearful calamity, the founderiug of a vessel at sea, with the probable loss of nearly two hundred lives.

Captain Forbes, of the brig Reuben Carver, from Sagua la Grands, brought into port this morning the captain, mate, and six of the crew of the ship William and Mary, of Bath, Maine, who were picked up from a boat at sea, in lat. 27 30, and long. 79 20, having been wrecked near Stirrup Key, among the Bahama Islands, on the 3d of May.

Captain Stenson, of the William and Mary, has furnished us the following particulars of the loss of his vessel, which was on the passage from Liverpool to New Orleans, with a cargo of railroad iron and two hundred and eight passengers, chiefly emigrants. At seven o'clock A. M., on the 3d of May, during cloudy weather and strong breezes blowing from the south-east, they passed the Hole-in-the-Wall, which is the southern part of the little island of Abaco, one of the Bahamas, nearly north of Nassau. At noon they made Stirrup Key, and then bore off about ten miles in a southerly direction. The weather grew thicker all the while, and the wind stronger, while the sea began to roll at a fearful rate. At sunset nothing could be seen of the Key, and the captain supposed he was well to the north of it, having steered west by north since meridian. At eight A. M., when he judged himself sufficiently to the north and west of the Great Isaacs, he put the ship west by south and commenced heaving the lead, but found no bottom in twenty fathoms.

About half-past eight, P. M., the vessel struck upon a sunken rock, where she hung for some time, with ten fathome water all around. After pounding heavily for fifteen minutes she got off, but immediately struck another rock within a few rods of the first, where she again pounded for some time, and again went off. It was then thought expedient to let go the anchor and prepare the boats for launching. The ship was taking in water very fast, and though the passengers worked for life at the pumps, they found it impossible to keep her free. At midnight there were four feet water in the hold, and at four A. M., with both pumps going, eight feet. The weather was very black and squally, and the sea tremendously high. Shortly after daybreak they found ten feet water in, and the vessel apparently going down. The consternation of the crowded decks at this period may be imagined, but can not be described.

All the boats, five in number, were then made ready and launched, but two of them were stove on touching the water, leaving only a small boat, and one long and one life-boat. These were manned by the captain, his mates and the crew, together with as many passengers as could be crowded into them. *The remainder of the passengers were left on board, and in a few minutes after, i. e. about eight o'clock, A. M., went down with the vessel.* How many perished it is impossible to ascertain, but from this account of the captain, we infer that not less than one hundred and fifty persons, men, women and children. At the time, the Great Isaacs was bearing east by southeast, about seven miles.

The several boats were separated after leaving the ship, but the captain saw, from the boat in which he was, a bark, apparently bound to Europe, hove to in the direction of the long and life boats, and he surmises that the people in them were picked up. But there is no certainty of this; and, supposing them also to have been lost, the total number of deaths will be over two hundred. The cook and steward of the William and Mary, together with two of the seamen, were among those left behind, when the small boats put off. Captain Stenson has no memorandum of the names lost, which we are consequently unable to give.

This is one of the most dreadful wrecks that we have had occasion to record for many years, and, coming so soon after the late railroad calamities, fills us with emotions of horror and gloom. [New York Evening Post, 16th.

Arrival of the Atlantic.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

The U. S. mail steamer Atlantic arrived at New York on the 14th instant, in the very short run of nine days and twenty-two hours from Liverpool—bringing advices to the 4th inst.

The Cunard propeller Andes, from New York, 18th ult., arrived out on the evening of the 30th, in eleven days and twenty-two hours, mean time. The Europa, from New York 20th ult., arrived out May 1, at 11 A. M., having made the trip in ten days, fifteen hours and fifteen minutes.

Cotton at Liverpool remained quiet, but steady at previous quotations. Breadstuffs were dull, with a partial decline, in view of a thin attendance of buyers, and more favorable weather for agriculture.

The *Diario Espanol* says that Santa Anna has sought aid from Spain to repel an anticipated filibuster expedition from the United States.

The circular of Baring Bros. says that there is no change in American stocks, with only a moderate demand. It gives the following quotations: United States 6's bonds 110¼a111; ditto inscriptions, 109¼a110; Massachusetts sterling 5's 98a99; Pennsylvania State 5's 87a89, ditto bonds 93; Boston City 4½'s sterling 101¼.

As mentioned per Cambria via Halifax, the Earl of Aberdeen, in the House of Lords, on Friday evening 29th ult., moved the second reading of the bill for removal of Jewish Disabilities, and strongly urged the removal of the most intolerant restriction on the civil liberties of British subjects. The Earl of Shaftsbury opposed the bill, and moved it be read that day six months. He trembled at the consequences to Christianity, if Jews were admitted on a civil equality with Christians. Such measures would not expel Christianity from the earth, but they might destroy it in Great Britain. The Earl of Albermarle, the Archbishop of Dublin, and the Bishop of St. Davids, supported the bill, while the Bishop of Salisbury, Earl of Darnley, Earl of Harrowby and others, opposed it on religious grounds. A division took place, when there appeared contents (for the bill) 115; non-contents 104; the bill was therefore lost by 49 majority.

On the evening of the 2d inst. the Lord Mayor of London entertained at dinner the judges, and other legal dignitaries, and a few literary men. Mr. Ingersoll and Mrs. Stowe were present. Mr. Ingersoll made a speech. Justice Talfourd made an oration complimentary to Mrs. Stowe, to which Charles Dickens replied in the name of that lady. Mrs. Stowe is at present the guest of the Duchess of Sutherland.

Lundy, Foote & Co., the celebrated snuff manufacturers, have addressed a remonstrance to the Chancellor of the Exchequer against the proposed reduction of the duty on foreign manufactured tobacco from 9s. 6d. per lb. to 3s 6d. They say the measure, if carried into effect, will totally ruin those engaged in tobacco manufacture in Britain.

Cardinal Wiseman delivered a very able lecture at the Manchester Corn Exchange on the arts of design and the arts of production.

Two Roman Catholic Bishops, Drs. Ullathorne and Moore, of Birmingham, are arrested for debt and lodged in Warwick jail. Their pecuniary embarrassments arise from the failure of the Monmouthshire and Glamorgaushire Bank, in which they were somehow entangled with respect to trust funds. The Rev. Bishops intend to pass through the insolvent court.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce, although not in favor of some features of the budget, has petitioned Parliament for its adoption *in toto*, as fairly representing the general wants of the country.

A new joint-stock company appears in the London market, under the name of "the Electric Power and Color Company," its object being to apply electricity to the purposes of illumination, according to a newly discovered system of working the batteries, which is said to convert the materials employed into pigment, having a marketable value.

Twenty-seven thousand emigrants embarked at the port of Liverpool for America and Australia during the past month of April, being a larger number than in any preceding month, the increase being mostly of Irish, Germens and Dutch to America, owing to less favorable accounts by recent arrivals from Melbourne.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* announces, non-officially, that the Empress "*qui etait enceinte depuis deux mois, et qui etait souffrante depuis quelques jours, a fait une fausse couche dans la soiree du 20 Avril.*" Her Majesty's state of health is again satisfactory.

Some political arrests had been made in Paris; one man being described as a "delegate from London Revolutionary Committee." A disturbance took place on the 27th ultimo, at the school of *Arts-et-Metiers*, at Angers, which ended in twenty of the pupils being marched off to prison.

The care from Paris to Havre, 20th ult., carried 955 emigrants to embark at Havre for America.

Two non-commissioned officers of the Chasseurs de Vincennes, have been sent to Constantinople to train a corps of Chasseurs for the Turkish service.

The Prefect of the Indre and Loire addresses a circular to the Mayors of his department, authorizing them to contradict the story that members of the Government are engaged in speculating in grain.

The *Moniteur* contains the pardon of sixty-nine more political offenders, none of them of note.

PRUSSIA.

The first Prussian Chamber lately voted the exclusion of Jews from all public employment. On the 26th ult., a petition on the subject, bearing the names of a thousand influential citizens, was presented to the Second Chamber. The petitioners, conspicuous among whom was the veteran philosopher, Alexander von Humboldt, demand full freedom of religious opinion, and the admission of Jews to civil offices. The reading of this petition was strenuously opposed by the Cavalier party, but the majority of the Chamber decided that it should be entertained.

SWITZERLAND.

In its sitting of the 25th ult., the Swiss Federal Council received the answers of the governments of Ticino and the Grisons, respecting the concessions to be made to Austria. Both cantons refuse, in the most positive terms, to abandon the right of asylum, and insist that the Federative Government has no power to deprive them of that right. Ticino further denies all participation in the Milan plot.

AUSTRIA.

The Viena Gazette notifies the appointment of Count Roohberg as coadjutor of Radetsky in Lombardy.

Vienna letters of the 27th says that such a vast quantity of snow and rain had fallen during the last two months in parts of Austria, that it very late, if not a very poor harvest, is inevitable. In many parts of the country the seed is not yet in the ground, and the vinegrowers have not yet got their vines in order, the ground being little better than swamp.

ITALY.

At a Cabinet Council held on the 16th ult., at which the King presided, it was resolved to reinforce the troops on the frontiers of Lombardy and the Italian Duchies. Alessandria Casale, and even Genoa, are to be placed in a complete state of defence.

The Austrian commandant of Livorno (Leghorn) had sentenced Richard Frangi, a lawyer of that city, to five years imprisonment in irons. M. Frangi was accused of being "a violent demagogue."

No news from other parts of Italy.

TURKEY.

Letters from Constantinople to April 18, via Paris, state that the Russian negotiations were still enveloped in mystery. It was, however, known that the united efforts of the representatives of France and England were directed towards a peaceful solution of the difficulty, and tended towards a final settlement of the Holy Places protectorate, by joint treaty between Russia, England, France and the Porte.

There had been no riot or massacre of Christians at Brousa. The foundation for the story was the discovery of a plan among the *softeen*, or Turkish students of theology, who at this season of the year roam about the country begging—to preach a sort of crusade against Christianity. For once the Turkish government acted with unusual energy, and 150 of the softeen were shipped off to Asia Minor.

Letters of March 24 bring details of the affray that took place on Palm Sunday, in the church of the Holy Sepulchre. These letters say that the English missionaries were turned out of the church because they behaved in an unseemly manner when the Procession of the Host passed on Good Friday. A missionary named Crawford preached a sermon outside the synagogue, while service was going on within, and indulged in invectives against the Talmud. One of the children of Israel, incensed at this, hurled a dead cat in the face of the reverend gentleman. Mr. Crawford's friends came to the rescue, the Jews supported the defender of the Mosaic rites, and a fight ensued. "It rained mud and rocks," the letter says, and the missionary and his friends were obliged to seek safety in flight.

PROGRESS OF THE CHINESE REBELLION.—The dates from China are to March 22. Nankin fell into the hands of the rebels on the 19th of February, and they have now got so far north as to threaten Shanghai, and are stated to have a force of 50,000 within a few marches of that port. Sue-Kwyng-Tsin, appointed by the emperor the chief military command of the combined attack which had been ordered on the rebels, has been worsted, and has fallen, according to some accounts, by his own hand, according to others by that of the enemy. Altogether, the affairs of the dynasty are considered to be in a most critical state, though the young emperor is endeavoring to meet the emergency with a degree of energy and disregard to antiquated Chinese maxims, which proves him to be far in advance of his predecessors.

He has appealed to his people in an edict, which printed on yellow paper, is now posted up in every public place of resort in the empire. In this remarkable document he openly acknowledges that, during the three years he has reigned, his utmost efforts have been unavailing "to restore to his people the blessings of peace;" that though two years have elapsed "since he put his army in motion" against the rebels, he has been unable either to dislodge them from the provinces they originally seized, or even to prevent their continually gaining ground; and he dwells much on his deep concern, "for the indescribable sufferings" of his people, "the rehabitants of the ravaged provinces;" he remarks, "partial victories as well as defeats are matters of common occurrence in military life;" but he attributes the frequency of their previous reverses to a slothful and trifling spirit on the part of the local officials, absence of discipline in the army, and want of union, energy, and public spirit among all classes.

He commands that all in authority should forthwith use their utmost endeavors to remedy these abuses, and to give effect to his plans for the safety of the Empire; but he remarks that it is essential to the proper conduct of affairs that he should be correctly informed of all that occurs, "without heightening or lessening the importance of facts." "Above all," says the edict, "it is necessary, in reporting to us, to state the truth without the least glossing over of facts." The Emperor details the military movements he has ordered for the annihilation of the rebels. The militia were to be organized, each village or township forming its own band, the expense being paid by the gentry and head men, who were to have the management of the force, which was not to be employed in offensive operations, but simply for self-defence. The Emperor alludes to the heavy drain on his treasury which the war has caused, but says he has that day directed the treasury to send fresh assistance to the army, and that measures will be taken (by the levying a tax on opium) for supplying ample means hereafter.

AUSTRALIA.

Advices from Melbourne are to the 25th January. Commercial accounts were satisfactory. The yield of gold continued about an average. Produce market high; provisions falling rapidly, especially flour. Price of labor was rather lower. There was no political news of any import.

One single fact, says the New York Tribune, exhibits with force the position of California, in regard to the older States. The space which the news from that quarter occupies habitually in our columns, is as great as that required by European intelligence. The demands upon our typography are thus suddenly doubled. With additional territorial annexation we shall be puzzled to accommodate the voluminous details of enterprise—the standard number of hideous disasters, showing that humanity is not deemed as precious as gold—the deadly encounters—the gigantic projects, which such policy begets.

The Norfolk Beacon states that a gold mine which promises to be very rich has recently been discovered in Tyrrell county, North Carolina. This is the first discovery of gold that has been made in the lower part of the State.

Lieutenant Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, of the United States Army, it is said, will not visit Europe until he has served the usual term of service required of graduates of the United States Military Academy.

Col. Benton, it is stated, is to leave Missouri shortly with his family for Washington, where he designs pursuing his labors on his forthcoming work, entitled "Thirty Years in the Senate."

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H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR

J. HAMILTON, D. D. T. W. DORMAN. W. MURRAH. } *Publishing Committee of Alabama Conference.*

VOLUME III. NUMBER 18. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1853. WHOLE NUMBER, 1[illegible]

NIGHT SONG.

FROM THE GERMAN.

Heart, be still!
In the darkness of thy woe,
Bow thee, silently and low,
Comes to thee whate'er God will—
Be thou still!

Be thou still!
Vainly all thy words are spoken;
Till the word of God hath broken
Life's dark mysteries—good or ill—
Be thou still!

Sleep thou still!
'Tis thy Father's work of grace—
Wait thou yet before His face,
He thy sure deliverance will—
Keep thou still!

Lord, my God!
By thy grace, O, may I be
All-submissive, silently,
To the chastenings of thy rod—
Lord, my God!

Shepherd, King!
From thy fullness, grant to me
Still, yet fearless faith in thee,
Till, from night the day shall spring;—
Shepherd, King!

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

SUNDAY SCHOOL REPORT

Of the Franklin Street Church, Mobile, Ala., April 30, 1853.

Published at the request of the Quarterly Conference.

Mr. President and Brethren:—Through the blessing of Providence, I am able to be in my place in our Quarterly Meeting. Severe sickness prevented me from the pleasure of hearing in your last meeting, and of presenting the Sunday School Report, demanded of me by the Discipline of our Church.

Within the quarter none of our teachers or pupils have fallen by death, and our school is in a healthful condition. Our Superintendent is faithful, and greatly beloved by both teachers and scholars. He has for many years occupied his honored post.

We have a large college of intelligent, pious, laborious teachers. Their works abundantly praise them. The school, all acknowledge, is no excellent one, as to numbers and conduct. There is one thing, however, to be deprecated, and that is the small number of advanced boys, and young men, and women, engaged in the Sunday School. The question often arises, where are the children of our church-members? Where are the *teens* on the Sabbath day? The *teens* of our city, where are they? What have our pious fathers, and praying mothers, done with their sons and daughters?

It is my serious conviction that, from the present tendencies of ethical literature, the political, if not atheistical proclivities of some of the leading devotees of natural history, and more than either, the unparalleled efforts of Popery, throughout Christendom, to overturn the free school system, to inhibit the Bible from the youth of the age, and to banish it from institutions of education, give to the Sunday School institution an importance never before possessed.

Why this simultaneous effort of Catholicism, just at this time, in Europe and America, to get control of the school funds? Why this relentless crusade of Popery, first against the Bible in the common schools, and then against the schools themselves? Why is it we have in our midst, fostering under the shade of our "liberty tree," the subjects of a foreign spiritual and political despot, so devoted to *him*, and so *averse from us*, that they will not allow their children to mingle with ours, even in infant schools? Why is it that their priests and teachers, and hooded nuns, are all foreigners? It must be that they are the servants and satellites of the driveling despot of Italy, maintained here to wage exterminating hostility against our world-renowned educational system.

If Popery succeed in her warfare upon the Bible, and our system of common education, and the result followe which history and observation present us with, wherever she holds the power, our dear-bought religious, political and social institutions, and liberties, will soon be exchanged for an iron-heeled despotism like those of Italy, Austria, Sardinia, Spain and Cuba. See, as a specimen of what Popery will make any country, the lovely island of Sardinia.

"There the sky forever smiles,
But the oppressed forever weep."

Sardinia is the largest island in the Mediterranean Sea, North-west of Italy; has been for centuries under the government of Catholicism—for ages the centre and residence of hordes of priests and Jesuits; what they asked was granted—what they willed was law. The soil of Sardinia is not surpassed in point of productiveness; a more salubrious climate the world does not afford; it abounds in mineral wealth; in short, if we may believe what writers have written, the Sardinians, under a government and religious institutions which would admit of human development, would be a wealthy, happy, and intelligent people. But what do we see? In Catholic Sardinia, where a Protestant sermon has never been preached, "heretics" have never had the chance to "pollute the mind of youth, by the dangerous teachings of the Bible," there where they have things just as they will them—only *fifteen* persons in a thousand are capable of reading! Sardinia presents a Catholic state of things! Is it not a little too much, when such is their own showing in a country pre-eminently their own, to bear all their solicitations and their denials. The facts there contrasted with the protestations here, should open our eyes to all their prating about "conscience in education."

But I have no idea that even the triumph of this "conscientious" crusade against the Bible, and education, would result in the establishment of Popery in North America. A people have never been known to exchange a good religion for a bad, at once. People may, by the advancement of intelligence, leave off a bad system for a better one. But when the change is downwards it is from the religion which is seen to be false and corrupt, to Infidelity—Delsm—Atheism.

In France, in the days of her Robespierres, Marats, Dantons, disciples of Voltaire, Diderot and Mirabeau, it was not a choice between Popery and pure Bible Christianity, but it was a choice between Atheism and Popery, and they chose the former.

If it be our resolution to maintain the religion of our fathers, at Methodist Christians, to resist the usurpations of Catholicism, and all other specious forms, and wily presentations of error, parents must be aroused to a solemn sense of the fact that the salvation of our youth and the maintainance of the Bible, largely depends upon the efficiency of Sunday Schools.

The Bible is what Popery hates, and would conceal or destroy. Popery brings man into the priest's and confessor's presence, the Bible into a personal intercourse and communion with and accountability to God. In the nunnery, in this vicinity, the daughters of Protestants have been made to "do penance" for reading the Bible. Such is the state of the case between all real Protestants and Papists.

But, as Methodists, believing in a knowable, spiritual regeneration, we need our Sabbath Schools to guard against a species of *quasi* Protestantism, dressed in flowing gowns, speaking great swelling words of vanity, substituting Baptism for regeneration, setting up and pretending to exclusive church prerogative, prating about orders in the ministry, assuming that the Saviour never intended but *one* church on earth—*one cannot* consist of *many*—*we* are but *one*, have always been one, therefore we are the only church. They may be readily recognised.

Instead of going out into the high-ways and hedges to bring in the maimed, the halt, the blind, they creep into houses, seeking to disparage the standard of piety entertained by the "Sects," to unsettle the faith and proselyte the members, especially wealthy and influential females; they talk eloquently of the "Service," are opulent in pamphlets and tracts—"Reasons why I am a Churchman," "Methodism as held by Mr. Wesley," "Letters to a Methodist," "Cause and Cure of Schism," etc. So far as they do any thing for the salvation of sinners, we render them all honor.

Then, again, the cause of truth has much to fear from a growing laxness of doctrinal theology. Especially the tendency to compromise the doctrine of human depravity, which seems to be gaining ground in the pulpit, and amongst the masses. It cannot be conceded that the inclination to get away from the soul-searching facts, and self-abasing doctrines of the Scriptures is making progress. There is a growing disposition to soften the holy truths of God. To gain worldly applause, and the approbation of the self-secure, impenitent multitudes, it is feared men are tempted to hide the cross amidst the mists and sounds of modern "sciences falsely so called." It is undeniable that that form or pretence of religion which makes the fewest demands upon its votaries, and grants them the widest indulgences meets the readiest reception from the world.

Children, the younger as well as older, are prone to sinful indulgences, and restive under restraints. Those parents who allow their sons and daughters to grow up in neglect of Sunday Schools are only yielding them up to vice and irreligion. When parents are seen in the Sabbath sanctuary, whose offspring do not love and attend the Sabbath School, nor tread with them the sacred threshold of the temple of worship, the sad conclusion irresistably forces itself upon us, either they do not believe the Word of God, or the children have no respect for their parents, no regard for the God they adore.

Not so Joshua felt when he said, "As for me and my house we will serve the Lord." That father who, like Eli, when satisfied of the wickedness of his sons, is content, in cruel kindness, at saying, "Nay, my sons, it is no good report I hear of thee," may look for a disgraceful end of his sons, and sorrow for himself. The wayward must be restrained, the timid stimulated. If the right course of reason and restraint be used, the obedience of children will be cheerful, and such course of conduct as good parents point out, will afford them more pleasure than all the paths of sin and folly.

The sad tendency is to throw away the good old-fashioned system of restraints, coercions, discipline, catechism, under which men of renown, giants in intellectual power and moral character, were reared up in days of old.

Under the names of—"Some privileges to the young,—allow them a little latitude. What is the use of such strict regulations? O, let the young gratify their innocent curiosities! Other people's children go to the theatre, circus, dancing school, and masked ball, and mine *wish* to go, and I believe it is as bad to *wish* to do a thing as to do it;" this is working to the present injury and eternal ruin of all that is dear and sacred. My soul within me is sickened as I behold the blighting influence which are gaining foothold in many families in our Church—the carelessness about the spiritual salvation of the children. The family altar, the sacred conservator of home religion, in many families has fallen into utter discredit. Ministers in their pastoral visits are sorrowfully told, by aged, afflicted, pious (!) mothers, "It is not convenient this afternoon for us to have worship, as my daughters have company in the parlor;" "It is not convenient to have *worship*," in a family in which the altar fires once burned every rising and setting sun. Great God, have no family worship! Why, what has God done to that family, that He should be thus neglected—insulted—banished? "My daughters," my theatre, show, ball-going, frivolous, silk and gold-bedizened "daughters, have company" of their own sort, and therefore the pastor cannot see them, nor hold prayers with the disease-smitten, aged, pious mother! Prayer cannot be permitted in the house, even by her pastor, lest the company of the hopeful daughters should learn, to their chagrin and mortification, that they were in one of those vulgar abodes called "a Christian home." The old family Bible, that lay on the stand, is "hid out"—ignored; its place occupied with volumes of love-sick poetry, or silly novels, or "History of England," (a chess-board.) But this specimen of a Christian mother it is seen, now attends the place of worship alone. The daughters for whom she prayed in better days were engaged at entertainments, exhibitions and parties, every night, and receiving and paying calls all the day, so really when Sunday comes, they cannot get out of bed in time for Sunday School or church. It was said, "Sister .... was pale and tremulous, from weeping, when last at church." By those tears, (I have seen such in Mobile,) there hangs a story which I will relate: She has a son, an only son. Her soul was bound up in that boy. Nine years ago he became too big to spend his Sabbath mornings where little boys and girls were studying Union Primmers and Wesleyan Catechisms, laid his grievances before his gentle, good mother, and was kindly allowed to follow the bent of his will, and select his own Sunday companions and amusements. He was true to the instincts of a boy-man of thirteen years. In a few Sundays he had found his way to the cock-pit, rum-hole, race-ground and gaming table, and though he is only in his 21st year, he is a degraded drunkard and vagabond—a common street nuisance. And a few more spells of delirium tremens will change the sad scene—the mother's gray hairs will bow in sorrow—the petted son will fill a drunkard's grave!

You may censure the neglect of pastors, the inefficiency of superintendents, the want of punctuality in teachers, if you will, you may mourn over the stinginess which robs our Sunday Schools of valuable libraries, and interesting papers and periodicals, if you will, but I am more and more convinced the cause of the want of success in winning all the young people to the Sunday School, must be sought elsewhere. The parents have yielded up their children to amusements—fashion—sin! The angels would sing a new song in heaven, could they witness such a sight as one or two hundred of the parents and wards of our city, seated in God's house on the Sabbath morning in the centre of a thousand sons and daughters ranged in Sunday School classes.

If we are to believe God sincere, when instructing holy men what to write for our good, though "foolishness," gross depravity, be bound up in the heart of a child; the parent holds in his hands, if wisely used, the means of driving it far from him. [See Prov. 12: 15.] More than this: God, whom St. Paul has declared naturally and morally incapable of lying, "Commands fathers to deliver the souls of their sons from hell."

Pastors, as is my custom, may do all in their power, even to stopping children on the streets, and soliciting them to come to the Sunday School—pastors, superintendents and teachers, and vigilant committees, may do much; but unless they are aided, and constantly co-operated with by parents, failure will be the result. Our Sunday Schools will finally be closed, and our little army of Sunday School scholars will be scattered as sheep having no shepherd, to be an easy prey to the wolf of perdition.

Parents and guardians, awake to this work, and come up and engage in it heart and soul, or the rising race will forsake the Sabbath School—will seek fascinating amusements in evil company—become vicious in practice, degraded in taste, and ruined in the end! The salvation of the child is scarcely second to the desire which springs up in every regenerate soul to escape the horrors of the worm that never dies.

I would that, instead of the P. Elder, and these stewards and leaders, I had a thousand of the Bible-neglecting parents of the wayward youth which throng our streets on the Sabbath day, while no man cared to save their souls, before me—I would attempt to set before them the demands of this cause.

Cain captiously asked, "Am I my brother's keeper?" but it admits of no question as to our childrens' keeper. With every child born there comes the injunction from its Creator, "Take this child and nurse him for me, and I will give thee thy wages." Every parent is every day "nursing" for heaven or hell.

A word spoken, an example set, an impression made, is an influence infinite in its duration, and eternal in its consequences. The failure of a parent properly to discipline and educate a child, does not injure that child as an individual, alone, but sends him out an element of evil to become its propagating agent; the fatal infection spreads till, like a plague-spot on the body politic, the whole community become diseased. Like an hereditary infection, it descends from father to son, and from generation to generation.

No mortal can compute the harvests of good to man, and glory to God, resulting from the conception of Sunday Schools. Who can tell the millions of souls, directly and indirectly, owing their salvation to them. Multitudes who, but for Sunday Schools, would have been lost, have been converted there, and gone to heathen lands as heralds of salvation. Heathens have been saved through their instrumentality, and others again by these.

Many shall "blissfully, eternally reign," as the happy result of Mrs. Wesley's firmness, and prudent piety in the culture of her sons. We, ourselves, brethren, in our hopes of salvation, are but the first epistles of her praise.

I have lately seen a mother, in full communion and fellowship in the Church, and the daughter of Methodist parents, who were also present, engaged in card playing before a large and promiscuous crowd on board a steamboat. The game was not one between ladies, but between a Christian (!) mother and an irreligious young lady, who has not seen her sixteenth summer, and such gentlemen as were disposed to the "refinements" of public steamboat card playing.

Pastors, superintendents, and teachers, might doubtless make greater effort in this work than most of us do; but unless we can command the hearty co-operation of parents, the cause must drag out a sickly and dying existence. It is mainly to them we must look. If they do not second our efforts we cannot hold their children. The only hope of the Sabbath School cause lies in a suitable appeal to parents; they must feel their relations to this work—its bearings upon the existence of religion in the world.

It is a fearfully solemn thing to live, and to give life to other beings who must exist eternally, and all that eternity of being, whether of bliss of woe, must take its coloring from us! Let us feel the weight of our personal responsibilities, and then urge all parents to engage heartily in the more than angelic work of saving the rising generation from worse than orphan's woe! Effort! effort! should be the universal watchword. Eternity alone can unfold the endlessly enduring series of gracious results flowing from united and well directed effort in this work. A man is never more like Him who went about doing good, than when in the centre of a circle of youth teaching them the lessons Jesus taught. The work of inspiring in the bosoms of our children a love for the Bible, the Saviour, the Sunday School, may be fitly compared to some feebly dripping rill, amid distant and darkly shaded rocks, on some towering mountain summit, from which some of earth's greatest rivers flow. It is first a few trickling drops, then a streamlet, which a thirsty ox might consume at a draught, or a man turn at will. So the efforts of patiently enduring parents, pastors, superintendents and teachers, in their beginnings narrow and humble, swell, widen and deepen, till in the end they yield largely increasing revenues of untold bliss to man, and glory to God.

Allow me, Mr. President, and Brothers of the Quarterly Conference, to close this hasty report with a few suggestions:

First, Let every family which patronizes the school he visited once a month, if possible, by superintendent or teacher, and if *practicable, let the pastor be in company.* Take an exact account in every family of the number who attend Sabbath School; the number that *do not* attend; the number who *will not* attend, and the reasons why not. Let the results and records of those visits form a report which shall be read to the school once a month. This will give valuable information to the scholars, and excite a general interest every where. Parents will be more likely to send, children will be less inclined to stay away.

Second, Keep the school in session as short a time as possible; give short lessons, read short passages, sing short hymns, and make short talks. This will save the school from weariness.

Third, Constantly urge all parents to come themselves, and especially send their children. And Fourthly—

Let all the instructions be made to bear upon the spiritual well-being of the children. Direct efforts made for the immediate conversion of their souls in every lesson, if practicable. Children love the very name of Jesus; they love to hear that he loves them; they will love those teachers most, who tell them most of the Saviour's love. They love to be loved.

Fifth, Let the practicability and scripturality of infant conversion be fastened upon every mind, and labored to, and trusted in, and believingly prayed for. The New Testament plan of salvation is so plain that in order to experimental salvation the knowledge of a few simple facts, easily understood by children, is all that is needed. Indeed, the teachings of the Old, as well as the New Testament, plainly and strikingly show that infant salvation is the plan and intention of God. If the whole Church would, at once, engage and act upon this great leading principle of revealed religion, the millenium would soon burst upon the world. That in this I am not in error, you need only remark that in every case in which a Gentile was converted to Judaism, he, his children, and servants, were circumcised the same day. In each and every instance in which a man joined the Christian Church, in apostolic days, he and all his were instantly baptized.

All that is now needed to make our school all we could desire it, is a few hundred of the Sabbath-breaking *teens* of the city; the countenance and prayers of the parents—a few hundred additional volumes to our library, and the smiles of God upon us.

Respectfully submitted,
J. S. HUGHES, Pastor.

When inclined to give an angry answer, lift up the heart in prayer.

The best safety-valve to a boiler is a sober engineer. Congress may legislate until doomsday, but as long as the officers carry too much steam, the boats will follow after.

JOHN G. SAXE did this:

"Because you flourish in worldly affairs,
Don't be haughty and put on airs
With insolent pride of station!
Don't be proud and turn up your nose
At poorer people in plainer clothes,
But learn, for the sake of your mind's repose,
That wealth's a bubble that comes and goes!
And that all proud flesh wherever it grows,
Is the subject of irritation."

[For N. O. Christian Advocate.]

JEWISH CEREMONIES.

BY A JEW.

MR. EDITOR:—Amidst the various topics discussed from week to week in your widely circulated journal, it may not prove unacceptable to your readers to learn something of the doings of an ancient people. The subject I propose to treat is, "The customs and ceremonies of the Jews, of the present day, as they exist in central Europe." Some of your learned readers may, perhaps, be disposed to grumble and say, "Have we not Fleury, Wall, John, Allen, McCaul, Margolouth, and a whole host of writers on this subject?"

True, and my efforts are intended rather to furnish information in a more accessible form to the mass of readers, than add to the erudition of the learned few. I am at present entirely devoid of any serviceable text-book, and must draw on a somewhat treacherous memory for my material.

Ere I proceed, I think it also due to my Christian readers, to tell them that I am a very prosy, matter-of-fact man, and although the subject under discussion would afford fine scope for reflection, I must forewarn them not to expect any, inasmuch as my pen utterly refuses to note down ought but what came under the immediate observation of the writer.

Let us take the SABBATH for our first sketch. The preparations for this day usually begin on Thursday night, when—

"The busy house-wife plies her busy care,"

in the shape of kneading the dough for the Sabbath bread; for my brethren give a somewhat gastronomic interpretation to that part of the thirteenth verse of the fifty-eight chapter of Isaiah, which bids us to "call the Sabbath *a delight*," and the great and various culinary skill of the Hebrew matron is laid under contribution to honor the day by a goodly number of choice viands, and as the commandment in Ex. xvi. 23; "To-morrow is the rest of the holy Sabbath unto the Lord; bake that which ye will bake to-day, and seethe that ye will seethe," still holds good, the baking and the seething are objects of anxious care and earnest solicitude to every Jewish house-keeper, from Thursday night till Friday evening.

Sabbath eve is the Jew's most cheerful time—the white marks in his calendar. The poorest of them even thinks it obligatory that he should provide a good repast for this festal night; and he spends morn for a shad, a salmon, or some other fine fish, to form a Friday night's entrée, than would support his family for the ensuing three days. Nor would I have you to imagine that a love of good cheer is the sole motive for such prodigality. No, sir, the son of Abraham is too thrifty for *that; he thinks he* is performing a highly meritorious act, and that every cent he spends for that meal will be entered on the credit side of his sheet in "the Book of Life," where it will bear interest.

In one of the Sabbath Evening Melodies, (a species of Hebrew literature, equally authentic and instructive with the "Golden Legends" of the Catholics, which I recollect to have sung many a time, and the story of which is even now implicitly credited by the mass of the people,) we are gravely told that once upon a time there was a very poor and pious man, named Joseph, who was so hard pushed that in order to gratify his holy zeal for the honor of the Sabbath, he had to sell his little all to purchase a fish, and trust to Providence for the next week's supply. And sure enough so pious a man was not left in the lurch; for, on coming home and opening this said fish, it was found to contain a large and brilliant diamond, that dazzled the eyes of the poor Joseph—now no longer poor, but rendered independent for life.

Oil for the Sabbath Lamps, (a curious contrivance suspended from the ceiling, and having usually from six to eight lights,) is also requisite to complete the arrangements of the evening. This lamp must be lit in every household, and those who from indigence are unable to purchase the necessary oil, are told to ask it of their more favored neighbors. About sunset the *pater familias*, together with the male scions of his house, repairs to the synagogue, leaving all wordly cares behind: at least, he is supposed to do so. Here the Hazan or Reader commences the service by chanting a hymn, in which the Sabbath is welcomed as a bride. I shall not stop here to give the details of the Ritual—this some other time—but anticipate their arrival at home. Here the careful mother has consecrated the Sabbath by lighting the *lamps*, and with her daughter anxiously waits for the return of her lord.

Now he comes and blesses his children by laying on of hands, and saying to the boys, "May God make you as Ephraim and Manasseh;" to the girls, "May God make you as Sarah, Rebekah, Rachel and Leah." Then he chants a hymn, in which he welcomes the different angels, (six orders of them,) for the Talmud informs us that they preside over the Symposium on Sabbath eve, and are then very propitious to their entertainer. After this, in compliment to his better half, no doubt, (whose sex, *entre nous*, is sadly calumniated by the worthies of the Talmud,) he recites part of the thirty-first chapter of Proverbs, beginning with, "Who can find a virtuous woman, for her price is far above rubies?" and continuing to the end of the chapter. This accomplished, they take their seats around the well-spread supper-table, and the *Baal Habayith* (master of the house) pours out a glass of wine, and sanctifies the Sabbath by reciting a long prayer, and consecrating the wine. Then the cup is passed round to all the members of the family, [Hebrew] domestics included. The "breaking of bread" is then disposed of in a similar manner. The latter takes place before every meal. Untrammelled by any further ceremony, they address themselves to do justice to the dainties and substantials provided for the occasion. The meal is concluded by a grace, or thanksgiving, long enough for the Archbishop of Canterbury. It certainly would cover one of your columns. This is followed by several hymns, or rather songs, for they are more of a merry than a devotional cast. And this usually coincides Sabbath eve.

Reading is not allowed on this evening, lest one should be tempted to snuff a candle, or touch the lamps—a precaution which the Talmudists call "a hedge round the law." You recollect the commandments, "Ye shall kindle no fire throughout your habitations upon the Sabbath day," Ex. xxxv, 3. This is most strictly adhered to, and considered more binding than almost any other law; why, I cannot tell. They have Gentile servants to attend to the lights and fire, who receive their instructions before the Sabbath commences, for to bid the servant light a candle is considered be much against the law as to do it yourself; and if a candle should be extinguished by accident, and no Gentile near by, they must manage to get along in the dark. You will say this is straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel. Perhaps it is, but at all events I beg you to reserve your surprise and indignation a little longer, for we will give you ample cause yet to exercise them both to your heart's content. You will then know what St. Peter meant when he said, "Why tempt ye God, to put a yoke upon the neck of the disciples, which neither our fathers nor we were able to bear?" And also the good ground for that accusation of Jesus that they rendered the Word of God of none effect by their vain traditions.

I shall continue the subject of the Sabbath in my next; and if you think I can benefit your readers in my humble way, shall send you, from week to week, descriptions of their various festivals, weddings, funerals, etc. Meanwhile, Adieu,

Louisiana. JOSEPHUS.

[From the Musical World and Times.]

FATHER TAYLOR, THE SAILOR'S PREACHER.

You have never heard Father Taylor, the Boston seamen's preacher? Well, you should go down to his church some Sunday. It is not at the court-end of the town. The urchins in the neighborhood are guiltless of shoes or bonnets. You will see quite a sprinkling of police at the corners. Green Erin, too, is well represented, with a dash of Africa, checked off with "dough-faces."

Let us go into the church. There are no stained-glass windows—no richly draperied pulpit—no luxurious seats to suggest a nap to your sleepy conscience. No odor of patchouli, or nonpareil, or bouquet de violet will be wafted across your patrician nose. Your satin and broadcloth will fail to procure you the highest seat in the synagogue—they being *properly reserved* for the "old salts."

Here they come, one after *another*, with horny palms and bronzed faces. It stirs my blood, like the sound of a trumpet, to see them. The seas they have crossed, the surging billows they have breasted, the lonely, dismal, weary nights they have kept watch, the harpies in port, who have assailed their generous sympathies, the sullen plash of the shooted dead in its vast ocean sepulchre, what stirring thoughts and emotions do their weather-beaten faces call into play! God bless the sailor! Here they come, sure of a welcome—conscious that they are no intruders on aristocratic landemen soil—sure that each added face will send a thrill of pleasure to the heart of the good old man, who folds them all, as one family, to his patriarchal bosom.

There he is! How reverently he drops on his knee and utters that silent prayer. Now he is on his feet. With a quick motion he adjusts his spectacles, and says to the tardy tar, doubtful of a berth, "Room here, brother," pointing to a seat in the pulpit. Jack don't know about that. He can climb the rigging when Boreas whistles his fiercest blast; he can swing into the long-boat with a stout heart, when creaking timbers have parted beneath him; but to mount the pulpit, Jack doubts his qualifications, and blushes through his mask of bronze. "Room enough, brother," again re-assures him; and with a little extra fumbling at his tarpaulin, and hitching at his waistband, he is soon as much at home as though he were on his vessel's deck.

The hymn is read with a heart-tone. There is no mistaking either the poet's meaning or the reader's devotion. And now, if you have a "scientific musical ear," (which, thank heaven, I have not,) you may criticise the singing, while I am not ashamed of the tears that steal down my face, as I mark the effect of good Old Hundred (minus trills and flourishes) on Neptune's honest, hearty, whole souled sons.

The text is announced. There follows no arrangement of dickeys, or breeches, or eye-glasses. You forget your ledger and the fashions, the last prima donna, and that your neighbor is not one of the "upper ten," as you fix your eye (with me) on that good old man, and are swept away from worldly moorings by the flowing tide of his simple, earnest eloquence. You marvel that these untored truths of his, never struck your thoughtless mind before. My pen fails to convey to you the play of expression on that earnest face, those emphatic gestures, the starting tear, or the thrilling voice, but they all tell on "Jack."

And now an Infant is presented for baptism. The pastor takes it on one arm. Oh, surely, he is himself a father, else it would not be poised so gently. Now he holds it up, that all may view its innocence, and says: "Is there one here who doubts, should this child die to-day, its right among the blessed?" One murmured spontaneous "No," bursts from Jack's lips, as the baptismal drops lave its sinless temples. Lovingly the little lamb is folded, with a kiss and a blessing, to the heart of the earthly shepherd, ere the maternal arms receive it.

Jack looks on and weeps, and how can he help weeping? He was once as pure as that blessed innocent! His mother, [illegible] covers her, often invoked heaven's blessing on her son; and well he remembers the touch of her gentle hand, and the sound of her loving voice, as she murmured the imploring prayer for him, and how has her erring boy redeemed his youthful promise? He dashes away his scalding tears with his horny palm, but, please God, that Sabbath, that scene, shall be a talisman upon which memory shall ineffaceably inscribe:

"Go, and sin no more!"

FANNY FERN.

PRAYING TO SAINTS.

Adam Clarke thus comments on the account of the rich man calling on Abraham:

"He cried and said, Father Abraham, have mercy on me," etc. There was a time when he might have prayed to the God of Abraham, and have found mercy; now he dares not approach that God whom in his life-time he had neglected, and he addresses a creature who has neither power nor authority to bless. This is the only instance in the Bible of praying to saints, and to the confusion of the false Popish doctrine, which states it to be necessary and available; let it forever be remembered, that it was practised only by a damned soul, and then without any success.

Burdens Imposed on Catholics.

WHAT PART OF THE SCHOOL FUND BELONGS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS?—The Cincinnati Gazette to solve this problem publishes the following statistics respecting the pecuniary burdens borne by "good Catholics" in Auburn, New York:

"The whole amount of taxes assessed on the people people of Auburn, in 1852, was eleven thousand two hundred and thirty-nine dollars and seventy-seven cents. Of this sum the Roman Catholics paid only two hundred and twenty dollars and thirty-four cents! During the same year nearly four thousand dollars were expended by the Overseer of the Poor, and he states that more than two thousand six hundred and seventy dollars were distributed among the Roman Catholic paupers of the petition for relief from grievous oppression and persecution; they have suffered in being taxed to support the Common Schools!

"The whole amount paid by town of Auburn, in 1852, for the support of Common Schools, was two thousand seven [illegible] and twenty-nine dollars and [illegible] three cents, and of this sum the Papists paid [illegible] three dollars and fifty cents!

"Thus it appears, says the Gazette, that for every dollar the Catholics have paid into the treasury of the town of Auburn, they have received twelve dollars and eleven cents from the Overseer of the Poor, and for every dollar they contribute to the Common School Fund, they have received six dollars and a half in return. These are facts of general application, and will be substantially true of our whole country, though there may be a few cities and localities where the result would not be quite so disproportioned."

Well may the editor add, "Yet is it left to the effrontery of Jesuit priests to complain of a system by which Protestants are heavily taxed to give an education to the children of Catholics. They insist on having [illegible] to pay for educating children in the despotic principles of Rome."

A Bow Drawn at a V[illegible]

Some time since as I was passing along the street, I saw an acquaintance standing upon a corner reading very attentively one of the glaring theatre bills which are every where posted. Stepping up behind him, I exclaimed in an earnest tone of voice, "Look to God!" and passed on, raising my heart to God in earnest prayer that the Holy Spirit would lead him to renounce his sins, and look in earnest the salvation of his soul. [illegible] time after this I saw a man on the opposite side of the way crossing over to meet me. When we came together, he said, Do you recollect addressing me at the corner of the street one day, with the exhortation to "look to God!" Yes, I replied: Well, said he, that has done me more good than all the sermons I ever heard. That sermon, "Look to God," went to my heart. I had been in the habit of visiting theatres, but I have never been since, and never mean to go again. By the grace of God I trust I have abandoned my sins, and by looking to him have found salvation to my soul. I am now a member of the Evangelical church. [N. Y. Observer.

A Six-Mile [illegible]

All cannot be ministers, for all [illegible] by their example. [illegible] who lived far from the sanctuary, once complained that his minister of the distance, while many others had but a few steps to walk to the divine ordinances. "Never mind," said the pastor, "remember that every Sabbath you have the privilege of preaching six miles long. All the residents [illegible] you pass you preach the Gospel."

Popish Miracle.

An immense sensation [illegible] among the pious Christians of [illegible] miracle. One of the "holy [illegible] pierced the brow of Christ [illegible] of blood at one o'clock [illegible] the 25th of March, in the [illegible] of Jesus!

The Methodist [illegible]

prizes	
Members	
Sunday Schools	
Scholars	
Teachers	

Besides these are [illegible] scholars.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

...Christian Advocate.

...in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

...Morning, June 4.

...—A religious meeting ... in progress more ... in the Methodist ... at the Second Quar... General conventions and ... to the Church; but we have ...

...—This station has been ... with those of refresh... the Lord. The Rev. T. H. ... in the meeting, writes of ... conversions, and several ad... to the Church. O! that such tidings ... to the Church from every mis... and station!

... J. G. Jones informs ... our new Church" at ... city. The people there ... displayed both taste and ... in the enterprise. Brother ... must work. Water... the honor credit in the ...—raising up $750 for ... to hear yet greater things ...

... Lavaca.—Not by but to a ... is compelled to be compelled. Rev. ... has addressed a letter ... to Bishop Green, of that ... of a lately published ser... (of course) Apostolical succes... have a friendly but frank ... the secession of dioceses ... by High Churchmen, not ... history, and absurd in the... in its moral tendency. The ... party in Mississippi gained a ... than has called out such a ... The twelfth letter is especially ...

... Sumter, (Ala.)—Rev. S. F. ... T. S. writes May 28:

"... encouraging prospects in ... district. The preachers are ... laboring like men who are ... full proof of their ministe... standard of Christian expe... exceptional height. Already ... come from the Lord, and sin... to the Wisdom of the Just. ... this people more and more."

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

... of Quarterly Meetings on this ... District.

...June, 4, 5.
...June 11, 12.
...June 18, 19.
..., Wesley Chp'l..June 25, 26.
..., Mapleville..July 9, 10.
..., Rehoboth.....July 16, 17.
..., Pikeville.....July 23, 24.
..., Pea Ridge..July 30, 31.
.....Aug. 6, 7.
..., Brady's Spring..Aug. 13, 14.

F. G. Fronvoss, P. E.

...BAPTIST CONVENTION.

... body adjourned 17th ult. Its next ... is to be held May, 1855, in Mont...

... The Report of the Southern Bible ... held in Nashville, Tenn., showed ... of the fiscal year to have been ... from Virginia, $2,250; Alabama, ... South Carolina, $1,060 61; Ken... Tennessee, $902 33; Missis... 25; Georgia, $301 16; Home ... Board, $745 78; Depository, etc., ...

... The Report of the Domestic Mis... (the 7th) announced $3,512 82 ... 93; receipts since that time, ... $13,884 47; total, $16,587 20. ... ends with $3,632. Georgia ...

... The strong and respectable body did not ... throw their weight in the right ... important subject.

... A committee of five appointed to consider ... memorializing the treaty-mak... of the United States for the ... according to American citizens in ... some religious liberty there ... to all people in this coun... report in favor of reli... Americans abroad as well as ... was adopted. We are glad to ... General Assembly, ... also taking similar action.

... on New Fields for Domes... New Orleans and Cali... fields, suggesting also ... but not urging its immediate ... The Cities of the South were ... as the great points which to aim, ... the country comparatively neg... in the cities. This report ... Boards to the attention and ...

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTIONS.

Two of big character in their representation, and great weight in their future influence, were held the past month: That of Mississippi, in Jackson, May 4, composed of nearly two hundred members; and that of Alabama, in Selma, May 18, in which between twenty and twenty-five counties were represented by upwards of one hundred and fifty delegates.

The Southern Organ, from which we derive our information, represents them as harmonious in spirit, and full of the right kind of spirit. The names of those engaged speak for themselves, and show that the Liquor Reform, in these two great States, is led on by the right men.

The President of the Mississippi Convention was Gen. P. Henry, of Madison. A State Reform League, consisting of twenty-five, was appointed to memorialise the Legislature, and procure the passage of a law, the main points of which are embodied in the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the present license system, instead of remedying, seems to nonrish and strengthen the vice of drunkenness—is demoralising and injurious to the public peace, while the unrestricted trade in ardent spirits would be still more fatal and ruinous; we, therefore, deem it necessary that all retail drinks at bar-rooms, and tippling-houses, should be prohibited; and that no license to retail spiritous liquors shall be granted by the corporate authorities of any town or village, unless the applicant shall present with his application for license the written recommendation of a majority of the voters and female heads of families within such town or village—nor by the Boards of Police, unless such applicant shall present with his application for license, the written recommendation of a majority of the voters and female heads of families within five miles of the place at which he proposes to retail liquors."

The Alabama Convention was ably presided over by Hon. Price Williams, and a similar State Reform League appointed. Of course this Convention stood to the "Alabama Law." And they are already inquiring into the opinions of candidates for the next Legislature on the subject. These movements are indeed auspicious, and we cannot allow ourselves to think otherwise than that they will have the hearty coöperation of Christians and philanthropists. Who of them favors the great evil they seek to destroy? Let him stand out!

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

TABLE RAPPINGS NOT SPIRIT RAPPINGS.

Dear Sir:—Inasmuch as great mischief has been done, and many still humbugged upon the subject of table-rappings, I feel it a duty that I owe, at least to my friends, to present this subject, as I conceive, in its true light, that they may be prepared to detect imposition.

That the table will perform astonishing feats is a fact beyond a doubt. And that it will answer questions is equally true. But that it will answer always correct, is not.

That it is done through the agency of spirits or ghosts is an absurdity too daring to be countenanced by thinking people. That it is a subject easy to be understood you will agree when you test it.

I have experimented upon the table rappings to my entire satisfaction, and to the satisfaction of scores of others. I have often placed a man upon the table, and caused it to rise, and stand upon one leg. I have caused it to move through the house, dragging a man weighing two hundred pounds. I have caused it to rise on one side when a gentleman or lady would place their entire weight on the side raised, and thus bring them up.

Now we will speak of answering questions. There is no certainty in answering questions. It is possible, however, to answer questions correctly. To explain this we must give the principle, as we conceive, upon which the tables act:

First, a table is placed on the floor, around which some half dozen persons stand or sit, and place their hands upon the table, for some twenty-five or thirty minutes. The table will become charged with electricity, and every body may become what is termed mediums, and impart electricity.

When the table is charged there is a close connection between the minds of the mediums and the table, so much so that the wills and mental efforts on the part of the mediums will cause the table to act.

For instance, you will place your mind upon a definite number—the mediums keeping their minds off of any number, and simply will it to rise, and tap the number mentally. Upon this principle it will tap correctly every time. There must be concentration of mind.

The secret in answering questions is this: one who asks questions gives his own answers. He wills the number of taps requested to answer his own questions. A counteraction of mind will confuse the answer.

And now, sir, for what I have said above in regard to the table acting, my reputation stands pledged. And when I am not on my work, I am at home in Orion, prepared at any time to demonstrate all that I have said.

If you think it will do any good to publish this do so, if not just lay it under the table, and let the table act upon it.

L. P. Golson.

Orion, Alabama, May, 1853.

Note by Editor:—Don't know that it will do any harm. It takes the sheet off the ghosts, and that is a good service to nervous people that have heard of these rappings. Meantime, we hope to be pardoned for saying that "mediums" are many and misleaders few. Rapping-tables may not be meant, but there is a standing text on this wise: "It is not reason that we should leave the word of God and serve tables." Acts 6:2.

LETTER FROM ENGLAND.

[Special Correspondence of the Advocate.]

Financial Movement.

London, May 5, 1853.

[The introductory remarks of our Correspondent, touching the calling and character of the financial meeting of the 22d and 23d of April, have been anticipated by an Editorial of last week, and are omitted here. He proceeds with a detailed and interesting account.]

Owing to the extra demands and somewhat shorter supplies of the period of agitation during which we have passed, several of the Funds of Methodism are heavily burdened with debt, especially the Contingent or Home Mission Fund, the Worn Out Ministers' Fund and the Childrens' Fund. The Law Expenses of the Body have risen, also, to about £7000; and the erection and furnishing of New Kingswood School has not been effected without leaving a debt of between £6000 and £7000. Altogether the liabilities of the Connexion and accumulated to the amount of £30,779, exclusive of Chapel Debts.

In several particulars, also, our existing financial system has been found to work badly. Some five and twenty years ago, in consequence of a deficient supply of houses in the circuits for the married ministers, an arrangement was made by which a circuit, incompetent to support a married minister, might be allowed to pay a junior married minister appointed to labor in such circuit only the allowance of a single man, the Contingent or Home Mission Fund adding £24, £35, or £40, according to the number of years the minister had been in the work. This regulation, however, had been found to work very badly. Circuits, instead of making an effort to find houses for married ministers, have been very content to have the labors of a married and more competent man for the allowance of a young unmarried man, and have loaned on the Contingent Fund for aid in such a case; while the hardship to many excellent men, moving from place to place, with no house found for them, and a very scanty allowance, has been very great.

This evil has been aggravated since the existence of the Theological Institutions, which came into operation seventeen years ago. The ordinary term of instruction in these Institutions is three years; but the third year at the Institution has been hitherto reckoned ne one year traveled. So that all the ministers educated at the Institutions (a large proportion of those recently called out,) have, in fact, been eligible to marry after three years labor in the circuits, instead of four. When none were eligible to marry who had not traveled four years, the circuits did not meet the demand for houses for the married ministers. Of course they were less likely still to do so, when many of them married after but three years of actual labor. The operation of these two causes together has begun, of late, to tell fearfully upon the proportion of houses to married men, and upon the funds of the Contingent Fund. Last year 133 married ministers were appointed to circuits without houses, to whose maintenance £5056 have been, or will be, paid from the Contingent Fund for the year—the total income of which is estimated at £9522, (exclusive of the Reserve Fund for Special Afflictions, Additional Traveling Expenses, Current Law Expenses, and other Extraordinaries.) So that there have remained for the present year only £4770, to be divided among poor and dependent circuits applying for aid. Thus more than one-half of the "Yearly Collection" has come to be diverted from its original Home Missionary objects. And what makes the matter worse is, that many of the circuits to which these junior married ministers are appointed, if they had not had the connexional arm to lean upon, would, as they could, long ago have provided and furnished preachers' houses, and supported, without or with much smaller assistance, their additional preacher as a married man. To the ministers themselves, also, the hardship has been very great. Of the 133 appointed last Conference, 16 had traveled ten years and upwards, and several more than sixteen years; and yet no house was provided for them.

For the ensuing year the prospect is still worse. It is estimated that there will be 153 married ministers without houses, and that £5675 will be required to meet their case.

It is clear that this cannot go on. Something must, before long, be done to stay the growing evil; and the sooner the attempt is made the easier will be its accomplishment. Houses must at once be provided for the married ministers, and the number marrying, year by year, should, if possible, be reduced. The circuits, too, which have lately had the services of an experienced and no longer recently married man for the pay of a single man, should make an effort to maintain, as far as possible, the wife of their minister. As for the children, they have for many years been all supported out of a common fund, raised in equitable proportions by all the circuits together. £6 6s. are allowed for the maintenance of each child, and the cost of the whole number is divided among the circuits according to the proportion of members in each. This plan has worked admirably. But, as in consequence of the third year spent at the Theological Institution being counted to the student as if it had been actually spent in labor on the field, the number of married ministers has increased beyond its former proportion to the total number of preachers in circuit-work, and to the number of members in the Connexion, it is plain that the charge upon the circuits towards the maintenance of the children must have been gradually increasing for years past.

For a similar reason the number of children eligible for education at the two schools for preachers' children, and (if not at either of the schools, which are far too small to meet the requirements of the Body,) receiving an allowance for education from the Childrens' Fund, has also increased beyond its former ratio. No wonder, then, that, on these two accounts, the Childrens' Fund, that is, the fund for maintaining and educating the preachers' children, is in arrears. These causes would all have operated, if there had been no agitation, and indeed had made themselves seriously felt before the agitation commenced. But, of course, the agitation has exceedingly aggravated the disturbance which they had begun to produce in the financial relations of the Body. We have lost 80,000 members, and many circuits which formerly maintained two or more married ministers, have been, or must soon be, compelled either to give up one or two of their ministers altogether; or, where they had maintained a married minister, to take only a single man. There are as many ministers to support, as many children to maintain and to educate, but 80,000 fewer members to do the work.

It will be needful, then, in order to remedy this state of affairs—not only that some circuits, which have hitherto relied unduly on Connexional aid, should exert themselves to maintain a married minister, as such, instead of merely paying him as a single man, which, notwithstanding the agitation, not a few are well able to do—but that, in some way, a check be put upon the disproportionate increase of marriages among the ministers. But to accomplish the former of these objects as speedily as desirable, it will be necessary to have a fund to aid circuits in furnishing houses for married ministers, as it is not to be expected that, *within a year or two*, especially under present circumstances, 153 new houses should be furnished, without such aid. For a few years, also, some of the circuits which shall be induced to furnish houses for their married minister, instead of paying him as if he were a single man, will need more or less help from the Connexion, until their ordinary and home revenue has grown up to their demands.

Chapel Debts, also, formed another and a principal subject of conversation and discussion at the late meeting.

Of old time, it was an accepted doctrine among Methodists in England that a man-agenbls debt was rather a good thing. Some gloried in our debt, as John Bull has often boasted of *his* unwieldy national debt. Now, however, this doctrine is exploded, and debts are decided to be evil, and only evil. Unfortunately we have an immense amount of Chapel Debts. It is earnestly desired that, by means of a capital fund to begin with, and to be lent, without interest, and in certain porportions to the money raised locally, the repayment to be by yearly instalments, provision may be made for the gradual but final extinction of all chapel debts, and also a fund established to assist in the erection of chapels, free from debt.

Such were not by any means *all*, but the principal, points brought under the notice of the late meeting.

To do any thing to meet the present emergency, it was plain that deeds, as well as explanations and arguments, were required. At first it was thought of raising £50,000 to pay off all existing debts on Connexional Funds, and leave a comfortable margin, or rather, I should say, a pretty sum in hand, with which to commence operations in endeavoring to readjust our system. Eventually, however, and almost by acclamation, at the suggestion of the Rev. William Arthur, the figure was raised to £100,000, in order that the Chapel Debts, as well as Connexional Funds, might be dealt with.

The meeting was opened by the President (Rev. John Scott,) in a luminous and admirable expository address. Our honored and beloved President, however, is, I grieve to say, again, as at this time last year, in a precarious state of health. The weight of these financial arrangements and anxieties, added to the general responsibilities of his Presidential office, and his duties as Principal of *our Normal* Institution, have proved too much for him. This affair over, however, we have good hope that he will rally again. He was unable to be present throughout the deliberations of the Committee, and in his absence, Dr. Bunting presided. The Doctor was himself, as in his younger days. The vigor of his mind, wisdom of his counsels, and precision and felicity of his language, have seldom been exceeded in former times. By way of giving your readers a taste of the Doctor's racy manner, when engaged in free conversational discussion on matters of business, I insert an extract from one of his speeches while in the Chair, as excellently and very characteristically reported in the *Watchman*, whose report of the whole meeting is capital:

"Now, with regard to the Contingent Fund, the great answer to the question as to what measures had been taken to prevent further debts was, that it proceeded to stop a great leak, which for years past had been existing, to stop the system of circuits throwing obligations on that fund which should be met by their own collections. At the same time, it was a matter of considerable anxiety that, during what he might call their transition state, there would be difficulties. He owned some apprehension about that. It was not quite clear that the relief would be so general as could be wished; but a great deal would be done. And, until then, they must make up their minds, as members of the connexional committees, and those of them who were ministers, as members of the Conference, to act sternly and rigidly on that great principle, and not allow themselves to be influenced by clamor, or something like clamor. Suppose a circuit should ask for assistance, if it were shown that that circuit could not and would not readily support their ministers, they must, without two hours' talking, be put an end to! (Hear.) They must resist the professers and practisers of the 'pathetic.' (Hear, hear, and others.) It must be a matter of dry consideration, as to the justice and the honesty of the thing. He hoped they would learn a lesson of that sort from the obligations which had come upon them. He had no notion of the thing being thrown entirely upon the laity. He hoped they all would do their duty, and, having done it, that it would be a good discipline for them, and have a very useful effect upon them. Every man then would ask, whether each and each a circuit should have an additional minister, without its being proved that the expenses can be met; and the party would remember that each was bringing on himself an obligation. It was a mortgage on his own pocket, which, if he was an honest man, he was bound to look after. The great part of this difficulty had been created by an undue increase in the number of ministers; more especially during the paroxysms of pleasure and zeal, and every thing good, called forth by the great Centenary movement. They had begun to imagine that they might go on to any length. He was not against going on, (hear) but let there be means for going on. If, instead of going on till they got a large debt, they had diminished the number of ministers, they would not now have been in such a difficulty. In a spirit of enterprise, they might look on a certain locality, and send it a preacher; but some other locality had perhaps been tried for ten, twenty, or even thirty years, and had rendered nothing like a proof that it ought to have any continuance of such assistance, and let it, therefore, be removed from the latter to the former sphere of labor. That was Old Methodism. The doctrine was laid down in the Minutes drawn up by John Wesley himself, and there they would find it advocated again and again."

The principal part, however, in the discussion was taken by the laymen, especially by Mr. Heald.

Resolutions were passed embodying the views of the meeting on all the points in question. A subscription was immediately commenced, which rose, in the course of the consultations, to £10,000. Mr. Heald subscribed £1000; our noble and humble Mission Treasurer, Mr. Farmer, £1000; Mr. Wilkes, of Wolverhampton, who gives seven guineas a day to the Missions, promised 1000 guineas; and many smaller, but very handsome, subscriptions followed. Several of the gentlemen said they were resolved that the £100,000 should be raised, and if this was not done at the first course of meetings, they must be called together a second time, "and go at it again."

The debts (nearly £40,000) are to be paid off; £7000 are to be set apart as a fund to assist circuits, at this present emergency, in furnishing houses for married men. From the Conference of 1854 the present plan of circuits receiving married men, on the allowance of single men, aid being granted to these "single married men" (as we technically and amusingly call them,) from the Contingent Fund, is finally to cease and determine. For a few years, indeed, some of the circuits will thus have to maintain these married men, as such—instead of paying them single men's allowances—will require some help, in so doing, from the Contingent or Home Mission Fund. But, on the whole, after the Conference of 1854, the Contingent or Home Mission Fund is to be reserved ("extraordinaries" excepted,) for pure Home Mission work; that is, the aid of really poor circuits in thinly populated parts of the country, or in dark and uncultivated neighborhoods. No doubt this will materially help the Fund itself. Besides which, it is proposed, whenever convenient, to hold a Home Missionery meeting (as well as one for Foreign Missions) every year. And thus, no doubt, the revenue of the Fund immediately and exclusively devoted to Home Missionary purposes, will speedily rise to £15,000 or £20,000. This will enable us more fully to "preach the Gospel to the poor."

It is also resolved to request the Conference, for the future, not to allow any young ministers to receive allowance as married men, from any source, until they have actually labored four years in circuits. Yet those who have passed three years at the Institution previously to being appointed to a circuit, will be ordained and received in full as ministers, after *three* years labor in circuits, this being considered for them as ample probation.

And, for the present, it is advised that the number of ministers in the field be not increased, but rather that it be allowed gradually to go down, until there is an easy proportion between the number of ministers and that of members.

The time allowed for the completion of the £100,000 subscription is till the Conference of 1855. Next Conference will revise and determine finally the details of the plan now proposed; and a sub-committee has been appointed to prepare the plan fully for consideration by the ensuing Conference.

Presentation of Mr. Farmer's Portrait to the Connexion.

This matter was taken up twelve months ago by a few of the leading laymen of the Connexion. It has been managed very quietly—no minister being allowed to take part in it—and the result is a superb portrait, painted by Mr. Grant, perhaps the first portrait painter in the Kingdom, which, the evening before the great meeting of which I have given an outline, was publicly presented, in honor of Mr. Farmer, to the Connexion, to be hung in the great room of Centenary Hall, and to be confided to the custody of the General Missionary Committee. *That* was a *beautiful* meeting. Dr. Bunting, in the absence of the President through indisposition, presided. Mr. Edward Corderoy, who you may remember was the chief speaker at the meeting held in the same room, twelve months before in honor of Drs. Bunting and Newton, was also the principal speaker on this occasion. And a more chaste, true, and beautiful eulogy, than that which he on this occasion pronounced, it will not be easy to remember. I regret to say, however, that Mr. Farmer's health seems to be failing.

Great Annual Missionary Meeting.

This was held on Monday last, after the usual preceding services both upon the Sunday, and some days of the foregoing week. James Heald, Esq., took the Chair. The meeting was very crowded,—very deeply moved—piously enthusiasted. Very many friends from all parts of England were present, making it a truly central and representative, I may say a truly connexional-meeting. It was throughout good. Dr. Hannah, as usual, led off after the reading of a very admirable and deeply interesting report; and a first speech from Dr. Hannah always gives a fine tone to a meeting; and the following speakers well sustained, and indeed warmed up to an extraordinary height this good feeling. Two of our younger, indeed of our quite junior ministers, took part in the meeting; and the eloquence and power of their speeches speak highly for the endowments of our younger men. Mr. Rattenbury's speech, however, was the most piously impassioned, and produced the deepest and intensest feeling. He is perhaps our most popular preacher. Dr. Newton spoke, in the position he always occupies, before the collection. He told the meeting he was "on the bright," not the shady, "side of seventy." The proceeds of the collection are not yet announced. But the Chairman gave £500 towards the China Mission, and several minor but handsome donations were presented. No doubt the collection was in advance of last year. In the evening of the same day a lovefeast was held in City Road Chapel, which was distinguished by a remarkable influence and unction.

So closed a most hopeful anniversary. Be assured that Methodism is again rising, and in more consolidated strength than ever. All are hopeful, very many are prayerful. Our God will help us. Of the state of the mission work I have not left myself space to give even a sketch.

X. Y.

What is called selfishness frequently consists in not only not doing what the selfishness of another person wishes you to do.

A CHILD'S THOUGHTS.

The idea which runs through these lines, and which is so beautifully and naturally carried out, it is said was expressed by a little boy five years old. The whole piece is true to a child's fancy.

O, I long to lie, dear mother,
On the cool and fragrant grass,
With nought but the sky above my head,
And the shadowing clouds that pass.

And I want the bright, bright sunshine,
All round about my bed,
I close my eyes and God will think
Your little boy is dead!

Then Christ will send an angel
To take him up to him;
He will bear me, slow and steadily,
Far through the ether dim.

He will gently, gently lay me
Close to the Saviour's side,
And when I'm sure that we're in heaven,
My eyes I'll open wide.

And I'll look among the angels
That stand about the throne,
'Till I find my sister Mary,
For I know she must be one.

And when I find her, mother,
We will go away alone,
And I will tell her how we're mourned
All the while she has been gone!

Oh! I shall be delighted
To hear her speak again—
Though I know she'll never return to us—
To ask her would be vain!

So I'll put my arms around her,
And look into her eyes,
And remember all I said to her,
And all her sweet replies.

And then I'll ask the angel
To take me back to you—
He'll bear me, slow and steadily,
Down through the ether blue.

And you'll only think, dear mother,
I have been out to play,
And have gone to sleep beneath a tree,
This sultry summer day.

METHODIST PRESS.

A New Abolition Agency.—Uncle Tom's Cabin is now generally regarded as a successful political pamphlet. Foreignors have taken it up and are using it as a powerful anti-American ally. Its party is looked on as the friends of every country but their own. What will our readers think when informed that the California Christian Advocate, the official organ of the M. E. Church, North, has constituted itself an agent for this fiction. The Advocate of 27th April, in an editorial on the subject says a large supply of Uncle Tom has been procured, and announces to Californians:

"The genuine article, complete in one volume, a copy of which we will give to every new subscriber to the Californin Christian Advocate for one year from the 1st of May next. We will give it to old subscribers who wish it for fifty cents. The work will be mailed to any part of the State, or it can be had at our office, next door to Adams & Co's Express, San Francisco. The postage on the book will be only ten cents to any part of the State. This offer is made on our sole responsibility."

"The terms of subscription to the paper are $5 in advance per year, when taken at the office or by mail, and six dollars when delivered by carriers. Persons sending us five dollars may have the Advocate mailed to their address, and shall receive a copy of Uncle Tom's Cabin gratis."

And is the Methodist Church, North, degenerating into an Abolition Society? We observe that the secular press in California, administers a scorching castigation to the Northern organ. The abolition sign has been too hastily run up and will have to be taken down.

The Towline.—A corrospondent of the S. C. Advocate, and member of the S. C. Conference, thus works up the courage of his Conference brethren to the missionary collections. Let those "whom it concerns," be warned in time to "come out full and fair, and far ahead:"

"Shipmates, don't you remember how an officer of a certain noble craft, the Alabama by name, twitted us, and offered us a towline last winter? And do you remember how the planks we tread shot on and came out full, and fair, and far ahead? But see now how we are put to disadvantage; and see too that the Alahama after seeing our best done will have six good long weeks in which to bring up should she find herself astern. I shudder when I think of the towline; for that little officer with specs on nose has a tongue as well as an arm, and I should not like to hear the words in which, methinks, he would make a second tender of his tow. What a field for emulation, noble emulation, is here! But seriously, brethren, I fear our missionary collections will fall far behind, unless there be a strong effort, and a long effort, and an effort together!"

Obit et Hic Jacet.—The following bit of news is from the Wes. Texas Banner, of May 28. Verily, there is a fascination in the thing we dread! Rev. Mr. Rottenstein was editor of the Banner. Rev. R. W. Kennan, member of Texas Conference, give notice of changes in the following brief article:

"We are requested to state that Rev. Geo. Rottenstein will hold Episcopal service at the Courthouse on Snbbath next at eleven A. M." [San Antonio Ledger.

"We beg leave to be excused, as we have not yet found silk which will not rattle for a gown."

"The above appeared in the Banner of the 12th March. I suppose the gentleman has found the requisite article, or concluded to take the 'rattling silk,' as he has resigned his credentials as a Methodist E. minister, and applied for orders in the Episcopal Church.

"In this connection I would state that the Banner will be regularly issued and sent to its subscribers, and though Mr. R. is no longer editor, I trust that the friends of the paper will find no reason for complaint. Rev. S. B. Cameron will take charge of the editorial department for the present, assisted by Rev. F. S. Potway, and others; rest assured that it will be faithfully and efficiently attended to."

A correspondent, of the 19th May, writes: "The Southern Baptist Convention, which adjourned yesterday, resolved to make New Orleans the central point of a mission which is to bear on the whole Valley of the Mississippi, and $25,000 is to be raised for the purpose of giving the project vitality—$4000 of which was immediately pledged by the members of the Convention. The mission is especially designed to operate against the progress of the Roman Catholic Church in that section, and the Rev. Dr. Fuller, one of the most distinguished Baptist divines in the Union, and the pastor of a flourishing congregation here, was recommended as particularly calculated for the charge of the mission; but the report, at Dr. F.'s intercession, was finally adopted without this recommendation."

METHODISTS AND EPISCOPALIANS.

The Episcopal Recorder has taken an airing in the person of its editor, or a contributor, and seen some things, and brought home sound reflections and put them in print:

"In travelling lately through a retired section of the country which, about the time of the revolutionary war, was almost entirely in the hands of Episcopalians, we were struck with the fact that scarcely an individual of our communion is now to be found. In several neighborhoods where Episcopal Churches once flourished, their very existence has become a tradition; and in others where the material fabric still remains, a mournful and dilapidated monument of the past, the spiritual edifice has passed away entirely. Indeed, so completely and remarkably is this the case, that in some of these very communities there are persons past middle age who have never witnessed the Church service, or heard an Episcopal minister, or had the opportunity of doing so. And yet this region is not one hundred miles from two of our large cities, where our Church is found rising in wealth, and invested perhaps with greater influence in proportion to her members, than any other society of Christians.

"It must not be supposed, however, that the section of country to which we have referred is entirely destitute of religious privileges, or religious influence. On the contrary we doubt whether there is any part of the United States which, in proportion to its population, is better supplied with places of worship. In conversation with a very intelligent physician, residing in a small town that is embraced within the range of country of which we have been speaking, he counted some twenty-five of those little rustic sanctuaries within a circle whose radius does not extend more than twelve or fifteen miles from his house. The fact is that the whole country is full of them; and we were acquainted in any part of the world where there are so many professing Christians in proportion to the population. A gentleman, at whose house we spent the night, told us that six out of eight of the persons whose lands immediately adjoin the plantation on which he resides are Church members. He himself is one; and we observed, in riding the country that about every second man he met was addressed by him as 'brother.'"

The Recorder thinks, (and we agree,) considering the common stock derivation, the likeness of doctrine, the relations of Methodists and Episcopalians should be those of amity. Surely they ought. Those of all Christians ought to be. But the bellicose and proselyting hyper-church-manship of the parties makes it otherwise; and will, as long as there is anything in Methodism worth contending for. For this we are responsible, unless we are to incur a responsibility, that of letting judgment be taken against the truth by default.

The Recorder says some things in this article we beg to commend to our nearer neighbors. May it sink into their minds:

"We have often thought that it would greatly extend the usefulness, and add to the efficiency of the Episcopal Church in this country, if she could be prevailed upon to adopt some modified form of itinerancy. Our laborers are almost exclusively parochial. It is true that our bishops are itinerants of a very high order, and a large portion of their aggressive power is due to this fact. We want to have itinerant missionaries, also, but then our missionaries are exclusively, we believe, local in their labors. Why this is so we cannot tell; and we would respectfully submit to the wisdom of those who have such matters in their charge, whether a corps of travelling preachers might not, in a sparsely settled population, and amidst the difficulties of frontier life, render most important and effective aid, in extending, what some of us are so much disposed to boast of, and value so highly—'the Gospel in the Church.'

"Why is it that the laborious and self-denying men to whom we have referred, in every where throughout our country the pioneers of the Christian faith? What if in this broad land is so very secluded and desolate, that it has never been visited by some Methodist herald of the cross? Why shall we look with indifference upon the labors of those brethren?

"Nay, what is worse, shall we with contemptible fastidiousness sneer at their illiterate zeal, and scorn their rough, but sometimes effective eloquence, because it sometimes speaks false grammar? Ah, how many communities are there in these United States which the glad tidings of salvation have never have been proclaimed if the work had depended exclusively upon 'the ministers of apostolical succession?'

"We are far from undervaluing our advantages in this respect, but surely there is such a thing as placing an undue estimate upon them; and thus sacrificing the substance for the shadow.

"Our opinion is that the best thing which our Church can do at this time, would be to emulate the zeal, and imitate the plan of far-reaching onterprise of the Methodist itinerancy."

Colored Church Members.

The Methodist Church, South, reported in 1849, as the whole of the colored Members.....137,
Baptists, in 1847, had.....100,
Presbyterians.....15,
Other denominations.....200,

Making a total.....

which we presume is now at least three hundred thousand. Taking the adult slave population, it will be found that the report of the professors of religion is as great among them as the whites.

Wise men say nothing in dangerous times. The lion called the sheep to ask her if his breath smelt; she said "Aye," and he bit off her head for a fool. He called the wolf and asked him for flatterer. At last he called for the fox and asked him. "Truly," said he, "I have got a cold and cannot smell."

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

HYMENEAL:

MARRIED—At Robinson Springs, Ala., on the 19th April, by the Rev. Olin Capers, Mr. JOHN ZEIGLER to MARTHA EMMA, daughter of Rev. John Salo.

OBITUARY:

DIED—On the 27th of March, 1853, in Winston, Miss., Rev. SAMUEL AVERY, in the full triumph of faith.

He died as he lived, a Christian and minister in the M. E. Church, South. He served as a volunteer in the last war with Great Britain. He moved in 1820 to Alabama, where he sought out the missionary, who at that time was Rev. R. Paine, (now Bishop,) or else Samuel Patton, I being too young to recollect which was first. His house became the preacher's home.

In 1835, or '36, he moved to Mississippi, where he finished his career. He was cluss leader from my first recollection—was soon licensed to exhort, and then to preach—in all of which he sustained himself as a meek Christian. He has left a large family to mourn his loss, with an almost heart-broken widow. Forty years, if not more, he spent in the Church as an active member.

H. AVERY.

DIED—Of congestive fever, on the 9th May, Mrs. ALABAMA SMITH, of Noxubee co., Mississippi.

She was born in 1825, and "born again" in 1840. Unexpectedly, both to herself and friends, on the third day of her illness, she found that she was nearing the thundering cape of death! "Is it possible that I am dying!" said she to her weeping husband, "I cannot realize that I am, I feel so quiet and free from pain." Being assured that she was dying, she lost no time, and forthwith made known her wishes to her husband in relation to her little ones—charged him to keep them together, and train them for God and the Church.

She then called for each child by name, and left her dying blessing with them, in the form of an exhortation, to be good children and meet her in heaven. The babe was then brought to receive her blessing. She took it to her cold bosom and commended it to God, and with an unearthly composure took leave of that fond circle that she had so long cherished, and announced herself ready to go. Wrapt about with the garment of salvation she descended step by step to the cold waters of the Jordan, singing, though in a faint whisper, the Christian victor's song, "Glory to God."

ROBERT S. FINLEY.

DIED—In Jefferson county, Ala., on the 23d day of April, 1853, Mrs. MARGARET TYLER, in the seventy-ninth year of her age. She was born in South Carolina, and professed religion under the ministry of the Rev. James Richardson.

About 1817 they moved to Jones's Valley, Ala. Soon after Rev. Ebenezer Hearn came along as missionary, and when forming his classes, he found her ready to enroll her name as a Methodist.

She was liberal in supporting the Gospel, feeding the hungry, and relieving the distressed. Although long a widow, her house was a home for our preaching men, and she never failed for fifteen to twenty years to spread her table at camp-meeting at Pleasant Hill.

She spent much of her time in reading the Bible, and in secret prayer. She was also happy at home as well as at Church. For many years previous to death, she became so deaf as scarcely to be able to hear the loudest voices, yet she filled her seat at Church as an example, and, as she said, to enjoy the enjoyments of others.

P. B. .

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

A CORRECTION.

"Every man shall bear his own burden."—Gal. 6.

Dear bro. McTyeire, In the N. O. Christian Advocate of the 21st inst., over my signature, appears the obituary of Mrs. Eliza Dunwoody of Rapides Parish La—And, as it stands in print, it is ridiculous both to her friends and to the common reader,—This can be done by pruning off the names of her parents with several other items, inserted by request. It makes her a wife while she lived, and a "Miss" Dunwoody at her death—The articles as it left my hands made her the wife of John Dunwoody of Rapides Parish La., but the Daughter of Robert—and Mary Fenwick from Aberdeen Scotland.

I make this correction with a copy of the original before me. Hope therefore, that you will admit it, *in punctuation, syllable and letter.*

Most kindly,

Alexandria La, May 1853. T, J, LACY

NOTE BY THE EDITOR:—It is so admitted. We know our good Brother is a reasonable man, and will allow us to quote the passage from his text which saith, "Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ." Editors have a heavy burden to bear in obituaries. Ever and anon some of our contemporaries groan forth in an editorial. Recently one of them says, in apology to the relatives of the offended, that if all obituary notices were published as sent him, a whole side of his sheet (and it is a large one) would be filled every week with them. Then the subscribers would complain, and with good reason, too. So there is a cross-fire. The subject is a delicate one, and turn which way we will, there is embarrassment. Will our readers help us to bear this burden?

THE CHURCH-YARD....A FRAGMENT.

BY ALFRED WARD.

Blow soft, ye winds, above the dead;
Break not the silence by your strife!
Press ye the ground on which ye tread,
Beside those most dear to us in life?

Hast thou hast tasked thyself in vain
To ponder dearer those who sleep!
Friends who have followed in thy train,
Turn from the cheerless pomp and weep.

Those flowers that spring on yonder knoll,
Dotting the green and fertile sod,
Are emblems of the pure in soul,
Whose only dwelling place is God.

Those willow and the cypress wave
Their branches meekly o'er the tomb;
But Hope that's planted in the grave
Will flourish in immortal bloom.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

ADVERTISEMENTS, of a proper character and to a limited extent, will hereafter be inserted in the "New Orleans Christian Advocate" at the following rates:

One Square, first insertion	$1 00
Each subsequent insertion	50
One Square, one year	15 00
One Square, six months	10 00
Two Squares, one year	25 00

☞ A Square is ten lines—ten words make a line. No Advertisement inserted until paid for.

General Intelligence.

CHARITY HOSPITAL REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF MAY.—For the following interesting report of the above institution, during the past month, we are indebted to Mr. H. Vanderlinden.

Admitted—Males, 651; Females, 265—Total, 916. Discharged—Males, 602; Females, 259—Total, 951. Deaths—Males, 61; Females, 30—Total, 91.

Of these 812 were born in foreign countries and 96 in the United States. The birth places of 8 of the number were unknown.

In the Lying-in wards were born, during the month, 0 children—of whom 3 were males and 3 females.

During the month there were two cases of Yellow Fever (Black Vomit) that proved fatal.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—Interments in the City of New Orleans for the week ending May 28, 1853:

Abortion	3	Fever, Typhoid	3
Apoplexy	2	Fever, Congestive	1
Anæmia	9	Fever, Yellow	1
Assess Pulmonary	1	Fever, Brain	1
Brain, Congestion of	3	Gastro-Enteritis	2
Brain, Concussion of	2	Heart, Disease of	2
Brain, Inflamation of	1	Hepatitis	1
Cronobitis, Obronic	1	Intemperance	4
Burn	1	Laryngismus	1
Consumption	10	Measles	13
Convulsions	6	Mortification	1
Cholera Infantium	2	Neglect	1
Croup	1	Pneumonia	4
Cramps	1	Paralysis	2
Dysentery	0	Pulmonary Congestion	1
Diarrhœa	5	Pluritis	2
Diarrhœa, Chronic	4	Scarlatina Maligna	1
Drowned	2	Scarlatina Rubeola	1
Dentition	1	Still Born	5
Epilepsy	1	Tetanus	2
Enkerlitis	3	Uncertain	3
Fever, Pernicious	2	Unknown	5
Fever, Bilious	1	Worms	1
Fever, Scarlet	4		
Total	146		

Of these, 100 were under ten years of age, and 30 colored.

A. HEARNE, Sec. B. H.

NEW ORLEANS AND LOUISVILLE MAIL.—We find the following in the Washington Union of the 27th ult.:

The Postmaster-General, having had under consideration the important mail arrangements between Louisville, Ky., and New Orleans, has concluded to modify the acceptance of his predecessor, made on the first March last, so as to dispense with the restriction of the service to low-pressure boats, and with the way mails between Cairo and St. Francisville; the compensation to be adjusted by the standard of the lowest bids received under the advertisement therefor.

The contract is therefore concluded with the Messrs. Glover and Mather, who are the lowest bidders at the recent letting, for the daily express service between Louisville and Cairo, and between St Francisville and New Orleans, at an annual compensation of $207,975, from the 1st of December next, or as much earlier as practicable; the Postmaster-General reserving the right to require the supply of six additional offices by the express line, without additional pay. The entire service is to be performed in safe and suitable steamboats.

THE DANGERS OF TRAVELING.—The recent disasters to vessels and on the railroads call loudly for stringent reforms in the management of railroads, and for more care in those having charge of passengers. The real extent of these calamities is not known; but the New York Times compiles a summary statement of the disasters, as received between the dates of April 1 and May 18, which we subjoin, as painfully interesting:

VESSELS—*Steamer Independence.*—Wrecked and burnt, February 16, near Margareta Island, in the Pacific, 167 miles north of Cape St. Lucas—129 lives lost.

Steamer Tennessee.—Went ashore March 16, near San Miguel, on the Pacific. Six hundred passengers on board—all rescued.

Steamer Jenny Lind.—Exploded April 9, while on the way from San Francisco to San José—31 lives lost, 19 persons injured.

Steamer S. S. Lewin.—Went ashore in the Pacific, near Bolinas Bay, April 9. Four hundred and forty passengers on board—all saved.

Steamer Albatross.—Lost in the Gulf while on her way from New York to Vera Cruz, April 10.

Steamer Ocean Wave.—Burned on Lake Ontario, Saturday, April 30—37 lives lost—passengers 21, crew 16.

Bark William and Mary.—Wrecked on reefs in Bahama Channel, May 3—170 lives lost.

RAILROADS—*Camden and Amboy Railroad.* Afternoon train from Philadelphia, Saturday, April 23, ran off the drawbridge at Rancocas creek.

Michigan Southern and Central Railroads. Collision at the crossing, April 25—16 lives lost, many persons injured.

Boston and Maine Railroad.—One man run over and killed, April 28, at Reading Depot.

Reading Railroad.—One man killed, near the Falls of the Schuylkill, May 5.

New Haven Railroad.—Morniag express train from New York, Friday, May 6, ran off drawbridge at Norwalk—45 livce lost.

New York and Erie Railroad, Ramapo Broneh.—Collision on Monday, May 9—2 lives lost.

Old Colony Railroad.—Freight train thrown off, near North Braintree, Mass., May 11—cause, misplaced switch.

Taunton Branch Railroad.—Train thrown off, Saturday, May 7—15 persons injured—cause, a broken axletree.

New York Central Railroad.—Collision, near Syracuse, May 3, between passenger and cattle trains—engineer hurt.

Hudson River Railroad.—Child killed, in this city, Monday, May 9.

TOTAL.—Loss of life, during three months, on sea and river steamers, 307; on railroads, 66. Aggregate loss, 433.

From this statement, it will be seen that upward of *four hundred persons* have lost their lives, during the transit from place to place on our various routes of travel, in the short space of three months. Beside the wrecks of sea-going vessels, attended with loss of life, no less than three first class steamships have foundered—each containing a large number of passengers, varying from one hundred and fifty to six hundred persons on each vessel. These were rescued by strenuous exertions; but, under less favorable circumstances, they might have been added to the list of dead. These results indicate a lamentable laxity of discipline, a want of energy, and an absence of foresight, which demand the most vigorous investigation.

SEAMEN WANTED.—The Secretary of the Navy has issued the following general order, under date of May 23:

In consideration of the difficulty of procuring seamen for the Navy, and the inconvenience to which the public service is thereby subjected, a bounty of thirty dollars to each able seaman, and twenty dollars to each ordinary seaman, will be paid to such as may enlist for the naval service on and after the 1st day of June next.

The usual advance of the three months' pay will be continued, but no payment on account either of bounty or advance pay will be made until the recruit shall be received on board and duly entered in the books of some receiving ship.

The general order of January 4, 1853, allowing a bounty, will apply to such persons only as shall have enlisted for the navy previous to the 1st of June, 1853, and is rescinded with regard to those who may enlist after that date.

APPOINTMENT OF NATURALIST TO THE KANE EXPEDITION.—W. H. B. Thomas, formerly a newspaper carrier in Cincinnati, it is stated by the Commercial of that city, returned from Washington a few days ago with a commission as Naturalist to the Kane Arctic Exploring Expedition. Mr. Thomas is quite young, and while serving as a newspaper carrier in 1848, his unusual knowledge of Botany, Geology and Zoology, was the subject of general remark. Subsequently he was employed as an assistant teacher in a public school at a salary that barely enabled him to support himself and mother. In 1851 he took a prominent part in the proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and by his talents attracted the attention of Prof. Beard and Prof. Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution, and through the latter gentleman he has now received his commission as Naturalist to the Arctic Expedition.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The bill known as "Bennett's Bill" is dissimilar from all others that have ever yet been before Congress in this, that it proposes to grant to the eleven *new States thirty-one millions two hundred and nineteen thousand acres of land* lying within these States, to aid them in the construction of railroads, and the improvements of harbors and rivers, in the States respectively. Here is the statement of the donations granted to the new States, and extracted from a public document, and which we believe is authentic:

Ohio	2,278,858 acres.
Indiana	3,207,360 "
Illinois	5,584,107 "
Missouri	8,242,727 "
Alabama	2,074,284 "
Mississippi	4,151,011 "
Louisiana	1,216,122 "
Michigan	8,170,806 "
Arkansas	6,250,813 "
Florida	2,922,993 "
Iowa	2,718,955 "
Wisconsin	3,128,709 "
Tennessee	3,353,824 "
California	500,000 "
Minnesota	2,997,197 "
Oregon	12,186,878 "
New Mexico	7,493,120 "
Utah	6,081,767 "
Total	84,222,154 "

Important News.

SAFETY OF MOST OF THE WILLIAM AND MARY'S PASSENGERS.—By the arrival of the British mail steamship Coewny, at Savannah, the News has Nassau papers to the 25th ult., inclusive.

The most gratifying intelligence from Nassau is that one hundred and sixty-four of the emigrant passengers on the wrecked ship William and Mary have been saved, and carried into Nassau. It appears they were saved through the exertions of Capt. Sands, of the wrecking schooner Oracle, and the majority of them were in a very destitute condition. A committee of ladies of Nassau, in a truly benevolent spirit, were administering to the necessities of the unfortunate emigrants by providing and superintending the making up of articles of clothing for the most destitute at the public buildings. Collections in behalf of the emigrants were made at the various places of worship on Sunday, the 22d ult.

The Nassau Herald learns by an arrival from Turks Island, that no salt had been raked this year up to the 14th ult., but that the prospects were good. The Nassau Guardian of the 21st ult. says:

The Government schooner Experiment arrived from Inagua and the other islands in her interinsular route this morning. We are glad to learn that the prospects of the salt producing islands are very cheering, little rain having fallen at any of them.

LATE AND INTERESTING FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.—We have advices from Costa Rica to the 7th inst. Juan Raphael Mora, the President, in his message to the Congress of Costa Rica, says the country is prosperous, enjoys peace, and maintains its credit among foreign nations. The Port of Punta Arenas, he says, has an importance now on the map it never had before. A steamer contract with a rich United States capitalist, to touch there, aggrandizes it. He congratulates Costa Rica that it is at peace with all other States. The old spirit of dividing and subdividing the Central American States, he hopes, is gone, and he urges union among them. France is negotiating for a reduction of duties on coffee. England and the United States have offered their mediation with Nicaragua, as to boundaries. The Washington cabinet came handsomely to the aid of Costa Rica in defending her from the attacks of obscure agents. Negotiations are going on with the Holy See, also with Austria, Tuscany and Sardinia. With Peru, there is particularly a good understanding. With New Grenada, boundary difficulties end dangers are impending; a happy settlement of which is hoped for.

We have also later advices from San Salvador, which declines making any further efforts to restore the Central American confederacy—from Honduras, which has laid an extraordinary tax to provide means of war in case the boundary troubles with Guatemala are not amicably settled, of which there are now some prospects—and from Nicaragua, the Chambers of which had been opened by an address from the Director of the State. [Balt. Sun, 27th.

THE ITALIAN TROUBLES IN NEW YORK.—The officers of the Serdinian frigate at New York, on Friday, gave full permission to the police to come on board, when two of the sailors were arrested and taken before Justice Bogart, on a charge of kidnapping, in seizing and carrying on board the frigate the Italian, Martin Franchi, and confining him in irons. The latter has been two years and a half in this country, and has declared his intention to become a citizen. The examination was postponed. It is said the sailors mistook Franchi for one of the refugees brought over in the ship. The officers express much regret at the unpleasant affair, and are anxious to settle it promptly, that they may sail on their return home. The New York Day Book thus explains the matter:

"This affair seems to have occurred entirely without the knowledge of the officers. The boats which conveyed the passengers to the shore were in charge of their coxswains only. The complainant spoke offensively of the officers of the vessel, and also indulged in sundry insulting expressions regarding the King of Sardinia. The crew being exasperated, and not knowing what else to do, carried him on board to await the arrival of the captain, who had gone on shore to pay his respects to the Mayor, and who was shortly expected back. Upon the captain's arrival he immediately discharged the prisoner and severely reprimended the crew. After the prisoner's discharge he made complaint at the police office, and was sent back with two officers to identify the offenders; but, on the arrival of the boat, at the vessel, the captain, not understanding why they called, refused to allow them to come on board, but stated that, if they would go to the Sardinian consul and state the case, he would be happy to do all in his power, but, neither party understanding each other, the officers construed it into a resistance of the law, and reported so accordingly. The captain and consul deeply offer to make a full statement to their minister, and instruct him to make an apology to the administration at Washington."

Gambling has become an evil of enormous magnitude in Cincinnati, and a call has been made for a public meeting in order to take energetic measures for its suppression. An illustration of the evil took place in the Police Court, a few days since, at an investigation relative to an affray which occurred in a room, where a man named Cleophus Goddard was severely stabbed by Theophilus Pettit. Goddard received three stabs in the breast and groin. The defendant, Pettit, was also beaten in the head badly—alleged to be done by Jos. Smith. Goddard, during his examination, mentioned the names of sundry persons, who, he said, he knew were guilty of gambling at the place, he was requested by the Court to stand up and point out such as were present who had been implicated. As soon as this suggestion was made, a rush was made for the door by several, which produced great excitement. The officers pursued and overtook the fugitives, and brought them into the presence of the Court, much to their confusion. The Court ordered them not to leave unless by permission. He also implicated many young men in the city who have heretofore not been suspected as being engaged in such occupations. Subpœnas were issued for their appearance. Upwards of one hundred persons are named.

COMPARATIVE HEALTH OF CITIES.—The report of the Board of Health of the city of New York, for the year 1852, shows an aggregate of 21,556 deaths, while the report of the Philadelphia Board of Health, for the same year, gives the total number of deaths in that city at 10,245. Thus, New York, with a population of 515,507, had one death to every 24 persons, and Philadelphia, with 409,000 inhabitants, had one death to every 40 persons. New York has a large foreign population, among whom poverty and want breed sickness and death; but it appears by the statistics that the chances of life are stronger against the native population in New York than in Philadelphia. The deaths in New York, during the year 1852, of persons born in the United States amounted to 14,871, or one native in every thirty-five of the population, while the whole mortality of Philadelphia, native and foreign, during the same year, was but one in 40.

The New York Art Union Investigation has resulted in the complete explosion of all the charges of mismanagement made against its managers.

NEW ORLEANS IN A BUSINESS POINT OF VIEW. The following interesting sketch of our city in a business point of view is from the pen of one of the editors of the New York Express, E. Brooks, Esq., an intelligent, observant, and well traveled gentleman. There are some predictions in the closing paragraphs that should command especial attention:

The Levee at New Orleans is the greatest commercial spectacle I have ever seen. There are miles of ships and acres of steamboats lining the extended crescent, and ranging far above and below the city limits; many more at Algiers, and hundreds more always on the river above and below the city. The ships lie from two to five and six deep, and present a picture of trade and commerce, at one view, such as can be seen at no other port in the world. I have walked more than once over the whole length of the Levee, from Jefferson City and Lafayette to the lower end of the city, and have seen there, thousands and tens of thousands of bales of cotton, and visiting the cotton presses, cotton yards, and cotton storehouses near by, I have seen thousands and tens of thousands of additional bales. Steamboats are unloading their cotton from the upper countries, and enormous ships are receiving it for Europe. The South and Southwest grow the cotton and the North and East carry it to Europe. It would be impossible almost for planters to be shippers, and hence there seems to be a Providence almost in this sectional division of capital and labor, which brings distant people to the same country into frequent, social, and business intercourse. As I have gazed upon those many thousand bales of cotton, and 20,000 are sometimes sold after dinner, here by one or two persons for shipment, (every one of which was worth $40,) I have thought that the much abused *Cotton Party* of the United States was a very important and respectful body of persons. It is a party which raised one hundred millions of dollars a year in American produce for a European market, and a party which contributes just so much to pay off a debt incurred by the United States abroad.

But it is not the number of ships and steamboats, nor the quantity of cotton raised and brought here which alone amaze me. The picture of thrift and industry, of private spirit and general animation is unsurpassed. You see, in the miniature of those, many steamers panting, pulling and groaning with the burdens they bring from afar, which thread all the water courses of our western world, a foreshadowing of the inland commerce of the United States. It connects with a country, and that our country, which in the article of grain alone could, if need be, feed every mouth in the world. You see, at times, too, nearly a thousand ocean vessels ready to bear away this inland commerce to all parts of the civilized globe. You behold for miles and miles, amidst little colored flags and numbered stalls, betokening the ownership of property, a wide spread levee, and generally much greater in width than the Bowery and Broadway together, covered in the busy season of the year all over with articles of home produce or of foreign and domestic merchandise. I have seen no such a picture before, and had no comprehension of the magnitude of such a growth and trade as this. New Orleans may well boast of such a commerce and of such a highway to the ocean as the mighty Mississippi.

Let me enter a little into detail in regard to two of these productions—cotton and sugar. The last is a crop almost peculiar to this State, and as such Louisiannians ought to appreciate it. The first is common to a vast section of country, and this is its greatest market.

From New Orleans there were shipped in the first two months of the present year, 313,567 bales of cotton, which brought an average per bale of $40 67, and produced an aggregate in value of $12,754,306. This city has exported 149,000 bales of cotton more thus far in the present fiscal year than the last. The estimated differences in value from September 1 to April 20, have been over nineteen million of dollars, and this amount will be increased to $29,561,888, if the crop now going forward is included. The value of cotton exported to the close of the last fiscal year, 30th of June, was nearly $88,000,000, at an average of $31 90 per bale, and in amount 2,444,000 bales. Taking January and February, 1853, for examples, the value for the present year will be $40 67 per bale. The cotton crop exported this year, therefore, is worth vastly more than *one hundred millions of dollars.*

The Sugar crop is one of growing importance and already of immense value. A thousand acres in cultivation upon one plantation is a common estate, and vastly larger ones are seen in all directions. Sugar has been a great product with Louisiana for more than a century and a quarter. The Jesuits introduced the cane from St. Domingo in 1726, and planted the Malabar and Creole Canes in the suburbs of St. Mary's. The Ribben Cane, from the East Indies, is now the favorite plant, and it thrives earlier and later than any other Sugar plants. There was a suspension of planting when Louisiana was ceded to Spain, but it was resumed soon after, and the crop amounted to 25,000 hhds in 1818, to 36,000 hhds in 1822-'23, to 70,000 in 1832-'33, to 125,000 in 1842-'43, and to 321,934 hhds in the season of 1852-'53. There are 1000 pounds not in each hhd of Sugar, and this yields from forty to fifty gallons of Molasses. The crop of the past season was the best ever known, and 70,000 gallons of Molasses per 1000 pounds of Sugar was the product. The aggregate amount reached 26,700,000 gallons. The 321,791 hhds raised last year also averaged 1125 pounds net per hhd, and gave a grand product of 368,120,000 pounds. Of this amount 32,480 hhds came from fifty-one plantations, and was manufactured by the improved processes which promise to revolutionize the manufacture of Sugar. Already Louisiana has 1481 Sugar-houses, 913 of which are regulated by steam apparatus, and 538 by horse-power.

This sugar estates line each side of the Mississippi river and its legion of bayous, upon an average of two and two and a half miles in width; and it is now known that the low lands are susceptible of drainage, and the chaparel lands of clearance and cultivation. Beyond the memory of man, on this, the only river in the world, the tide has flowed from the river to the forests, until the people are frequently made to tremble at the devastation of the floods. From New Orleans to the mouth of the Ohio is a distance of over 1000 miles, and there is 100 miles of river land below the city. On these 1100 miles nothing of any great consequence is grown but cotton and sugar, and with the lands improved as they may be, no one can well realize their capacity for production or their value in soil.

This city is to depend hereafter more upon the local and Southern interior trade than upon the great river tributaries which have hitherto made New Orleans what she is. Northern and Eastern enterprise, the Virginia Road at Wheeling, the Pennsylvania Road at Pittsburgh, the Erie Road at Dunkirk, with the railroad routes between Indiana, Ohio, Michigan and the lakes, have changed the current of trade. Memphis will ship her cotton and tobacco up river instead of down, and the river planters, so far down the Mississippi, found a better market at home this year, than by forwarding their produce to New Orleans. Thousands of up the country cattle have hitherto found their way to this market, and they have been among the finest in the world. But now they go towards the mountains and lakes to the great Eastern cities. The owners of the Mississippi boats complain especially of the loss of this branch of trade. New York is to receive even Southern cotton and tobacco by the Northern routes.

Louisiana Interior.

We learn from the Baton Rouge Comet of the 28th inst. that on the evening previous the coroner was sent for to hold an inquest on the body of a man found about ten miles east of that place, on the Comite road. So horribly mangled was the head of the man that his features could not be distinguished, but the body was recognized as being that of Jack Cotton, one of a numerous gang of horse thieving scoundrels who now infest that region. Cotton has but very recently been liberated from jail. Whilst confined there, he divulged the secrets of this band of villains, and the vengeance then sworn against him has just now been consummated.

The Concordia Intelligencer of the 28th inst. says: "We understand that the cotton flies are destroying the young cotton in our neighborhood to a considerable extent."

Fete Dieu, Corpus Christi, was duly observed by the Roman Catholic citizens of Thibodaux, in a grand mass and procession at St. Joseph's Church on the 26th inst.

MISSISSIPPI.—Two telegraphic dispatches were received in Jackson on Tuesday, 24th inst., from Grenada, Yallobusha county, stating that the small-pox was in that vicinity, and requesting a speedy supply of vaccine matter, which was immediately sent off by mail.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Death of an American Consul.

The American Consul at Frankfort-on-the-Maine died on the 6th of May.

Survey of the Pacific Railroad.

WASHINGTON, May 31.

Lieut. Whipple and his assistants left here yesterday for Fort Smith, to commence the survey of a route to the Pacific by way of Albuquerque.

Further by the Arabia—Liverpool Markets

NEW YORK, May 31.

The Arabia's advices report a better demand for some articles of provisions, and Pork and Bacon were active. Beef, however, was dull, and Lard slightly declined in prices. Flour was firm, and in good request, most of the brands quoting Western Canal at 23s. and Ohio brands at 24s. per barrel. Corn was in good demand and White had advanced 3d. per quarter.

Coffee was steady at the rates reported by the Baltic.

Rice was in good request at an advance of 3d. per cwt.

MONEY AND TRADE.—The Money market at London was tighter, but no change in the rate of interest. The transactions in American securities had been large and the rates firm. Consols closed at 100¾ to 100¾.

Trade at Manchester had slightly improved during the week.

General News.

FRANCE—PROSPECTIVE DISSENTIONS.—The French Legislative Chamber has begun to manifest hostility, in various ways, to the dictation of Louis Napoleon, and as no little ill feeling exists, it is probable that the Assembly will soon be dissolved.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—*La Patrie* (newspaper) contradicts the report that the French Government has sent a fleet to the Sandwich Islands with hostile intentions.

INUNDATION.—A great inundation has taken place in Central France, producing much damage and distress among the inhabitants.

TURKISH AFFAIRS.—The last advices from Constantinople state that upon the receipt of Menschikoff's Ultimatum the Sublime Porte held a consultation with the English and French Embassadors who instantly dispatched couriers to their respective governments.

The Agents of Russia are industriously engaged in inciting the people to revolt against the Turkish authorities, and sanguinary riots have taken place in Smyrna and other places.

HOLLAND.—The elections in Holland have resulted unfavorably for the Roman Catholics.

SPAIN.—The Madrid newspapers El Heraldo and El Diario continue their attacks on Senator (now Minister) Sotlé.

RUSSIA.—Rigorous measures have been adopted by the Russian Government against the Mormons (?)

TURKEY.—The London Post states that there is no truth in the report that the Sublime Porte had acceded to the demands of Russia.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Black Warrior.

MOBILE, June 2, 1:30, P. M.

The steamship Black Warrior has arrived here, having left Havana on the 31st ult. The city at that time was perfectly quiet, and no news of any consequence was stirring.

A private letter dated Havana, May 30, states that there had been some excitement in the city, caused by an attempted *emeute* among the scholars belonging to the different schools.

It appears that the Captain General had severely reprimanded some of the Professors and masters of these schools, charging them with having inculcated in the minds of the youth under their charge, opinions entirely too liberal, and he expressed a determination to suppress any thing having a tendency to the diffusion of liberal sentiments. This, very naturally, gave great offence to the parties concerned, and they made an effort to get up an indignation meeting, but they were soon put down by the authorities.

Alabama News.

A public meeting of the citizens of Montevallo was held on the 14th ult., of which the Hon. George D. Shortridge was Chairman, to make arrangements for celebrating the completion to that place of the Selma and Tennessee Railroad. The 4th day of July was fixed upon as the day.

The Hon. C. C. Clay, Jr., has announced himself a candidate for Congress in the Huntsville District.

James F. Dowdell, Esq., of Chambers county, was nominated for Congress in the Seventh District by the Democratic Convention, which assembled at Wedowca on Monday last.

Judge S. D. J. Moore, of Lowndes county, has announced himself as the "State Rights" candidate for Congress in the Third District, in opposition to the Hon S. W. Harris, the regular democratic nominee.

On the 21st ult. a distressing accident occurred in Huntsville, by which a worthy and industrious citizen, James W. Pollard, was sadly maimed. A new cannon had been recently procured by the corporate authorities, which was being used for the first time on that day. Having been fired a number of times, it became heated, and when in the act of being loaded again, it was accidentally prematurely discharged. Mr. Pollard's left hand was completely torn off about the wrist—and his arm shattered so badly as to require amputation above the elbow joint.

Later from Texas.

By the arrival of the steamship Louisiana we have files of Galveston papers of the 26th and 27th ult., and of Indianola of the 24th.

The great Texas gold bubble has at length exploded. The Galveston Civilian of the 27th says:

"The gold fever seems to have extended pretty far, although but little of it is felt by the people living near the supposed placers in Texas. The senior editor of this paper has just returned from Austin, and made it a point, during his visit, to make close inquiry into the reports of gold-finding in this State. Out of the numerous persons he saw who had visited the reputed gold region, he did not find one who had found, and but one or two who had seen, gold to the value of a single dollar. Only one or two are reported, with any plausibility, to have obtained even a few dollars. A few grains may be gathered, in some places, though not to the value of twenty cents a day. Yet there are probably a thousand persons engaged in the search, and others are still going to supply the places of those who return disappointed. Expeditions are organized to seek in every direction, far and near; and if gold or other valuable minerals are to be found in the State, they will doubtless be discovered. In the meantime, we advise those who are laboring under the first symptoms of the gold mania, to stay at home and attend to their business, if they have any, until those already engaged in the search shall have something more favorable to report."

The Galveston Journal of the 25th ult. publishes the following letter, said to be from a source in every way entitled to respect:

AUSTIN, May 17, 1853.

GENTS—Yours of the 12th inst. is at hand. In reply to your queries I have to say, that I believe there is gold in the region of the so-called "that report speaks," but that it is in small quantities that it will not pay for the labor. The mines will not pay for a man to work, unless he can get more than $1 per day. I have seen men from the digging party to be liable, who do not speak favorably of the prospects. I have seen specimens and tested it with a glass, not "darkly," but by magnifier, in comparison with California gold; in my opinion the papers give a correct account of impositions in that line, about as 0 is to 100,000,000. We have had no opportunity to test the gold.

The Baptist Missionary Convention, lately in session at Albany, was attended by one thousand delegates. Among the communications presented from the Executive Committee was a correspondence between the American minister and the King of Prussia, in regard to the persecutions to which the Baptists of Germany had been subjected. The King had exhibited the kindest spirit, and declared that if the Baptists would effect an ecclesiastical organization which could be recognized by the Government, all causes of complaint would cease. The Board recommended that it shall be by the appointment of a board of five in Germany, who, in co-operation with the Board here, should be authorized to license colporteurs in Germany.

At Grenada, Miss., on the 21st instant, there had been rain, and the weather was very cool. The Republican says that heavy clothing was absolutely necessary for comfort.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE OFFICE,
Saturday Morning, June 4, 1853.

COFFEE—There has been some [illegible] during the last few days, and the sales of ordinary up about 10,000 bags Rio, at a range of [illegible] ordinary to prime lots, the ruling [illegible] being 5¾@9¾ ₩ lb. Yesterday 900 [illegible] including 400 at 8¼@8¾, 100 at 9¾, [illegible] Skimmings at 7¼@ ₩ lb. We have no further arrivals from Rio or Jamaica to report, and [illegible] 1st Sept. remain at 9@9½c bags.

LEAD—The last sale [illegible] was a lot of 627 pigs Missouri [illegible] ₩ 100 lbs.

HEMP—We hear of no further [illegible] Sales Dew-rotted at $100 ₩ ton.

BAGGING AND ROPE—The market for these articles has worn a rather heavy appearance, [illegible] sales have been on private terms. On [illegible] sold at — ; on Tuesday 50 pieces choice [illegible] and 25 coils Rope at 6¾@7 cash; and on Wednesday 500 pieces and coils at —. India Bagging has also been done, with sales of some 300 pieces, part to arrive, at 11¼ ₩ yard, cash.

GUNNY BAGS—Holders are generally asking 9¾@10c for new bags in bales.

CANDLES—We quote Star Candles at 20@22c ₩ lb, as to which rate 80 boxes were taken yesterday.

TALLOW—The market has been rather steady at 8¾ ₩ lb for City Rendered, at which rate we have reported sales of 50 bbls, and a contract for 500 bbls to be delivered as rendered.

LIME—The rates for Lime have been [illegible] and the sales of the week include on Saturday 200 bbls Lime at $1 40, on Monday 600 Alton at [illegible] and on Thursday 450 Alton at $1 25 ₩ bbl. The rates from dropped heads are $1 15@$1 20 for Western; and $2 00@$2 10 ₩ bbl for Rockland, Thomaston, etc.

OILS—We have noticed a small sale of 11 bbls Whale Strained Lard Oil at 75¢ ₩ gallon. Castor Oil has advanced, and 34 bbls were sold on Thursday at 90@92½, and one or two lots since at 92½@95¢ ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The rates have generally been dull, the market having opened at ¾d as the asking rate for Cotton to Liverpool. Several ships on the berth for Liverpool, however, have been filling up at 9-16d, and on Thursday five ships were away their consignments at that rate. On Monday a ship was taken for Liverpool at 9-16d for Tobacco, and yesterday one for that port at 9-16d for Cotton.

EXCHANGE—There has been a good demand for Sterling Bills during a portion of the week, and the rates have generally been firmer, while Domestic have been in limited request. We quote:

Sterling	[illegible]
France	[illegible]
New York Sixty-day Bills	[illegible]
Sight Checks on New York	[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS CATTLE MARKET.

JEFFERSON CITY,
Friday Evening, June 3, 1853.

Arrived during the past week, 561 head of [illegible], 1100 Hogs, 1221 Sheep, 108 Milch Cows, and 410 [illegible] Yearlings. The market was [illegible]

Beef Cattle and prices in favor of holders. Of Hogs and Sheep and Milch Cows a good supply [illegible] Veal Calves in demand:

PRICES—

BEEF CATTLE (Fine to C. West'n)	[illegible]
(Texas)	[illegible]
HOGS	[illegible]
SHEEP (Western)	[illegible]
MILCH COWS	[illegible]
CALVES AND YEARLINGS	[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS MONEY MARKET.

CORRECTED DAILY BY CORNELL & CO., CITY BANK, 52 CAMP STREET.

EXCHANGE.

London, 60 days' sight	[illegible]
Paris, do. do.	[illegible]
New York, 60 days' sight	[illegible]
Sight	[illegible]
Boston and Philadelphia, 30 days' sight	[illegible]
Sight	[illegible]

STOCKS.

Bank of Louisiana	[illegible]
Louisiana State Bank	[illegible]
Canal Bank	[illegible]
Mechanics' & Traders' Bank	[illegible]
Tensas Railroad Company	[illegible]
St. Charles Hotel	[illegible]
Odd Fellows' Hall	[illegible]
Orleans Insurance Co	[illegible]
Merchants' Insurance Co	[illegible]
Commercial Wharf Co	[illegible]
Union Bank	[illegible]
'51 City Bonds	[illegible]

GOLD AND SILVER.

California Gold Dust, ₩ ounce	[illegible]
Spanish Doubloons	[illegible]
Patriot Doubloons	[illegible]
Sovereigns	[illegible]
Twenty Franc Pieces	[illegible]
5 Thalers	[illegible]

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

MAY MORN.

[illegible] come to my window frame,
[illegible] to the cold hard glass—
[illegible] to tell:
[illegible] is born!

[illegible] the race, through the open space,
[illegible] wind [illegible] of the skies;
[illegible] to [illegible]-drive!
[illegible] from the [illegible] fire,]
[illegible] the [illegible] dance,
[illegible] is born!

[illegible] glanced and the soft wind danced,
[illegible] flowers,
Over my cheek and over my eyes;
[illegible] with glad surprise—
[illegible] forth, ye blessed twain,
[illegible] hill and over the plain,
[illegible] the beautiful May is born.

[illegible] the dawn drew [illegible] beam before.
This sweet May morn;
And the soft wind fanned along,
Warm from his heart and fresh from his brain;
And they led me out to the meant and plain,
To the beautiful May new-born.

[illegible] to delight find my guide so light,
[illegible] along over the grassy ground,
[illegible] by each joyous sight and sound.
[illegible] green and the skies so gay,
[illegible] earth kept holiday,
For the beautiful May was born.

[illegible] sun with their eyes of glee,
This sweet May morn,
Down the trees waved kindly on;
And they, murmuring cried—Thou happy one!
For we heard for out on the ocean wild,
That the beautiful May was born.

[illegible] came to this rose-bild come,
This sweet May morn,
And [illegible] flower—Prepare!
[illegible] thy meekening bosom here;
For soon, full soon, thou must rest to rest,
And upon and feed on thy glowing breast,
The beautiful May new born.

The [illegible] breathe through the trembling trees,
This sweet May morn,
And it said to the listening birds—O you,
[illegible] choristers of the skies,
Awaken your tenderest lullabies,
For the beautiful May now born.

The white cloud flew to the uttermost line,
This sweet May morn;
[illegible] like a gentle carrier-dove,
The tidings news to the realms above:
While the sister stood in the midst of the grove,
And within my heart the spirit of love,
That the beautiful May was born!

SAILOR GENEROSITY.

AN INCIDENT OF THE LATE WAR.

A tender in the Downs, and a well-manned boat approached the shore. What a curious and engaging medley of character do their crews present to us? I remember a story of some men-of-war's men, which will fairly describe them, though I think even I, a landsman, can see the difference a long peace and more domestic habits have produced in their natures.

It was near the end of the last long and exciting war, when two frigates, which had long been rivals and zealous of one another, though quite distinguished and successful, were in harbour at Portsmouth together to refit. They watched one another's progress and tried to surpass one another, and were well understood to be running a race once more, to prepare their ships for active service, when a little band of their friends, five or six from each ship, had obtained leave of absence to go to London at the same time; and as they were "flush," as it is called, with money, they resolved each to take a coach for themselves, or a coach for each ship, and thus to keep up their old emulation, by running a race together to London. Luckily for them, there were two coaches in the town—rivals like their ships—the one leaving the George, the other the Fountain, at about the same time. Accordingly, the whole coach, inside and outside, was taken at the George by the men of the Impetuous, that of the Fountain in the same way by the celebrated Amazon. On the morning of the departure approached, which details occurred at the coach office, with many jokes and altercation, and soon the four horses were being put to, but no luggage was seen on the coach-roof; when a party consisting of two well-dressed men, and three still smarter females, probably ladies, arrived in a hurry, as though fearing they were too late, and the following scene ensued on the Amazon: the voice of the master gentleman, who had gone for places was heard aloud to say, "There are no seats—they are all taken."

"All taken? are you sure?"

"Yes, a party of sailors have taken the whole coach."

At this moment, five fine looking fellows with low hats, long queues, large whiskers, open necks, pipes in their mouths, and huge sack trousers, swung alongside the office, hallooing out, "Ah! that's right, Bine Peter up, short stay a-peak, eh? Man the capstan, coachee, and [illegible] all before the other chap; come, bear a hand."

Up jumped one on the box, having thrown his bundle on board, while two others clambered up behind. "Bill," said the man on the box, "put Jim down in the cabin; he's a fresh this morning, and had better not come aloft, because if the craft rolls he'll be overboard."

But this was not listened to, and up got the sailor in front. All this took place within a few minutes, when those who desired to be passengers were also heard to say:

"But there's plenty of room for us—are there no more? Porter, put up our luggage."

"Now, Sarah, jump in," added one of the gentlemen, as he opened the coach door.

"Avast, there," said one of the sailors with a good-natured voice, "the berths are all taken."

"What insolence!" exclaimed the angry man, "what right have you to keep people out where the places are not filled? Get in, Sarah."

"Avast, there," was again shouted from the top; and down came all the Jacks with a leap, and stood at the coach door. An appeal with gestures and fury was made by both the male and female disappointed passengers, to the office keeper, coachman and guard.

"But the places are all taken and paid for, gentlemen; we can do nothing; you must apply to the sailors themselves."

"Not we; we insist on their giving up the coach seats—ill behaved drunken fellows!"

"Why, Jack," said one to the other coolly, "there's a squall; mind your helm, my lad."

Here the clerk interposed; "But my men, it is hard that you should keep all the coach to yourselves, when these gentlemen are so anxious to go, and they will pay your passage money back; and they will only want five places."

"Only five places, there's a land lubber for you, Tom," said one to the other; "as if they five would not bring her down by the stern and spoil her trim. "Sir," he added to one of the angry men, "do you see, we've a match with the Impetuous, and if we take in more ballast, they'll beat us."

The horn of the other coach blew. "Up, aloft, make sail," cried one of them; and they were scrambling up, when one of the five gentlemen took one of the five fellows by the collar and held him down. The tar shook him off with great dignity, drawing himself up said to the crowd and to the clerk, "Sir, do you see, we took this coach for a sail to London with the Impetuous, and we wished to have her in the right trim; howsomever if these fine folks had spoken civilly to us, and said, "My men, we know the craft is yours, [illegible] won't you give us a passage?" we would not have kept them off, we would have given them a hand, and a pipe a piece, and taken our chance with our comrades yonder. But to be boarded in this fashion by a parcel of privateers, I'm shamed, if I stand it," and then, turning to his comrades, he added, "Messmates, all's free [illegible] and no favour; there's no pennant up, so I [illegible] right it out. These land lubbers mnet [illegible] weather us; nobody shall go hnt Jim Trav[illegible] and Bill Roberts. They shall have charge; [illegible] stay aloft, and we'll send our bundles [illegible] the cabin, and then she'll be lightened a good [illegible], and be able to spare them topgallant sails."

Accordingly the two men staid on the top, the others put their sticks and bundles inside. Just then the other coach trotted fast by, the gentleman gave the coachman and guard a shilling apiece for each bundle and stick, as for themselves, and away went the otherwise empty coach, with the cheers of the men and their companions, the ill-suppressed anger of their astonished and foiled opponents, and the shouts of laughter of at least a hundred people, who lingered at the coach-office to see what was going on.

In the meantime a similar, yet very different scene had occurred at the other hotel, the Fountain, round the rival coach, called for the coach Impetuous.

A clergyman, with his wife and two daughters, had gone with their leggage, to take their places for London, where they had been hurriedly called to see a dying son, in some government office. But all the places were taken, and nothing could be done for them. All taken? And would none give up their places, for at least the father and the mother!

"We don't knew, sir; five sailors of the *Impetueuse* have taken them all the way to London." They were at the moment seen approaching, rolling along and alive for any mad frolic. The poor lady burst into tears, and her husband tried to console her, "We can take a post-chaise, my dear, and post to London; I will see;" and then added, "but, alas! I fear I cannot afford it; no, we must give this up."

"Come, hoist jib, my fine fellows, and fire a gun and make sail," said the foremost of the tars, as he sprang upon the top of the coach; and then down he came again, and said, "No, I'll go in the cabin; Tom, come into the cabin, it is more ship-shape, and we shall steady the craft more;" and he then opened the coach-door, and sprang in with his bundle, upon which the other four followed, and they all got inside with their sticks, pipes, etc.; one of them thrusting out his head and hallooing, "On deck, there! see that yen keep a sharp lookont, and tell us when those rascals are in sight," meaning their friends on the other coach. At this moment the poor clergyman, with his family by his side, said to the office-keeper, "Won't these fine fellows allow us to take the ontside places if we pay for them?" and turning to them, said, "My men, we hear yen have taken all this coach, but if you would be kind enough to allow us to shere it with yen?"

"Why, sir, yon see," said n nebls looking tar, putting his head out of the window, "we have hired the craft en a selling metch to Lnnnon, with those Amazens, and if thers are too many on deck, may be she'll roll when before the wind, and they'll beat us."

"Well," said the poor clergyman, with great courtesy, "I really shenld not think of intrudling on your pleasurs, bnt that we are in distress. We have heard of the (we feer) fatal sickness of my only boy, and we are hastening to see him before he dies." Here his voice faltered, and his dignified wife and the poer timid young girls by his side burst into teers. The coach was moving off, and the horn blew—

"Avest there, shorten sail, let ge the anchor again," said ono of them; "I esn't stand that blnbbering; it has made me feel, I don't know hew."

"What's tho matter?" said the gnard.

"What's that to you, yon lubber? Why, there are signals of distress here," and open flew the coach door, and two of them jumped out, and the tall one, taking off his low hat, with his pipe in it, stood before the clergyman and said—

"The craft is at yonr service, sir, and these poor things here shaking in the wind. Isn't she, Jack—Tom? Eh! my lads! Come, clear the cabin, it's a cold day; come out, Bill, and give your berth to the ladies; who are you, to be there when your betters ain't served?"

The clergyman was beginning to thank them, and say they could all go outside. "On deck? Net they—what, this cold and squally day? No, the cabin is the place for those who were not brought up before the mast."

And with inimitable, though rongh grace, and with their hats off and queues atioking out behind, they handed in the wife, the two girls, and then the olergyman, in spite of his remonstrances to the centrary. The young women, overcome with the change, cried rather hysterically, when one sailor turning to the other, said, "Jack, those poor things are low, and so am I—quite equeamish and odd, as though a puff wonld capsize me; let's have some grog and give the ladies some." In a momsnt they had got their glasses, and presented them with great importunity at the coach-door. In the meantime, the luggage was put up, and no small quantity, for there were three ladies, and the coachman being in a hurry, up they all sprang, and stuck one of their etioks, with a blue handkerchief, on the top of the boxes.

The clergyman called the office-keeper to pay their fare, and so to refund the sailors. They heard this, and one said, "What's that boat doing alongside? that lubber is wanting mere money from the cabin passengers." Bnt, on understanding the nature of the parley, they said, "No, hold yenr tongus yes scribbler; no one ever pays in king's ships; the poor things shall have a free passage, and so all mess with us besides; it ehan't be said that the *Impetuose* ever saw signals of distress, and did not bear down to lend a hand. Cheer up, sir, the money 'll help the lad to *London, and you'll have to pay a bill* as long as a boat-hook, depend on it; those doctors are great thieves. If there is any trouble below, halloo out, and we shall hear on deck; keep the poor things that are orying warm. And now blow up yonr music my lad there abaft, and olap all sail on her;" and off went the coach, amid the shouts of some and the whimpers of others.

"Fine fellows, those tars," said some.

"Poor fellows, what fools they are not to take the gentleman's money!" were tho mnttered, half-a-shamed words of others.

With an occasional glimpse of one another, as the almost empty coach reached the crest of a hill, and the other heavy laden one dipped into a valley far behind. and which, for tho momsnt, awakened a feeble cheer from the little oraft, as they called the other, the two coaches hastened on in the order that might have been expected, and never stopped without an offering of hot grog being made to the oabin passengers. About sunset, they took in their top-gallant sails nnd royals in the crowded streets of London, and at last let go their anchors, ons in the court-yard of the Bell Tanvage in Ludgate-hill, end the other at the Saracen's Head.

The two men who had alons taken their passage, as they said, in the first, sprang down, and harried round the point, and then cams round, head to the wind, and let go her anchor in the aforesaid well known court-yard.

Cheers from the victore were answered by jovial counter-cheers from the beaten, and down the last of all sprang, clean off the top to the ground, and gathered ronnd the coach, to lift the cabin passengers ont, pushing aside first the porter and then the waiter, making, as they said, clear decks; and then, opening the coach-doore with inimitable but most unpolished courtesy, with their round hats off one side, and huge quids in their mouth, they handed out the clergyman, his wife and daughters, and heped they had not been tossed about by the rolling and pitching of that 'ere heavy merchantman. She was no man-of-war at all; they could not get nine knots an honr out of her; the other one might have spared her royals and stndding sails, and they were fairly beat. But, as for that, it was all one, the dibs would have gone in some way, if not in that, and they hoped the parson and the young ladies would find all well after all. During all thje, the other two sailors looked on with droll surprise, and then broke out with vociferons questions, and some technical sarcasms, when the spokesman of the vanquished party said, "Why, do you see Jim, and you *Amazons*, just as we were off, light and well trimmed, his honor there, with a grey head and kind face, and person's rigging, and his convoy, that 'ere mother and the two pretty young uns, that have never seen a gale or a banyan dey, asked for a passage, because their boy was sick and dying up in Lnnnun here, and they conld not get to him if we did not consent. And when we said "na," for we were going to try the rate of sailing with you, the old man, (I beg yonr henor's pardon) held down his head, and the gals hluhbered, and so, Jim, we hauled down our colors, and struck outright, and gave them a passage, lumber and all, and a good cargo it is; and so, you see, we were down in water some inches more by this; and it was no use, we could not come with you. And here's the money, hold out your fists, you've—"

Jim, with an appalled look and tons, exclaimed, "Money! sheer off; don't come ulongside me my hearty, if that's the cause on't, I won't tonoh a single copper, nor Bill sither I know; there'e nothing even or above board in it; we threw so much cargo overboard and lightened the oraft, and left Jack and the rest, because of those landsharks. And if you hove to and took them poor things in tow, why then it was not fair sailing, and we'll share alike for this 'ere cruise; won't we, Bill?"

Bill's reply was stopped by the clergyman, who, after having listened with an interest that apparently absorbed him, and touched him and his family to the quick, broke ont and said, "May God bless yau all, my noble fellawe, you are equal indeed in the race of doing kind acts. You have relieved me of a sorrowful burden, and my wife and children, and we all return you our grateful acknowledgements. It would be an insult to offer you the money for our fares again; we are glad to be indebted to you in their way. I must hasten away to my poor boy, but if I could do any thing whatever for any of you to show my sense of generosity, how glad I should be. What can I do?"

"Well," said Jim, "perhaps your honor has interest up nloft; and may be will speak a good word for us, for we don't knew hew to do it for ourselves; and we should like, after a little, to be well moored up there."

"While my life lasts," replied the good clergyman, "God help me, I trust I shall ever remember you in my prayers; but, my peor kind friends, the harbor and heaven you speak of, is open to all believers in the Son of God."

There was an expression of mingled grief and hope in the good clergyman's face; he pressed their hands, and shook them sarnestly, as did also his wife and daughters, and in a few moments, the persons so strangely brought together, parted, to meet no more in this world.

CHINESE LOVE LETTERS.

We think we might safely venture on a wager that perhaps not half-a-dezon—if any—of our readers have ever seen a genuine Chinese love-letter. We have, though. Recently, in Amoy, a marriage was concluded between a sen of the ancient family of "Tan" and a daughter of the equally old and respectable heuse of "O," and the annexed productions, we are assured, are literal translations of the letters that passed on the occasion between the fathers of the young couple. Here we have the preposal of the father of the bridegroom:

"The ashamed young brother, surnamed Tan, named Su, with washed heed makes obeisance, and writes this letter to the greatly virtuous and humble gentleman whose surname is O, old teacher, great man, and presents it at the foot of the gallery. At this season of the year the satin curtains are enveloped in mist, reflecting the beanty of the rivers and hills; in the fields of the blue gem are planted rows of willows olose together, arranging and diffusing the commencement of genial influences, and consequently adding to the good of the old year.

"I duly reverence your lofty door. The guest of the Sus country descends from a good stock, the origin of the female of the Hui country likewise (is se too.) You have received their transforming influsnces, resembling the great effects prodnced by rain, much mers'you, my honerable nearly related uncle, your good qualities of n very rare order. I, the moan one, am ashemed of myself, just as rotten wood is in the presence of nromatic herbs. I now receive your indulgence, inasmuch as you have listened to the words of the match-maker, and given Miss S. in marriage to the mean one's eldest son, named Kang. Your assenting to it is worth more to me than n thausand pieces of gold. The marriags business will be conducted according to the six rules of propriety, and I will reverently announce the business to my ancestors with presents of gems and silks. I will arrange the things received in your baskot so that all who tread the threshold of my door may enjoy them. From this time forward the two surnames will be united, and I trust the union will be n felicitous one, and last for a hundred years, and realize the delight experienced by the union of the two conntries, Chiu and Chin. I hope that your honornble benovolence and consideration will defend me unceasingly. At present the dragon flies in Sin Hai torm, this first month, lucky day. I, Mr. Su, how respectfully. Light before."

On this decoction of the essential oil of medesty the young Miss O's father looks with favor, so he responds in a state of still more profoundly polite humility:

"The younger brother, surnamed O, named Tns, of the family to be related by marrisge, washee his head clean, knooke his head, and bows, and writes this marriago letter in reply to the far-famed and virtuous gentleman surnamed Tan, ths vensrable teacher and great man who manages this business. At the seneon this heart of this plum-blossom is increasingly white; at this beginning of the first menth it opens its petale. The eyebrows of the willow shoet out their green; when shaken by the wind it displays its glory, and grows luxuriantly into five generations. 'Tis matter for congratulation the union of one hundrod years. I rovorence your lofty gate. The prognostic is good, also the divinatien of the lucky bird. The stars are bright, and the drngons meet together. In every succeeding dynasty office will be held, and for many a gensration official vestments will be worn, (not only those of your family surnams will enjoy all the aforementioned folicity) moro especially will you, honorable gentleman, who possess abilities great and deep; your manners are dignified and pure. I, the foolish one, am ashamed of my diminutivsness. I, for a leng time, have desired your dragon powers; now you have not looked down upon me with contempt, but have entertained the statements of the matchmaker, and agreed to give Mr. Kang to be united to my despicable daughter. We all wish the girl to have her hair dressed, and the young man to put on his hat of manhood. The peach-flowers just now look beautiful, the red plum also looks gay. I prnise your son, who is like a fairy horse who can oross over through water, and is ablo to ride over the wind and waves, but my tiny daughter is liko a green window and a feeblo plant, and is net worthy of becoming the snbject of verso.

"Now, I rsverently bow to your good words, and maks use of them to display your good breeding. New, I hops your honorable benovolence will always remember me without end. Now, the dragon flies in the Sin Hai term, first menth, lucky day. Mr. Tu makes oboisance. Dny the future be prosperous."

The modesty of the old gentleman is so painful that we are almost afraid to guess what may have been the feelings of Master Tan and Miss O; but whatever they were, they must have overcome them by this time, for the friend to whom we are indebted for these epistolary gems danced at their wedding a couple of months back, and was nearly suffocated with drinking scalding black tea out of cocoannt shell cups.

But the letters themselves—for we have received the originals, together with the translations—are, at least, remarkable. [Panama Herald.

THE DELIGHTS OF VISITING.

What is it to go away on a visit? Well, it is to take leave of the little velvet rocking-chair, which adjusts itself so nicely to your shonlders and spinal columu; to cram, jam, squeeze, and otherwise compress your personal effects into an infinitesimal compass; to be shook, joltsd, and tossed, by turns, in enrriage, railroad car and steamboat; to be deafened with the stentorian lungs of cnb-drivers, draymen and porters; to clutch your hagge as if every face you saw was a highwaymnn; (or to find yourself transported with rage, at finding *it* transported by steam to Greenland or Cape Horn.) It is te reach yonr friend's house, travsl-stained, cold and weary, with an unbecoming crock in your bonnet; to benttorly unable to get the frost out of your tongne or *the beam into your eye*," and to have the felicity of hearing some strange guest remark to your friend, as you say an early good night, "Is it possible THAT is your friend Miss Grey?"

It is to be ushered into the "best chamber," (always n *north* one) of a cold January night; to unhook your dress with stiffened digits; to find every thing in your trunk—*but* your nightcap; to ereep between polished *linen* sheets, on to a congealed *mattress*, and listen to the chattering of your own teeth until daylight.

It is to talk at a mark, twelve hours on this stretch; to eat and drink all sorts of things which disagrss with you; to get up sham fits of enthnsiasm, at trifles; to learu to yawu oloeumspectly, bshind your finger-tips; to praise a spoiled child when you feel like wringing its neck; to avoid all allusions to topios unsuited to your *pro tem.* latitude; to have somebody forever at your nervous elbow, *trying to make you "enjoy yourself;"* to laugh when you want to cry; to be loquacious wheu you had rather be taciturn; to have mind and body in nnyieldlng harness, for lingerlng, consecntive weeks; and then to invite your friends, with a hypocritical smile, to plny the same tareo over with you, "whensver business or pleasure calls them" to Frog-town!

FANNY FERN.

FASHIONS BY A "FIRST" HAND.—The fashions in millinsry and dress-makiug present the usual features. Fingere are very much worn—nearly to the bone—skirts and accounts are still very long, whils bodies, particularly those who think themselves some bodies, are excessively low, with a great deal of stiffness and a quantity of bona about the place where the heart is likely to come. If there happens to be any. In the evening dress, the petticoat is usually very full, and the pocket often very empty. The material of the bosom is frequently *glace*, and covered with a transparent tissne of imitation stuff, which may be seen through easily. Flowers are not much worn this esason in the hair, but the cheeks are got up as usual with artificial roses. [Punch.

HEROISM AND CRUELTY.—A most touching instance of heroism, and one of the most atrocious acts of ernelty, the truth of which is vouched for by the most respectable authority, occurred during the Colombian struggle for Independence. The Spanish General Morillo, the most bloodthirsty and treacherous tool of the Spanish King, who was created Count of Carthagenia and Marquis de la Puerta, for services which rather entitled him to the distinction of hntcher or hangman. While seated in his tent one day, he saw a boy before him drawned in tears. The Chief demanded of him for what purpose he was there.

The child replied that he had come to beg the life of his father, then a prisener in Morillo's camp.

"What can yen de to save your father?" asked the General.

"I can do but little, but what I can shall be done."

Morille seized the little fellaw's ear, and said, "would you suffer your ear to be taken off to procure your father's liberty?"

"I certolnly would," was the undaunted reply.

A soldier was accordingly called, and ordered to cut off the ear with a single stroke of the knife.

The boy wept, but did not resist while the barbareus order was executed.

"Would yen lese your other ear rather than fail of your purpose?" was the next question.

"I have suffered much, but for my father I can suffer still!" was the heroic answer of the boy.

The other ear was taken off piecemeal, without flinching on the part of the noble child.

"And new go!" exclnimed Merille, untouched by his sublime courage, "the father of such a son must die!"

In the presence of his agonized and vainly suffering son, the petriet father was then executed. Never did a life picture exhibit such truthful lights and shades in national character; such deep treacherous villainy; such lofty, enthusiastic heroism.

A CONTRAST.—"I wish I *could* see a pleasant face when I come home. Tired! Yes! that's always the cry. I never get tired—oh, no! Customers to please—clerks to overhaul—accounts to cast up. Hush! I shall hate that child. Now walk the floor and spoil him. Bill, hunt up my slippers. Mary, draw up the rocking chair. *Other* men have these things ready for them. There's Saunders, he takes comfort. His wife's as handsome as she was the day she married. If there's any thing I hate it's a faded woman. Light the lamps and give me my newspaper. If I can't read here in peace I'll go over to Saundere'."

"Mary, dear, how tired you look. Give me that great strapping boy. No wonder your nrms ache. Oh! never mind me. I'm always O. K. at home, you know. Take the rocking chair *yourself*, and just be comfortable. Ain't I tired? Why, yes I am—a little, but then I've feasted on fresh air and sunshine to-day, which you haven't. Besides, I don't have such a lump of perpetual motion as this to manage.

"Bless my soul—how do you live these hot days? Never mind the room! every thing looks well enough—you included—except that yen are looking a trifle better than well. How do you manage to keep so young and pretty, benny wify?"

Well might the smiling answer be, "*the freshness and fullness of my husband's love, keeps my heart green.*"

Somebody tells the following: Gen. Pierce rooognizes this Union as his organ, and is democratio enough to evince his regard, even by a midnight visit to the composition-room, unheard and unattended. It was the night after the receipt of this intelligence of the death of Wm. R. King that the President's proclamation relative thereto, and the respective orders issued by the proper officers of the Army and Navy, were sent to the Union office for publication. At midnight, after the editors had all left the establishment, a plain looking gentleman, with specs on his nose, walked into the compositionroom where a printer, by the uncommen name of Jones, was busily engaged in "making up."

"Is it too late to correct a little error?" said the stranger.

Jones—"No, sir; not if it's in this form. What does it relate to?"

Stranger—"The death of Mr. King."

Jones—"The official orders, sir? I have them just here."

Stranger—"Well, just read my order over, and I will tell you what I wish chnngsd."

"My order!" cogitated Jones; "I wonder which is his. Which order did you say, sir?"

Stranger—My order."

Jones cast his eye up and down this long columne, then at his tormentor, but saw no clue to the troubleeome "order." He repeated his question: "*Which* order did you say you wished to correct?"

Stranger—(In a tono of peculiar and impressive emphasis)—"MY ORDER."

Jones, still unenlightened, turned upon the interrogator with "Well, if you will be good onough to tell me your name, I'll try to accommodate yeu."

Stranger (sententiously) "Franklin Pierce."

Poor Jones was "struck," just then, but he managed to make the required alteration in an inoredibly short space of time, and felt exceedingly relieved when he found himself alone again. Just ask Jones if the Union is Pisrco's organ or not.

The professional man who dares wear a threadbare coat until he is out of debt was in town yesterday. A very good looking but melancholy sort of man he was, and no wonder. At the bookstore the salesman suggested the advantage of cash payment, and taking the package home one's self, over trusting it to bungling porters, who don't know how to make changs properly on delivery. The sextou of the church he attended gave him a back seat, and spoke of this poor ventillatiou of the upper part of the room. His landlady was very much crowded with boarders, and could scarcely find a seat for him at the table. His lady nequaintances found him so thin and reduced that with difficulty they recognized him, and after his introduction could not feel as familiar as of old. It was surprising hew many of his old companions, who formerly had leisure enough, had become men of business, and suddenly remembered pressing engagements as he met with them. A clerical friend, wha knows him thoroughly, says that his fanoies singlarity, loves to be noticed, and is evidently proud of his shining raimsnt. He left town this morning by the early boat. [N. Y Times.

TRYING ONE'S TEMPER.—"During the recent trip of the Eclipse from New Orleans," says the Louisville Journal, "a young gentleman, who had just got married, came on board at Memphis to engage passage for himself and wife, but, before he could get nshare again, the boat had shoved off, and he found himself going up the Mississippi at the rate of twonty miles per hour, his lady-love standing at the wharf and witnessing the distressing sight. In vain did he appeal to the captain to land him, depioting his own situation and sufferings as well as these of "the wife he left behind him" in the most feeling terms. At Paducah, the Eclipse took a boat in tow laden with wood. On it he escaped, and intended to hail the first steamer for Memphis. From his conditiou when he left the Eclipse, the passengers were of opinion that he could not survive the shock forty-eight hours longer."

THE MISSEL LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature of Rhede Island adjourned last week, after a sseslon of four days. In this time, the State officers were inaugurated, a United States Senator for six years, and numerous other officers were elected, a law passed for holding a souvention to revise the constitution, and vartous other important measurss were adopted—sufficient, as another paper truly says, "for some Legislatures to have mangled over through a six months' sseslen."

A THING WHICH EVERY FARMER SHOULD KNOW. If yen wish to drive a out nail into seasoned oak timber, and not to have it break or bend, just have a small quantity of oil near by and dip the nail before driving, and it will never fail to go. In mending carts and plows this le of great advaatage, for they are generally made most of oak wood. In straightening old nails before using, let it be done on wood, and with easy blaws. If done on iron they will be sure to break.

BRUTAL PRIZE FIGHT IN ENGLAND.—The English papers give an account of a brutal prize fight which lately occurred at Brandon, in Snffolk. The battle lasted two and a half hours, and it is reported that the defeated party died soon after the fight was concluded.

DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN ARKANSAS.—The Onschita (Camden) Arkansas Herald of the 19th ult. says:

Our town has been thrown into a perfect excitement in consequence of this new discovery. Some of our citizens are now out in the hills and valleys, prospecting for gold. For this valuable discovery, the people of Arkansas are indebted to the sagacity of an old negro by the name of Scott, who has recently come to this place. He worked in the North Carolina mines for a number of years. Scott called at our sanctum yesterday morning. He appears to be an intelligent negre, and one whose statements can be relied upon. He stated to us that shortly after his arrival here, being impressed with the belief, from certain indications that were familiar to him, that gold in great abundance existed in the hills around this place, he asked permission of several landholders to prospect for gold on their premises. His requests were readily granted, and the result has been that gold has been found, not only on Dr. Newman's land, but in several other places. Scott is new digging for gold on Mr. Hedge's place, about two miles below this, where the prospect appears to be very fair. He states also that he has discovered gold near the grave-yard, about half a mile above here.

EXCITEMENT IN CAMBRIDGE.—Considerable excitement prevailed at Old Cambridge yesterday. It seems that the students of the Law School have been discussing the question of slavery, and there being Southerners as well as Northerners present, they were conducted with considerable spirit and piquancy. On Friday last, as the story goes, a student from New York made an anti-slavery speech two hours and a half in length, in which he used expressions that excited the hot blood of his Southern associates. The result was that, on Monday, a student from Marylsnd sent a message to the New Yorker, challenging him to mortal combat. Another son of that State bore the challenge. About this time the Faculty got news of the affair, and took measures to prevent a duel. It is said that warrants were obtained for the offending parties, but upon premise of good behavior they were not served. This morning things were quiet again, and it is hoped this affair will pass off without bloodshed. [Boston Herald, 17th.

EXTRAORDINARY FEAT.—As the passenger train on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad was coming down from Moscow yesterday, a crew was discovered some distance ahead, running on the rail. Onward and on came the "iron horse," with lightning speed, each revolution of the wheel coming nearer and nearer his "black majesty," he still running at his utmost speed, evidently trying to keep the lead, until the locomotive was within a few feet of him, when he stretched his wings to soar away, but it was too late; the iron monster was upon him, and quicker than thought his body was severed in twain by the wheels passing over him. This is a feat never performed before, to our knowledge, and perhaps may never be done again. [Memphis Whig.

HUMBOLDT ON TABLE-MOVING.—The Silesian Gazette publises a letter addressed by Alexander Von Humboldt, to a friend who had applied for his opinion upon the supposed magnetic phenomena of table-moving, which has been described in several journals. The veteran physician remarks that it has always been easier to destroy a false theory than an inaccurately apprehended fact. He then adverts to a long series of pseudo-scientific discoveries which have been made and exploded in the course of his eighty-four years' experience, and advises the table-movers "to try their chaff upon some younger bird."

BURNING OF THE FRENCH IMPERIAL THEATRE AT MOSCOW.—On the 23d of March the French Imperial Theatre at Moscow, one of the most beautiful in Europe, was completely destroyed, and nothing remained of it but a few tottering walls. Sixty pupils of the Conservatoire, who were at the moment in the dancing classes, saved themselves with more or less of wounds and contusions. Many children were thrown out of the windows and caught in sheets. An inquiry which has been made states the deaths at 21; loss estimated at 12,000,000 francs, nearly £480,000.

The late Robert G. Shaw, of Boston, bequeathed in his will the sum of $110,000 to be set apart at interest by his executors until it shall amount to $400,000. This sum is then to be known as the "Shaw Fund," and to be appropriated for the benefit of destitute mariners' children, under the age of 10 years.

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VOLUME III. NUMBER 19. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1853. WHOLE NUMBER, 123.

BLESSED BE GOD FOR FLOWERS.

The author of this sweet poem is, we understand, Mrs. Embury. It was suggested by seeing a child asleep with flowers in its hand:

Blessed be God for flowers!
For the bright, gentle, holy thoughts that breathe
From out their odorous beauty, like a wreath
Of sunshine on life's hours!

Lightly upon thine eye
Hath fallen the noontide sleep, my joyous bird;
And through thy parted lips the breath, scarce heard
Comes, like a summer sigh.

One rosy hand is thrown
Beneath thy rosier cheek, the other holds
A group of wood-field flowers, whose bloom unfolds
A freshness like thine own.

Around the fragrant prize
With eager grasp, thy little fingers close,
That are the dreams that haunt thy sweet repose.
What radiance greets thine eyes?

For thou art smiling still:
Let thee yet wanderlog in the quiet woods,
Finding th' expanded cups and bursting buds
At thine unfetter'd will!

Or does some prophet voice,
Murmuring amidst thy dreams, instinctive say—
"How well these flowers, for thee, beyond to-day,
Shall in their spells rejoice!"

Yes! thou will learn their power,
Then cherish'd not as now, thou stand'st alone,
Compass'd by sweetly-saddening memories, thrown
Round thee by leaf or flower:

Yet come! as seasons come,
The empire of the flowers, when those shall raise,
Around thee once more the forms of other days,
Warm with the light of home!

Shapes then no more may'st see;
The household hearth, the heart-enlisted prayer,
All thou hast loved, and lost, and treasured there,
Where thy best thoughts must be!

Ay, prize them well, my child;
The bright, young, blooming things that never die,
Pointing our hope to happier worlds, that lie
Far o'er this earthly wild!

Prize them, that, when forgot
By all, their old familiar tints shall bring
Fresh thoughts of her whose dirge the deep winds sing,
And whose love earth holds not!

Prize them, that through all hours
Thou hold'st sweet commune with their beauty there;
And, rich in this, through many a future year,
Bless thou our God for flowers.

(For the N. O. Christian Advocate.)

NOTES ON CUBA.

The people of our happy country, where the full liberty of conscience is one of the dear bought privileges of our wise institutions, can never realize the real value of the blessing they enjoy to the full extent, unless deprived of them for a time, and having the opportunity as I have, in some degree, of witnessing some of the observances of the Roman faith unaltered by a conflict with other faiths, nor purified and made better by advancement in mental culture. Here is a country where the ringing of church bells every half hour in the day, and the hundreds of Priests who have been consecrated to the worship of the true and living God, are mingling before the different altars in this densely populated city. On the holy Sabbath day all is gaysty and pleasure—the pleasure that killeth the soul. Even after a residence here of a year I am more astonished at the incongruity between the doctrines and precepts of the Bible and the externals of the Roman Catholic faith.

The last two Sabbaths have been to my mind strangely idolatrous. The manner of the ceremonies observed on last Sabbath was a celebration to the Virgin of the Dolereus—meaning the unfortunate;—it seems there are many Virgins—in other words, she is made the particular guardian and protector of various states and stations. There have been many miracles performed according to the belief of all good Catholics in this particular Island, which I have heard from good authority is considered by many devout persons to be a country peculiarly blessed of God, and probably is to be the future blessed abode of all the faithful followers of the Virgin. Of course this will be after they have been prayed out of purgatory.

Another of the (to Protestants) incomprehensible contradictions of the blessed Book is, usually, there are public celebrations and processions in honor of each order of the Virgins, and much display. The procession above referred to, was especially to the one first named. She (the Virgin) was a figure that was, magnificently dressed in white satin, with a mantle of rich purple velvet ornamented with precious stones to the amount of $2000—a present from a devout wealthy individual. The commencement of the ceremony, which took place in the Monserut Church, which church is always the particular abode of this order of the Virgin, was the baptism of the Virgin. She had her regular godfather, or as we would say, god-father. The ceremony was a regular baptism; the altar was magnificently illuminated by over a hundred wax candles, and hung with rich crimson drapery, which gave it a gorgeous and gay appearance. The Virgin, after the consecration, was placed in a sort of car of triumph, which was borne on the shoulders of four negroes, dressed very fine for the occasion, and then paraded up and down different streets of the city, and ended by making a visit to the house of the god-father.

After this the Virgin was returned to the church to be deposited until the next annual celebration, when she will be honored in like manner. She is in the mean time accessible to all who wish to make her especial grace and interposition; and I am told she has constant devotees to her shrine. In her triumphal procession and baptism thousands indeed tens of thousands, were out to do honor to the occasion;—not only the negroes and lower classes, but the élite of the city, all most devout in demeanor, and most essential, many kneeling in the streets as it passed. I feel induced to remark this circumstance here, as it seems to me as I before remarked to savor too much of idolatry. Indeed, the Catholic religion now, and in the days of Cortes, the great conqueror, is equally idolatrous to all appearance. Could the small waxen image or idol, that historians assume him of always taking with him when he went to war against the heathen, be more absurd than the worship of the above named Virgin? Yet we, here in this age of enlightenment, see the learned and the noble of the land worshipping and bowing to an image of wax or wood. We certainly, in a most charitable point of view, are compelled to see that ignorance and superstition are the nursing fathers and the nursing mothers of the Roman faith.

SUNDAY, 20th.—To-day is Palm Sunday. The name is derived from our blessed Saviour's triumphant entrance into Jerusalem. All Catholics observe the outward forms in a great degree. To-day the churches are lighted and decorated with the branches from the palm trees, which grow in abundance in Cuba. In countries where there are no palms the Roman priests can, with their usual influence over the minds of their church members, substitute some other evergreen. On this day all the multitude, who go to the different churches in this densely populated part of the island, return bearing the holy palm in their hands, made holy of course by the prayers of the priests. The last three weeks have been the celebration of the Passion of our blessed Saviour. The priests have nightly processions. On a sort of platform, a figure of wood large as life, dressed in purple, with a crown of gold thorns, surrounding the brow, and bearing a large cross, is borne on the shoulders of men accompanied by many bearing lanters and torches. A multitude generally follows in the procession. I confess that the emblem of Christ and his Cross are always to me solemn and most striking emblems. The illustration of objects are generally, I think, more impressive than the narrative, but the accompaniment of instruments of music, and the gay pieces played, produced painful and unpleasant reflections, and is to my mind more a mockery than a thing to edify. If there ever was a time of sadness and trial to our blessed Saviour while on earth, except while suffering on the Cross, it was most peculiarly so on the way to that Cross. And to witness this emblem during this painful and humiliating journey, accompanied by a giddy throng in most instances, and to hear such strains of music, at the time you are called on to witness the sad spectacle, is inconsistent with all the feelings of the religion of the heart. I often feel much solemnity in the churches here, and feel sure that many are most sincere. The endowments of the churches, in all Catholic countries, are a just reproach to the Protestants, being so much richer and more spacious; but I trust the living temple of our hearts will, in most cases, outshine them.

Surely, the priesthood must be, in most respects, a people who know and do not—they are mostly men of learning, and must feel fully aware of the folly of many of the rights and ceremonies of the Roman faith.

EASTER SUNDAY.—This day is the termination of the Roman Lent. I have for the last week had it in my power to witness many of their ceremonies. They have just passed the Passion Week, or rather the last week of it. On Thursday afternoon I witnessed the ceremony of the washing of feet. There were twelve little boys of four and five years of age, selected to represent the twelve Apostles. The priest who officiated made an address in Spanish to the assembled congregation—as I supposed on the subject of humility, and then the washing of feet began. I must say there was but little of humility in appearance, though the object was to memorialize one of our blessed Saviour's most striking lessons of humility. In the first place the little boys were dressed in crimson velvet—in the next, I do not suppose that even Queen Elizabeth's bason and ewer exceeded in massiveness the one used on this occasion. The napkin used was a fine Valencienne lace one, and the covering of the temporary altar, erected in the chancel of the church, was the richest and most gorgeous orange colored drapery. The robe of the priest must have cost a hundred and fifty dollars, or more, it being of fine white linen cambric, bordered with very wide and expensive Valencienne lace.

All was show and no solemnity. The only appearance of humility that I observed was the mingling of servants and mistresses in the Church services. Here this is common. But I am told, also, it is equally so in the domestic circle. In Church it is right to a certain extent; for, in the sight of God, they are equally His.

We visited the Churches in the evening, and saw the altars very splendidly decorated and lighted up; one, in particular, struck me. It was arranged to represent an open sepulchre, and just at the entrance lay a figure representing the Saviour, as taken from the Cross, bearing the marks of the scourge, the nails and the wounded side. I saw many of the lower classes, particularly the negroes, kneel and kiss the feet of the image and the hands, with much seeming devotion. Others seemed very gay and indifferent.

On the evening of Good Friday a grand procession passed through the streets, followed by music and multitudes of people of all classes, from the officers of the highest (for *they* are compelled to go,) down to the humblest negro. Our Saviour is exhibited as being on the way from the Cross; he is dead and laid on his bier, not (as we read of in Scripture,) quietly and humbly, but in great state. This procession passes some hours in its progress, and ends by depositing the body in the sepulchre.

This morning, at half-past five o'clock, all the town was up and astir to witness the resurrection of the Saviour. I could not go, (not being well,) but have been told that this is rather impressive. The representation is, however, quite on the stage-effect order—being nothing more nor less than a series of performances and delusions, arranged in the different Churches, to represent the resurrection of our Saviour. As in the like manner is his ascension arranged forty days after.

An hour or two after the resurrection took place, I saw the figure of a woman pass by, dressed very splendidly, apparently not more than twenty years of age. It will be borne in mind that the Virgin, at this time, could not have been less than fifty, and she is here represented, dressed in white brocade satin, with jetty flowing hair. This was the Virgin Mary on her way to pay a visit to the Saviour after his resurrection! I have merely given these in detail, and leave any who may chance to see this to draw their own conclusions. I feel in my own case to be so faulty, and to err so often from the blessed light of Gospel day, that I will not see, if I can help it, the mote in my brother's eye; for surely some among them are brethren. I will remark, however, as before, that Romanism, as a Church, does not produce a high standard of morality. All these ceremonies, and many more, that I, as a stranger, have not even heard mentioned, run to terminate in such a round of folly and gaiety as we scarcely even hear of in our Protestant country.

This afternoon there will be a bull fight: to-night a grand ball. All the largest assemblies take place on Sundays. During the next two weeks there will be masquerade balls, and a succession of fêtes of every imaginable variety, to gratify all tastes. And from what I have seen and heard, even the Priesthood will indemnify themselves for the past weeks of penance by a redoubled indulgence in their favorite amusements—the cock-pit and the gaming houses. The object of the Priesthood here seems to be more to amuse the people than to edify. In short, it is the declared object of the present reigning powers of Spain to keep the Cubans, at least, from thinking.

I will here mention another particular order of the Virgin that had not come under my observation at the time I mentioned the one styled the Dolorous. In an adjoining village, in one of the Churches, I noticed one of the representations of the Virgin as being black, and also observed the figure to be hung with many curious ornaments. A Catholic friend, who accompanied me, explained this as being the friend and patron of the sick and infirm. He also gave as a reason for the color of the Virgin as being intended as a compliment to the colored race; and that the very unique ornaments suspended around the imagine were the votive offerings made by those who wish her aid in healing. From the number and rich ones I saw in some instances, it must afford quite a rich harvest to the officiating Priest. For I am told that the space required is never more than a small niche in the altar beside the Virgin and what may be attached to the representation of the Virgin, which is not more than three feet in length, and the offerings made annually of gold and silver arms, hands, legs and feet, and even, on some occasions, of an entire image of precious metal, just to suit the wish of the supplicant. For instance, to have any of the above named limbs restored to health, or a beloved child spared from injury or death, the propiations are made. Some there are who venture to suggest that this Virgin contributes largely to fill the coffers of the Priests, who wait before her altar, as the before mentioned cabinet never gets so full as to run over. And this is but a reasonable supposition—though a Catholic Priest would soon do away, with his followers, any such suspicion by performing some optical delusion before them. M. S.

Mississippi.

[For N. O. Christian Advocate.]

JEWISH CEREMONIES.

BY A JEW.

It is Sabbath morning now, and ere the boys are dispatched to the Synagogue, their pious mothers make them empty their pockets, for they must not "bear burdens" on this holy day. The pocket handkerchief, which the too scrupulous Jew cannot bring himself to consider an indispensable article of dress, must be slung round the hand, or tied round the waist, to "make believe" it is a glove or a girdle. To carry it in the pocket would be committing a most heinous offence. I remember the funeral oration over a pious old lady, in which her strict observance of this commandment, by not wearing a superfluous pin or dress, was dwelt upon with great stress.

But let us to the Synagogue. The matrons may go this morning, but "*procul, procul, profani!*" to all ladies rejoicing in "single-blessedness," whatever their age. You have doubtless, ere this, noticed that in all Synagogues, even among the somewhat heterodox Israelites, of this Continent, the ladies occupy the gallery; in Europe they are moreover completely screened from view by a sort of lattice work. This custom, doubtless, originated in the more Eastern clime of the Harem. Now, as the ladies are safely disposed of, we must look after the other sex; and we will select a very orthodox specimen for our purpose. Now see him with hasty steps approaching, for thus the Talmud tells him to go to the Synagogue, and to return slowly and deliberately, as evincing his reluctance to leave it. Ere he enters he kisses the door-post, or rather the *Mesussah* (Deut. vi. 9.) fastened there; then he steps *down* into the nave of the house. I lay emphasis on the word *down*, because the Rabbinists quote Ps. cxxx, 8: "Out of the depths have I cried unto thee, O Lord!" in support of this architectural arrangement. Then he repeats silently, "How goodly are thy tents, O Jacob, and thy tabernacles, O Israel!" (Num. xxiv. 5.) and takes his pew. The services on this occasion are divided into three grand divisions: The morning prayers, the reading of the law, and then an additional series of prayers, all characterized by the neglect of that injunction of the Saviour, "Use not vain repetions," which swells these services to a great length; which do not usually include any sermon in the vernacular. The law of Moses is divided into fifty-four sections, and as there are but fifty-two Sabbaths in the year, they sometimes read two of them together. This law is written on parchment scrolls, for printing is an offspring of the Evil One, and must not desecrate the holy place. There usually are a good many copies of the law in each congregation. They are kept in "the Holy Ark," a closet on the east side of the Synagogue. Every thing connected with the taking out, reading, and putting in again of the scroll is considered highly meritorious, so much so that all these offices are sold to the highest bidder, and the proceeds devoted to charitable purposes. When it is taken from the Ark to the reading desk, it is kissed by all whom it passes. Then, when it is opened to the section appointed for the day, the reader calls by name a member of the congregation, descended from the house of Aaron (for the Priests and Levites pretend to have preserved their pedigree,) by whom the first part of the section is read. Then comes a Levite,—then any of the lay-members. Each section is subdivided into seven portions. After this some one reads a chapter from the Prophets, appointed also for the day. The passage in Luke iv., doubtless, refers to this custom, "He went into the synagogue on the Sabbath day, and stood up for to read. And there was delivered unto him the book of the prophet Esaias."

After the law is returned to the Ark, if there is any strange Rabbi in the congregation, he is called upon to give them a sermon, or make some remarks upon part of the text just read. That this a time-honored custom will be seen by the following verse from Acts xiii, "And after the reading of the law and the Prophets, the rulers of the synagogue sent unto them, saying, Ye men and brethren, if ye have any word of exhortation for the people, say on." And the frequent mention in the Gospels of Christ's preaching in the Synagogues, comes also under this head.

I have already said that nothing is allowed to be cooked on this day; now you will doubtless stare when I tell you that without any infringement of this commandment, they yet manage to get a first-rate dinner. This is done by heating a large oven, usually a baker's oven, wherein are placed certain viands, which can only be brought to perfection by some such process; and no necessity is the mother of invention, these Jewish ladies contrive to furnish their table on the Sabbath day, even under such bad auspices, with dishes that a regular *chevalier de cuisine* would not hesitate to own.

My plan does not admit of many details referring to the observance of the Sabbath. They fill volumes in the Talmud and its commentaries. I shall only mention a few of them. In the twenty-ninth verse of the sixteenth chapter of Exodus, we find—"Abide ye every man in his place; let no man go out of his place on the Seventh day." Now, although this refers to the gathering of Manna, the Talmudists interpret it to signify that you must not go out side the corporation of a town: and at a later period, they extended their liberality to allowing you to go one mile beyond it. But as a man may some times wish to go see a friend at two miles distance, the accommodating gentlemen of the Oral Law have found a way to evade the letter even of their own law. You must take some bread and salt, or some other food, and deposit it on Friday at a mile's distance from your house, in the field, woods, or wherever this terminus may happen to be. On the next day, you walk thither (riding, of any kind is strictly prohibited) and if you find it eat it, or at least some of it; which will extend your domain at once to that limit, and then of course you may walk another mile—thus then these worthies cheat themselves by telling you how to evade laws of their own enactment.

I regret to say, that with such a scrupulous adherence to the letter of the law, so important a passage as the following in Isaiah, lviii. 13, should have escaped their vigilance, "If thou turn away thy foot from the Sabbath from doing thy pleasure on my holy day; * * * and shalt honor him, not doing thine own ways, nor finding thine own pleasure, nor speaking thine own words," etc. They certainly abstain from all manual and mental labor, but I am afraid it would be difficult to reconcile *dancing* with the above command; and that amusement is largely indulged in even on that Sacred day.

In the afternoon, about two hours before sunset, they again repair to the Synagogue for vespers. This is not held of equal importance with the morning service. As soon as the stars are perceived, they commence evening prayers; at the conclusion of which every man goes home, and with a glass of wine, and a burning wax taper, asks a blessing on the coming week, and a makes a solemn division between the holy [Sabbath] and the common [week day]; then extinguishes the candle by pouring wine upon it; and with this ends the Sabbath. During the remainder of the evening every man may pursue his usual vocation. Many superstitions attach to this evening, and if Sabbath eve spreads cheerfulness and joy in the Jewish household, this evening makes it dismal and gloomy. Many an "old wives' tale" have I heard of the spirits in Gehennah who had to return to their torments on this night; how they were heard to gnash their teeth, etc. I may as well mention here that the Jews believe in a kind of purgatory through which even the most pious have to pass—though only for a short season. The sons of the departed say a prayer for the repose of their soul during the first year; at the expiration of which time the Rabbins tell them their parents will be released. Those that die childless are supposed to haunt their former dwellings, and for this reason, perhaps, as much as for any other, the state of celibacy is held a disgrace to both sexes among the modern Jews.

The prayer alluded to above will remind you of the Romish mass, to which it bears some resemblance—though the difference is in favor of the Jews; for mass may be said by proxy, and has no limit assigned to it in point of time, for both of which reasons it is commonly made the instrument of extortion, which cannot take place in the former case.

This sketch of the Sabbath is much longer than I designed to make it. But I will now conclude.

La. JOSEPHUS.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

A DEDICATION.

BROTHER McTYEIRE:—On Saturday the 14th instant, we commenced a three days' meeting in our new church, at Waterproof, La., and on Sunday, at eleven o'clock, A. M., it was my privilege to preach the dedicatory sermon to a large and very attentive audience, from Psalm 95, 6: "O come, let us worship and bow down: let us kneel before the Lord our Maker." In connection with the other services of that hour, with appropriate hymns and prayers, we dedicated that beautiful edifice, with all its appendages and furniture, to the public worship and service of Almighty God, and felt in our hearts that the offering was accepted at our hands.

The citizens of Waterproof, and the adjacent country, have displayed no ordinary degree of liberality and refined taste in the erection of this sacred edifice. It is situated on a convenient and beautiful site, just in the rear of the village, and opposite the steamboat landing. The house is fifty-six feet in length, by forty-two in width, and about twenty feet from floor to ceiling. The front of the building is surmounted by a steeple, in which is suspended a bell, presented to the Church by Captain T. P. Leathers, of the steamer Natchez No. 2. Within, and facing the pulpit, is a commodious and well ventilated upper gallery, for the accommodation of the colored people. The pulpit, altar and aisles, are neatly carpeted, and I believe also the flooring of the centre pews, occupied by the ladies. The pulpit is supplied with an elegant mahogany sofa; the desk is covered with a neat slab of white marble, on either side of which stands a plain pillar, surmounted by a solar lamp, corresponding with the lamps of a beautiful chandelier suspended from the ceiling about midway the nave. The exterior of the church presents a chaste and comely appearance to the observer; but I noticed several things in the interior arrangement worthy the imitation of all church-builders. In the first place, while you see nothing gaudy or unbecoming the plain simplicity of the Apostolic Christianity, you see everywhere a neatness, and completeness of finish, which corresponds well with that religion which is "pure and undefiled."

Again, I see the membership there have an eye to altar work; for not only have they an altar convenient in all its proportions, but the kneeling-board is covered with a soft cushion, so that the poor awakened sinner, who comes forward to have a special interest in the prayers of the Church, and who feels unwilling to depart without a blessing, need not undergo the necessary penance of kneeling indefinitely on a square edge or hard floor. God grant that many, very many, precious souls may be converted at that altar.

But what took my fancy more than any thing else, (perhaps self interest was more influential here,) was the symmetrical proportions and convenient arrangement of the pulpit. It is open on both sides, and also in front, except the space occupied by the desk, so that the preacher is not compelled, as in many of our pulpits, to stand waist-deep in a pool of stagnant air, while delivering the Gospel message, or leading the devotions of the people. And, then, the pulpit is down among the people, so that the preacher does not feel like an isolated being, cut off from the sympathies of his hearers, by being boxed up midway between the floor and ceiling, where he is compelled to preach over quite an area of unoccupied space, in order to reach his auditory.

Another fact which I observed with pleasure in this church was the ease with which I spoke. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the philosophy of sound to tell why this fact exists, but every preacher of much experience in public speaking, knows with what ease he can preach in some churches, and how very laborious it is to his vocal organs to preach in others. In view of this fact, it would be well for us to notice the architectural construction of those churches in which we speak with unusual ease, and take them for patterns in the erection of new ones.

The trustees have laid off a beautiful lot in the rear of the church for a cemetery, and many persons have already purchased lots for the burial of their dead. The people, generally, have acted under the noble impulse of an enlightened and Christian liberality in disbursing the expenses of this "house of prayer," but while the meed of praise is due to all who assisted in the enterprise, the valuable services of some of our lady contributors deserve special notice. With heart and tongue, and purse, and hands, did they continue their untiring efforts until the work was done, and the house of God stood up before their eyes in all its fair propotions, and complete in all its parts.

At our dedication meeting Brother Dieffenweirth, the preacher in charge, was assisted by Brothers Spear, Carney, and myself. But though the preachers enjoyed liberty in all their public exercises, and the people were attentive and serious, we had no conversions and no additions of membership except by letter.

After the services closed one of the brethren expressed a fear that perhaps we had not fasted and prayed enough for the spiritual prosperity of our meeting; and when it was proposed to have a protracted meeting at some future period, it was very properly suggested that we should precede it by solemn fasting and prayer for a general revival of God's work among the people. This is no doubt the scriptural course, and if properly attended to, it will be followed by the approval and blessing of the Great Head of the Church.

Except the disappointment of not seeing a more general work of Divine Grace among the people, and some insult done occasioned by the labors of the meeting, my visit to Waterproof was one of unalloyed pleasure. The privilege of meeting my old friend and fellow-laborer, Rev. C. J. Carney, was no small item in the bill of social and religious enjoyment.

Just look at your map, Brother McTyeire, and then tell me what you think of three preachers occupying the whole coast, on both sides of the Mississippi river, from the mouth of the Arkansas to the mouth of the Yazoo, and down the west side to Vidalia, including the settlements on the adjacent Lakes and Bayous? Well, sir, this was done by John Dixon, Charles J. Carney, and myself, in 1853. This territory composed what was then called Lake Providence District. Brother Dixon occupied the country from the village of Vidalia to Walnut Bayou; Brother Carney from Miliken's Bend to Point Chicot, and as a sort of counter-balance to the honor of being Presiding Elder over all of two preachers, I was sent to form a new circuit among the raftsmen and wood-choppers, with here and there a small planter, above and below Lake Bolivar.

Charley and myself called up many reminiscense of that remarkable year; and among others how he was canoe-wrecked on Bayou Baxter, and how, in order to meet my appointments, I had to swim my horse across the Mississippi river by the side of a pirogue. Cholera and other malignant diseases prevailed among our people that year, and we were both prostrated by repeated attacks of bilious fever; but in the midst of our suffering and labor, we were cheered by constant accessions to our little flock of church-members, and by the manifest conversion of many precious souls.

On my return from Waterproof I enjoyed a privilege which I had desired—that of spending a night with my valued friend J. F. Harper, where I also saw two of his younger brothers. They are sons of Rev. Miles Harper, whose history is intimately connected with that of early Methodism in the Southwest. The extraordinary melody of his voice, his native eloquence, his powerful preaching, and above all his success in the awakening and conversion of souls, will never be forgotten by the generation in which he lived. I knew him well in the decline of life; and though he was subject to extraordinary ministerial trials, and suffered from pecuniary embarrasement, yet in his pulpit labors he occasionally soared above all, and was fully Miles Harper again. Could I have my choice in the matter, I would rather have his voice in preaching than that of any man I ever heard. As I left the company of his sons I was drawn out in prayer to God that all of the children of my old friend and fellow-laborer might be saved in heaven.

Yours, affectionately,
J. G. JONES.

Bellegrove, May 25, 1853.

(For the N. O. Christian Advocate.)

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC IN CHURCH

I desire, with permission of the editor, to make a few observations to show, if I can, that all this is wrong.

Christianity is organized, and puts on its external forms, and customs, and practices, for the sole purpose and aim of increasing the true religion of heart and life. If any man denies this, and holds that Christianity is only for the reformation of social life—that it belongs to the civilities and decencies of society—smoothes the rough excrescences upon human life, and thereby brings men into favor with God, my observations are not intended for him. We differ as to the uses of a church—in the objects had in view in the organization of a Christian church, or the erection of a house of worship, and therefore an agreement, without a settlement of these preliminaries, would be merely an agreement of words without an issue, which is no agreement at all.

But I know very well that the practical Christian agrees with me that the object of organized Christianity is the promotion and extension of personal piety for personal salvation. And that its favorable effects upon society and social life are incidental, and not primary.

And one farther preliminary needs to be settled, but that is easily done. The institutions of Christianity are absolute, and are found written in the Bible; but the details of ecclesiastical customs may vary, having the proper end in view, with times and circumstances.

And I come now to remark, that any custom or practice to be retained in the church, after reasonable trial, must have the sanction of one of the following things:

First, It must be enjoined or recognized in the Scriptures as a part of, or as having connection with, divine worship; or,

Second, It must be ascertained by experience to be productive of the proper ends of Christian association, viz: *Vital piety*.

Then, first, there is no direct Scripture authority for instrumental music in public worship, or indeed in any other kind of worship. Singing is recognized as a part of public and social worship, but no other kind of music is.

This, however, is not conclusive, and the question arises, has it the support of sufficient practical advantage in the promotion of personal piety? We need not inquire whether persons often-times, who are religious and fond of church-going, prefer to hear instrumental music there, or how much pleasant feeling or satisfaction it affords such persons? This question, however it might be answered, has no weight; much less need we know how much social satisfaction is enjoyed by a multitude of the most respectable church-goers who are not practically pious.

The question is: Does it promote personal piety?

We must inquire of practical, godly Christians, first, whether under the control of the church-bible the church-form or the

church organ, they feel their piety increasing in their hearts more than by vocal music, in their absence?

And, secondly, whether the witness testimony of these things is to bring sinners to repentence?

Now, the answer to these questions is transparent. Experimental Christianity does not acknowledge any considerable amount, nay any amount, of indebtedness to these things exclusively. Christians do not acknowledge these things as instruments either in their conversion or enlargement.

And, farther, are the churches where these things obtain the most, or the least religious of all the churches in the land, as a general rule? The latter, unquestionably.

These are propositions that no man can answer.

Mississippi. SCHWARTZ.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

At a late meeting of the Quarterly Conference, of my circuit, it was determined to raise a small sum annually for the purpose of forming a Methodist Preacher's Library. This money is entrusted to a committee, who purchase the books with the advice of the preacher in charge. He is the librarian, and is responsible for the books, but is at liberty to lend them when he chooses. Some kind friends, who acted as agents, have collected thirty-five dollars for this worthy object, which has been forwarded, and a list of books sent in return.

The move was made by the P. E., who stated that the salary allowed our preachers did not contemplate their intellectual wants, but left them to be supplied by the liberality of their people.

We merely state the facts so as to give to the world the benefit of a good example in a new and inviting mode of doing good. A good library, placed in the hands of a studious and pious minister, will redound to the advantage of his congregation, and will be perhaps as beneficial as if the books were distributed among the people and read by them.

Who will adopt this suggestion? Ought not every preacher to be thus thoroughly furnished by his charge?

FRANCIS M. GRACE.

Newbern, Ala., May 30, 1853.

LAST WISHES OF A CHILD. By James T. Fields

All the budgets are in bloom,
And the warm west wind is blowing;
Let me leave this stifled room—
Let me go where flowers are growing.

Look! my cheek is thin and pale,
And my pulse is very low;
Kiss my lips before we part,
Take my hand, and let me go.

Was not that the robin's voice,
Flying through the crowded city?
I shall not be hindered long;
Take me to the fields of daisies.

Bear me to the silver brook,
Let me hear the water fall,
On the orchard I must look,
Five my burning heart to calm.

Plant and children press my hands—
Lead me quickly from the town,
Mother, dear! the child is dying—
I shall never speak again.

Still the budgets are in bloom,
And the warm west wind is blowing,
Still we sit by silent graves—
O'er the graves the grass is growing.

What is a Sinful Amusement?

Every amusement is sinful which tends to the injury of the health and the physical constitution. God requires that even the body should be presented a living sacrifice in his service; and when for the sake of momentary enjoyment, the gratification of taste or appetite, the physical system is deranged or weakened, God is robbed of what is rightfully his. Men shudder at the thought of the untimely death of those who, in a moment of insanity, or impelled by the promptings of conscience, have put an end to their earthly existence, and unless we have satisfactory evidence that they were insane, we have reason to tremble in view of their sin. But why is it any more self-murder to apply the halter or the knife, and thus end one's days, than to do the same thing by a round of dissipation or amusement?

Every amusement is sinful which tends to weaken or destroy the intellectual powers. Man is distinguished from the lower order of created beings by the possession of the reasoning faculties. These are given to him for some good and noble purpose. If he pursues a course of conduct, or indulges in such amusements as may thereby blunt or cripple his faculties for good, he sins against his own soul and against God.

The youth who spends his time in stuffing his mind with vain and idle stories, or in reading novels or romances, is not fulfilling the end for which this is ultimately done.

Those amusements are sinful which have a tendency to dissipate those solemn and serious reflections. Man is like the strong man, it should be his great object to do those things which will prepare him for that state to which he is hasting, and which will be ushered in by the heavenly Father and Judge. All the actions of God, he is bound to do with reference to the glory of God. Can those things upon which, when sober, we cannot reflect with satisfaction, or which inevitably unfit our minds for those things that compose the employment of the saint, and have only the appearance of evil, be sinful?

A healthy, cheerful spirit and manner is to be cultivated by the Christian, and there are such amusements as are innocent in their nature. A gentleman, [illegible] one, with a thinking mind, [illegible] it. In the order of [illegible] combining the [illegible] there are [illegible] duties and [illegible] pleasures, [illegible] duties [illegible] pleasures [illegible] duties [illegible] pleasures [illegible] duties [illegible] pleasures

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $1 50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, June 11.

IMPORTANT CHANGES.

Bishop Paine, at the request of many of its members, has changed the time of holding the Alabama Conference, at Tuscaloosa, from January 4th, 1854, to December 7th, 1853.

Bishop Andrew has corrected the appointment as published for his holding the East Texas Conference at Marshall. This Conference will be held November 30th, instead of December 3d.

TEN THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS!!

We keep it before the people. As "ways and means" are always an important item, we submit the following from our Correspondence. No notions these, but facts. This is the "way" it can be done, and these the "means."

SOME OF THE FRUITS.—A local brother in Louisiana, sending a notice of a meeting, at which the Church was much revived and a wide religious interest awakened, winds up—

"During the meeting I obtained seven new subscribers for the N. O. C. Advocate, whose names, Post-offices and money, you have herein."

That is laconic. The cash was in. A dozen such letters a week would reach the mark soon.

NOT YET BEAT.—Our friend C. N. Mc., from a circuit in East Mississippi, in his last *cartridge* says—

"This makes fifteen new subscribers I have sent you this year, and Bro. C——, my colleague, has sent you seventeen. If any other circuit has beat this, let us know and we will try again."

We have a private note of thanks and information for him, and beg his pardon for publishing the good provocation.

WHAT OTHERS SAY OF US.—Rev. F. M. C., from Alabama, puts in an interesting postscript. Methodist preachers do not often get more than their due from this quarter. In this case we hope they have not. The letter dates May 4.

"P. S. Brother, would you take time to read a eulogy I heard passed upon Methodist economy a few nights ago, by an Editor of one of the Baptist papers. He was looking up the statistics of the Baptist Church—so he said; but it was quite convenient to get a few subscribers too. Accordingly, he laid the matter before his people, this way, after having showed the necessity of the religious press to the Church. Said he—'Let us imitate the Methodists in this respect. I do not know that there is one present, but certainly they set us an example here (with emphasis). When was it ever heard of in all Christendom, that a Methodist paper failed. The New Orleans paper is doing well, and the other papers are doing well; and why is this? Well, I will tell you. It is because the preacher, when going round, the first thing he looks for on entering a house is the Bible. The next is the Discipline. And next to these he looks for one of the Advocates. If he does not see it, he immediately makes the effort to get the family to take one. This is a strong hold of Methodism.'"

This is the way and the means. Plant the Advocate in every family, religious or irreligious, preached to or visited by our Ministry. There are more than TEN THOUSAND.

EDITORIAL COURTESY.

The Catholic Messenger often favors us with a notice, but such we fear as is not calculated to increase our patronage among its readers. In the paper of the 9th instant, referring to the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, Father Perché is evidently reaching after strong language:

"The members of the society will be happy to learn that they have already received a reward for their Catholic exertions, having been covered with the insults of the 'Christian Advocate,' a nasty Presbyterian paper of this city. This is a reward which can hardly fail to meet *charitable* Catholics in this our age of *philanthropy*."

Please the Editor, we are not a Presbyterian; and he knows better. Charge them not with our sins. On the second page of the Messenger, a correspondent, under the head of PROTESTANT PIETY, gives his observations in the backwoods. Here is an oasis in the desert of his pious researches:

"I have been a good deal amongst Protestants—I saw them go to rest at night and rise in the morning, but never have I seen a Protestant go on his knees to return thanks to God, or invoke his grace and blessing, except on one solitary occasion, traveling through Illinois, where I *did* see a Methodist preacher go on his knees and say his prayer."

The Editor of this "—— paper" is a "Methodist preacher." Hope our neighbor will think better of us, after this!

NATIONAL MAGAZINE.—The June number carries on the Editor's Essays on the "Christianity Required by the Times." This lays down the duty of benevolence—proceeding from principle and by method. We cannot do justice to it without quoting largely, which we will do next week, and commend it in advance to prayerful consideration.

BLACKWOOD FOR MAY.—Contains a crushing article on the rappings, knockings, and other "spiritual imposture." The visions are not Sioux "as purely blasphemous." *Leonard, Scott & Co., New York.*

HARPER FOR JUNE.—Mr. McGinnis, 56 Gravier street, laid an early copy on our "table." See *Advertisement*.

PERSONAL SKETCHES.

A writer of considerable facility in style and criticism, sometimes entertains the readers of the Southern Ch. Advocate with sketches of distinguished characters. Last year he was taking off distinguished preachers, and in a manner not acceptable to all concerned; indeed, highly offensive, and justly so. Does a minister's faithful service to the Church make his private character, manners, person and qualifications, a legitimate subject for every anonymous scribbler to entertain the public with al? What though a little faint praise bespatter him as an offset to certain sinister flings—this is a notoriety not bargained for on entering the pulpit.

But this writer certainly understood the *merits* of one case. For, while taking off distinguished preachers, he had the modesty to take off himself! A few little love licks—mere back handed taps—were inflicted for a show of impartiality; but a large balance of greatness was left to his credit side. We have heard of "You tickle me and I'll tickle you," but this was a specimen of I'll tickle myself—an advantage, by the way, of the "anonymous."

We have no difficulty in recognizing this writer in a late number of the Southern Advocate. The invidious, personal sketches are resumed. The parlor and dining table (as far as the limited and unsatisfactory acquaintance of this writer extends,) of a private gentleman of this city are freely drawn upon in a "Letter about New Orleans." Mr. Hill's munificent liberality to Methodism is made the occasion of mean reflections upon his hospitalities, and of his being held up before the public, in an equivocal light, by some splenetic penny-a-liner, who finds vent for his apocryphal "communications" through a Methodist paper. Men of wealth and refinement will beware how they signalize themselves by "practical tokens of a munificent spirit towards Methodism and Methodist preachers." They may be procuring for themselves "bad eminence."

As "Cottager" promises further communications from this quarter, we propose to him more fit subjects than the character of private gentlemen, their parlor furniture, the order in which their meals are served, their cut glass, and plate, and decanters.

Will he edify the readers of the Southern with a description, *from personal observation*, of the St. Charles' mask ball that came off while he was "familiarizing himself with the metropolis of the South-west"? Perhaps, also, he might give us, through the columns of the Southern, the way things are done at a St. Louis ball, or a peep into the Theatre or Opera.

We have a decided mistrust of this new style. Commend us, rather, to Old Methodism—"indifferently improved"!

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

"It is now a fixed fact," says the Organ, "that a State Temperance Convention will be held in this city on the 4th of July."

The time is near at hand, and it behoves those of our Louisiana friends who would roll on this ball, to move promptly and be getting out their delegates.

The State legislation, sought for in the late Conventions of our sister States, placing the liquor traffic under local control, has already been secured in Louisiana. But public opinion is to be yet further moulded, and local action stimulated, and the generous wave swelled; and this can be done best by assembling Temperance men in solemn State Convention, discussing measures and devising means.

SEPARATE INTEREST.

The extract below, from a Baltimore letter writer of 31st ultimo, shows a bold movement, and what every American heart will be glad to see—a prompt counter-movement. It verges to a separate interest in form, as there is in fact, on the part of the Romish Priesthood in this country. They are among us, but not of us. It would be more agreeable to their allegiance to pay all their taxes, as well as their school tax, to a foreign government. For there they hold allegiance.

Refusing to let the rising generation live and learn together, and thus growing up and educating the race of on-coming citizens in estrangement and hostility, they would now draw alien lines around "the property of Catholics."

If citizens are to be taxed to support only such institutions as they *use*, what becomes of hospitals, penitentiaries, light-houses, &c., needful for the public good. If only such as they can *approve*—this is carrying out the right of private judgment to an extent quite surprising for Catholics. Such a principle admitted, no government could exist.

We remark on this last phase of the Public School subject, because of the uniformity in this agitation. What has turned up in Baltimore will after awhile, as other measures fail, turn up here.

But to the extract. It is rich:

"A petition signed by Archbishop Kenrick, and a large body of Catholics, was recently presented to our City Council, asking that the property of Catholics may be relieved from the School tax, as they did not wish to be forced to contribute to the support of "Schools which they did not use and cannot approve." The Committee on Education, to whom the petition was referred, have submitted a very strong report, which will not be likely to heal the sectarian bitterness of which our city is so full. The report of the Committee boldly asserts that the petition is from the "head and heart of a foreigner," who is incompetent, both by birth and education, to understand the genius of our institutions. They hold that the public school system is perfectly consistent with Christianity, and that it is the anti-republican tendencies of the Church of Rome that have brought it into opposition to the educational system of this country. They declare their unwillingness to yield one iota of our civil and political rights to the peculiarities or prejudices of any individual, or combined religious sect or party, and conclude that it will be unsafe, unwise, and unjust to interfere with the present system of our public schools. This is, perhaps, the strongest anti-Catholic document ever put forth by a political body, such as our City Council, and is an evidence of the excited Protestant feeling which has been evoked here. It naturally causes much remark, and is bitterly denounced by the Catholics. The City Council have so far endorsed it as to discharge the Committee from the further consideration of the petition. Some of the Catholic citizens design resisting the payment of the school tax in order to test the unconstitutionality of the law under which it is collected. In the Legislature resolutions have been reported excluding all sectarian books from the schools, but expressly declaring that the Bible shall not be considered as sectarian."

SICILY ISLAND, LA.—Rev. H. L. Green writes, 30th ult.:

"We have just closed one of the most interesting meetings I have seen in these parts for many years. It was a two days' meeting, appointed and conducted by *local* preachers entirely.

"We have only five local preachers in the bounds of this circuit, and I tell you they are alive to the cause this year. Rev. Thomas Green, a local Elder living in this circuit, we took for our P. E. during the meeting.

"On Sunday we had as large and well-behaved congregation as I ever saw at a two days' meeting, at the old camp-ground on Deer Creek.

"At 10 o'clock, A. M., we had a very interesting prayer meeting, conducted by Bro. —— Johnson. At 11 Rev. Thomas Green preached one of his *feeling* sermons; after which he proceeded to the administration of the Lord's Supper. This over, he cast the net. Only three were taken in, but I am of opinion they are three of the right kind—'such as shall be saved.'"

NEW BISHOP.—The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, N. C. Diocese, have elected Dr. Atkinson, of Baltimore, to succeed Dr. Ives in the bishopric. It would seem from his affinities with Bishop Whittingham, who lacks neither starch nor stiffness, there is no danger of what our neighbor, the Vicksburg Herald, so dreads—"a *languid* Episcopacy." A Baltimore correspondent (31st ult.) of a city secular paper says:

"The election of Dr. Atkinson to the Bishopric of the Protestant Episcopal Church in North Carolina was entirely unexpected here, and is therefore the occasion of some remark. Dr. Atkinson has but recently taken charge of a handsome gothic church built especially for him in the most fashionable portion of our city. This congregation, if he should accept, will part from him with much regret. He is a high-churchman and a strong supporter of the present Bishop of the Diocese. He is, also, however, an excellent and most estimable clergyman, and not likely to follow Bishop Ives in his conversion to the Roman Catholic Church.

The late Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church was the scene of an excited struggle, growing out of Dr. Joha's case. Dr. J. had *persisted* in preaching in a Methodist Church at the time a revival was going on, in the face of a remonstrance from Bishop Whittingham, to whose high-church notions such conduct was unchurchman-like. The Bishop submitted the matter to the Standing Committee for advisement. They coincided with the Bishop, censured Dr. Johns, but refused him the trial which he demanded. Through the connivance of the Bishop this document was published among the proceedings of the Convention, thus recording a semi-official condemnation and censure of Dr. Johns, whilst refusing him a trial. This gave rise to an excited debate this year; but partial justice was done to Dr. Johns by the passage of a resolution declaring that the document was intended only for the private advisement of the Bishop, and not as a censure or prejudgment of Dr. Johns."

EMPTY FLESH POTS.—A quaint lay friend was in our office the other day, and talking about preachers quitting the Ministry to "serve tables." They thought they could do better—certain. The sole question was one of conscience and not economy—should they do it? Get rich, dwell in fine houses, take ease and honor? He said they were generally disappointed: They went back to the flesh pots, *but there was nothing in them.*

WOODVILLE, ALA.—Rev. E. V. Levert writes, May 30: "I have just returned home from Hamburg, a village seven miles east of Marion, at which I attended a Quarterly Meeting and the dedication of an excellent Church.

"There is now in progress in Woodville a most gracious work. About a score of conversions and additions to the Church."

A FATHER TO HIS MOTHERLESS CHILD.

BY EDWARD M. KLINE.

Six years have rolled their silent round,
Since I beheld thee last;
Six long and weary years, dear boy,
Are numbered with the past—
Since last I held thee in my arms,
And pressed thee to my heart,
Thou source of all the happiness,
That earth can now impart.

I gaze upon thee and I see,
Upon thy features mild,
The lineaments of her I lov'd,
The mother of my child.
And, oh! what pleasure in the thought,
That thou, like her, should'st be,
A joyous pilgrim on the earth,
From care and sorrow free.

God grant that thou may'st learn to know,
The wisdom of her way,
Who, while on earth, by lessons pure,
Control'd thy young mind's sway.
And unto her, by power divine,
The happy thought be given,
That she it was who early taught
Thy hope to rest on Heav'n.

For oft have I, in fondness dwelt,
Upon the darken'd past,
And on its ideal surface seen
All gloom by light o'ercast.
Thus she, who was my guiding star
Through many a lonesome year,
Still lives and loves, and urges on,
From her celestial sphere.

Amid my wanderings, never yet,
Has pride or pleasure stole,
One thought from thee, my darling boy,
The sunlight of my soul.
But ever with me, in the gloom,
Or brightness of each hour,
My stern heart never once has fail'd
To own thy magic power.

And now be with thee, my fond pray'r,
That He who rules above,
May mould thy heart in innocence,
And truth, and peace, and love.
That when our mission done on earth,
United we may be,
With her, who called long years ago,
Lives in Eternity

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

TRAVELING CORRESPONDENCE.

A Coal Spring and a Narrative—Up the River—Landing at Night—Memphis Navy Yard—A Broken Trip and Beautiful River—Old Rusty Town—A Revival—Reflections.

If I am not mistaken, one wall of your sanctum is ornamented with a map. Please brush off the dust and spider's webs, and fix your eye on a cool and cozy looking dot, near the line between Tennessee and Alabama, and close to the Tennessee river. That dot in that snug, cool looking place is Tuscumbia, a very euphonious Indian name, not of a tribe, but of an individual aboriginee, whose only memorial is this name. Leaving the hotel, (all stopping places are hotels?) walk two or three squares, city measure, and sit down on a mossy rock, shaded with luxuriant locusts, whilst I go over the past week of travel. At your feet, twenty feet below, gushes a spring of prodigious volume from the base of a ledge of limestone, looking blue with coolness, and sparkling with life. Full of mirth and glee the imprisoned dryades rush along, almost mad with new born freedom, until they mingle with the waters of the Tennessee, two miles from the point where they make their escape.

Now on board of a fast boat, the Crescent City disappears, and we are confined to the Mississippi. Three days of monotonous eating, drinking and sleeping, bring us to Memphis, where, as usual with way passengers, we land in the night. Entering a strange city at the still, dark hour of midnight, leaves a bewildering impression upon the mind. The street lamps flicker, and throw a pale, sickly glare upon the pavement and houses. Here and there lights glimmer in the upper windows, gleaming out sleepily, as if fatigued with watchings, and longing to be snuffed and put to bed. Arrived at the hotel, porter and baggage, we find one rusty lamp, and a solitary individual in the office keeping it company, who talks in monosyllables and seems to have a cold. Desperately sleepy, we make vague inquiries about the stages and cars, forget the answers, and sleep soundly in a strange bed, in a strange house, and in a strange city.

Memphis has a growing appearance, and claims about eighteen thousand inhabitants. Its streets are not paved, but graveled in the principal thoroughfares; very dusty in dry weather, and muddy, I suppose, when it rains. The town is situated on an eminence, but is only partially seen from the river. Its best buildings, hotels, churches and private mansions, are respectable, but none of them can be called splendid. The most interesting object to a visitor is the Navy Yard. The Government probably made a mistake in locating it so far from the sea. But here it is, and the Treasury has not been stinted in its expenditures upon it. The buildings are of costly materials, and the surrounding grounds are tastefully laid out and ornamented. The description of the rope-walk, to a man of the trade, would be highly instructive and interesting, but I have neither language nor inclination to do so. One building, not less than a quarter of a mile in length, embraces the rope making department. There are mammoth spools of hempen yarn, and twisted ropes of every size, from the head line of a yawl to the cable of a seventy-four. In the ground fronting immediately on the river, is a row of guns, such as make up the broadside of a man-of-war. Compared with field artillery, they appear heavy and unwieldly. Black and motionless as they are, an indescribable dread creeps over you, lest approaching them you should wake up their sleeping thunder and feel their iron breath. Such a file of surly giants piercing the sides of a battle ship, and opening their wide mouths upon the face of an enemy at once, would make the blood of a Nelson chill. Thus in the midst of peace the preparations of war go silently on, and the national flag always waving from a central staff, reminds and admonishes that this is the surest guarantee of its perpetuity.

The suburbs of a town is the point where we naturally look for the beautiful. In the business localities, art stands alone, dry, solid, utilitarian; but in these rural precincts nature and art are wedded, and both are made more lovely by the union.

The environs of Memphis are altogether pleasing. Stately mansions and neat cottages, with their ornamental attendant of trees, shrubbery and grassy lawns, meet the view in every direction. They are pocket editions of paradise, and when you look at them, you are tempted to imagine that Eden was not lost, but divided by the fall. One pleasing feature of these retreats is the tall old forest trees, which a refined taste and correct judgment have spared from the original growth of nature's own planting. These are mostly a noble specimen of the oak, and only inferior to the live oak of Louisiana.

Take a piece of chalk and draw a crooked line from Memphis to this point, and then get on the cars. Thirty-nine miles of slow running bring us to Moscow, the present terminus of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. Here we are bundled into the coach, nine inside and three on top—passengers on the hurricane roof. One day and night bring us to Purdy, and here "is the patience of the Saints." Fare paid through, and promise of uninterrupted conveyance. But after a sleepless night, and a breakfastless ride in the morning, we were brought to a stand by a break in the link of stages. One back was all, and that could take but three of nine. The way bill saved the trouble of casting lots, the first three on the list having an unquestionable right to the seats. To lose our money and our chances of going on, and to be thus set down and abandoned to our fate, in such a dilapidated, miserable looking place, was too bad. Those that cursed, now cursed the agent; those that prayed, talked of appealing to Cæsar. Finally we made shift to charter a Jersey wagon, for Humburg, a point on the Tennessee, sixteen miles distant. There, as hap was, we found a diminutive stern-wheeler, with a pealed sapling for a jack-staff. Safe on board, we find in the person of the Captain the veritable proprietor of our unfortunate stage line. He proved to be a gentleman, refunded all extra expenses, and landed us near Tuscumbia without charge.

This I esteemed a felicitous tribulation—a blessing in disguise after all—as it afforded an opportunity of making the acquaintance of this beautiful river. No Southern stream, so far as I have seen, can vie with it in the romantic and the lovely. The banks are high and regular, and their projecting brows are fringed with overhanging shrubs, vines and trees. The water has not that muddy complexion which characterizes our Louisiana streams. Dark and yet clear, it washes a bed of gravel and rocks, and affords an enviable retreat for the finny inhabitants that people every eddy, and pursue their fishy sports in its almost translucent currents.

As we wind along the graceful curves of the river, with a pleasant breeze fanning the deck, and a bright, but not oppressive, sun looking obliquely upon the scene from the partially suspended curtains of his evening couch, every thing, but our sapling jack-staff, conspires to persuade you of existence in fairy land, and of a voyage upon the dreamy waves of unmixed felicity.

Whilst in Tuscumbia, a small, rusty old place of a few hundred inhabitants, during an evening walk, I accidentally came upon a Methodist revival. The singing, though heard at a distance, could not be mistaken, and guided by this melody, I was led to the house of worship. The services were opened, by announcing that thirty-three had been converted, the week past, and then a sermon of point and strength. Mourners were called, and the altar was soon thronged with seekers, mostly very young people and children of both sexes. One prayer followed, after which the "Old ship of Zion," "Come go along with me," and the like sort of hymns, if they are hymns, were sung with unabated vigor for about two hours, with occasional interludes of manifested joy and sorrow.

As a mere "looker on in Venice," I studied this revival subject with interest, though I confess to my doubts of the propriety or scriptural warrant of some part of the proceedings. Young penitents, and old ones, too, need more instruction, more prayer, and less excitement-making. I may be heterodox, and if so, it is not desirable to be otherwise, in condemning the kind of hymnology which pervades these meetings. These fanciful, adaptandum songs, should be purged from the Church, and banished the sacred precincts of our altars. No Church has produced so rich and beautiful collection of spiritual and evangelical hymns, adapted to all occasions and states, as our own. The best of these are neatly compiled, selected with taste and judgment, and probably for the very purpose, in part, of excluding the pernicious doggerels of which I speak, from the pale of worship. Such a result would be creditable to religion, and any thing but detrimental to enlightened and scriptural piety. May the time soon come when this desideratum shall be brought about. Amen.

In passing through this old and long settled country, our own new Louisiana suffers nothing by comparison. It is true, there is here much beauty and maturity in the well improved aspect of the rural sections. But there is a worn out appearance: the decrepitude of old age, hard usage, and the dilapidation of neglect and want of enterprise, which detracts from its interest. In new and growing States, there is a spring, freshness and energetic enterprise which contrasts favorably with these things.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, from the cool spring which flows below us, I drink the health of the Advocate, its Editor and its readers, and send this to all the world, greeting.

WOODSMAN.

May 30, 1853.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

NEEDLESSLY POSTPONING BAPTISM.

MR. EDITOR:—I have often seen probationers in our Church called up to be received into full connection, and on almost every occasion of the kind some one, or more of them, had not been baptized.

Now, what course has been generally pursued in such cases?

As far as I have observed it has been a very general practice for the preacher in charge to say to the candidates for baptism: We will have to defer receiving you until my next appointment, when I will attend to baptism.

When the writer joined the church he was baptized at the very first opportunity offered which was some weeks afterwards, and then had to go to a church some miles from home to have it attended to. At this postponement of baptism I have always been grieved. I cannot tolerate the idea of seeing a brother compelled to postpone this important ordinance when there is plenty of water at hand.

My feelings were peculiarly awakened upon this subject to-day, on seeing a mother received, and her daughter turned off to wait one month for baptism. Possibly she cannot attend at the next appointment, and then at the next following the ordinance may not be administered. Although I do not believe baptism is absolutely essential to salvation, still I think it of such vast importance that no one can with impunity wilfully neglect it, and I believe also if the neglect is on the part of preacher the candidate is not responsible.

But why this postponement in so many instances? "See, here is water; what doth hinder me to be baptised?" Acts ix, 36. What did Philip do in this case? He stopped the chariot and baptized the eunich immediately. For what cause, then, did our brother postpone in the case of our sister to-day? There was a pitcher of water upon the stand, and what more could he need? If he had been an immerser the delay might have been necessary, but he was not.

Is our ceremony too long? Or has not the minister liberty to abridge in cases of emergency? There is wrong somewhere.

Mr. Editor, I have penned these few words on my return from church, after witnessing the circumstance to which I alluded above, merely to call attention to the subject; for I have often been grieved to see a candidate turned off without baptism.

UNION.

Daleville, Miss., May 15, 1853.

CHURCH STRUCK BY LIGHTNING AT LOCKPORT—*One Man Killed, Six—Others Wounded.—Buffalo*, Monday, May 23.—The Congregational Church at Lockport was struck by lightning yesterday afternoon during service. It entered the gallery occupied by the singers, instantly killing Luther Crocker, one of the choir, and injuring six others; three of whom are ladies. Consternation and dismay seized on all the congregation at this sudden and awful event, and Rev. Mr. Gilman, who from the pulpit beheld the full effect of the calamity, fainted away. The shock was terrific, and its effect for several minutes rendered every person powerless. The steeple was much shivered. The injured parties were much burned, but all except one are doing well.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

PROFESSORS OF RELIGION FROM HOME.

MR. EDITOR:—It has been a matter of no little mortification to see how loosely some professing people wear their religion. They can put it on and off with the most astonishing ease. At home, among their acquaintances and neighbors, they pass for very good Christians, but take them from such associations, and put them among strangers, and they cease to present any of the distinctive marks of Christianity.

For instance, many members of the Church when traveling allow themselves a license in conversation and manners unbecoming the followers of Christ. They immediately place their light under a bushel, and there keep it, as if it was no longer intended to shine. They appear desirous to conceal their Christian character, by avoiding all conversation bearing upon the subject of religion. Is this honoring God? Is this making ourselves the light of the world, and the salt of the earth? No, we believe such a course to be sinful.

It is true the Christian among strangers is not expected to publish to every body that he is such; nor is he to affect in his department a peculiar sanctimoniousness. These things might render him an object of disgust; but there is a Christian carriage becoming every professor of religion, and one which never fails to make a favorable impression upon the minds of those in whose midst we may be thrown. A discreet Christian often finds among strangers other Christians who are readily drawn towards those who carry about them the marks of Christ. How often have have good people, personally unknown to each other, been brought together in this way, and have spent in each other's society hours of pleasantness and profit. Besides sinners are not unfrequently able to distinguish certain religious traits in those who are strangers to them which force them to admire the excellency of Christianity. Let a man take up a Bible in a tavern or steamboat, and read it as if he was interested in it, and all around him will be forced inwardly to commend him.

But how many professors of Christianity, under such circumstances, do away with Bible-reading—are almost ashamed to take one in their hands? This may appear strange, but is it not true? Perhaps some who may read this article are implicated?

Again, there are many who when they go to our large cities make no sort of effort to attend the religious services which may be going on at the time. And some of these pass for ministers of the Gospel. Perhaps it is prayer-meeting night; the bell announces the fact, but they take no heed. They prefer to stay at the tavern, or wherever they may be, and spend the time in worldly conversation.

Now, ministers are expected to be examples to the flock in self-denial and cross-bearing; and, wherever they are, should seek to encourage an attendance upon the services of God's house. It is not expected of ministers that they are to visit cities and frolic away their time like worldly men. They should arrange their business so as to attend the week-night meetings. It is refreshing to those who have the pastoral charges of churches, and is also refreshing to those members who compose these meetings.

Brethren, ministers and people, when you go to the towns and cities, take care and not leave your religion at home—carry it with you and keep it, and in order to do the latter attend all the meetings you can.

Yours, in Christ,

May, 1853. PHILANDER.

PRESBYTERIAN (O. S.) GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

This body, now in session in Philadelphia, is the largest ever held—consisting of nearly 300 members.

A significant and animated discussion has marked the proceedings on the propriety of of a Correspondence with the Congregational Churches of England and Wales, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Ireland, the Free Church of Scotland, the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, with the Free Churches of France, with the Churches of the Canton de Vaud, of Geneva or the Synod of the Waldenses, also to the Free Church of Holland?

Dr. Spring moved that letters be addressed to the four Churches on the Continent, which had been named, but to none of the ecclesiastical bodies in Great Britain. He stated that the correspondence of the Assembly with those bodies had been terminated in the form of angry reproach and recrimination on the subject of slavery. The last letter had come from us.

Dr. Junkin would not correspond with any body who did not understand and obey the precept, "be courteous." He thought this a peculiarly unfit time to attempt a renewal of our intercourse with those who were filling Europe and the world with false representations of our principles and conduct—and they would equally scout the idea of holding intercourse with us.

Another distinguished member said the correspondence had been offensive and objurgatory, and the Assembly in their reply had so stated, and distinctly declared that unless it could be conducted in a better spirit, it had better cease.

Dr. Lord, of Buffalo, thought that there could not be a more unfortunate time to entertain the idea of renewing the suspended correspondence when the current of public opinion in Great Britain was openly founded on calumny and misrepresentation of the American Church and people. We did not stand on the good opinion of these brethren, but on the judgment of God. Any attempt at this time, from our side the water, to renew the suspended intercourse, would most certainly be misunderstood and misrepresented.

Drs. Breckinridge and Murray rather favored the correspondence. But an *American* feeling and self-respect prevailed, and the whole matter was left just where it was, by a motion to lay on the table—*Ayes* 112, *Nays* 98.

This will remind our Southern readers, with pleasant sympathy, of passages in Methodist history.

Our readers are concerned to know the doings of this sister Church, with which we are co-laborers in evangelizing the world.

The Board of Foreign Missions report the receipts during the year, $153,855. Of this sum, the donations amounted to $85,346.

The Secretary presented a list of the Synods in the Church—designating which had advanced, and which had fallen back, in their annual contributions. Sixteen had increased; eleven had fallen off. The increase amounted to $12,202; the decrease to $7885; leaving an aggregate amount of increase of $4437.

The operations of this society lie in India, Siam, China, Africa, and Papal Countries. Much difference of opinion prevailed as to converting the Jews. A resolution assumed that the truth of the Scripture is involved in the successful prosecution of this work, and urged in strong language the necessity of striving to effect their conversion. To this some, who appear to be pillars, objected—convinced that efforts to make converts among the Jews were useless at the present time. Providence affords no indication that the period for these exertions had arrived. There were many great questions which will doubtless be solved at some time and in some way—the reformation of the Jews one of these problems. Yet they were much interested in the ancient people, and wished to see their welfare looked to.

The Board of Domestic Missions report that 515 Missionaries have been in service during the past year. Much good has been effected by their agency. Quite a number of the Domestic Missionaries have been enabled to sustain themselves without any assistance from the Board. The average annual appropriations to Missionaries have been $132. The average salaries received by them from the Board and from the people amounted to $372. The receipts during the past year from all sources were over $81,000. The whole available fund for the period was $85,000. The expenses were $67,000—leaving a surplus of about $17,000 in the treasury. During the year a debt of $5000 has been paid off, and the Board is free from debt, and in possession of a good working balance.

A memorial on the question whether persons should be admitted to the communion who do not subscribe to the Confession of Faith, was reported on. The decision in this case shaves closely upon "close communion." We opine, too, it will keep many out of the Presbyterian Church if, in becoming members, they are to subscribe to the Confession of Faith. We have always understood (perhaps incorrectly,) that this strong meat was put upon Elders, but not, as a necessary condition, upon members. Many find an edifying fellowship and ministry and agreeable social conditions in this Church, and are members, who could not make the subscription. However, there is the word "practically" and the local "discretion;" for—"The Assembly decided in substance that persons joining in the communion, as members of the Presbyterian Church, do practically subscribe to the Confession; but that the matter should be generally left to the discretion of the Church sessions."

A Western Theological Seminary was determined on, and located in Danville, Ky. It is intended, we presume, to be the Princeton of the West. Officers: For the Chair of Didactic Theology, Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge; for Ecclesiastical History, Dr. Humphrey; for Oriental Literature and Biblical Criticism, Dr. Palmer.

In the peace and prosperity of this Assembly and all its interests, those who love the Lord Jesus sympathise; and also the kindred Assembly, (New School) simultaneously sitting in Buffalo. But there are breakers ahead, in the slavey question, for both of them. The M. E. Church, South, in 1844, took the initiative. They will have to follow. Ominous shadows of this coming conflict between conservative principle and abolition fanaticism fell upon the proceedings of the Old School. In the New, the interference of the Assembly was spiritedly resisted by the Southerners, a report on slavery being up. They said, plainly, that every Southern Presbytery had resolved to secede, if it was adopted. On the other hand, Western delegates declared that the Western Presbyteries would separate from the Assembly, if no section was taken. The feeling ran high. After several speeches, and amid great excitement, at nearly twelve o'clock at night, the report of the committee, slightly modified, was adopted—Yeas 76, Nays 38. Two to one!

DANCING AND MARRYING A SISTER'S DAUGHTER. The Presbyterian General Assembly, (New School,) in session at Buffalo, has had under consideration two questions, which have attracted general interest: First—Is it consistent for a church-member to engage in promiscuous dancing? Second—Is it allowable for a church member to marry the daughter of his sister—his niece? The first question the Assembly answered promptly in the negative.

Dr. Cox, in reporting on the second question, thus presented the matter: The question, he said, was two-fold. "First, is it lawful for a church-member to marry the daughter of his sister? Second, after such marriage is contracted, can the person contracting it retain his standing in the church?" His conclusions were thus stated:

"1. That what is either lawful or positively forbidden may be a different matter, and often is a very different one from what is expedient.

"2. No legislation by the church can bind the conscience of a man, and God does not forbid the relation.

"3. Nearest of kin should always be preferably avoided.

"4. That the proper liberty of individuals on the subject of marriage should be carefully guarded and established, as well as all the violations of Divine laws sacredly prevented.

"5. No forfeiture of church standing ought to result from the mere circumstance of the above relation."

The Assembly refused to sustain the views of the Rev. Doctor. The subject having been taken up on Tuesday, it was finally disposed of by the passage of a resolution, almost unanimously, declaring such a marriage contrary to the laws of God, and revolting to human nature.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Synod of this denomination, now in session in New York, has decided the long contested question of the propriety of appointing deacons in whom the temporalities are to be invested, in the affirmative, after a very long and spirited debate. It has also refused to form an alliance with the American and Foreign Christian Union, on principle, though they approve of some of the main features of the work in which that body is engaged.

The structure now in process of erection on Sand Key, Gulf of Florida, to replace that destroyed by the hurricane of 1846, is founded upon seventeen iron piles, covering a square of fifty feet at the base and tapering to twenty feet at the top. The light is a fixed white light, varied by flashes. The focal plane is one hundred and ten feet above low water. From an elevation fifteen feet above this level of the sea, this light ought to be seen at a distance of nearly seventeen nautical miles. It will probably be exhibited in the course of the ensuing month of June, of which, however, due notice will be given.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

HYMENEAL:

MARRIED—On the 19th of May, by the Rev. James A. Heard, Dr. A. J. REESE to ELIZA A. KING, daughter of the late Maj.—all of Dallas county, Ala.

OBITUARY:

DIED—On Monday, the 23d May, at Centreville, Miss., in the 31st year of her age, MARGARET L. C. DICKSON, wife of Wm. Dickson, and second daughter of Rev. John and Martha Winans.

"He said to day into the grave
I form that walked hot-yesterday,
Benignly o'er the earth."

She has gone to the Spirit land, trusting in the promises of her blessed Redeemer, and in hope of a happy immortality.

MARY.

CENTENARY INSTITUTE,

SUMMERFIELD, ALA.

The Annual Examination of the Pupils of this Institution will begin on Friday, the 1st July next, and close on the following Wednesday.

The Rev. T. Lovett will preach the Commencement Sermon on the intervening Sabbath.

The Hon. Jno. Smith, of Columbus, Miss., will deliver the Address at the close of the Graduation Exercises, on Wednesday, the 6th July.

The Trustees of the Institute will meet on Friday, the 7th, at 9 o'clock a. m.

B. J. HARRISON, Secretary

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements, of a proper character and to a limited extent, will hereafter be inserted in the "New Orleans Christian Advocate" at the following rates:

For one square, first insertion $1 00
For one square, each subsequent insertion 50
For one square, three months 15 00
For one square, six months 10 00
For one square, one year 25 00

A square is ten lines—ten words make a line. Advertisement inserted until paid for.

General Intelligence.

MARINE HOSPITAL.—The report of this institution for the week ending Saturday is as follows: Admitted, 39; discharged, 247; died, 21; remaining, 943 [illegible] two were from sun stroke and two from fever.

BILL OF HEALTH.—Interments in the City of New Orleans for the week ending June 4, 1853:

Abscess	1	Fever, Typhoid	3
Apoplexy	2	Fever, Intermittent	1
Asthma, Chronic	1	Fever, Congestive	2
Bronchitis	1	Fever, Putrid	1
Cholera, Cholera Infantum	1	Fever, Puerperal	1
Consumption	13	Gangrene of Lungs	1
Convulsions	2	Gastritis Chronic	1
Croup	1	Gastro-Enteritis	1
Debility	9	Hooping Cough	1
Dropsy	6	Hydrocephalus	1
Dysentery	8	Intestines disease of	1
Erysipelas	11	Measles	11
Fever, Bilious	2	Marasmus	3
Fever, Bilious Remittent	1	Metritis	1
Fever, Congestive	1	Old Age	2
Fever, Inflammatory	1	Pneumonia	3
Fever, Intermittent	1	Paralysis	1
Fever, Nervous	1	Sun Stroke	1
Fever, Puerperal	1	Scarlatina	4
Fever, Remittent	1	Still Born	11
Fever, Scarlet	1	Trismus Nascentetum	1
Fever, Typhus	1	Tinia	1
Fever, Yellow	1	Unknown	16
Inflammation	1	Uterus organic disease of	1
Liver, Abscess of	1		
Locked Jaw	1	Total	142

Of the above 11 were under ten years of age, and 31 colored.

A. HESTER, Sec. o. H.

NEWS FROM NASSAU, N. P.—*Arrival of the Queen Mary's Passengers.*—The Steamer Rover and Time arrived yesterday morning from Nassau, having left that port on the 24th ult.

One hundred and thirty-nine of the passengers of the shipwrecked schooner William and Mary were passengers to this port by the above steamers. The Rover brought sixty-seven and the Time seventy-two. Their further news is important.

The latest and one of the ablest public addresses ever delivered by the public men of this country, has just come to us through the columns of the New York papers. It was pronounced by Hon. Edward Everett, before the Historical Society, and treats of the settlement and history of the country. We can, to some degree, imagine the enthusiasm which is said to have attended its delivery. There are very few men in the nation more conversant with the history of it than Mr. Everett—few who could command their learning in choicer language, and few who could more beautifully express it. It is a warm and earnest nationality permeating the whole discourse, but it is a nationality of the broadest character—embracing every man, every foreigner who, with the *animus manendi*, sets his foot upon our soil. We are unable to give the conclusion and that is but a portion of the original. Nevertheless we know our readers will be pleased with the sentiment that pervades and the spirit that penetrates it. Mr. Everett said:

"Are we owe no duties to foreigners? What was the founder of Virginia, when a poor Indian girl threw herself between him and the war club of her father? What were the Pilgrim Fathers, when the friendly savage, if we must call him so, met them with the salutation of 'Welcome, Englishmen?' They are foreigners;" end they are. Was not the country all but a year or two ago to plunge into a conflict with the military despotisms of the West of Europe, in order to redress the wrongs of the down-trodden races who feed their flocks on the slopes of the Carpathians, and pasture their herds upon the tributaries of the Danube, and half of the hardship of relieving destitute exiles, whom the hand of God has guided across the ocean and conducted to our doors?

"I am not indifferent to the inference of the public opinion; but the time has been when I have been proud of the vast sums paid in the United States for the relief of poor emigrants in Europe. It is an annual sum, I have no doubt, equal to the interest on the foreign debt of the United States which have repudiated their obligations. When I was in London a few years since, I received a letter from one of the interior towns of England, telling me that they had a House of Correction an American seaman, a person who pretended to be, who was a pauper and rogue. They were desirous of being rid of him, and kindly offered to send him at my disposal. Although he did not appear to be a very valuable acquisition, I thought that he might be sent to Loudon, and that he could be shipped by the American packet to the United States. I ventured to add the suggestion that if Her Majesty's Minister at Washington were applied to in a similar way by the overseers of the poor and wardens of the parishes in the United States, he would be pretty well occupied. But I really felt pleased, at a time when my own little State of Massachusetts was sending from ten to twelve thousand destitute foreign subjects annually, to be able to return to the British Empire of the only American dollar I ever contributed upon it.

"Mr. President and gentlemen, my humble tale is told. Its first incident is Columbus, begging with his child at the gate of a convent. Its last you the stewards of this immense charity, providing employment and food for the starving nations, and a heme for fugitive Kossuth."

The late election in Virginia has resulted in the return of an entire democratic delegation to Congress—Charles S. Lewis, independent democrat, elected over Snodgrass, nominated by the Whig and Sterrett, whig. The Legislature is democratic, in both branches, but by a small majority. Edward J. Armstrong, Wm. Graham and Thomas J. Boyd, all democrats (the last named independent), have been elected Danial, the regular democratic candidate, have been chosen to constitute the Board of Public Works. The following is a list of Congressmen elect: First District, Thoe S. Bocock; Second, John S. Millison; Third, Willis; Fourth, Wm. O. Goode; Fifth, Thos. S. Bocock; Sixth, Paulus Powell; Seventh, Wm. Smith; Eighth, Charles J. Faulkner; Ninth, John Letcher; Tenth, Z. Kidwell; Eleventh, Sherrard B. Lewis; Twelfth, H. A. Edmenson; Thirteenth, Fayette McMullen.

Later from Texas.

We have received Indianola dates to the 31st ult., and Galveston to the 3d inst.

Reports concerning the state of the crops are very contradictory. The Civilian and Gazette, however, says:

"The crops, as far as we have intelligence, are very promising, throughout the State. Some parts of them are very backward from late planting, but all are vigorous and thrifty. The amount of land in cultivation this year greatly exceeds that of the past or any preceding season. During a recent visit to the country, we were charmed with the many new fields and farms in cultivation. We saw enclosures, many of them several hundred acres in extent, and one of them a thousand, exhibiting with a luxuriant growth of corn and cotton, on ground which last December, when we last saw it, was only a fenceless prairie, which a plow had never penetrated, and on which grass and flowers had been the only growth for a thousand years."

A Mr. Benedict, of Galveston, has prepared an elegant pair of boots made of alligator's skin, which he will send to the World's Fair. The manufacture of this style of brogans is said to be original with Mr. Benedict.

A new Female College is about being erected in Huntsville. The building is to be of brick, sixty feet by forty, and two stories high.

The Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad have advertised for proposals for grading and constructing the entire distance from Galveston to Houston—52 miles.

The gold fever is dying out—the returns not having equaled the anticipations of the miners. Fifty cents per day is the highest sum yet attained. The gold lies in small quantities on the surface, and scarcely pays for the labor of collection. A party are engaged in digging, with the hope of meeting greater success within than upon the earth.

The Shreveport Gazette learns that recent heavy rains have rendered the roads, in many portions of Texas, almost impassable, and the creeks have been raised so as to wash away most of the bridges.

DEPARTURE OF DR. KANE'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The brig Advance, with Dr. Kane and his party, on their expedition to the Arctic regions, sailed from New York on the 31st ult., and was accompanied down the bay by a large number of friends. The following is a list of the officers of the Advance:

Commander, E. K. Kane; Sailing-master, J. Wall Wilson; First Officer, James Brooks; 2d do., James McGeary; 3d do., Amos Bondsall; Surgeon, Dr. J. J. Hays; Carpenter, Christian Olser, and one or two others.

A meeting of the Masonic Fraternity of New York was held on the evening of the 31st ult., at the Medical College, Crosby street, for the purpose of bidding a formal farewell to their brother, Dr. Kane, commander of the expedition. Jos. D. Evans, Deputy Grand Marshal, delivered an appropriate address, to which Dr. Kane responded, speaking in the highest terms of the liberality of the projector of the expedition, Mr. Grinnell, who was present. A large number of his Masonic brethren resolved to accompany the Doctor down the bay, in a steamboat chartered for the occasion, to bid him God speed on his perilous voyage in search of the long-lost Franklin.

THE CHINESE REBELLION—*Trouble between the French and English.*—The editor of the Philadelphia Inquirer has seen a letter from an officer on board the U. S. ship Plymouth, dated Hong-Kong, March 24, in which the writer states that the almost universal topic was the Chinese rebellion. The rebel army was much larger than the regular army, and the head or chief represents himself as a descendant of a former Emperor. At the last accounts they were surrounding Nankin, and great fears were entertained that that city, as well as Pekin, would be destroyed. The writer also says:

"In conformity with this request from the Chinese authorities, the British had dispatched two steamers and a brig-of-war, to assist the troops of the Government. The U. S. steamer Susquehanna had been sent to Shanghai. Capt. Kelty was the senior officer of the station, in place of Com. Aulick. The Mississippi was soon expected, and great impatience was manifested for her arrival. Quite an excitement prevailed in consequence of an affair at Canton between the French and English. The French Consul undertook to raise a flag pole on the parade ground occupied by foreigners. The English prevented them, whereupon the Consul wrote to the Captain of a French frigate, stating the whole affair to him. He sent a Lieutenant and a draft of marines to Canton, to protect the flag. The Lieutenant first civilly requested the Englishmen to desist, and on refusing, he, in connection with his men, drove every opponent from the square, and immediately proceeded to erect the flag-staff."

The writer adds that it is doubtful if the United States expedition will go to Japan this season. The squadron will not reach Hong-Kong before July, and will not be ready before August. The coast at that time is very dangerous, and a delay may be deemed indispensable.

TERRITORIAL INCREASE OF THE UNITED STATES. Mr. Darby, of Washington City, in a recent publication, presents the following view of the territorial progress of our country:

1. The original territory of the United States, according to the treaty of 1783, gave us, as the amount of ceded limits, 1,000,000 square miles, 640,000,000 of acres.

2. The extent of square miles added to the territory of the United States, by the treaty with France in 1803, was 1,000,000 square miles.

3. By the cession of Florida to the United States, in 1812, an acquisition was made of 13,000 square miles.

4. The addition of Texas, New Mexico, and California, are estimated at 1,400,000 square miles.

The recapitulation is thus in square miles:

United States, original	1,000,000
Louisiana	1,000,000
Florida	13,000
Texas, New Mexico, and California	1,400,000
Amount of territory of the U. States,	3,413,000

The following table shows the number of miles of railroad in operation, and in course of construction, in each state of the Union, on the first of January, 1853:

States.	No. of miles in operat'n.	No. of miles in progress.	Total.
Maine	394	111	505
Newllampshire	500	42	542
Vermont	427		427
Massachusetts	1140	60	1200
Rhode Island	50	32	82
Connecticut	627	191	825
NewYork	2123	924	3047
NewJersey	254	85	339
Pennsylvania	1244	903	2147
Delaware	16	11	27
Maryland	521		521
Virginia	624	610	1234
North Carolina	249	248	497
South Carolina	500	295	895
Georgia	857	619	1548
Florida	23		23
Alabama	236	728	964
Mississippi	95	875	970
Louisiana	63	200	263
Texas	32		32
Tennessee	185	509	694
Kentucky	94	661	755
Ohio	1385	1755	3140
Indiana	755	979	1734
Michigan	427		427
Illinois	296	1772	2068
Missouri		515	515
Wisconsin	50	470	520
Total	13,266	12,681	25,947

The plan for the erection of the equestrian statue of Washington, which Mr. Clark Mills, the artist, has presented to the President for his approval, contemplates an expenditure of quite $200,000 to that end. I wrote you yesterday that there was small chance that Gen. Pierce would listen to any proposition likely to end in spending more than the $50,000 already appropriated for the purpose. A knowledge of the tremendous proposed increase above stated, satisfied me that Mr. Mills will be promptly and flatly informed that if not willing to contract to finish a satisfactory work for the $50,000, all he has to do will be to say so; and that the President will report the fact to Congress at the next session. [Cor. N. Y. Tribune.

OPENING OF THE GREAT IRISH EXHIBITION AT DUBLIN.—The World's Fair at Dublin was opened on the 12th May, with great splendor, in a speech from the Lord Lieutenant. The weather was fine, and vast crowds assembled to witness the procession of the Lords and Ladies, the Viceroy, Government of Ireland, invited guests and their escort of several regiments of troops. No less than 15,000 persons were in the building on the first day. A letter, speaking of the exhibition building, says:

"The spectator may fancy himself on entering in a vast cathedral, composed of a labyrinth of light pillars and lofty circular arches, the grand naive being 100 feet in width and 425 feet in height. The trellised galleries, raised between the double colonnades which separate the naives, have an exceedingly beautiful effect. A light blue tint which pervades the whole, with the glass roofs, and gorgeous escutcheons hanging on either side, have, on the whole, an appearance of exceeding grandeur and beauty."

The Lord Lieutenant, in his opening speech, thus refers to the increasing prosperity of Ireland:

"I am happy to believe that industry is spreading throughout the land, and that pauperism and crime are every where decreasing. If we look to agriculture, we find its advance most remarkable. [Hear.] In the last twenty years I believe a million of acres of waste land have been reclaimed, and that three millions have been expended in draining and improving the land, and that the produce of acre for acre of Irish soil is now equal to the produce of English soil, a result which Sir A. Young almost thought too sanguine to predict when he wrote his account of the agriculture of Ireland. [Hear.] A system of improved husbandry has been every where introduced, and the best implements of husbandry are now in general use; and I believe those who saw the cattle show here a few weeks ago will say that the Irish farmer is capable of exhibiting cattle not surpassed in the show at Smithfield. [Hear.] Then again, the culture of flax is extending with marvellous rapidity."

The manufacture of lace, he also stated, had wonderfully increased, while in point of beauty and design of execution, it was equal to that of any of the foreign countries, and nothing but a deficiency in the supply would induce them to import it from foreign countries. Then the manufacture of sewed muslin, he further stated, gives employment to half a million young women of Ireland, and about £900,000 is distributed in wages to those employed in its manufacture. All these, he said, are very encouraging considerations, and warrant the assertion that industry is spreading throughout the land.

GROWTH OF NEW YORK.—The Brookly Circular has the following graphic picture of the growth of this Emporium and its chief suburb:

"FORTY-SIX YEARS AGO."—As we took our seat in one of the boats of the South ferry a few evenings since, an elderly gentleman, in a social mood, seated himself beside us, and commenced remarking upon the contrast that the present convenience for crossing the river presented with those of forty or fifty years ago. "Forty six years ago," he said, "we had to cross this ferry by means of a horse-boat. We were then an hour in crossing, and the fare was twenty-five cents." Now we cross in five minutes and the fare is one cent. "Brooklyn," he continued, "was then only a little village, and the population of New York was 75,000." Now the city of Brooklyn numbers 100,000, and that of New York about 600,000 inhabitants. "Steamboats, railroads, the telegraph, gas, were things unthought of then." Each of these had come into use and effected a revolution since he was a young man. He witnessed the starting of the first steamboat that ever made a trip up the North River. The foot of Fulton street, New York, (the present site of the Fulton Ferry buildings, but then a sand bank, with no buildings in its vicinity,) was the point of departure of Fulton's strange little craft on its trial trip. A temporary staging was erected along the sloping shore of sand, upon which was assembled the gazing multitude that both cheered and hooted the advent of steam, as it made its first successful *début* before the people of New York City. Our informant further told us that in a newspaper printed at the time it was stated that as the boat moved up the river, puffing, smoking and snorting, against the tide, it so frightened some of the sailors on other vessels that they fell on their knees, preying to be delivered from the Evil One!

The first steamboat that was ever applied to any practical purpose was built by Robert Fulton, at New York, in 1807, and was named the North River. Her engine was 18 horse power; and she was 33 hours in making the passage between New York and Albany. The same passage by steamboat is now made in from six to nine hours, and by railroad in four hours.

THE REBELLION IN CHINA.—The National Intelligencer states that Com. Aulick, who has just returned from China, discredits the report that the Emperor of China had applied to the British for assistance, as his hatred to that people had never been intermitted. The Commodore further thinks, that if assistance were applied for it would not be given, as the foreigners in China are unitedly in favor of the success of the rebels. The present Emperor has, (he says,) by his sensuality and his addiction to opium, alienated from himself the esteem of his people, and that he and his corrupt cabinet are unfitted to comprehend and deal with the present enlarged demands of commerce. The Commodore considers also, that all the assistance which could now be given in aid of the existing Government would be of no service in determining the issue of war; that the triumphs of the rebels consist in an inland progress towards Pekin, which can in no way be affected by the operations of a naval squadron; that the war vessels of any nation on the station are not more than sufficient to protect its own interests; and, finally, that more is to be hoped for, commercially and politically, from the success of the insurgents, than by the continuance of the reigning dynasty.

The advices from China, however, in the English papers by the last steamer, from Hong Kong to 28th of March, assert distinctly that application had been made by the Viceroy of Soochau to the British consul at Shanghae to co-operate against the rebel force for the protection of Nankin. The rapid advance of the rebels has spread consternation in that capital and other wealthy cities. Latest accounts, 20th March, reported the rebels investing Nankin, (not having captured it as previously reported,) which, it was expected, would fall. Delegates had been sent from Soochen to the rebel leaders, offering large sums of money to secure that city from molestation. The native bankers and wealthy families were removing their treasure into the country and to Shanghae for safety. At Shanghae there was a general panic; banking and mercantile houses shut up; trade quite at a stand still, and money so scarce that the duties on exports had to be arranged by giving security in bills and other property to the consul. All was quiet at Canton. There were reports that a portion of the rebel force had gone north—if true, luterual trade may perhaps be resumed sooner than the present position of affaire would lead one to expect.

A case involving the responsibility of telegraph companies for damages arising from an incorrect transmission of messages was recently adjudicated in the Cleveland (Ohio) Court of Common Pleas. A message was sent to Messrs Bowen & McNamee, of New York, from a commercial correspondent in Monroe, Michigan, giving an order for goods, among which was "one handsome" shawl. In the transmission of the message over the Lake Erie Telegraph Company's wires, "one handsome" was changed into "one hundred," and that number of shawls accordingly sent. The shawls had to be returned to New York, and the plaintiffs claimed to recover charges for freight and for deprecation in value. The Court ruled that telegraph companies holding themselves out to transmit dispatches correctly, were under obligations so to do, unless prevented by causes over which they had no control; that the defendant was bound to send the message in question correctly, and that if it failed in this duty, whereby damage had occurred to the plaintiffs, the plaintiffs must recover. A verdict was accordingly returned for the plaintiffs for one hundred and eighteen dollars.

The Washington National Monument is now one hundred and thirty feet high, and in a few days another course (having two additional feet,) will be commenced. During the month of May four blocks have been received; one of granite from the Grand Division Sons of Temperance, R. I.; one of the bird's-eye marble from the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, N. Y.; one of marble from the Postmasters and Assistants of Indiana, and one of marble from Iowa.

The foreign news, as it is reported in the eastern papers, seems now to be composed of nothing but Mrs. Stowe and her husband. The latter half of the firm would have a small chance, if it were not that he is a talking animal. But even with this, there seems to be a struggle on his part to keep above the surface. In his speeches it is not "my wife's Uncle Tom," but "our Uncle Tom." It may be presumed from this that the lady invented the facts, while the husband furnished the theology. That's his business.

At the last account we have of this worthy pair, they figured before the British and Foreign Anti-slavery Society at its annual meeting held in Exeter Hall, London. The Times of that city says that when Mrs. Stowe entered the Hall "the excitement of the assembled audience rose to a tremendous pitch, and it was several minutes before the cheers, with which the hall rang again, had sufficiently relieved them. When she withdrew the same honors were paid to her, every one standing up and cheering with heart and soul."

Many distinguished and titled men were present, and some who were not wrote letters giving reasons for being absent. One of these letters was from the Earl of Carlisle—Lord Morpeth. He said in his letter that he intended to call the attention of the House of Lords to the condition of the slaves in Cuba. Whether this was the reason of his absence is not stated.

On this occasion as on previous ones Prof. Mr. Stowe delivered a speech from which we extract the following: [Mobile Tribune, Sunday.

"It was (he said) the profits of that trade (the cotton trade) which had riveted the chains of slavery over the Union. What right had Great Britain to interfere? She consumed four-fifths of the cotton grown in America; she sustained by these means four-fifths of the slaves in the American States. That was her right to interfere. She participates in the guilt, not directly, but indirectly, for without the assistance of Great Britain the cotton would not be used. The Americans could not consume sufficient in their own manufactures, and their sugar and rice trade, compared with the cotton, was of little importance. He did not dictate to England the course of duty that she ought to take, but merely brought before their minds the solemn truth. What did the slaveholders and cotton growers say? Why, that the English loved to stand up in Exeter Hall and denounce them and condemn them—would they diminish their profits one penny in their zeal to emancipate slaves, by adopting the way in which their zeal might be beneficial? The price of cotton regulated the price of the slave. At present they averaged from $800 to $1000, and to stock a cotton plantation took from two hundred to four hundred; so that an immense outlay had to be made before slave labor could be brought into competition with free labor. The Chinese were now flocking into America, and would work at the rate of 6d. a day, and the people of Great Britain now had an opportunity of making the slaveholders feel that they were in earnest, and determined to do something towards the abolition of the system. If they could abolish slavery by making speeches in that Hall, or by legislation in Parliament, he should be most happy for them to do so. But they could not. The only way was by making them compete with free labor, and, if the English could not make as much profit by using free cotton as slave cotton, they must be content with practicing a little of the denial they so properly preached to the slaveholder."

MORMON DEPREDATIONS.—The Detroit Free Press has a statement from Mackinaw that the Mormons have been committing numerous depredations on the fishermen, burning their dwellings, robbing them of their fish in barrels, destroying their salt, and stealing their nets, boats, clothes, money, and provisions. At Birch Point, Gull River, Pine River and Grand Traverse, depredations have been committed, and it is stated that quite a number of fishermen at Mackinaw are now ready to commence each with a stock worth from $400 to $600, who darn not go to the fishing grounds for fear of the Mormons. A public meeting has been called of the citizens of Michilimackinac county, "to devise ways and means of protecting themselves against the felonious depredations of the Mormons." The Michilimackinacians state that they cannot reach the Mormons with administration of law, from the fact that the county in which the Mormons most do congregate and do violence is under their own jurisdiction, and that offenders must be tried on Beaver Island, by Mormon tribunals with devoted Mormons for witnesses and jurymen.

THE REVOLUTION IN BUENOS AYRES.—The accounts which we have lately received of the continuance of hostilities in Buenos Ayres, are fully confirmed by dates to April 3, at which time Urquiza was about nine miles from the city, with a strong military force of the country party, but proposing to attempt new negotiations before a final appeal to arms. A letter dated Rio, April 13, says:

"The report on 'Change to-day is that Urquiza in person was besieging Buenos Ayres with a force of 8000 men, backed by promises of assistance from the Brazilian Government, which wishes to change the Argentine Republic to a monarchy, and make Urquisa its head, but the truth of this report I do not guarantee."

NAVIGATION OF THE AMAZON.—The Washington Union publishes a decree issued by the President of Peru, dated Lima, April 5, by which the Peruvian waters of the Amazon are thrown open to all nations; Loreto and Lanta are made free ports, at which no duties whatever are to be paid; and emigrants from all nations are invited to come. They will be landed at Husnchaco, on the Pacific, in a public vessel, free of expense, and transported without charge thence across the Andes into the great valley of the Amazon, where land, farming utensils, and seeds will be given to them gratis by the Government; that being there they and theirs are to be exempt from all taxation for twenty years; that they have guaranteed to them the rights of legislation upon all local affairs, with authority to elect their own judges, etc.

The Washington Union publishes a proclamation of the President of the United States, directing the sale of the lands reserved to the United States on each side of the line of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, through the State of Alabama, at the following time and places; At the land office at St. Stopheus, Ala., commencing on the 5th of September next; at the land office at Tuscaloosa, Ala., commencing on the same day; at the land office at Demopolis, Ala., commencing on the 12th of September next; at the land office at Columbus, Miss., commencing on the 19th of September, and at the land office at Augusta, Miss., commencing on the 26th of September. The lands to be sold are the sections and parts of sections, all bearing the odd numbers, which remain to the United States within six miles on each side of the line of the railroad, subject to double the minimum price of the public lands.

The Lunatic Asylum at Columbus, Ohio, is now full, containing upwards of 500 patients. In fourteen years there have been admitted 2116 patients, of which 1038 were discharged recovered. Of the number admitted, 505 were farmers, being more than twelve times the number of those of any other occupation except laborers, of which class there were 160. The next highest on the list is teachers, being 40. There were 24 clerks, 22 preachers, 21 tailors, 9 lawyers, 6 printers, 3 sea captains, 2 musicians, 2 medical students, etc. Among the causes spirit-rapping is now the most frequent.

LIABILITIES OF RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Hartford Times, speaking of the various propositions before the legislature, relative to railroad accidents, reminds the public that there is already law enough on that part of the subject—and quotes the following from the law enacted by the legislature of 1848:

"Actions for injury to the person, *whether such injury result in death or not, shall survive* to the executor or administrator, provided not more than one year elapse between the injury and death, and provided also the cause of action shall have occurred subsequent to June 27, 1853. 1848."

The old United States frigate Constellation has been nearly torn to pieces, preparatory to the rebuilding the new Constellation at Gosport Navy Yard. This old battle-worn servant was built in Baltimore in the year 1796, and has seen years of active service. The pieces which will compose the keel of the new ship, and which are being laid, have been buried in mud several feet under water for over seventeen years. They are perfectly sound and look as though they were but recently taken from the forest. They will be made worm proof, as will all the timber composing her frame.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Arrival of the Philadelphia.

HEAD OF THE PASSES, June 6, 6 P. M.

The steamship Philadelphia has arrived from Aspinwall, which place she left on the 3d inst. She brings the California mails and passengers. The Illinois was to leave Aspinwall for New York soon, with the mails, 300 passengers, and $1,600,000 of gold. Nothing important from California.

The health of the Isthmus was good, and the transit expeditious.

Convention at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Monday, June 6

The great South-western Convention met this morning, and organized. The Hon. Wm. C. Dawson was elected President, and the Rev. C. H. Marshall, of Mississippi, Secretary. Seventy Vice Presidents were selected from the Southern States. After organizing and the delivery of an eloquent address by the President, the Convention adjourned until 4 o'clock this afternoon.

At 4 P. M. the Convention again met and proceeded to the appointment of committees, after which several resolutions were presented, but no business of importance was transacted before adjournment.

There are fifteen States represented in the Convention, and about one thousand members are present.

MEMPHIS, June 7.

The Convention met this morning, when a Committee on Resolutions, composed of two members from each State—(?).

Judge Moore, of Arkansas, offered a resolution relative to the construction of a railroad from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean; declaring such to be the only practicable means of procuring a share of the commerce of the Pacific by the Southern and Western States, and expressing the opinion that Congress has the power to grant lands for the said road. Referred.

Bishop Otey offered a resolution relative to the free navigation of the river Amazon.

The Committee reported a recommendation of the speedy improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi, and the deepening of the mouths of that river and the harbors of Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, Richmond, and other places on the Southern coast of the U. States. Further time was granted for the Committee to sit, and the Convention adjourned until 4 P. M., this afternoon.

MEMPHIS, June 8.

THIRD DAY—EVENING SESSION.—The Convention met this afternoon, pursuant to adjournment, and acted upon several resolutions reported by the Committee, passing most of them without any material change. No other business of moment was done before adjournment.

To-morrow the Convention is to be addressed by the Hon. John Bell, of Tennessee.

Memphis Convention—Adjournment.

MEMPHIS, June 9.

The Convention met this morning pursuant to adjournment, when it was addressed in an eloquent speech by the Hon. John Bell, of Tennessee. At the conclusion of Mr. Bell's address, it was moved that when the Convention adjourn it will be to meet at Charleston, S. C., on the second Monday in April, 1854. The motion was carried. After some further business of little importance, the Convention adjourned to meet at Charleston at the time above stated.

Governor Lowe and China.

BALTIMORE, June 7.

Governor Lowe has declined the mission to China, to which he had been appointed by the President.

Washington and Temperance.

WASHINGTON, June 7.

The citizens of this place have decided against granting licences for the sale of spirituous liquors.

Particulars of the Arabia's News.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, June 7.

The Arabia's advices embrace the following items of European news:

CHINA.—The arrangements of the American, French and English fleets with the Chinese authorities embraces the protection of the mouths of the canals along the coast, as well as Shanghai and Naukin.

RUSSIA, FRANCE AND TURKEY—*Threatening Condition of Affairs.*—The aspect of affairs between Russia and Turkey is very threatening. Menchikoff had fixed the 20th May as the limit of his waiting for the final answer of the Sublime Porte to his ultimatum. The Porte had rejected the ultimatum, and Menchikoff embarked on board a Russian ship-of-war for Odessa. A dispatch to the British Admiralty, however, states Menchikoff had given the Porte eight days more to reconsider his proposition, threatening to withdraw finally if the Port should persist in its previous decision. In the mean time, he remained on board a steamer in the harbor.

The French Embassador had ordered the fleet to the Dardanelles, with orders to prevent Russia from seizing and passing those Straits. The British fleet still remained at Malta, awaiting reinforcements and instructions.

Louis Napoleon is said to have assured the Russian Minister at St. Cloud, that he would not hesitate to change his policy if Russia should persist in her course toward France and the East.

It is rumored that the Russian forces had entered Turkey, and the report produced a violent agitation in the Paris Bourse.

In the British Parliament, on Friday, Lord Clarendon stated that the Ministers of France and England at Constantinople were acting in concert, and that the integrity of Turkey would be maintained.

SWITZERLAND.—The attitude of Switzerland excites considerable attention. The Austrian Charge d'Affaires had withdrawn from Bern, and the Switzerland Envoy from Vienna.

KOSSUTH AND MAZZINI.—A meeting of the friends of Italy had been held upon Mazzini's arrival. Kossuth attended and made a speech.

FRANCE AND ECUADOR.—Dispatches had been received from the French Admiral in the Pacific Ocean, dated Callao, 10th (?), stating that he was about to sail for the Guayaquil river to demand reparation from the government of Ecuador.

LATER FROM CHINA.—Later advices from China state that the English, French and American ships-of-war on the coast of China, had undertaken to protect Nunkin and Shanghai against the insurgent army.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON—MESILLA VALLEY QUESTION—PROBABLE WAR.—*Washington*, June 6.—The President has decided that Mesilla Valley forms a part of the United States, and instructions have been forwarded to Gen. Garland, the Military Commander in that section, to prevent by force, if necessary, the military occupation of that territory by Mexico.

It is believed here that a conflict is inevitable between the American and Mexican troops, and that another war will certainly ensue.

FURTHER FROM NEW MEXICO—MESILLA VALLEY.—*Boston*, June 6.—A letter received in this city states that Gov. Fries arrived at El Paso on the 24th ult. with 700 troops, but finding that the pretensions of Gen. Lane were not supported by the people, he returned to his original quarters.

THE FACE OF A MAN UPON THE TOP OF HIS HEAD.—In the city of New York, where rents are so ruinously high, and competition in business is so ceaselessly active and energetic, almost every method that it is possible for human ingenuity to invent, is resorted to, for the purpose of obtaining customers, extending trade or making "more money." Of all these methods, one of the most extraordinary, and at the same time simple, if not effective in its way, is that by which the daguerreotype process is made to play a novel and conspicuous part. It seems that some one of the enterprising hatters in that metropolis has a daguerrian gallery connected with his salesroom or manufactory, expressly fitted up and devoted for the accommodation and benefit of his own customers. On purchasing a covering for your caput in this store, you are furnished with a daguerreotype of your countenance—the image—large or small—being firmly affixed to the lining upon the inside of the crown of the new beavor, so that whoever wears a hat thus garnished is sure to have *the likeness of his own face upon the top of his head!*

THE WIDOW OF GEN. HARRISON.—The estimable widow of Gen Harrison still occupies a portion of the mansion at North Bend, Ohio, where she is watched over by the filial care of the family of Col. Taylor. The present Harrison estate consist of 800 acres at North Bend, and 420 at the mouth of the Miami. The property is as yet undivided, though it is the intention of the heirs to effect a division the coming season.

The London Dispatch says: "The value of the imports into the United States in 1851 was £48,000,000, and the exports £44,000,000. The value of the imports into Great Britain was about £103,000,000, and the exports about £108,000,000.

HIGH PRICES FOR TOBACCO.—At Lynchburg, Va., last week, one hogshead of tobacco sold at $25 per 100 lbs., one at $17, one at $15, and others at prices ranging from $12 to $13 50 per 100 lbs. The finer qualities of manufacturing leaf sold as high as $33.

Lieut. Whipple, with several assistants, started from Washington on the 30th ult. for Fort Smith, Arkansas, where, immediately on arrival, he will organise his party, and proceed to survey the Pacific Railroad route, *via* Albuquerque.

DIED.—Colonel Claiborne Myers, of Alabama, formerly a resident of South Carolina, died on board the steamer Cherokee, on her passage from Havana to New York. He was distinguished for his agricultural success, being one of the most extensive cotton planters in the State of Alabama.

By the last advices from China, we learn that the American Minister had proceeded north in the United States steamer Susquehanna. The U. S. steamer Mississippi, Com. Perry, which was at Galle, would proceed immediately for Hong-Kong. The U. S. sloop Plymouth was at Hong-Kong, and sloop Saratoga and storeship Supply at Macao.

The Mobile Tribune of Sunday says: "The Whig State Convention, sitting at Montgomery on Wednesday, adopted resolutions in favor of State reform, internal improvements, and the election of all the judges and judicial officers by the people. We have not yet received these resolutions. It also nominated Richard W. Walker, of Florence, for Governor."

CITY OF VIENNA.—A considerable enlargement of the city of Vienna, the Austrian Capital, had been resolved on. The Emperor's sanction to the project, which was obtained on the 4th, had given great and general satisfaction, as house rent had become positively ruinous. The extent of surface which is to be enclosed within the wall is equal to half the area covered by the present city.

Jacob A. Westervelt, one of the famous New York ship builders, has just contracted to build two steamships for Mr. Charles Morgan, to be employed in Navigating the Gulf of Mexico, and the keel of one of them is already laid. They are to be finished next fall. The largest will measure about 1,600 tons. Her length will be 210 feet, breadth 35 feet, and depth of hold 16 feet. Her mate will be 210 feet in length, with 34 feet breadth of beam, and 16 feet depth of hold. Her measurement will be about 1200 tons. The engines will be built at the Morgan Iron works, and will be of the description denominated "beam" engines, which are now generally preferred, on account of their being less liable to get out of repair than other varieties.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE OFFICE,
Saturday Morning, June 11, 1853.

There has been a rather better feeling shown in most departments of our general market during the past week, though the amount of business doing has been moderate. The movement in Cotton and Tobacco, however, has been considerably increased, without any alteration of moment in prices. Flour, Corn and Provisions have been very firm, with an upward tendency in prices, the receipts generally having been small. Freights have been dull, especially for foreign ports, and most of the improvement noticed in our last review has been lost. The shipping in port not cleared yesterday morning comprised fifty ships, seventeen barks and twelve brigs. Exchange have been dull most of the week. Advices from Liverpool to the 28th ult., received by the Cunard steamer Canada, were published on Tuesday afternoon. They represented a firm market at Liverpool, with a slight improvement in the rates for the middling qualities. The sales of the week were stated at 50,000 bales, including 9000 for speculation and 30,000 for export, leaving about 38,000 bales for the trade. Fair Orleans was quoted at 6

Miss Alice Carey writes beautifully, and besides that, is a most whimsical satirist and wit. She never gives good causes of offence, though she is often the object of admiration and adulation. The following lines, which she wrote for the benefit of Mrs. Mabel Moore, the artless widow, will be read with satisfaction by all who can appreciate the substantial of genius and wit combined. The moral of the poem should act as a caution to all the young and aspiring widows in Christendom.

HOT IN....THE WIDOW PUNISHED.

BY ALICE CAREY.

She waited in the drawing-room,
Good Mrs. Mabel Moore;
Her flounces of a pretty lace
Were on the dress she wore:
Upon her bosom a French rose,
And on her cap some satin bows.

One little foot just peeped without
Her petticoat so white;
Her hair, a little gray, 'tis true,
Was put in curl and bright:
And sweet her glances shone around,
As if some good thing she had found.

The clock was on the stroke of eight,
And still she sat apart.
Now rising close, and laying now
Her hand upon her heart;
And toying with her curls and rings,
And doing other girlish things.

At length a step was heard, and then
A ringing at the door;
"Five minutes and a half too soon."
Said Mrs. Mabel Moore.
Then to her maid—"It is no sin,
Go quick, and say I am not in."

"For if he loves me as he says,
He can afford to wait,
And come again precisely at
Five minutes after eight.
My nerves are really quite unstrung.
So very earnestly he rung."

But true love never did run smooth.
As oftentimes is told;
And when the door was opened wide,
And silvering in the cold,
The maid behold the expected guest,
She smiled and courtesyed her best,

And told him with a grace as sweet
As if she craved a boon,
Her mistress had declared it was
A little bit too soon.
And that she thought it was no sin
To send him word she was not in.

"Ah, very well," the guest replied.
"I do, in truth I make no doubt,
That whether she be in or no,
I've surely found her out."
And she who sent him from the door
Remaineth Mrs. Mabel Moore.

BRIDAL CUSTOMS IN PARIS.

From the foreign correspondence of "Le Republicaine," the new French daily just started in New York, we translate portions of an interesting letter on the marriage costumes and customs now in vogue in the gay metropolis:

You have requested me to give you an account of the changes which have been made of late in wedding preliminaries. The opportunity is now furnished me, Mmlle. de S. having espoused the Count de E., and Camille V. married Captain M. You can judge without my help what a difference there necessarily must be in the *corbeilles*, and how far what I may say of the one will fail to apply to the other. Mmlle. de S. had a dowry of 400,000 francs—that is an income of 25,000 livres. The *corbeille* (according to etiquette a year's revenue,) was strictly valued at 20,000 livres, and if the dowager countess had not added some very fine diamonds, the sum named would have been found small and insufficient. For the past month the Count has every day sent a magnificent bouquet, the flowers of which have each time been different from the last chosen, the luxuriance of his conservatory affording him the opportunity to foster the agreeable surprise.

On the day of the civil contract, *(jour du contrat,)* the *corbeille* and *trousseau* were shown together, though this custom is every day becoming more rare, for the very good reason that whatever belongs to the outward form and ceremony is not necessarily connected with mere ostentation. Many persons prefer quietly to go through all the details of the preliminary ceremonial, and then pass on, so as never to occupy the position of mere idlers. The wedding ball *(bal de noces)* has been given up for some years. Nothing justified it—neither convenience nor happiness, the latter particularly, which always avoids hustle and crowds. For what is there in the usual forms of pleasure to satisfy the heart at such a moment? It is thus that every thing is brought into the "*soiree du contrat.*" After a private family gathering, to listen to the reading of the marriage conditions, strangers are admitted to examine the gifts offered to the bride. This custom is, however, greatly abused, having of course a considerable influence on the presents of both the *corbeille* and *trousseau*, for where the public are expected to criticise and judge of an expenditure made for its own especial gratification, a certain weakness for ostentation will be sure to reveal itself.

In the middle of the grand saloon of the hotel S., which you will remember as decorated in white and gold, but which is now hung and draped en *lampas bleu*, upon a magnificent table, the mosaic top of which rests upon the wings of two golden griffins, was placed a large Bahl casket. This was the *corbeille*. From its open top variously depended the beautiful laces, the bridal dress of Alencon lace, an English *violette* or demi-veil and scarf with *berthes* and *volantes*, (capes and ruffles) *en point de Bruxelles*.

These rare laces were a gift from the countess dowager. Upon the table also were the jewels. They has diamonds, some of them set in a classic manner, while the setting of the others seemed to await the choice of the young wife. A jewel box, containing a pretty *parure* of diamonds and rubies, composed of five waist-buckles, *plaques de corsage*, a *bouquet* for the head, and another for the girdle—a flower branch set with stars *en diademe*, with ear-rings to match. Besides this a *parure* of stones of different colors was noted as a *chef d'œuvre* of ingenious design. By the side of a pearl suspended to a garnet by a thread of gold, was a pear-shaped emerald, which a little bird of enameled silver, perched upon a bit of *sorbier*, drops from its beak. From the clasps of the bracelet springs a mass of jeweled branches uniting in a trunk which encircles the arm. A single bracelet was in the form of a green enameled dragon, with diamond wings, golden head, and tongue of flame. Next were very pretty little boxes *(ecrins)* containing the jewels for morning wear *(bijoux du matin)*, plain bracelets, *(negligés)*; also a *chatelaine* with watch and seals, pins for the kerchief or the head, with jeweled buttons for the sleeves.

You thus see I have not forgotten I owe you an exact account of the novelties which the jeweler's art has produced—a legitimate *art* whose manipulators have too long forgotten that they have had a Benevenuto Cellini for a master.

Among the dresses—few in number, which is all right enough when one marries in April—there were two very remarkable—one in gauze, with small square figures woven in silver, resembling filagree work; the other in white taffeta, with a unique design repeated in every breadth: a group of roses perfectly drawn, and shaded *en camaieu*, with a single graduated color—a bright rose below shading off near the girdle into a hortensia so pale that it becomes almost white.

Upon a pretty toilette table of pear-wood—style of Louis XV—were thrown three very beautiful shawls—an India *cachemere*, of an orange ground—a long French cachemere, with a black ground, and a square India cachemere à *quatre faces*.

There was a crowd early around a pear-tree bower, on which were placed the flowers—few in numbers, since the balls for this year are over, but so beautiful that *they were so much admired as the jewels!*

The parures of the bride—all orange flowers—a wreath of Bengal roses and white lilies—a set of Pariss violets and jonquilles, composed this goodly array, in a deep dish of Sevres porcelain were thrown the fans given by friends. The two bridal fans, magnificently painted and mounted in ivory and mother of pearl, were by themselves, in a little basket covered with lace.

On a carved oak cabinet might be seen the household purse, and by its side a charming porte monnaie, in lava, with steel frame. A word only now about the trousseau. It suffices that it was very suitable, very complete, and at the same time carefully and invitingly arranged.

In thinking over this affair, which has interested so many as well as myself, I have come to the conclusion that this ceremony of the contract has a charm about it to which the most indifferent must yield. It is not yet irrevocable, like the church marriage ceremony, and yet one cannot be surprised into examining only from curiosity the gewgaws exposed to view. We are rendered mute before these preparations, which speak of a destiny about to be accomplished.

Mass was said at eleven in the morning at the Madeleine—a low mass with the organ and a profusion of flowers and wax candles. It was a solemnity having as much of the character of a solemnity having as much of the character of a solemnity as is proper in the house of God. There festivity as is proper in the house of God. There were velvet carpets and the finest music. The were velvet carpets and the finest music. The bride was pensive and beautiful, and a marked bride was pensive and beautiful, and a marked decorum was observed in the sanctuary. Her decorum was observed in the sanctuary. Her attire was chaste and elegant—a robe of wrought attire was chaste and elegant—a robe of wrought velvet with loose hanging sleeves. A high corvelvet with loose hanging sleeves. A high corsage displayed a beautiful chemisette of point sage displayed a beautiful chemisette of point d'Alencon lace, the basques were superbly emd'Alencon lace, the basques were superbly embroidered. broidered.

In her hair she wore only a simple wreath of In her hair she wore only a simple wreath of orange blossoms *à la Cléris*. Her full white *tulle* orange blossoms *à la Cléris*. Her full white *tulle* veil enveloped her like a cloud. The utter simveil enveloped her like a cloud. The utter simplicity of this dress was its great charm. The plicity of this dress was its great charm. The reform of the present day runs in the right reform of the present day runs in the right direction in this matter. It is seldom that the direction in this matter. It is seldom that the fashion of wearing a scarf as a veil is now seen, fashion of wearing a scarf as a veil is now seen, and the unfitness of jewelry is at length gener- and the unfitness of jewelry is at length generally understood. It is worthy of comment, that ally understood. It is worthy of comment, that even on her bridal-day this young girl should even on her bridal-day this young girl should not assume the rich costume of the wife, but not assume the rich costume of the wife, but should studiously preserve the simplicity of the should studiously preserve the simplicity of the maiden. maiden.

THE LOST AND THE LIVING.

BY FANNY FERN.

"The husband's grief may be short and brief—
He may woo and win another;
But the daughter clings, with unchanging grief
To the image of her mother."

But a fleeting twelvemonth has passed since the heart (that for years had beat against his own) was forever stilled, when Walter Lee brought again a fair young creature to share his widowed home. No father nor mother, brother nor sister, claimed any part of the orphan heart that he coveted and won. No expense of pains had his spered to decorate the mansion for her reception. Old familiar objects, fraught with tenderest associations, had been removed to make way for the upholsterer's choicest fancies. Thers was no picture left upon the wall, with sweet, sad, mournful eyes, to follow him with silent reproach. Everything was fresh and delightful as the new-born joy that filled his heart.

"My dear Edith," said he, fondly pushing back the hair from her forehead, "there should be no shadow in her pathway, but I have tried in vain to induce Nelly to give you the welcome you deserve; however, she shall not annoy you. I shall compel her to stay in the nursery till she yields to my wishes."

"Oh, no! don't do that," said the young step-mother anxiously; "I think I understand her. Let me go to her, dear Walter," and she tripped lightly out of the room and left him to himself.

Walter Lee looked after her retreating figure with a lover-like fondness. The room to him seemed to grow suddenly dark when the door closed after her. Reaching out his hand, he almost unconsciously took up a book that lay near him. A slip of paper fluttered out from between the leaves, like a white-winged messenger. The joyous expression of his face faded into one of deep sorrow as he read it. The handwriting was his child's mother's. It run thus:

"Oh, to die and be forgotten. This warm heart cold—these active limbs still—these lips dust. Suns to rise and set, flowers to bloom, the moon to silver leaf the trees around my own dear home; the merry laugh, the pleasant circle, and *I not here!* The weeds choking the flowers at my headstone, the several tresses of sunny hair forgotten in its envelop, the sun of happiness so soon absorbing the dew-drop of sorrow! The *cypress changed for the orange wreath!* Oh, no; don't *quite* forget! Close your eyes *sometimes* and bring beforr you the face that *once* made sunshine in your home! feel again the twining clasp of loving arms—the lips that told yon (not in words) how dear you were. Oh, Walter, don't *quite* forgst! From Nolly's clear eyes let her mother's soul still speak to you. MARY LEE."

Warm tears fell upon the peper as Walter Lee folded it back. He gave himself time to rally, and then glided gently up the nursery door. It was partially open. A little fairy creatnre of some five summers stood in the middle of the floor. Her tiny face was half hidden in sunny curls. Her little pianofore was full of toys, which she grasped tightly in either hand.

"No, you are not my mamma," said the child. "I want my own dead mamma, and I am sorry papa brought you here."

"Oh, don't say that," said the young step-mother; "don't call me mamma if it gives you pain, dear. I am quite willing that you should love your own mamma botter than you do me."

Nelly looked up with a pleesant surprise.

"I had a deer mamma and papa once," she continued, "and brothers and sistere, so many and so merry, but they are all dead, and sometimes my heart is very sad; I have no one now to love me but your papa and you."

Nelly's eyes began to moisten, and teking out one after another of the little souvenirs and toys from her pianofore, she said, "And you won't take away this—and this—and thie—that my dead mamma gave me?

"No, indeed, dear Nelly"

"And will you let me climb in my papa's lap as I used, and put my cheek to his, and kiss him, and love bim as much as ever I can, won't you?"

"Yes, my darling."

Walter Lee conld bear no more; his heert was full.

What, Mary's child pleading with a stranger for room in her father's heart! In the sudden gush of thie new fount of tenderness, had he forgotten or overlooked the claims of their helpless little one? God forbid! "From Nelly's clear eyes let her mother's soul still speak to you." Aye! and it did. When next Walter Lee met his bride, it was with a chastened tenderness—Nelly's loving little heert was pressed closely against his own. He was again "her own papa;" nor be did not "quite forget."

SINGULAR RACE OF HUMAN BEINGS. There are now in London two very singular human beings, of a race which has hitherto been very little known to the civilized world. They came from South Africa, where they are called *Earthmen*. They are totally distinct from all other known African races—as much so as if they had dropped upon this earth from another planet. They are diminutive in size—mere pygmies—and unacquainted even with the art of building huts. They shelter themselves in caves and crevices of the earth; when these are wanting they make artificial scoopings on the surface, which they line with leaves and cover with branches. The Hottentots and Bushmen are the avowed enemies of the Earthmen, and when they meet them will shoot them down like vermin. The poor little defenceless Earthmen have no refuge but in holes, trees, or thickets, and the tribe is fast verging to extinction. They are a poor, weak people—one of Nature's freaks—and destined not to perpetuate their race. Few colonists have seen them; and although it is known that a few still linger in the mountains, these are rapidly dying away, and will soon become a tradition of an elvish afrite race of old.

The two individuals above mentioned were carried to England from the Cape of Good Hope two or three years ago, and have now become domesticated in an English family. The Morning Chronicle, from which we take these particulars, describe these little Earthmen as a boy and a girl, the former 14 and the latter 16 years of age, and "complete little fairies" in appearance. The boy is three feet three and a half inches in height, the girl a trifle taller. Their skin is of this brightest and most transparent bronze, and as smooth and polished as marble. In form the little creatures are perfect—their delicate limbs standing out in the most graceful symmetry, and every motion instinct with the untaught ease of nature. The faces, although decidedly African in feature, are full of sweetness and good humor, with an expression of archness and intelligence.

They are named Martinis and Flora. In their savage state they fed on locusts, ant-eggs, and such small game as they could take. Till they were carried to England they had no ideas of God or any supreme power. At present, they have been taught some of the customs of civilized life, and are able to speak little English words, to sing little English popular airs, and—the first of Earthmen—to play little airs on a piano.

Few sights are more interesting to a thinking person than that of the last of a race of human beings on the point of being blotted out from the face of the earth. The individuals in question seem to constitute one of the most anomalous forms of our species that have ever yet been brought to the notice of the naturalist or the ethnologist. It is to be hoped that further light will be thrown on their history by scientific researches.

The U. S. steamer Susquehanna, and sloops of war Plymouth and Saratoga, and storeship Supply, of the Japan Expedition, were at Hong Kong in March.

A THRILLING INCIDENT.—The Rev. Mr. Prime, one of the editors of the New York Observer, who recently went to England in the pocket ship Devonshire, has written home two very interesting descriptive letters of his trip across the Atlantic. When within a few hours' sail of Portsmouth, a man fell overboard and was drowned. The scene is thus described:

April 23, Evening.—The full moon rose on the sea and hung out from the sky like a silver globe, with a clearness and beauty that I have never seen. The ship was sailing well under a fair breeze, and we walked the deck in the enjoyment of one of the most delightful evenings. One after another the passengers went below, and only a few of the younger and more romantic remained to look out on the waves reflecting the beams of the moon now riding far up in the heavens. It was nearly midnight when the cry shot through the ship piercing every ear and heart, "a man overboard." Except the cry of fire, no sound on ship is more terrible.

For days you have been thinking every time you looked over into the deep through which the ship is rushing, of the helpless and hopeless fate of him who shall be cast into the sea; and when the fearful word is given in that tone of mingled fear and pain which the fact extorts, there is a sinking of the heart as if each one had a friend now perishing. Mr. Moore, the second mate, had an assistant in the ship's carpenter, who had acted as a seaman during the passage, as we had a miserable crew. He was a fine looking young man, and the only one of all the men who had interested the passengers. He had been down in my state-room, and told me something of his history. His parents were in Holland, and he was on his way to visit them. A young woman was on board to whom he was to be married in May, and they were to return to America to spend their days. His manners were very gentle, and he looked and spoke as if he had felt the comfort of home, and had entered on life for which he was not formed. My heart had gone out to him, and in return for some acts of kindness he had done to me, I was thinking what present I should make him before going ashore, when at the instant the shout was made, and the noble fellow, the pride of the men, was struggling in the pitiless water.

Mr. Moore was near him, and had given an order to bear off the boom from the side of the ship—this man stepped over the bulwarks on the outside, pushed against the boom, the topping lift gave way, and he pitched forward, head first into the sea. The ship shot by him in a moment. Nothing thrown over could reach him. His cries of agony came up cutting the heart, O, so bitterly, that it would have been a mercy to be deaf. The mate, with admirable promptness, gave the order to put the ship about. "Ready about; luff round; hard lee; tacks and sheets, maintopsail haul; lot go and haul." Then he leaped into the boat and cried "Put the helm hard down. Lower away the quarter boat." Never shall I forget the look of the mate as he screamed "give me a knife, a knife," and taking one from a sailor he passed it through the ropes—"in men, in"—and four stout fellows leaped in with him, and down it went upon the ocean, a little shell of a thing sent forth to save that which was lost. I wanted to go with them, and as they struck out into the deep under that full moon, at midnight, to look for a drowning brother, I felt that their errand was noble, though none of them should live to tread the deck alive again.

Then we gathered on the storn of the ship, and looked out into the night and sea to watch the event. It was light enough to see that the tears were falling fast on the checks of some in that anxious group. Some of us prayed. It was all we could do. The little boat was soon out of sight. We could hear the shouts they sent up to reach, if it might be so, the ear of the "strong swimmer in his agony," and then all was silent, save the wind among the cordage, and the heavy flapping of the sails as the ship lay too. A dark spot rose on the wave; the flash of the dripping oars in the moonlight met the eye, and we know they were coming. The mate was soon seen standing at the helm. Our impatience would not brook delay, and we sent out the cry "All well!" Our hearts stood still for the answer; a half spoken "No" murmured along the waters, and we knew that the brave fellow was among the dead. So suddenly; so fearfully! To be swept from among us in the midst of life and hope. There were many, many tears of sympathy that night, and when I went below and strove to sleep, the vision of a fellow being struggling in the billows around me, drove slumber from my eyslide; and when it did come, the vision remained among my dreams.

A ROMANCE OF LIFE.—The Glesgow Conetitutional (a Scottish paper) of a late date contains the following curione statement:

Some seventeen years ago a native of Paisley, a son of one of our most respectable tradesmen, went to sea. The vessel foundered, and, with one solitary exception, all on board perished. The sad intolligence was soon brought to Paisley; the family went into mourning, and for seventeen long yoers, if they had not forgotten the sailor, they had ceased to think of him, as one about whose fate there could not be the shadow of a doubt.

A letter lately made its appearance here, addressed to the young man's father, who severs! years ago had retired to a watering-place on the West Coast, to enjoy the *otium cum dignitate* of a green old age. As he had long been ont of Paisley, the post-office folks had forgotten him, and could not find a party to whom the letter should be delivered. It was sent to Edinburgh, and after being tossed about from one office to another, was opened at London, and thence re-directed to Paisley, with instructions that every effort should be made to discover the owner. The contents soon led to the discovery, and it now appears that the young man supposed to have been lost at sea, was the one man saved.

A person, at present in New Zealand, in the course of his peregrinations, heard that a white man was living far up the country. He determined to search him out. On arriving at the native village, the white man's hut was pointed out. He entered it, and found a comely-looking damsel—a New Zealandress—with two or three fine healthy, whitey-brown children nestling about her. She was able to speak a little broken English, told the visitor the Christian name of her husband, and said she expected him home shortly, inviting the stranger to await his return. By-and-by the husband arrives, tattooed and dressed as a New Zealander. The two men, of course, were not likely to have recognized each other, even though they had been previously acquainted: but, after comparing notes, it came ont that they were both natives of Paisley, and had been at school together some twenty-five years ago. The surprise and astonishmout of the stranger may be well conceived. As for the host, he explained that he had been picked up from the wreck of his ship by a passing vessel, and, after many escapes and adventures, found himself in the interior of New Zealand, far from any settlement. There he married a native of the country, a chief's daughter, by whom he has had a family, and with whom he has been living very happily. He feels quite comfortable in his adopted land; likes the mode of living extremely, and has no desire to return to Paisley. He cannot tell how long he has been in New Zealand, not having adopted Crusoe's expedient of notching the time. After a long talk about Paisley and auld lang syne, the stranger bade him adieu, and on his return to the British settlement wrote the letter above referred to.

PROGRESS OF MANKIND.—The immense strides in progress which civilized men have made within the last two centuries, are really incredible until the subject is thoughtfully considered. Yet we do not exaggerate when we say that a journeyman mechanic in the present day, lives substantially better than a noble did four centuries ago. There still survives a household book, kept by one of the great Dukes of Northumberland, which leaves no doubt on this subject. From that volume we learn that his Grace breakfasted on ale and horrings, dined usually on boiled beef, and was as ignorant, at supper, of the luxury of tea or coffee, as he was, in his household furniture, of carpets, sofas, or hair mattresses.

In the Boston lettere, written about the middle of the fifteenth century, we have further evidence of the almost incredible wants of physical comforts among the upper classes. The Duke of Norfolk, of that day, one of the greatest of English noblemen, was often in need of the smallest sums of money, while persons of less exalted rank had frequently to submit to the greatest privatione for want of a few shillings. The richest men in the land dressed poorer, were lodged more rudely, and ate coarser food in those times than any industrious mechanic of our own. Even as late as Queen Elizabeth's reign, the royal floors were covered with rushes instead of carpet. When Phillip the Second, consort of Mary, Elizabeth's sister, visited England, his courtiers wrote back to Spain that the people lived in huts of nettles and mud, and slept on logs for pillows.

FASHIONABLES ABROAD.—Mr. Charles Astor Bristed, our city's distinguished representative at the high Court of Fashion, who writes to the Home Journal from "Numero 20, Rue Barbel de Jouy," that he can find in Paris no gloves fit to wear, though he has "not a bad hand," and his glove bill exceeds $400 per annum, appears to have been fallen in with during his travels by our dear countryman, J. Ross Brown, who, in his "Yousef," just published, daguerreotypes him as follows: [N. Y. Tribune.

"When I first saw him, he was on the way from Florence and Milan, in quest of a pair of pantaloons of a particular style. No man in Europe understood cutting except Pantaletti. There was a set in Pantaletti that made him indispensable. He had tried the Parisian tailors, but they were deficient in his knees. It was his intention to proceed at once from Milan to Leipsic for boots; the Germans were the only people who brought boots to perfection, and decidedly the best were to be had at Leipsic. He expected to be obliged to return to Paris for shirts; there was a set in the cellar of the Parisian shirt that suited him.

"His medicines he always procured in London; his segars he was forced to import from Havana; his Latakia tobacco he was compelled to purchase himself in Smyrna, and this was partly the occasion of his present visit. As to wines, it was nonsense to undertake to drink any but the pure Johannesberg, which he generally saw bottled on the Rhine every summer, in order to avoid imposition. His winters he spent chiefly in Spain; it was the only country where good cream was to be had; but the coffee was inferior, and he sometimes had to cross the Pyrenees for want of a good cup of coffee. No mode of traveling suited him exactly—in fact, he disliked traveling. Riding he hated, because it jolted him; walking, because it tired him; the snow, because it was cold; the sun, because it was warm; Rome, because it was damp; Nice, because it was dry; Athens, because it was dusty. (By the way, I disliked Athens myself, chiefly on that account; Bimby was right there.) But it was impossible for him to live in America again.

"What could any man of taste do there? No picturos, no ruins, no society, no opera, no classical associations—nothing at all, except business; and all sorts of business he despised. It was a ridiculous as well as a vulgar way of spending life. In fact, the only decent people he had met with were the French; a man might contrive to exist a while in Paris. Not that he approved altogether of the French language; it wanted depth and richness; the only language worthy of a man of sense was the Sanscrit. As soon as he had suited himself in boots at Leipsic, he was going to perfect himself in Sansorit at the University of Berlin; after which he hoped to recover from the effects of hard study by a tour through Bavaria, which was the only country on the face of the earth where the beer was fit to drink."

THE BELGIAN LAW OF DIVORCE.—Some few years since, a young Belgian lady, fresh from her convent education, appeared in society, captivated a young fellow-countryman with well oiled hair and patent leather boots, and after an acquaintance of a few weeks married him. The happy pair sojourned, as is often the custom, abroad, with the father and mother of the lady. The young wife was a gay lady, and her husband was quite as gay a lord. At every ball and party in the capital they were present, and, as married ladies are especially selected by continental gentlemen for what the call "adoration," the young wife, although she got no more of it than she liked, was honored with considerably more than pleased her husband. The latter remonstrated—the lady rebelled—and "my wife's mother," *ut solent matroni*, supported her daughter. The husband settled the matter by putting on his hat and retiring to his own paternal mansion. The marital feud was now intense, and the conjugal couple were only of the same mind touching one single subject—application to the tribunals for a divorce. This was done; but the Belgian law will allow of no such annulling of a marriage contract until the angry parties have renewed their demand for a divorce once every year for three years. Our young couple nourished their wrath during this triennial period of probation—thrice made the demand, and were duly summoned last year to hear consent given that they who had been one should thenceforth and forever remain two. From different sides of the court the married pair witnessed the untying of the knot: and when they were free, they passed out the common portal into the public street. Approximation fired friendship, and the gentleman offered his hand to the lady in token that there was no malice between them. Friendship had no sooner lit his torch, than he illumined the cinders on the chilled altar of love; and the young couple walked together to their first married home, whence the husband has never since permenently withdrawn. [Church and State Gazette.

CURIOUS MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.—The French speak in the nose, the Germans in the throat, and the English through the teeth. Books and papers were formerly sold only at stalls, and the dealers therefore came to be called stationers. A poker held over a fire concentrates the heet of the passing smoke, and creates a draught through the fire. Water is called hard when, from containing too much carbonic acid, it holds lime in solution. A pound of wheaten flour consists of bran three ounces, starch ten ounces, gluten three quarters of an ounce, and sugar one quarter. The spring of a watch weighs 0.15 of a grain, and a pound of steel makes 50,000; a pound of steel cost 3d, and a single spring 2.1, so that 50,000 produce £416. Turnpikes were so called from poles or bars swung on a staple, and turned either way when the dues were paid. A turnpike road by law is sixty feet wide, and parish roads about thirty feet. Children lose weight during the first three days after birth; at the age of a week they sensibly increase; after one year they triple weight; then they require six years to double their weight, and thirteen to quadruple it.

USES OF IRON.—Everything that tends to cheapen iron tends to open a new source of industry. Notwithstanding the croakings of the high protective tariffites, the working in iron has increased since the reduction of duties, though the immediate effect of the act might possibly have been to suspend some of the forges and furnaces where the ore was worked. Among the last ingenious uses we have seen mentioned is the following: [Detroit Free Press.

"Among the new articles of manufacture is a new style arm-chair for parlor use, formed of fine wires, woven together spirally. The seat of the chair is formed of wire, continuous with the back—or, if a rocker, the sides, back and seat are all one piece; that the fabric is strong and thoroughly durable need not be added. The seat, far from being intractable, hard and unpleasant, is elastic, and of handsome appearance, and it can be transported from place to place without damage. The weight of a chair of this description is considerably less than one of rosewood or carved mahogany, and the prices at which they are furnished are very moderate."

The following story is going the rounds of the English papers:

Two sons of nobleman, at school at Eton, were asked to Windsor Castle to spend the day with the Prince of Wales. His highness having in the course of the day's amusements given himself some airs which the young Etonians had no relish for, one of them gave him a sound drubbing. The circumstance reached the ears of the Queen, who, having ascertained on inquiry that her son had given sufficient provocation to merit the thrashing, had the good sense to express her satisfaction at the lesson taught him.

In an Indiana paper, the Plymouth Banner, we find the following advertisement:

LOST—A small lady's watch with a white face; also, two ivory young ladies' work-boxes. A mahogany gentleman's dressing case, and a small pony, belonging to a young lady with a silver mane and tail.

The two ivory young ladies, the mahogany gentleman, and the young lady with a silver mane and ——, we trust have found their lost articles.

The Methodists of Cincinnati, Ohio, recently commemorated the fiftieth anniversary of their first church organization in that city, by resolving unanimously to contribute $50,000 to three objects, namely, 1st, about $6000 to put the German churches out of debt. 2d, about $10,000 or $12,000 for the Female College; and 3d, the remainder, or about $32,000 for Sunday Schools and Church extension among the most needy.

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Contents of the June Number:

GRAY'S ELEGY WRITTEN IN A COUNTRY CHURCH YARD.—Illustrations: Fac-simile—View of Stoke-Poges Church; and thirty-two Vignettes.

ANCIENT PERU—ITS PEOPLE AND MONUMENTS.—Illustrations: Plan of the First Palace—Peruvian Sirinx—Part of the Wall of the Fortress of Cusco—Remains of the Great Temple of the Sun in Cusco—Remains of Walls of the Fortress of Cusco—End View of the Walls of the Fortress—Tower of Chupan—Copper Knives—Copper Tweezers—Copper Wedges—Peruvian Idol—Golden Lama—Silver Vase—Group of Sepulchral Tower—Peruvian Mummies—Walls at Chimu—Ornaments of Walls—Plan of Second Palace—El Mirador de Huanaco—Ruins of Pachacamac—Head of Statue at Tichuanico—Doorway at Tiahuanico—Central Figure enlarged—Enlarged View of Figures—Monolithic Doorway—Ruins in Titicaca—Palace at Huanaco el Viego—Plan of Palace—Ruins at Coati.

LIFE IN PARIS.—Illustrations: Arch of Triumph—A Lorette in her Prime—A decayed Lorette—The Grisette—The Tempters and the Tempted—Peddler at Large—Dog-Shearer—Hat-Seller—Garbage Gatherer—Dame des Halles—Merchant of Crimes—Date-Seller—Basket-Seller—Death to Rats—The Tomb of Secrets—Estaminet—The Pavilion of Flora—Le Carre du Palais Royal—Le Foret Noire—Rotonde du Temple.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE; By John S. C. Abbott. Illustrations from Drawings by Dopler: Bombardment of Copenhagen—The Reception at Venice—The Return from Italy—Flight of the Portuguese Court—Interview with the Spanish Princes—The Departure of Joseph for Spain.

LET THOSE LAUGH THAT WIN; By J. Smythe, Jun.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW ON THE INFLUENCE OF NOVELS.

FAITHFUL FOREVER.

THE LOST FOUND.

CHARITY AND HUMOR—A LECTURE; By W. M. Thackeray.

THE LOST FLOWERS—A Scottish Story.

SMALL BEGINNINGS.

BLEAK HOUSE; By Charles Dickens. Chapter XLVII. Joe's Will—Chapter XLVIII. Closing In—XLIX. Dutiful Friendship. Illustrations: A New Mooning in the Roman—Friendly Behavior of Mr. Bucket.

SCENES AT SEA.

THE LAST DAYS OF BURNS.

THE CHATEAU REGNIER.

A FRAGMENT OF AUSTRALIAN LIFE.

MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.

EDITOR'S DRAWER.

LITERARY NOTICES.

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VOLUME III. NUMBER 20. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1853. WHOLE NUMBER, 124.

The following ingenious and beautiful composition went the round of the papers a few years ago, but in view of the fact that it will be new to many of our readers, we give it a place in our columns:

THE LORD'S PRAYER—An Acrostic.

Our Lord and King who reignest enthroned on high
Father of Light! Mysterious Deity!
Who art the great I AM—the last, the first—
Art righteous, holy, merciful and just—
Let realms of glory, scenes where angels sing,
Heaven is the dwelling-place of God our King.
Hallowed thy name, which doth all names transcend.
By thee adored, our great Almighty Friend.
Thy glory shines beyond creation's space,
Thy kingdom towers beyond thy starry skies:
Kingdom nor scepter falls, but thine shall rise.
Come, let thine empire, O, thou Holy One.
Thy great and everlasting will be done!
As God make known his will, his power display,
So let the work of mortals to obey.
Bless us the great, the wondrous work of love,
On Calvary's cross he died, but reigns above.
Earth bears the record in thy holy word.
As heaven adores thy love, let earth, O lord;
Exalted transcendent in the eternal skies,
Be praised in heaven—for man the Saviour dies
Let songs immortal, angels laud his name,
Heaven shouts with joy, and saints his love proclaim.
Give us, O Lord, our food, nor cease to give
Us proper food, on which our souls may live
This be our boon to-day, and daye to come
Day without end, in our eternal home;
Our needy souls supply from day to day.
Holy assist, and aid us when we pray;
Bend though we ask, yet, Lord, thy blessing lend
And make no grateful when thy gifts descend
Forgive our sins, which in destruction place
Us—the vile rebels of a rebel race.
Our follies, faults and trespasses forgive—
Debts which we ne'er can pay, or thou receive
Us we, oh Lord, our neighbors' faults o'erlook,
As long thou'dst blot *ours* from thy memory's book:
Forgive our enemies; extend thy grace
Our souls to save, o'er Adam's guilty race
Redeem to thee in gratitude and love,
And in that duty paid by saints above
Lead us from sin, and in thy mercy raise
Us from the tempter and his hellish ways:
Not in our own, but in his name who bled,
Into thine ear we pour our every need.
Temptation's fatal charms help us to shun.
But may we conquer through thy conquering Son
Deliver us from all which can annoy
Us this world, and may our souls destroy;
From all calamities which men betide.
Lord and death, oh turn our feet aside.
For we are mortal worms, and cleave to clay:
Thine 'tis to rule, and mortals to obey.
Be not thy mercy, Lord, forever free!
The whole creation knows no God but thee
Kingdom and empire in thy presence fall:
The King eternal reigns the King of all
Power is with thee—to thee be glory given,
And be thy name adored by earth and heaven.
The praise of saints and angels is thy due
Glory to thee, the Everlasting One.
Forever be thy triune name adored.
Amen! Hosanna! blessed be the Lord!

[From the National Magazine]

CHRISTIANITY REQUIRED BY THE TIMES.

REFORM IN CHRISTIAN BENEFICENCE.

In our last article we said that the times demanded a reform of the pecuniary liberality of the Church, and that most of the other reforms advocated in these essays ultimately depend upon this. We showed that the actual standard of religious beneficence is defective in *principle*, as lacking the sentiment of duty; and in *manner*, as lacking method—settled habit.

The position we took respecting the moral obligation of Christian beneficence, novel as it might appear to some of our readers, is, we think, Scriptural. Indeed, the vagueness both of principle and practice which now characterizes our Christian liberality is, we believe, almost a peculiar defect of modern Christianity. As the command to spread the gospel "into all the world" came to be so indefinitely apprehended as to be almost unwilling throughout Protestant Christendom, until within a few generations, so the Scriptural doctrine of beneficence has lost its distinctness—been nearly generalized away until recent exigencies of the Church have begun to recall attention to it.

The Middle Ages excelled us altogether in this respect; property was then universally consecrated to religion. Their charities were misdirected, and thus became a public evil; but they were right in their moral principle. The Levitical dispensation was distinguished in a remarkable manner by the sanctification of property, and not more by its endless symbolism than by its religious charities was it adapted to the moral education of its people. We err egregiously when we speak of the *tithe*, the one-tenth, as the standard of Jewish contributions to religion. The seal of a religious charity was put upon almost every article of the Jew's possessions. He paid for the ransom of his first-born son; he paid for the first-fruits of his flocks, and the first gatherings of his harvest, the latter being estimated at a sixtieth. He left in the corners of his fields, for the destitute, another sixtieth. Whatever dropped from his hand, in reaping, was left for the poor; and once in every seven years he allowed his lands to produce spontaneously for them. Then there were the sacrificed animals or portions of them—the trespass-offerings, the sin-offerings, &c.—the expense of pilgrimages to the temple thrice in the life of every male, the half-shekels for the sanctuary, and the remission of all debts every seventh year. Besides these there were numerous expenses for hospitality and reliefs to the poor; and then came the tithe—the tenth of the produce of the fields—for the Levites; and, finally, the remainder was assessed for another tenth to be spent for the worship of the temple and for the poor; and then, at the end of every third year, in order to secure the integrity of the law, the people made solemn declaration before God that this last tenth had been faithfully provided. It has been estimated that the devout Jew gave away about *one-third* of all his income to the poor and to religion. And let it be borne in mind that so exact and graduated were the Levitical exactions in this respect that these appropriations were not from *particular classes* of the people, but from all, the ratio being proportioned to their resources. Besides these *systematic* charities, what special liberality did they show for their religion, as for the Tabernacle in the wilderness and the Temple at Jerusalem—the amount expended on the latter being estimated at *three thousand millions of dollars*—a sum that throws into utter eclipse all the expenditure of Protestant Christendom during generations, for that greater work, of foreign evangelization, to which, as we have shown, all the world is summoning it.

A divine meaning was there in this Jewish system of beneficence; it had those true elements of effectiveness, which we have said are lacking in our modern Christian charities—moral obligation and method. It was no grievance on the Jewish people; few of their institutions had a more salutary effect upon their social system; they thrived under it, and perhaps no nation ever suffered less from that great plague of modern civilization—pauperism.

Though this noble beneficence was connected with the Jewish ecclesiastical system, and is, therefore, annulled in its detail, yet will any Christian man admit that its essential principles are annulled—that Christianity, especially in this age, when all the destinies of the world are devolving upon it, may have a financial standard beneath that of a state which was hardly larger than some of the single counties of this Christian land, and whose whole design was the maintenance of a preliminary and a local religion!

The primitive Christians did not understand that the abolition of Judaism repealed its essential beneficence. On the contrary, few subjects received more attention in the first consultations and labors of the Church than its provisions for the poor and for the extension of the gospel. One of its ministerial orders—still retained—the Diaconate—was established for charitable purposes. It had all things in common, when circumstances justified it. Its weekly sacrament was followed with distributions to the absent sick and poor.

When it sent forth Paul and Barnabas "unto the heathen," it was with but one specific injunction, "Only they would that we should remember the poor." Journeys and plans for "collections" for the Churches are of frequent record in the Epistles and the Acts. One of the apostles asks, "Whoso hath this world's goods, and seeth his brother have need, and shutteth up his bowels from him, how dwelleth the love of God in him?" Another declares charity to the widow and fatherless to be a part of the definition of religion, "pure and undefiled:" another urges beneficence upon the Church as an exemplification of the principle of the Atonement itself: the "grace of our Lord Jesus Christ," who, "though he was rich, yet for your sakes he became poor, that ye, through his poverty, might be rich;" and Christ himself dignified it as the test-virtue of the final judgment.

We learn from Josephus and Philo that collections of tithes and other gifts for the Temple service at Jerusalem were made regularly in the synagogues on every Sabbath. The Christians at first assembled in the synagogues not only in Judea, but wherever they could, throughout the empire, and their ministerial "orders," form of "ordination," and other rites still extant, were actually copied from the synagogue service. The synagogue charities probably led to St. Paul's rule of Christian beneficence as recorded in 1 Cor. xvi. 1, 2:—"NOW CONCERNING THE COLLECTION FOR THE SAINTS, AS I HAVE GIVEN ORDER TO THE CHURCHES OF GALATIA, EVEN SO DO YE. UPON THE FIRST DAY OF THE WEEK, LET EVERY ONE OF YOU LAY BY HIM IN STORE AS GOD HATH PROSPERED HIM, THAT THERE BE NO GATHERINGS WHEN I COME." The apostle modifies the Jewish custom; the "first day"—the "*Lord's day*"—was substituted for the Jewish Sabbath, and, as there was no centralization of Christianity, as of Judaism at Jerusalem, and no mode of distributing these charities, except by the casual passage of the apostles or leading saints, they were to be "kept in store" till such opportunities occurred. The principle of the synagogue-custom was retained—the form only being changed.

This passage we deem to be *the divine rule of Christian beneficence*. It is as specific as the command to spread the gospel. It is the counterpart of that command, and necessary for its fulfillment, for "how shall they preach except they be sent!" And the indefiniteness of its impression on the Christian mind of our day is, as we have before said, the same as that which, until within a few generations, rendered comparatively powerless the command to "preach the gospel to every creature."

We are not disposed to be homiletic in these essays, but we cannot forbear to direct attention to the very specific character of this text. Look at it.

First, It seems to have been designed as a *general rule*. As we have stated, it was the general custom of the Jewish Sabbath, only modified enough to suit it to the new circumstances of the new Church. Though prescribed for the Church at Corinth in this instance, yet this does not limit it as a local practice; for the obvious reasons which could render it desirable there, would apply anywhere, and many of the most important lessons of revelation now recognized as unquestionably of general application, are derived from epistles addressed to local churches. Besides these considerations, the apostle expressly says that he but repeated instructions given elsewhere: "*As I have given order to the Churches* (not Church) *of Galatia, so do ye.*"

Second, The rule is *individual*. "Let *every one* of you," &c.,—the poor as well as the rich were to do something; for the rule was not only designed to secure funds, but to have a moral effect on the giver himself.

Third, It is *methodical*—stated in regard to time—"*upon the first day of the week*;" and specific in regard to manner—"*lay by him in store.*" The apostle would evidently guard against that casual habit of liberality which has crept into the Church in modern times, and which, as we have shown, has become the fundamental defect of our religious finances.

Fourth, It prescribes a *standard* of giving quite definite, and yet flexible enough to meet any circumstances: "*As God has prospered him.*" The poor or unprosperous man is not to be bound to any absolute self-taxation which might bring suffering upon his family, the rich man is not by an absolute stated donation to assume the right of reserving to himself his other gains, however great. All were alike stewards, not proprietors of their resources; and where much was given, much was required.

Fifth, The apostle seems carefully to discountenance *irregularities*, the often questionable expedients with which our modern public collections are made, "*that there be no gathering when I come.*"

Sixth, The rule is *mandatory*, it was enjoined in this case as it was *ordered* in the other—as *I have given* ORDER *to the Churches of Galatia*, even so do ye.

Such then is this notable passage. Could it be more significant? Now that it is a rigid statute, to be interpreted exactly according to the letter, we do not insist. That would be absurd; but we insist that the generalization of it by which its essential meaning has been nearly lost in the modern Church, is equally absurd; we insist that it does indicate the essential rule of Christian beneficence, and that it unquestionably implies these three elements as constituents of that rule, viz:

First, That Christian beneficence is a matter of *moral obligation*.

Second, That it should be a *determinate habit*.

Third, That it should be a *comprehensive sanctification* of the secular business of the Christian man. He should live to sustain himself and those dependent upon him, only that he and his may be co-workers together with God for the salvation of the world, laboring for this end in his workshop, in his fields, or in the mart, and applying to it the fruits of his labor as "*God prospers him.*"

What a revolution of ordinary Christian life would these principles make! We affirm that they are Scriptural, and that their enunciation and demonstration throughout the Christian world are the great want of the times, and must be secured before the Church can command the full availability of its present great opportunities.

"Abba, Father"

Much of the beauty and depth of meaning contained in many passages of Scripture, is lost sight of by our not being acquainted with the customs of the age in which they were delivered. This applies more especially to the figurative language of the Bible. Paul, in addressing the Christians at Rome, tells them, "Ye have not received the spirit of bondage again to fear, but ye have received the spirit of adoption, whereby we cry "Abba Father." The allusion is here made to a custom among the Jews which forbade slaves to call a free man "Abba," or a free woman "Imma." This was a privilege which their state of bondage disqualified them to enjoy, it being reserved only to free persons, and those who were adopted children, to use the title.

How happily did the apostle make use of this custom, by way of figure, to impress the minds of Christians with the interesting truths which he was inculcating. Although all are by nature children of God, for he created us; yet by reason of our rebellion against his parental authority, we have all forfeited our rights to sonship, and have become children of wrath. Satan has led us captive, and employed us in the drudgery of sin. All mankind have engaged in open warfare against heaven, and as rebels, were condemned to death. Nor could they redeem for themselves heaven, which they had forfeited. "None of them can by any means redeem his brother, nor give to God a ransom for him, for the redemption of their soul is precious." (Ps. 49: 7.) Jesus Christ having come into our world, and by his own blood purchased our redemption, hath released us from the bondage of sin, adopted us into God's family again, and we now have the privilege of addressing our offended parent as freemen, and of using the endearing title of "Abba, Father." Precious privilege! What gratitude is due our blessed Saviour who has, by his own death, redeemed us from so awful a servitude, the wages of which is death, eternal woe.

But did he only redeem us from death? Nay, verily, he hath purchased for us all and more than we lost by our rebellion. He hath not only made us children of God, but "if children, then heirs; heirs of God, and joint heirs with Jesus Christ." Heirs of salvation. Heirs of the kingdom of which God hath promised. Yea, "all things are ours, and we are Christ's, and Christ is God's." If, then, we are Christ's, our title is indefeasible, and can never be revoked; because we possess it by virtue of our union with him. He is appointed heir of all things, and we are joint heirs with him. We confess that if we held our title upon any other ground than the merits of our atoning Saviour, it would be most uncertain. But all the combined forces of the universe shall not prevail against us, whilst "he liveth to make intercession for us."

Then, Christians, since it is our priceless privilege, let us "come boldly to a throne of grace, and obtain mercy, and find grace to help us in time of need." We will never be turned away empty, if we ask aright. God hath promised us a sufficiency of grace for every time and trial, and if we do not obtain it, it is because we fail to ask for it in a proper manner. We must come in the name of our blessed mediator. "I am the way, and the truth, and the life; no man cometh to the Father but by me." If we do not know how to ask of God, we can say, "Abba, Father." A more eloquent appeal to our tender and sympathizing parent could not be uttered by man or angels. God knows what his children need, and he only requires us to feel our wants, and if we will only raise our hearts to him, they shall be supplied. He that feedeth the ravens will provide for his children. Are you in danger? Then let your prayer be, "Abba, Father," and his Providence will take care of you. Are you upon a bed of disease and death? O, then, if you can say no more, let the last feeble accents that fall from your lips be, "Abba, Father." You may then commend your soul to him who gave it, with as much composure as the confiding child feels when sinking into a gentle sleep in the arms of a doting parent. And why not! If God is your Father, and he has told you that nothing should ever be able to separate you from his love, do you suppose he will desert you in the hour of death, when Satan makes his last and greatest effort to tear you from him? Do you doubt his love because he permits death to overtake you? This is only the messenger of his love, sent to bear your spirit home to himself, where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary find rest. It is only calling you home to enjoy those mansions of glory prepared for you by your Redeemer. If the face of Moses shone so brightly, after having conversed with God upon the Mount, what will be the glory which God will vouchsafe unto his children, when they shall behold him face to face, not upon the mount that smoked, but in the heaven of heavens! If, then, you have received the spirit of adoption, and can cry, "Abba, Father," all things else will be added unto you. [Cum. Press.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

SMALL TALK.

Again, should not something be done with reference to our class meetings! We are thoroughly satisfied of their value, as a means of grace. Methodism owes much of its success to their existence. A dark day will it be for us when they fall into disuse. There is nothing that can supply their place. But, does not our practice disgrace our rules? The discipline makes attendance on them a test of church membership. Yet, there are thousands in good standing among us, who never attend them. There are many difficulties in the way of enforcing the rule. Our most faithful ministers fail to do it. It is a great bugbear to many, who would otherwise enter our Church. The rule has just force enough to make it "a thorn in the flesh," yet not enough to make it a source of blessing.

If the rule could be enforced, according to the intention and spirit in which it was first made, we doubt not that immense good would be the result. As it is, we fear it does more harm than good. Is it not a shame that we continue a regulation in our book of discipline which so few, if any, of us regard, according to its requirements? There are many who seriously question whether it be proper for the Church to make that a test of membership, which is not required either by the spirit or letter of the New Testament. This question we do not propose to discuss. It is certain, however, that we have the rule, and that it is very rarely conformed to.

Something must be done. If the rule is to be retained, would it not be well to adopt some measures which will secure obedience to it? A universal and unflinching application of it to the Church would be attended with terrible storms. It would shake the Church from centre to circumference. Many, very many, of our members would be lost to us. Whether this convulsion might not be for the better—whether the Church would not have more internal power and be better fitted for her high work—we shall not attempt to decide. We do say, however, if some more efficient means be not put in operation to secure obedience to the rule, we had better abandon it. Such a course would be far more creditable to us, and profitable to the Church. It would be much better to place it on the same footing with other means of grace, with no penalty for non-attendance, than have it remain as it is. Those only would attend, then, who prize it, profit by and enjoy it, as a most precious occasion for spiritual improvement. And who else attends now? Exceeding few do it from fear of exclusion, for the rule is not enforced, and they fear it not. A few others do it because the Church requires it. The great body of class-attending Methodists would go, whether the rules required it or not. As things now stand, then, we should lose nothing by the latter arrangement.

Nay, we think a great deal would be gained. Ministers would not be in a continual state of embarrassment and vexation with reference to a rule which the discipline required them to carry out, but with reference to the policy of enforcing which they entertained very serious doubts. Those who fail to attend, would be relieved from annoyance through the operation of a rule which, they believe, has no warrant in Scripture. Many, without our pales, might be induced to enter, who, though they might not make such good members as those who attend class, would at least make as good as those who do not. Besides, we should be free from a regulation which mocks all our attempts at enforcing it.

We ask, then, for some General Conference action upon the matter. We hope the whole will be thoroughly sifted. The law should either be resuscitated from its obsoleteness and nailed down as a permanent organic fixture in our economy, or cast off as an arrangement good enough in its day, but having served its time, and of course of no further use to the present generation.

COMMON SENSE.

Alabama Conference.

The late advices from England inform us that the Master of the Rolls has granted an order for the release of Bishop Ullathorne and the very Rev. Dr. Moore, who had been imprisoned as shareholders in a broken bank, the Bishop consenting to pay over the £200 he had previously offered, as more than the amount of his own and Dr. Moore's private property.

LETTER FROM ENGLAND.

The Gospel Leaven in a Family.

[Special Correspondence of the Advocate.]

STAFFORDSHIRE, May 9, 1853.

The influence of an individual is not to be restricted to a limited circle; it spreads on every side like the undulation of the smitten water, and it will live and act, and ever enlarge its sphere of operation into the distant future. Every man, however insignificant his position, is exerting an influence upon others, powerful either for good or evil, which will take hold on the judgment of the great day, and be felt for ever. Such an influence is ever abroad, and acting beyond our control upon relations and friends, and acquaintances, and upon multitudes whom we never saw. The look, the word, the deed, can never be recalled; they will exist in youthful vigor, and fly from man to man, from kingdom to kingdom, from age to age, and from far distant generations may glare upon us like spirits of darkness, or smile upon us like angels of light. The prisoner in the dungeon, cut off from intercourse with all but his keeper, exerts an influence upon him, and he on others, and they on a thousand more. In domestic life the mothers of Samuel and Timothy, of Wesley and Doddridge, unseen by the world, taught their little ones the great truths of the Bible. And what did this involve and secure for others? The event has shown that they were kindling a flame, the benign radiance of which was to extend to other ages, and over a great part of the world.

Let the precious leaven of God's saving truth enter a family, and it is the purpose of God that it should operate until the whole lump shall be leavened. In the nature of things, if the parent be converted to God, the conversion of the children will be most earnestly desired; this is among the first indications of spiritual life, the first beats of the spiritual pulse, the first and strongest proofs of *personal* piety. And not seldom has the conversion of a child or a servant led to the conversion of an entire household. Light from Christ the Son of Righteousness, wherever kindled, will penetrate and dispel surrounding darkness. Let it be fixed in a family, and let it shine there with increasing lustre and power, and, sooner or later, that family becomes "light in the Lord."

At the village of Everereech, in the West of England, which I occasionally visited some five years ago, I formed the acquaintance of Miss S——, who had a short time previously sought and found true religion. Her family belonged to the Church of England, and were attached and even bigoted adherents of that Church, frowning on what is termed, somewhat scornfully in England, every form of *Dissent* from the Church established by law. Without any breach of truth or charity, it may be affirmed that any thing but the living gospel was preached by the State-appointed and State-paid clergyman; but in mercy to the inhabitants of this parish God's Providence had opened a door for the zealous Methodists, who had succeeded in gaining a foothold, by erecting a small chapel and organizing a small society, in spite of the fierce opposition of those who preferred darkness to light and death to life. Miss S—— attended this chapel, and listened with interest to the gospel there faithfully proclaimed; she was soon an anxious seeker of personal salvation, and after a season of godly sorrow, she entered into peace. Her love to the Saviour was a most powerful affection, prompting her to a close walking with him, and leading her to have recourse to mighty prayer and earnest efforts for the conversion of her father and mother, her brothers and sisters. She was, however, at first bitterly opposed by the whole of her family; from the time of her conversion, nothing she said or did was right, and the younger children were encouraged by their parents to pour ridicule upon their praying sister. The reverend vicar of the parish, when he called at the house, deplored the schismatical and dangerous step Miss S—— had taken, and sympathizing with Mr. and Mrs. S—— in the great trial they were enduring, in consequence of this step, entailing, as he said with great emphasis, "so much disgrace upon the family." He also to the father hinted the propriety of his employing coercive measures in prohibiting his daughter from attending the Dissenting Chapel, and commanding her attendance at the Parish Church. Although Miss S—— was 20 years of age, the father proceeded to act upon the suggestion of the clergyman, and forbade his daughter from going again to the chapel; if she disobeyed him he threatened her with his severest displeasure, and declared that he would horse whip her and turn her out of doors. She was most exemplary in the discharge of every personal and relative duty; she bore the insults and ridicule heaped upon her with remarkable meekness, always seeking to return good for evil; and now she avowed her willingness and her determination to obey her father in every thing else, but that she *could not disobey God* to please her father and mother—she *could not* leave that ministry and those people and those services that had been rendered so great a blessing to her soul—she *could not* return to the Parish Church and sit under the ministry of a man who knew nothing of experimental religion; whose lips, though a priest, kept not knowledge, and who dispensed to the people hard stones, instead of the living bread from heaven. Will she abide faithful in this fiery trial?—will she evince the martyr's spirit! Soon the next regular services of her loved sanctuary occurs, and regardless of consequences she resolves to be there. But she does not march forward to uplift this heavy cross in her own strength; many and fervent are her supplications at the mercy-seat for wisdom, meekness and power, that she may in the day of trial glorify God, and that her family may be led to espouse the "truth as it is in Jesus." The testing time arrives; a lengthened period has she spent in secret prayer; she leaves her knees for the regular service at the chapel; God was with her, and she felt that she could sacrifice all for Christ; and she returns home, not knowing what may befal her there. The anger of her father on her return is terrible, but she is gentle, yet firm, while he, with consummate cruelty, proceeds to horse whip his own child for no other offence than that of seeking to save her own soul. Her mother partially relented, and by her interference, the father does not carry into effect the other part of his threat, to banish the disciple of Christ from the house. Again and again was there inflicted the same punishment, but Miss S—— felt, on her way, not ashamed to suffer for the sake of Christ. And now God is about to answer her prayers, and to honor her fidelity.

The despised Church to which she belongs is visited with a remarkable out-pouring of the Spirit of God. A solemn awe spreads through the village. Some of the most reckless are aroused to flee from the wrath to come; and numerous conversions have already taken place. Night after night the house of prayer is the scene of many marvelous displays of God's saving mercy. In the midst of this hallowed excitement, on a Thursday evening, after preaching a short sermon, I invite all who desire to "enter in at the strait gate," to come forward to a seat set apart for that purpose; one and another accept the invitation, and to my amazement, I see among them Miss S——'s mother and eldest sister. By some—to them—mysterious influence they had been drawn to the service, and were powerfully impressed as soon as the engagements of the evening commenced. Miss S—— follows and kneels beside them, weeping tears of joy, while they are weeping tears of sorrow. For two hours Mrs. S—— is seen as the broken-hearted supplicant, and then her condemnation is removed, and she is justified freely. The daughter, however, at the close of our service at a late hour, is still the subject of intense mental agony. She remained upon her knees, and when I implored her to go home because of the lateness of the hour. (11 A. M.) she said, "I cannot leave until God has blotted out my sins—do remain with me a little longer." I then advised that she should leave the chapel and accompany a devoted Christian female to her house, and there still pray for the salvation God had promised her. This step was taken, and I learnt afterwards that far on in the night prayer prevailed, and the weary and heavy laden one found rest to her soul. Mr. S—— is struck dumb with what has occurred, another daughter and the wife of his bosom uniting with the praying people at the chapel, and even his little boys becoming serious and beginning to pray. He can no longer persecute, he fears to sit in the seat of the scornful, and he cannot help perceiving the practical influence of this altered state of things upon the entire family. He is not, it is true, willing to go to the chapel himself, but he is careful to throw no obstacle in the way of any member of his family.

One evening towards the end of the week, Mrs. S—— and her daughter having been at the chapel several evenings of that week already, hesitated about leaving home, when Mr. S—— perceiving their hesitation, said, "If you desire to go to chapel, go; I will remain at home: *if this is religion*,—(so much order, quietness and peace in the family I have never known before)—*I am for religion.*" He also requested that the ministers should be invited to partake of the hospitalities of his house. On one of these occasions I conversed with him most freely about his own soul, and urged his attendance where he could hear the gospel. He allowed that, having been such a bigoted churchman, having never worshipped any where except in the Church of England, if he was seen in the chapel, every one would be talking about him, and that this cross he was not prepared for yet. "I am quite favorable," he said, "to religion, and I mean to break away from the world and seek it for myself at some future time."

The gospel leaven having spread thus far, will surely still diffuse its influence until the father's heart is touched, and he too becomes a "new creature."

"More and more it spreads and grows,
Ever mighty to prevail."

And it shall spread; individuals and families shall be the Lord's; nations shall be evangelized; and the entire mass of our fallen humanity shall be permeated and purified!

X. Y. Z.

Religious Liberty.

A beginning has been made by our government of inserting in our treaties with foreign governments, stipulations for the exercise of religious liberty, on the part of our citizens abroad. The following article is contained in the late treaty between the United States and the Oriental Republic of Uruguay:

"The citizens of the two republics, respectively, residing in any of the territories of the other party, shall enjoy, in their houses, persons, and properties, the full protection of the government. They shall not be disturbed, molested, or annoyed, in any manner, on account of their religious belief, nor in the proper exercise of their peculiar religion, either within their own private houses, or in churches, chapels, or other places appointed for public worship; which places of worship they shall be at liberty to build and maintain in convenient situations, interfering in no way with, but respecting the religion and customs of the country in which they reside.

"Liberty shall also be granted to the citizens of either of the two high contracting parties to bury their dead, who may die in the territories of the other, in burial-places of their own, which, in the same manner, may be freely established and maintained; nor shall the funerals or sepulchres of the dead be disturbed in any way, or upon any account."

VARIOUS PARAGRAPHS.

THE SHIP CAPTAIN.—The master of the ship seemeth to be idle, to sit still and to do nothing. He stirreth not the pump, he driveth not the oars, he soundeth not the deep, he ridgeth not the ropes, he scaleth not the shrouds, he runneth not hither and thither, forward or backward, under the hatches or above. He sitteth still, holding his peace, and looketh upon the load-star, and in appearance doth nothing. But his labor passeth all the rest. Without his labor, all the pains which the other mariners take were lost. Were it not for his labor, the ship would soon strike upon rocks, and be staid in the sands, and they should all perish. So it fareth with princes and counselors, bishops, preachers, and other sorts of learned men, who neither plow, nor sow, nor hedge, nor ditch, nor use such painful labor of the body. They seem to do nothing, yet they do all things, which is for the peace, and the wealth, and the safeguard of all the people. [Jewel.

OUR LIFE.—The birds of the air die to sustain thee; the beasts of the field die to nourish thee; the fishes of the sea die to feed thee. Our stomachs are, then, the common sepulcher. Good God! with how many deaths are our poor lives patched up! how full of death is the miserable life of man! [Quarles.

LITTLE SINS.—Your consciences start back and are affrighted, as indeed they ought, at a temptation to murder, incest, blasphemy, or any of those more horrid sins that are the prodigies of corrupt nature. These sins you dare not so much as commit once; and yet thousands of thousands of lesser sins, such as sinful thoughts, idle words, petty oaths, commodious lies—these proceed from you, without either striving against them, or mourning for them. [Bishop Hopkins.

GOD'S WAYS.—If God meets with a very good field, he pulls up the weeds, and lets the corn grow; if indifferent, he lets the corn and weeds grow together; if very ill, he gathers the few ears of corn and burns the weeds. Were it not for God's dear children that are intermixed with the world, it could not stand: the wicked owe their lives unto those few good whom they hate and persecute. [Bishop Hall.

THE GOSPEL.—How sweet and delicate is the Gospel! Not only the fathers of the Old Testament, but the angels desired to look into the glorious mysteries of it; and yet we are cloyed! This supernatural food is too light: the bread-corn of our human reason and profound discourse would better content us. [Bishop Hall.

THE TRUTH.—God is the author of truth; the devil is the father of lies. If the telling of a truth shall endanger thy life, the Author of truth will protect thee from the danger, or reward thee for thy damage. If the telling of a lie will secure thy life, the father of lies will beguile thee of thy gains, or traduce the security. Better by losing of a life to save it, than by saving of a life to lose it. However, better thou perish than the truth. [Quarles.

OUR TRIALS.—If God hath sent thee a cross, take it up and follow him; use it wisely, lest it be intolerable: behold in it God's anger against sin, and love toward thee—in punishing the one, and chastening the other. If it be light, slight it not—if heavy, murmur not. Not to be sensible of a judgment is the symptom of a hardened heart; and to be displeased at his pleasure is a sign of a rebellious will. [Quarles.

POOR MAN.—Man is but a reed, the most feeble in nature, but endowed with the power of thought. It is not necessary for the universe to arm itself to crush him; a vapor, a drop of water, is enough to kill him. But, should the universe crush him, man would still be more noble than his destroyer, because he knows that he dies. The universe is ignorant of the advantage it has over him. Hence all our dignity is derived from thought. It is from this point that we must rise—not from space and time. Let us labor, then, to think well: this is the principle of morality. [Pascal.

KNOWLEDGE OF CHRIST'S LOVE.—It is a peculiar kind of expression where the apostle prays that they might "know the love of Christ, which passeth knowledge." We may know that experimentally which we cannot know comprehensively; we may know that in its power and effects which we cannot comprehend in its nature and depths. A weary person may receive refreshment from a spring, who cannot fathom the depth of the ocean from whence it proceeds. [Dr. Owen.

WE SEE BUT IN PART.—A traveler, as he passed through a large and thick wood, saw a part of a huge oak, which to him appeared misshapen, and spoiled the scenery.

"If," said he, "I was owner of this forest, I would cut down that tree."

But when he had ascended the hill, and taken a full view of the forest, this same tree appeared the most beautiful part of the whole landscape.

"How erroneously," said he, "I judged while I saw only a part!"

This plain tale illustrates the plans of God. We now see but in part. The full view—the harmony and proportion of things, are necessary to clear up our judgment. The time will come when we shall condemn, with deep humiliation, our own impertinence.

STATISTICS OF DANCING.—An ingenious French arithmetician has calculated that the space which a young Parisian belle, who is fond of the salutary exercise of dancing, traverses in the gay *salons* of Paris, amounts in the course of one dancing season, to four hundred and thirty-four miles and a half! He has also estimated that a French lady, fond of performing the functions of a tectotum, will spin around in a *waltz*, in one night, as many times as the wheels of a steamboat revolve while running the distance between Dover and Calais.

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NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, June 18.

Bishop Paine having changed the time of holding Alabama Conference to the 7th December, renders it nnnecessary for us to publish the request of many of its members that he would do so.

Ocean Springs.—We have been requested to publish that the spacious hotel at this watering place is now complete nnd open for visitors, under the superintendence of Mr. Everitt, of the Veranda.

Rev. T. Samford.—The large circle of friends of this venerable superannuated minister will hear of him, with pleasure, as yet upon the walls of Zion. Rev. J. Pipes, paster at Mansfield, La., writes, Jnne 6:

"Old Bro. Thomas Samford was with ns yesterday, in good health, and preached us a very pointed, forcible sermon. He made some solemn appeals to the people; and from the seriousness which pervaded the congregation, and the many tears which flowed, we hope that lasting good was effected."

At the late commencement of the Randolph Macon (Va.) College, the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on the Revs. Hezekiah G. Leigh and Chas. F. Deems, of the North Carolina Conference, and the Honorary degree of A. M. on the Rev. John E. Edwards, of the Virginia Conference.

Clinton, Miss.—Quite a revival of religion has been going on for two weeks at Clinton, Miss. The meeting is a Missionary Baptist, aided by Methodists, Presbyterians, and Episcopalians. One hundred or more have professed religion. J. A. Lane.

Choctaw Agency.—Before I close, suffer me to say as good cheer, we have some very fine meetings among our Choctaw friends; also the Chickasaws. On our last visit to them we had a meeting which would have raised a religious smile on the face of Old Time Methodism. We left thinking, if not saying, "Alleluia, for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth." Seventeen were added to the Church, in a shower of Chickasaws, Choctaws and white folks, shonting.

Jane 6. W. L. McAlister.

Nutritious Preaching.—"Do you like Dr. S. as well as ever?" was the question once addressed to a member of the A—— street Church.

"O, yes; his sermons are roast-beef and plum-pudding to us for a whole week."

This was high praise surely, and bespoke a full larder, and no small skill in setting out the feast. It gives us at once an idea of the man and of his sermons, and of the study, too, whence such sermons came.

But, in reply to a similar question we once heard, what struck us as better—"O, yes; that was a real meat and greens sermon."

Plum-pudding may be a rarity, and roast-beef neither common or cheap. "Meat and greens" is in the cabin and the parlor, a good stand-by—in use, daily use, where roads are traveled instead of streets: the first course and the last course of the log-cabin, where "the bone and sinew" grows.

The Rev. Robert Hall, in speaking of the death of his son, says—"God dries up the channels that you may be happily compelled to plunge into an infinite ocean of happiness." Blissful thought! Father, Mother, do you mourn over the grave of your little one, look up! know that the chastening rod is in your heavenly father's hand, and that if he hath taken away, he first did give, and he doeth all things well. He gave you the bud of beauty and you entered your happiness in its being. He saw that this was not for your good, so he took away the child, whose presence had been as a leaping, sparkling streamlet to your heart's love—that the heart which had before but tasted of earthly—might be lost in the immensity of heavenly love.

Methodism.—The British Quarterly Review makes the following remarks on Methodism:

Methodism was evidently a reaction against the influence and authority of the high-and-dry people of the established Church. It seized on the orthodox doctrines, but it did so that they might be made to produce their proper spiritual fruit. The nation has seen enough of barren orthodoxy; the time in which its uses and value should be made evident had now arrived. "These doctrines are the truth," said our orthodox Churchman, "be ye therefore christened, confirmed, come to the communion, and, above all, be ye obedient to magistrates and ministers, or it will not be well with you." "The doctrines are the truth," said our orthodox Methodist, "therefore ye must be born again." Our Methodist friend is right; and far be it from us to take exception to the warm-hearted energy with which he insists on being so regarded. Given the orthodoxy avowed by both, the consequent teachings of the Methodist is immensely the more rational. It sets forth the result befitting the expenditure—an end worthy of the means. If orthodoxy be true, the religion of orthodoxy should be a grave matter. It may be allied with ritualism, it may give its sanction to every thing favorable to social order, but its purpose must embrace results of a much higher import, results eminently spiritual, or there is no wise relation between the cost which it incurs for the sake of the religious, and the religious as realized.

A TIME OF PEACE.

Southern Methodism, "as an organized development of Christianity," ought to be improving this season. Peace reigns throughout our borders. There is some pressure from without and sinister purpose—this cannot be disguised. But we are at peace among ourselves, and have good will to all men.

Our geographical position is cause sufficient to offend some. The word "Southern" is not the most pleasant sound to some ears. Casting an eye over the line, they say—"Can there any good thing come out of Nazareth?" Are there any real religious people "in the South?"

Then the conservative character that has, from the beginning, been so persistently maintained, while various *isms* are having their day, is not acceptable to those who "think it strange" that we run not with them to the same excess—"speaking evil of us." Be it so. We stand in the judgment of God, and not men. He made the South also. The lines are fallen to us in pleasant places. We dwell in our lot. And whom He blesses is blest—notwithstanding the efforts of the envious and self-righteous to conjure up a curse.

Surveying, with feelings far removed from pleasure, the tumults and divisions of others, the Southern Methodist regards the internal condition of his Church with thankfulness. There is no sectionalism. The points of the compass, N. S. E. W., are lost in unity. No speck of war visible. Neither strife nor the elements of it brewing. No complaint of schism, no threat of secession. Our theology is one. The General Conference is near, and yet the most progressive writers, who are preparing work for it, have as yet broached nothing radical.

Even the Church papers, representing the various parts of our Zion, stretching through many degrees of latitude and longitude, with striking unanimity think and speak the same. If there is war in their columns, it is against a common enemy. The Advocate at Richmond might be transferred to St. Louis, and that of Tennessee to Texas, and *vice versa*, with no other adapting changes than local items. We look in vain elsewhere for such a state of things. Suppose the New York Advocate were domesticated for a week or so in Auburn, (same State) and *vice versa*. What a stir in the camp! Or even the Boston editor were to change *sanctums* for a fortnight with the great official! We should not like to be about when the mail arrived.

Take our neighbors, and let us see how an Andover Presbyterian organ could be swapped off for a Princeton; or a Baptist Revision for an anti-Revision; or a High Church Episcopalian for a Low Church. It could not be done. All the goat skins on the Rocky Mountains could not hide the *hand* in the leaders put forth.

Our editors, too, (a clever set, though we say it ourselves,) set their correspondents and readers a good example of keeping the peace. Though men of their calling are accused of porcupinish propensities, we believe they could all live in one house. Occasionally a squib is exchanged, but that is a matter of course.

The Lord has blessed Southern Methodists, with the rest, in basket and in store. The garners are full of the fruits of the earth. The land smiles with plenty and health.

What are their duties under these auspicious circumstances?

Let that which is most important be mentioned first—the increase of the body of Christ. The Apostolic Church shows us how to improve such a season. It is not for supineness, but growth, and aggression, and building up: Acts ix.—"Then had the Churches rest throughout all Judea, and Galilee, and Samaria, and were edified; and walking in the fear of the Lord, and in the comfort of the Holy Ghost were multiplied."

The waste of death and days of past trouble, and the wear and tear of the world, must be made up and more. Progress must follow recuperation, and a momentum gathered to bear down the obstacles of a future evil day. No strife distracting us, no threatening heresies to combat, what have the ministry to do and the members, but to preach the word and push forward on a direct line of evangelical operations.

The missionary field widens, and doors are opening on every side. Southern Methodism answered this call the past year at $166,901 09; an increase over last year of more than $43,000. But this is not in proportion to our opportunity to do good unto all men.

The support of the ministry—that full and ungrudging support which secures unembarrassed operation—should not be withheld. And there are the funds for education, for the poor, the worn-out, and widows. All these channels of benevolence can be swelled to their full volume, while every agent of usefulness is worked to its full capacity. God has given us the means, caused us to live in the times, and by his Providence points out the ways of promoting his heavenly kingdom. Nothing hinders—unless it be a heart-hindrance. Nothing is wanting—unless it be a heart-want.

Southern Methodists having nothing else to do now but to do good, we take them to the last Census, to awake their consciences and guage their offerings. They have been considered poor, and consented to this estimate. But it turns out that there is great wealth among them, and we trust God moves them to consecrate it and do great things.

Instance a few States adjoining. In Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi, Methodists are, at least, a fair average with the inhabitants in worldly gear, and the average wealth of each inhabitant is as follows: In Mississippi, $732 00. Multiply that sum by the 12,000 white members in that Conference, and set apart only a tithe of the increase! In Alabama, $532 00; multiply by 35,000 white members, and tithe its increase for the Lord's store-house! In Louisiana, $857; multiply by 5000 white members, and tithe its increase! The figures are startling. It would appear that hitherto we have done nothing. Enterprises that halt at present dying rates, would flourish vigorously off the mere crumbs from the table.*

What remains for Southern Methodism in these halcyon days God is granting her but to renew her strength; to be firmly established in her institutions; to multiply and be edified in her members; to "take root downward and bear fruit upward."

To hear of revivals and Church extension—of paying old debts—of chapel building and dedications—and pulling down small ones and putting up larger ones and more commodious—truly, this is good news. But ought it not be heard on all sides? If not now, when? What other better and possible conditions, with the blessing of God, can be asked for? The Conference, the District, the Circuit, the Station in Southern Methodism that is not moving forward now in all the departments that indicate Church progress and soul prosperity—what can be expected of it?

May this, in reference to all the past, be the great ingathering year, the great Church extension year, the great revival year, the great missionary year. And let all the people say, *Amen.*

* That *tithes* are a low standard of Christian liberality, see article on first page—"Christianity Required by the Times."

MISSIONARY DEMANDS.

The New York Chronicle, a Baptist paper, says well that a great mistake has prevailed as to the character and attainments of those laborers who are needed in the missionary fields of the church, both domestic and foreign. Most denominations have acted on the supposition that a man who was neither acceptable nor useful at home, might be well enough for a new country or a heathen land. The directors of the missionary enterprise are aware that this is a mistake; but its practical correction, in the self-denial of churches who want efficient pastors, and of preachers who are called to inviting fields of usefulness, will be slow and difficult.

The *first* ministry in any place or people is of the highest importance to future character. It fixes the standard of taste, doctrine and practice. The footsteps of the pioneer preacher will never be effaced.

If those churches and preachers in older countries were asked to decide whether they should prefer their own comfort and honor to the salvation of men in distant and destitute regions, they would not hesitate a moment. But that is not the question as it presents itself to their minds. They see a large and promising field at their own door, all the importance and interest of which they feel; and they hear of another field at a distance, the importance and interest of which they cannot appreciate; and, all question of self-interest aside, they ask: "Which of these are we to neglect?" There can be but little doubt how such a question will be decided, for the most part, even by conscientious and devoted men.

The primitive churches, which sent out Paul, Barnabas, Timothy, Titus, and kindred laborers, seem to have had little difficulty in determining what the cause demanded of them; and we may continue to urge that modern devotion should be elevated to the standard of apostolic zeal.

THOSE CATECHISMS.

The editor of the Western Advocate goes on deprecating upon our columns, *without acknowledgment*. We shall have to make out that bill against him and bring suit before Printers' Court. However, he is improving, and instead of crediting statements of ours to his "London Correspondent," has it "one of our Southern Exchanges." We do not blame him for borrowing an item, now and then, from the New Orleans Advocate; he needs, and we are willing to spare him some. Only hereafter we would bind him up to this—not to garble from our columns. Take out what he pleases, but don't take it by the wrong end and put it to a wrong use. In his paper of June 1st is the following item, clipped entire:

"We alluded recently to the fact that our Southern Methodist brethren supplied themselves with the Sunday School books of the American Union, and by one of our Southern exchanges just opened, we see that some of the Southern Methodist Sabbath Schools are also supplying themselves with the *Shorter Catechism*, which teaches Calvinism in the most approved and thorough style. Next we may hear of the substitution by our brethren in the South of the Confession of Faith for the Methodist Discipline. Strange things somehow will happen in this strange world."

Perhaps the reader remembers the item we published a few weeks ago, headed the *Wrong Book*. Does the above faithfully represent it or not? The purchase was made by some one at the American Tract Society's Depot, carelessly and without examination. We took the occasion to warn others, and suggest a supply of means for abundant publications of our own, and direct attention of those purchasing Sunday School books to the Catalogue of Dr. Summers. We have not kept up with those Shorter Catechisms discovered by the vigilant pastor, but doubt not they were hustled out in short time.

Our contemporary of the St. Louis Advocate does not read the New Orleans Advocate as closely as his neighbor of Cincinnati. In replying to the charges of the Western, he naively says:

"In reference to this matter about the '*Shorter Catechism*,' which teaches Calvinism,' &c., we cannot either affirm or deny—this is the first we ever heard of it. We do not know what paper it was to which allusion is made, but confess ourselves slow to believe that a 'Catechism which teaches Calvinism' has been introduced into a Methodist Sunday School."

Dr. Elliott, by appointment, has written a history of the Division in '44; or, as they are pleased to call it, The Great Southern Secession. Here is a specimen of the way he deals with facts and statements! Here is a sample of his historical quality! We look for the forthcoming work with interest.

AGGREGATE MISSIONARY COLLECTIONS.

Dr. Schon writes to the S. C. Advocate for publication an abstract from the Eighth Annual Report, now in press, showing the amount raised for missions by the Church, South, during the past year. The report will be ready for distribution in eight or ten days.

The Secretary says:

Our present exhibit is indeed a gratifying one, and furnishes satisfactory evidence of the increased zeal of the Church in favor of the missionary cause. More than $43,000 above the amount contributed the year previous is the result of the last year's effort.

It is true that we have received a somewhat larger amount from the U. S. Government, but even then the increase is great, and speaks most favorably for the Church. We are happy to add, also, that we can present in the report our whole missionary work as in a state of prosperity. May the present year be as the past, and more abundantly so, both in the spiritual and financial work. Come, friends and brethren, let us all begin in time, and let the year 1853-'54 be the great "missionary year" for the Church, South. While the noble sum of $166,901 09 stands before us *now*—*then* let us look upon $180,000 as the result of the year's labor.

But I must close. Below please find the Report from each Conference, and the aggregate amount raised for missions during the past year in the M. E. Church, South:

South Carolina	$22,316 50
Alabama	21,196 88
Georgia	18,587 36
Memphis	14,811 05
Louisiana	10,855 15
Virginia	8,817 81
Tennessee	8,262 00
Mississippi	6,597 67
North Carolina	6,278 01
Louisville	3,526 05
Texas	3,138 03
Kentucky	3,101 40
Florida	2,471 71
Holston	2,410 00
Missouri	1,868 65
St. Louis	1,401 55
Arkansas	1,273 00
Indian Mission	1,008 40
Pacific	731 30
East Texas	723 81
Western Virginia	458 45
Am. B. Society	1,000 00
U. S. Government	26,036 31
Total	$166,901 09

TEXAS CORRESPONDENCE.

Houston, June 10, 1853.

We have good news to communicate from Texas—a revival of religion at Huntsville, the seat of the Presbyterian College in Texas. It took place in connection with a Quarterly meeting of the Methodist Church. Ministers—Revs. R. Alexander, N. Cravens and others of the Methodist Church, assisted by Rev. Messrs. Sonorville, Penland and others of the Presbyterian Church. Rev. Mr. Cravens informs me that up to last Sunday night forty-two had professed conversion and thirty-six united with the Church, and the meeting still proceeding with unabated interest. A delightful spirit of harmony prevailed among the different denominations. The Baptist State Convention commences in Huntsville next Saturday, which we trust will be the means of continuing the revival.

"Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

Rev. Mr. Petway is making a good impression in this community. He is a man of one work—having one thing to do, and doing it with all his might—a minister out of the pulpit as well as in. Under his administration the Methodist Church at this place has been greatly increased. His congregations are good; Sunday School in a highly prosperous condition. The Baptist and Presbyterian Churches in Houston are doing well. Our Episcopal brethren are without a pastor at present.

Texas has flattering prospects for a good crop.

The cause of Education is receiving a good deal of attention. Temperance principles are progressing. The friends of a prohibitory license law are increasing. The "Sons" and "Samaritans" are doing good.

Yours truly, J. B.

NOTICE.

The officers and managers of the Ministerial Education Society of the Alabama Conference, are requested to meet at Summerfield, Ala., on the 4th of July next, at 7 o'clock, A. M. A full and punctual attendance is desired, as important business is to be transacted. THOS. H. FOSTER, Sec'y.

June 6, 1853.

The officers and managers are as follows:

Gov. H. W. COLLIER, President.
THOS. H. FOSTER, Secretary.
THOS. W. DORMAN, Treasurer.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

Rev. J. D. Fisher,	L. Q. C. De Vampert,
" C. C. Gillespie,	Daniel Pratt,
" A. H. Powell,	D. W. Goodman,
" C. C. Calloway,	Robert Dougherty,
" T. Moody,	S. W. Creagh,
" J. Hamilton,	Robert A. Baker.

Persons who have funds on hand collected for the use of the Society, as well as those who may wish to contribute to its object, are desired to bring or send the money up at the time specified above, as it will be much needed to carry out the design of the meeting. T. H. F.

METHODIST PRESS.

The Chinese Rebellion.—The impression that the leader is well disposed to Christianity, grows. Some shrewd persons think it a mere ruse to engage the alliance of foreign Christian nations. But Dr. Medhurst has written from Shanghai that in the proclamations of Tein-Tey there are evident traces of the writer having been a member of Gutzlaff's *Christian Union*, in conformity with whose practice, he has throughout employed *Thang-Te* for God, by way of eminence, and the word *Shin* when speaking of the True God in opposition to false ones.

The Southern Advocate publishes extracts from a letter of Dr. Taylor, our Missionary, dated March 19, confirmatory of this view, and stating the condition, for the present, of missionaries there:

"The foreigners generally believe him to be the rightful heir to the throne from which his ancestors were driven by the Tartar conquest, and on this account, as well as for his approval of Christianity, wish him success. The people are in great trepidation, as is natural they should, but we all feel the most perfect security here, nor is there the slightest cause for alarm among us, for there are several British, American and French war steamers here, well armed and manned.

"If you have any new missionaries ready to send, don't let them delay from 'rumors of wars,' for it is confidently expected that the crisis will be past in a few months, and should it not, we can still labor here as well as ever."

The Christian Observer has been discontinued for the present. The last number (May 4) states that the Publishing Committee will proceed with the publication, as soon as arrangements can be effected. This organ is needed in that place. The Observer publishes appointments for Bishop Soule on every Sabbath till July. The appointments embrace all the prominent places in the Golden Land. The Church will be happy to learn that the Senior Bishop's health is good, and he is still itinerating.

Signs of a Revival.—The Nashville Advocate gives the signs, in a charge of that city, that a Church blessing was at hand:

"An official brother of that charge says he thinks there will be a glorious revival, for the following reasons:

"1. There is peace and universal friendship among the members.

"2. Their class-meetings are well attended, and are very pleasant and profitable.

"3. Their Sunday School is in a most flourishing condition.

"Well, if these things all be true, we have no doubt a gracious revival of God's work will be witnessed at Andrew Church.—Amen!"

Close Corporations.—The Christian Advocate and Journal gives an editorial explanatory of a correspondent, who has charged the defection of so many clergymen of certain Protestant Churches, and their going over to Rome, upon the fact that these Churches hold, in common with the Roman Catholic Church, that Christ and his apostles constituted an ecclesiastical corporation of ministers, with the exclusive right to preach the gospel authoritatively, to administer the sacraments, and to perpetuate their corporation by ordaining other ministers successively in all ages to come, with the same exclusive corporate rights. So that no one, whatever be his qualifications, has a right to preach the gospel, or exercise any function of the ministry, unless he derive his authority from this ecclesiastical corporation.

The writer argues, and the editor agrees, and we agree with both, that whoever adopts this theory of the Christian ministry, has not far to go to get to Rome; and if he acts consistently, will be led to do so, as the "regular succession" of the Romanist clergy is admitted by themselves, while the Church of Rome denies that any of the Protestant ministry have "the true apostolic succession." If, therefore, this "succession" be admitted to be essential to a valid ministry, it is natural that those who think so should seek it where they are *sure* of finding it. Thus Protestants have made a bridge to Rome.

In this connexion is given a brief definition of Methodist doctrine on an important point:

"The holy Spirit calls individuals, by an inward impression on the consciousness of the person so called, to preach the gospel, and if faithful to the calling, imparts special gifts and grace for the work. This is Methodist doctrine; and the Methodists, both in Europe and America, have acted upon it from their origin until now; and there is no doctrine or religious opinion of Methodism to which we more fully subscribe. We go further, and contend that this is the only Scriptural door to the gospel ministry—that he who entereth not in by this door, but climbeth up some other way, the same is a thief and a robber."

Enlargement.—The Holston Advocate has been enlarged by four additional columns.

Theological Seminaries.—A sensible correspondent of the Richmond Advocate says:

"Many seem to think the time has arrived when the ministry must strike their tents, and move in advance of the swelling, heaving tide of humanity, to control and guide its eventful issues. Theological Seminaries have hitherto exhibited many an unlovely aspect to the jealous eye of our fathers in the ministry and in the Church. The evils of which religion herself has been made the occasion, are truly to be deplored; but surely *religion* must not, therefore, be abandoned. So the 'signs of the times' seem now to indicate that the great interests of our Zion cannot be fully and successfully met, unless our Church make a more ample provision for the special and fuller training of her ministers. The people are beginning to think that there would be no impropriety in having such a department connected with our religious colleges, so that our sons, who might feel they were truly called to preach the gospel of Christ, could have the opportunity, at least, of receiving more or less preparatory training for the regular ministry. The *crisis of our destiny* as a Church seems to be near."

But in the same paper is a series of articles by a prominent member of the Virginia Conference, headed "Theological Seminaries to be Watched." His warning is—that this Seminary is likely to control the Church, and not the Church the Seminary. Good warning that, and it should be looked after well when we lay the foundation of the first one. The following paragraph gives an idea of his suspicions:

"The seminaries, having the distinguished scholars, the book writers, the review editors, the large libraries, and more than all, the educating of the ministers, they will gradually (unless watched) rise to the first power in the Church, and infuse their spirit into the remotest extremities of the body. The people who look to the ministers, and find them drawing their life from the seminaries, naturally imbibe of the same current. The *opinions* and the *pronunciamentos* of the seminary aristocracy will outweigh all other decisions and enactments; and woe be the wight who then sets his face against the current!"

Spiritual Weakness.—It is easier and a shorter method to cut off a diseased limb than have the care of it—the dressing, and poulticing, and curing. Some shepherds are lax of discipline—too lax. And there is an opposite extreme, likewise hurtful to the Body of Christ. (Gal. 6: 1.) would save many a weak member—"Brethren, if a man be overtaken in a fault, ye which are spiritual restore such a one in the spirit of meekness." These thoughts are suggested to us by the remarks of the Memphis Advocate, under the above heading:

"Frequently, indeed, it may be that one who comes much below the standard of external piety of many of the brethren with whom he associates, is making greater exertions, praying more fervently, than any of them, in order to overcome in the conflicts of the spiritual life, and maintain his allegiance to God. In the midst of his severe and untold struggles, which his God alone has seen, to come upon such a one with the harsh countenance and stern rebuke of a tithing Pharisee, often results in quenching his glimmering hope, and crushing his noble exertions in despair. What he needs is instruction, comfort, encouragement—not stern, unfeeling rebuke. Rebuke is for the obstinate and slothful. He is neither; but humbly, and in bitterness of spirit, is seeking to overmaster his nature. He is drinking already enough of the gall and wormwood of moral conflict. One smile of encouragement, one cheering word bidding him to hope, one tear of sympathy, one affectionate word of tender advice, will effect more in his case than volleys of expostulation."

Poetry.—The North-Western Christian Advocate, in an article on "Communications," has the following touch on *writing poetry*:

"Avoid writing poetry unless you are quite sure you cannot help it. If you write poetry out of self-defence, possibly it may be worth printing. If it be quite easy, or very hard work, to write poetry, by all means eschew it. In the first case it is to be considered proof positive that you have mistaken the hideous skeleton of poetry for a living, godly child of the Muse; and in the other case, poetry produced with much labor, will seldom be read with much pleasure, nor will it pay as well as prose, in these days, when poetry is at such discount, and when there is really good poetry enough in the world to answer its wants for seven ages to come."

[For N. O. Christian Advocate.]

ERRATA.

Bro. McTyeire:—In my S. S. Report, in your paper of the 4th instant, there are several errors. For instance, "I have lately seen a mother, in full communion and fellowship in the Church, and the daughter of Methodist parents, who were also present, engaged in card playing before a large and promiscuous crowd on board a steamboat." As printed, this sentence tells what is not the truth, exactly. Put the "the" before "Church," in italics, so as to indicate a member of the P. Episcopal Church, and the truth will then be told. The *Episcopalian mother* was playing cards with a *daughter of Methodist parents*—the Methodist parents were present. Your *types* make me say, "A boy who was thirteen years old, nine years ago, is in his twenty-first now." Nine and thirteen—twenty-one! Well, do you call that Matthew Matics? Where it reads, as printed, "It cannot be conceded," it should have been cannot be denied. Where it reads "lily," it ought to be little. Where I wanted it to owe, the types have it "owing."

J. S. Hughes.

P. S. I kept the Report on hand near a month, in order to re-write, revise and correct; but owing to two week's absence from the city, and a press of business when I returned, it was not done. I am sorry for it. I am not out of temper, Mr. Editor, with your good printers; noble fellows, they are. God bless the printers. Without them the world would turn backwards. I have read "proof" and "inked the type" for them many a night—all night. But the errors in my printed report afflict me. J. S. H.

[Our printers think Bro. Hughes is not used to skianing, and that he ought to be before permitting "a *press* of business" to keep him from revising and correcting for the *Press*. For our part, we think he got off very well. When we do so, we always fare worse. Ed.]

DEFENDERS OF THE FAITH.

A late letter of the Holy Father to the refractory clery of France (of which our neighbor, the Messenger, gives us a copy,) speaks of that graceless, lewd fellow, Louis Napoleon, most endearingly—"Our very dear son in Jesus Christ"!!

Last month a measure was introduced into Parliament providing for the inspection of nunneries, for the benefit of any females who might be forcibly detained there. This brought out, as defender of the faith, another "very dear son." The London Leader hits off the scene:

"At the Thursday sitting, May 12, at about one in the morning, when all the business was over; when Secretary Wilson had his hand on the peak of his hat, about to take it off, and wink at the Speaker—which is motion of adjournment—when only about seven members were left, a gentleman arrived in, lurched about, and took his stand in the middle of the floor. 'Miether Speaker, Surr.' All eyes were on the voice and reeling figure; a dead amazement crept over the faces of the seven members, and Secretary Wilson removed his hand and shut his hat. The voice was undoubtedly in the possession of the floor—it was a matter of calculation when it would take possession, horizontally, of the said floor. 'Surr,' said it again, and the Speaker said, 'Order, order,' in faint and appalled terms; and the eyes of the seven members and of the thin galleries were on the gentleman in the staggering voice. He could not get beyond the exordium of his oration. What was it?—has anything serious happened?—for one did not know at first whether it was drink or agitation which affected the orator. Something came at last. 'Surr, the bill (stegger)—inspection of—(stagger)—honorable gentleman—in his place—nuns, (stagger,)—I'm a Catholic—want to know—when will it come on?—consider,' (stagger) and sits down.) It was only a 'question' of the drunken gentleman wasted Mr. Chambers to say when he would face the government again with his bill for the inspection of conventual establishments. Mr. T. Chambers answered, with extreme politeness. Then the voice staggered again 'in reply.' 'Surr—(stagger)—Roman religion—(stagger)—insult to—land;' and the voice and the man drew again, and Mr. Wilson opened his eyes, took off his hat, winked, and the house adjourned. The drunken gentleman was an Irishman, of the essentially 'religious' section of the Irish representation; and rather a disputed by the priests."

Panting after Holiness.

I remember the thoughts I used to have of holiness, and said, sometimes, to myself, I do certainly know that I love holiness such as the Gospel prescribes. It appeared to me that there was nothing in it but was ravishingly lovely; the highest beauty and amiableness—a divine beauty; far more than any thing here upon earth; and any thing else was like mere defilement in comparison to it.

Holiness, as I then wrote down some of my contemplations on it, appeared to me to be of a sweet, pleasant, charming, serene, delightful nature, which brought an inexpressible purity, brightness, peacefulness, and ravishment to the soul. In other words, that it made the soul like a field or garden of God, full of all manner of pleasant flowers, enjoying sweet calm, and gently vivifying beams of the sun. The soul of a true Christian, as I then wrote my meditations, appeared to me to be such a little white flower as we see in the spring of the year, low and humble on the ground, opening its bosom to receive the pleasant beams of the sun's glory; rejoicing as it were, in a calm rapture; diffusing around a sweet fragrancy; standing prettily and lovingly in the midst of others round about; all, in like manner, opening their bosoms, to drink in the light of the sun. There was no part of creature-holiness that I had so great a sense of as its loveliness, as beauty, brokenness of heart, and purity of mind; and there was nothing that I so earnestly longed for. My heart panted after this divine life before God, as in the dust; that I might be nothing, and that God might be all in all; that I might become as a little child. [President Edwards.

A Noble Deed Renewed.—Some years ago the Morris Chapel Sunday School of Cincinnati resolved to raise three hundred dollars a year, as the support of an unmarried missionary in Germany, and also to provide an outfit. This pledge they have redeemed, and now they resolve to do the same for the support of an unmarried missionary in France. We do not doubt but this noble Sunday School of Morris Chapel will not only accomplish their purpose, and that their example will provoke others to move forward as generous competitors in the glorious work of missions. [Mis. Adv.

"Let me Sleep."—"Let me sleep," said a companion, half pettishly turning from the couch. "Let me sleep." The words haunted my memory for hours afterwards. How often has the wish been breathed in this weary world, "O, let me sleep."

The man whose conscience lashes him for deeds—evils committed and unrepented of cries, as he drops his head into his thorny pillow—"Let me sleep!—with sleep comes oblivion." The mourner, who has seen some tender bud beautiful one fade from his embrace, as the summer flower nipped by a too early frost, bows his head above the pallid face of the precious form below him, and sighs, in the agony of his soul—"Let me sleep!—sleep with the love whose smile shall never welcome my footsteps more."

"Let me sleep," says the traveler, who, sore and weary, has toiled long in the way and seen hopes perish unfulfilled, joys wane ere they are tasted, friendships which he had endeared, changing hue like chameleons, rainbow promises fading and melting into the cheerless air—"O, let me sleep, for I am weary."

The rosy-cheeked child, the bright-eyed maiden, the thoughtful matron, those for whom life puts on its finest aspects, its most enchanting smiles, all have periods in which they long for sleep, for the oblivion of all care, hours in which the waters of Lethe may flow darkly and deeply over them.

There cometh a sleep unto all—a sleep deep, hushed, and breathless. The roar of the ocean, the deep-toned thunderbolt, the shock of an earthquake, or the rush of ten thousand armies cannot break up its still repose. The dumb lips and folded arms, one after another, of the ephemera of earth sink down into the calmness and nothingness. No disturbing force shall jar upon their rest, no disturbing noise shall wring from them there the exclamation, "Let me sleep."

Great Riot at Quebec—*Attack on Gavazzi, the Anti-Catholic Lecturer, etc.*—Quebec, June 8.—During the Lecture of Father Gavazzi in the Free Church, last night, while he was speaking that the inquisition had been extensively in Ireland by the agency of Ribboism, a man got up and exclaimed "It's a lie!" This appeared to be the signal for parties outside, for instantly a shower of stones rattled through the windows and a mob rushed into the church, armed with sticks and stones. They seized Gavazzi, who attempted to throw him over the pulpit, but he defended himself, and, after knocking down several of his assailants with a chair, was finally thrown over, but was rescued by his friends. His secretary was badly beaten, but he escaped with slight injury. A party of soldiers finally cleared the house. The mob afterwards went to the Parliament House, calling for as they called member named Brown, threatening vengeance upon him. Gavazzi is believed to be not seriously hurt.

Knight, the London publisher, has published during the last twenty years $80,000 to assist needy and literary men for their labors; and on their works, before they could be circulated, he was obliged to pay a tax or excise, in the shape of paper tax, $50,000. Here the British government levied $250,000 worth of tax on four hundred thousand worth of intellect and knowledge. [Boston Post.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

HYMENEAL:

MARRIED—On the 9th June, by Rev. A. M. Powell, WILLIAM BALDWIN to Miss KATE MILLER, of Mobile, Ala.

OBITUARY:

DIED—At the residence of her son-in-law, Rev. P. Cooper, near Benton, Yazoo county, on the 13th of April, SARAH EPPS. Her maiden name was Finch. She was born on the 21 of August, 1779, in South Carolina; became a member of the M. E. Church in her fourteenth year, under the ministry of Bishop Asbury. In 1798, on the 25th October, she was united in marriage to James B. Epps, with whom she removed to Mississippi in 1820, and settled in Amite county; thence to Franklin county, where Bro. Epps died in 1834. Mother Epps professed sanctification twenty years after her conversion; the evidence of which she retained until her dying hour.

Such an instance of the power of sanctifying grace, as was exhibited in her life and death, I have seldom been permitted to witness. She seemed truly "to rejoice always," and possess that "hope that maketh not ashamed," the "love of God being shed abroad in the heart by the Holy Ghost." For weeks previous to her death she seemed to enjoy an unusual amount of divine love. Like the beloved disciple, her theme was the love of God to a sinful world. For 48 hours before she breathed her last, she appeared to become unconscious of the presence of friends, with the exception of a few of the family. But, though almost unconscious of all earthly things, her thoughts seemed to be engaged by the subject of religion, and she was fully alive to the interests of the great future. From her conversion she took great interest in the sacred and evangelical poetry of our excellent hymn books, and the singing of revival songs introduced among us; and during her apparent unconsciousness of external circumstances, she repeated many favorite stanzas and choruses of hymns and songs. The sentiment that seemed to be most consonant with her state of mind was found in that song, "I'll praise my Maker while I've breath," which she frequently repeated; and the last that fell from her dying lips were, "I'll praise him." Thus, peacefully and triumphantly, passed away from earth one of the most devoted saints I ever knew.

L. PEARCE.

Bethesda, Yazoo Co.

☞ The Southern C. Advocate and the N. & L. C. Advocate please copy.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

BIOGRAPHICAL.

MRS. MARGARET L. C. DICKSON.

On the 14th anniversary of her wedding day the stern monster claimed her as his own. The stroke of his ruthless scythe has gathered into the garner of the unknown, the industrious, frugal wife; the thoughtful, the kind mother; the affectionate sister; the loving and obedient daughter, and the kind neighbor. It is common for the pen of friendship to hallow the memory of the dead, and dress it up in colors not its own; but who that knew our departed one, will not say that the poor stale words of an obituary cannot do justice to her memory?

There was a peculiar charm about her that won the love of all who knew her. The urbanity of her manners was not reserved for a favored few, but all who came within the circle of her influence, felt the effects of her kindness—a kindness that aimed to make the poor, the awkward and the unfortunate to feel at ease, and to forget the misfortunes of life in her presence. And she was well repaid for her kind, self-sacrificing conduct, in the warm love she received from her very many acquaintances.

How can I write of thee, my friend and sister, when every word I say seems tame, and to all thy merits I must say they *were*?

Her illness was very short and severe. To those around her dying bed she said, "I must die," but they still hoped all yet might be well, and endeavored to prevent her conversing, thinking that she would agitate herself unnecessarily. She said, "I do not fear death, but I am almost gone; all my trust is in my Saviour." Oh! what a scene was that, when she took a "long farewell" of her heart-broken husband, her aged parents, her darling children, and the only sister who was favored to receive her last adieu! Blessed Saviour, guide all her friends aright to that world where adieus and farewells are sounds unknown.

Since she was 15 years of age she was a professor of religion, and her place in Church was never vacant, when it was in her power to fill it.

She, whom we all loved so dearly for the sweetness of her disposition, the kindness of her heart, the sincerity of her friendship, the geniality of her disposition, the gentleness of her deportment, the depth and fervency of her love, her many virtues, and rare accomplishments, has gone forever from us. Her grave has been made, and its clods have been moistened with tears of her aged parents, her grief-stricken husband, her disconsolate sisters and poor little children. Her home, which but a short time since was the scene of cheerfulness and happiness, is now the abods of grief and sadness. The smile which so oft has made the hearts around her fireside glad, will be seen no more; and the voice, which sounded sweet as music, is hushed forever.

Time alone can fill the void her death has made, and heal the wounded and bruised hearts of her sorely afflicted relations. Let us submit meekly to the will of an all-good God, and kiss the rod with which he has afflicted us, and live on in the glorious hope of finally joining her in the abodes of the ever blessed, where the sad wailings of sorrow are not, and the lamentations of death unknown. She will meet us with a smile and welcome us with a song.

MARY.

Clinton, La., May 27, 1853.

The Cincinnati express train, on the New York and Erie railroad, ran from Hornellsville to Susquehanna, recently, a distance of 115 miles, in 101 minutes. The Binghampton Republican believes this to be the greatest speed which has ever been attained, for so great a distance, on any road in the United States.

PACIFIC RAILROAD LOAN.—Mr. Thomas Allen, President of the Pacific Railroad Company of Missouri, is now in New York to negotiate a loan of four millions of dollars, on an issue of mortgage bonds by that company.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

ADVERTISEMENTS, of a proper character and to a limited extent, will hereafter be inserted in the "New Orleans Christian Advocate," at the following rates:

One Square, first insertion	$1 00
Each subsequent insertion	50
One Square, one year	15 00
One Square, six months	10 00
Two Squares, one year	25 00

☞ A Square is ten lines—ten words make a line. No Advertisement inserted until paid for.

CENTENARY INSTITUTE.

SUMMERFIELD, ALA.

The Annual Examination of the Pupils of this Institute will begin on Friday, the 1st July next, and close on the following Wednesday.

Rev. E. V. Levert will preach the Commencement Sermon on the intervening Sabbath.

Hr. Lipscomb, of Columbus, Miss., will deliver the Address at the close of the Graduation Exercises, on Wednesday, the 6th July.

The Trustees of the Institute will meet on Friday, the 1st, at 12 o'clock M.

je11 2t2p H. J. HARRISON, Secretary

MACON (MISS.) FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The Examination at the Macon Female Institute of the Alabama Conference will commence on Saturday, 9th day of July next, and continue until the following Tuesday evening, when Prof. Landmann, assisted by the Young Ladies, will give one of his best Concerts.

Bishop Paine, it is expected, will preach the Commencement Sermon.

Hon. Joseph H. Cobb is expected to deliver the Address.

A full meeting of the Trustees is earnestly desired on Saturday, the 9th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

The public is invited cordially—parents particularly.

je18 H. W. FOOTE, Secretary.

MARION FEMALE SEMINARY.

The Annual Examination of this Institution will commence on Monday, the 11th of July, and close on Thursday the 14th.

Musical Concerts will be given on Tuesday and Wednesday nights.

The Commencement Exercises will take place on Thursday morning, at which time an Address will be delivered by the Rev. T. H. Foster, of Hemopolis, Ala.

je18 JAMES K. ARMSTRONG, Principal

General Intelligence.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.—Much excitement was caused in the early part of the week, by the detection of a feeble plot for servile insurrection. As usual there has been a great deal of exaggeration. The Court examination of Wednesday, as given below by a daily paper, presents the evidence and state of the case thus far. It shows there has been some tampering with slaves by abolitionists. Further examination has been postponed to next week.

THE GREAT NEGRO WAR—*Startling Developments!*—Last evening, James Dyson, the keeper of the free negro school heretofore mentioned, was brought before Recorder Winter to undergo examination on the charge of having set on foot an insurrection of the slaves, which was to have broken out on Tuesday morning last. Several witnesses were examined, whose testimony we give, leaving our readers to draw their own conclusions. Dyson was remanded to jail. His examination will be resumed this morning.

Geo. Wright, f. m. c., sworn—I was born in Orange county, Virginia. On the first of next March I will be fifty-seven years old. On the first of last March I bought myself from Mrs. Oxley, thirty miles above the city of New Orleans, who was my owner. Ever since I bought myself and became free, I have been living with Mr. Dubois, who keeps the Tattersalls Livery Stables, on St Charles street. I drive one of his carriages, and wait on him as his private servant. On last Sunday morning, between 10 and 11 o'clock, while walking along Customhouse street, between Dauphin and Burgundy streets, I was met by a quadroon, or light mulatto man, who asked me if my name was not George Wright. I told him yes. Then he remarked that he would like me to go down to a little church with him, where he had some business for me. On our way we met Albert, a slave of Dr Rushton, and the other man whom I did not know told me Albert would take me down, and let me know all about it, and bit us. I knew Albert and went with him. I had known him for the last eight or ten years. It was near the corner of Rampart and Canal streets, on Rampart street, that I met Albert, who looked as if he had sent for me. He addressed me with the usual courtesies of life, and asked me to walk along with him.

I went to the school-house on Franklin street. I think, in the Second District, below Canal street, and was there introduced to a white man whom he called Dyson, who kept the school. There were no others present but us three. As soon as Albert introduced us he left. When he left I went into the school-house with this Mr. Dyson, which room was filled with forms and desks like other school-rooms. Mr Dyson asked me to sit down, which I did, and then, after interrogating me as to where I was from, and how long I had been in the country, then asked me where was my family, and whether or not they were slaves. I told him that my family was about thirty miles above here, at Mrs Oxley's plantation, that I owned not a wife and eight children, and that they were all slaves. He then asked me if I did not want to free them. I replied that I did, if I had the means. At once then, and without suggestion from me, he said, "I will show you a plan we can adopt without your paying a dime. I have got the plan laid out for everything how we shall take the place." He then went to a chair which was laid on a bench, and lifting it up, took a paper lying there, and came and sat down by me, and read from it the names of all the streets where the armories, arsenals and magazines were. "Now," said he, "you see all the plans. I am to go in the front," and all the people he had below, to wit: one hundred white men, and all the colored people, were to go with him.

He said the white men were all assembled together in a room below, and the colored people all down the coast. That agents were there and had fixed everything. First, they were to take the magazine where all the powder is (I do not know whether he meant on the other side of the river or on this side). When he got the powder he said he would be safe. Then he would put one hundred men at the Mint, one hundred at the Parish Prison to open it and let the prisoners out, and forty or fifty men at each corner of the city to fire the city. Whilst the fire was raging they were to break open the armories, arsenal and gun stores, and get all the arms they could. They were also to break open and rob the banks. He said they had crowbars and every thing they wanted. The prisons were to be opened and the Mint attacked first. The people on the plantations, who were armed with cane knives, axes, old hatchets, etc., were to rise and come to the city. He did not tell me the signal to rise, for they were to come into the city cautiously; but when the fires took place they were generally to move and attack the people and destroy all before them opposing them. This was about all he told me. I answered, very well, I'll be in the party, and then left him. He seemed to be satisfied. I was identified with the move and as one of the party.

Nothing occurred until the next day, about half-past 11 o'clock, when, on going up Carondelet street, I met Albert, who said, "Well, Wright, what's the times?" I said, "First rate." He then said, "What satisfaction did the old man give you?" This struck me, and I sought to learn more. He said, "I intend to go in it deeply." I told him to had better give it up. He said, "No, I'll be damned if I don't go in it deeply." I told him I would not hear to it, and left him. About 9 o'clock that evening I met him at the corner of Canal and Bourbon streets, and he asked me to go with him in a cab and let him show me one of the gun stores he intended to break open. I said to myself I would follow him till day.

Then he went to the corner of Conde and some other street, some blocks below the old Cathedral, and bought the revolver, two pounds of bullets, a bullet-mould, and the powder and caps now here in court. The knife and sword in court he had in his room, as I suppose, as he did not buy them. His intention in going to the gun store was mainly to reconnoitre. When we returned to Canal street, he told me the movement would take place between twelve and one o'clock that night. I remarked that I must go to my room and arm myself, as I had plenty of arms at old master's room. I left him, being assured, in my own mind, from the conversation with Dyson, as well as him, that a movement would be made between midnight and daylight next morning. Immediately after leaving Albert's, I went direct to Mr. Dubois and reported to him all that occurred, because he had always been a good friend of mine, and I did not wish him sacrificed. I looked upon the scheme as bloody and outrageous. Mr. Dubois sent for Lieut. Petrie of the police, who came, and I told him all about it.

Lieut. Petrie then took me with him to each of the Police Stations of the Second and Third Districts, and gave them the information which I had given him. When we came up town again we met the Chief of Police, Mr. O'Leary, who got in the cab with us, and we went down to Mr. Kuehnen's, on Dauphin street, where Albert lived. The Chief and Lieutenant got out there and concealed themselves, they having previously armed me with a sword and a pistol each. I rung the bell at the door as previously agreed to between Albert and I. He let me in, and after conversing a little while I told him I had a cab in readiness, and he told me to bring it up and we would move off to Carrollton, where he was to meet forces. I did so. The cab came up to the door. Albert came out and we got in it and drove away. After we had driven half a block, we were hailed, and the Chief and Lieutenant came up, one on each side, the Chief presenting a gun and the Lieut. jumping into the cab. Albert attempted to draw his knife on the Lieutenant, who wrested it from him while the Chief's gun was pointing at us.

Both of us were arrested, and I was released an hour or so afterwards. While in prison Albert said he did not know how the d——l it leaked out unless the cab driver told of it. He wished he had gone off earlier; all his friends had gone down the coast and were fighting like soldiers. If he had shed blood in the cause he would not have minded the arrest. He further said, one of Mr. Gerdes's servants had gone down; wherefore I, deponent, charge said James Dyson with having feloniously, wilfully, by words, actions and writings, and in other manner, persuaded, encouraged and advised deponent and slaves, as he verily believes, in this district and city, and elsewhere in this State, to insurrection against the lawful proprietors and against the white inhabitants of the State, in contravention of the statutes in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the State of Louisiana.

Michael Mettill sworn. Testified—I am a fisherman; I have a fishing boat in the Mississippi river, where I catch fish for the market; I was in my boat at the bar next to the ferry wharf, Second District, when one James Dyson, the prisoner, came to me and bargained for my boat, and agreed to give me $5 to take him and five negroes down to Judge Morgan's plantation. This was at 12 o'clock M., on last Monday, and at about half-past five o'clock that evening he came with only two negroes. He told me to have no one in the boat but myself, as the negroes he would bring with him would help me. They brought to the skiff three bags. One of these was very heavy and they let it fall in the boat; I felt it and believe it to have been filled with ball cartridge. They had also, wrapped up in paper, all except the stocks, two guns, which called *fusils*. The man Dyson was armed with pistols. Having arrived at the plantation, Dyson inquired of one of the negroes how far it was to the sugar-house. He replied "about three quarters of a mile."

This negro and Dyson then got out of the boat and went off. The other negro, who they called Edward, remained in the boat in charge of the bags. Whilst Dyson and this other negro was gone, three negroes came down the Levee towards the boat with liquor. Edward hailed them and said, "Good evening, gentlemen, have any of you got a pipe, I want to smoke very bad." They asked him to take a drink which he declined. Edward then said, "Which is the man Cooper?" (It was supposed by witness that "Cooper" was a pass-word or countersign.) "I am the man Cooper," said one of them. "Well, I knew the man called Cooper before," said Edward. "I am a better man than that Cooper you know," said the negro to the Levee. "I hope you may prove to be a better man," said Edward.

They then went off a short distance and talked together for about half an hour, when Edward came back and laid down in the boat. About two hours after this, other freshly dressed negroes, having on white pantaloons, white vests and black cravats, came out of the cane-brake with Dyson, and took the bags and contents and arms away. Dyson ordered Edward back into the boat, remarking that he had other arms, but necessity might not require him to use them. Then he got into the boat and told one to pull away for the city. We arrived in the city, at a Sawmill and Sugar Refinery, in the lower part of the Third District, about a quarter to five o'clock in the morning. He, Dyson, then asked me if he could always find me still at the same place he found me, as he wanted to go to the Powder-house one of these days. He and the negroes then left me.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—Interments in the City of New Orleans for the week ending June 11, 1853:

Apoplexy	1	Fever, Intermittent	1
Abscess of Liver	1	Fever, Congestive	3
Bronchitis, Chronic	1	Fever, Nervous	1
Brain, Congestion of	1	Fever, Pernicious	1
Burn	1	Fever, Scarlet	4
Coil-Bower Excrescence	1	Gastro-Enteritis	3
Consumption	17	Heart Disease	1
Cancer of Uterus	1	Hooping Cough	1
Convulsions	8	Hydrocephalus	3
Cholera Infantum	2	Irritation Chronic	1
Cholera	4	Intemperance	2
Delirium Tremens	1	Meningitis Acute	3
Dysentery	5	Myelitis	1
Diarrhœa Acute	4	Measles	12
Diarrhœa Chronic	5	Marasmus	3
Debility	3	Old-Age	1
Dentition	4	Pneumonia	1
Drowned	4	Scrofula	1
Enteritis	6	Still Born	10
Fever, Cerebral	1	Tabes Mesenterica	1
Fever, Bilious	1	Unknown	12
Fever, Typhus	1		
Fever, Yellow	4		
Total			154

The report of mortality from the German Hebrew Cemetery is not included in this list.

Of these, 77 were under ten years of age, and 27 colored.

A. MASTER, Sec. B. H.

Louisiana Interior.

The St. Landry Whig of the 11th says: We have learned from good authority, that on Saturday morning (the 4th inst.,) the dwelling house of Hr. A. Cannon, in the neighborhood of Bayou Chicot in this Parish, was entirely consumed by fire. We did not hear the particulars of this distressing affair; but we were informed that the fire caught from a candle which had been left burning near the unplastered lathing of one of the upper rooms.

The Point Coupee Echo of the 11th says: The weather during the present week has been remarkable for the season. The mornings have been quite cool, so much so as to make a thick coat at times quite endurable. It is, however, though rather too dry, favorable to the growing crop.

From the same we clip the following: A gentleman of this parish, who is in the habit of lending money at interest, lately made the remark, that during the present year very few, if any, applications had been made to him for loans. We chronicle this observation as evidence of the present prosperity of the planting interest in our parish.

The Southern Mirror, published at Jackson, says: "The ground was dry when June came in, and June came in like a furnace and continues to glow with the most intense heat. The gardens in this vicinity are burning up, the corn begins to suffer, though the cotton seems yet to be doing well."

The election for Mayor in Clinton between Messrs. Bell and Hatch resulted in a tie vote, each receiving 62. A new election has been ordered. Some persons set but a small value on the importance of one vote.

ALABAMA NEWS.—Colonel Earnest, who announced himself a candidate for Governor, subject to the decision of a Whig State Convention, but whose claims were passed over by that body, made a speech in Talladega on the 1st inst. He took strong ground in favor of State aid in internal improvements.

The Selma Sentinel is pleased to learn that the Southern Railroad Company, running from Brandon, Mississippi, to Alabama, to connect with the Alabama and Mississippi River Railroad Company, are up and doing.

The Montgomery Journal of Wednesday says: The Artesian well on Court-house Square has reached a depth of 475 feet. The water now flows from the top, running a stream of about two gallons a minute. The water is excellent, and (which is somewhat unusual at that depth) as cool as ordinary well water. The workmen are now drilling through a rock, below which the skill superintendent has strong hopes that a copious supply of the genuine fluid will be found.

TWO DEATHS BY DROWNING.—It becomes our duty this morning to make record of a most painful occurrence which happened at our river on Sunday last. Two young boys, one a son of Mr. James McCottery, and the other a son of Mr. Jacob Reinman, went to the river with others, for the purpose of bathing. Young McCottery ventured out too far and could not regain the shore; consequently, sunk in deep water. Prompted by the noble and patriotic influence of his generous nature, young Reinman, who was the oldest of the two, rushed to the rescue of his suffering partner, and they both went down to a watery grave together. Every effort was made by the friends of the deceased boys to recover their bodies, but, up to a late hour on Sunday night, their exertions had proved of no avail. We deeply sympathize with the relatives of these young men in this their sudden affliction. [Natchez Courier, 14th.

The New York Tribune has some speculations on the Mesilla difficulty. The editor sees no cause for war, if the Government will but consent to observe act 21 of the treaty on which the "dispute" is founded—the treaty of peace made at the close of the last war—which stipulates that—

"If, unhappily, any disagreement should hereafter arise between the Governments of the two Republics, whether with respect to the interpretation of any stipulation in this treaty, or with respect to any other particular concerning the political or commercial relations of the two nations, a resort shall not be had to reprisals, aggression, or hostility of any kind, by the one Republic against the other, until the Government of that which deems itself aggrieved shall have maturely considered, in the spirit of peace and good neighborhood, *whether it would not be better that it should be settled by the arbitration of commissioners appointed on each side, or by that of a friendly nation*; and, should such course be proposed by either party, *it shall be acceded to by the other*, unless deemed by it altogether incompatible with the nature of the difference or the circumstances of the case."

According to this provision, the Tribune concludes that each Government is solemnly bound to respect temporarily the boundary which their two commissioners have agreed upon, so far as to keep its officers and troops within the limits thus assigned it, letting the nation that feels aggrieved by that boundary propose a new commission or foreign arbitration for the conclusive and binding settlement of the difference.

CURIOUS STATISTICS.—If the streets of London were put together, they would extend 3000 miles in length. The main thoroughfares are traversed by 3000 omnibuses and 3500 cabs, employing 40,000 horses. In 1845 the metropolis alone consumed 1,600,000 quarters of wheat, 240,000 bullocks, 1,700,000 sheep, 28,000 calves, and 35,000 pigs. One market alone supplied 4,021,400 head of game. London, in the same year, ate 3,000,000 salmon, which were washed down by 43,200,000 gallons of porter and ale, 2,000,000 gallons of spirits, and 65,000 pipes of wine. 13,000 cows are yearly required for London milk; and, reckoning two gallons a day from every cow, we have here 72,000 gallons of "London peculiar" consumed by the London inhabitants, 360,000 gaslights fringe the streets. London's arterial or water system supplies the enormous quantity of 44,383,328 gallons per day; a thousand snil are employed in bringing annually to London 3,000,000 tons of coal. They have no fewer than 23,517 tailors, 28,570 [illegible]kers, 40,000 milliners and dressmakers, [illegible] domestic servants.

The Mesilla Controversy.

Serious apprehensions are entertained in well informed circles, that the dispute growing out of the boundary line between this Government and Mexico may lead to open rupture between the two countries. Rumors flow in upon us thick and fast, and, rumor like, very contradictory. The telegraph informs us that instructions have been sent to Judge Conkling, the American Minister, to purchase all the Valley of the Gila, including the disputed territory; whilst the Washington Union, presumed to be the organ of our Administration, denounces the conduct of Gov. Trias, in taking military possession of Mesilla Valley, as insolent and foolish, and considers the armed occupation of that territory a violation of the rights of the United States and every principle of international law. Yet there may be no war. As the latest information upon this subject, and as much to be relied upon as any we have chronicled, we clip the following from "Ben's" letter to the Baltimore Sun, written under date of the 5th inst:

Measures have been taken to notify the Mexican Government that their military occupation of the Mesilla Valley must be abandoned, and that they will not be permitted to exercise any jurisdiction in that territory. If Mexico shall comply with this reasonable demand, there will be no danger of a war: at all events, it is a very prudent step on the part of our Government to proffer negotiation first, even while they prepare for the alternative of war.

If Mexico should withdraw her forces and authorities from the disputed territory, and consent to have the line run over again, and fixed according to the views of the present Administration, no war can arise from that source. But if Santa Anna should refuse to give up all the points in dispute, a collision must soon occur.

It is supposed by some that Santa Anna and the mass of the Mexican people desire another war. If so they can be accommodated.

General Garland will not have more than three or four hundred troops with him in his expedition to the Mesilla, but, if need be, he can soon be reinforced by volunteers from the neighboring States.

There may be some use for the navy, in case of another war, and even in a Mexican war, should Santa Anna succeed in obtaining foreign alliances. It is, therefore, suggested that the Japan expedition must be recalled, and another ordered to the Pacific shore for the protection of our California commerce. It might be well, too, to follow the example of the British and French Governments, and convert some of our sailing frigates into steam propellers. It will be very necessary to maintain an uninterrupted commerce with California, in case of a war, because war is bad enough when unaccompanied with a general commercial pressure and financial embarrassments.

Later from Mexico.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP TEXAS—*Death the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, etc., etc.*—By the arrival of the steamship Texas, on Saturday, we are placed in possession of dates from Vera Cruz to the 8th, and from the City of Mexico to the 4th instant.

The news is important, not the least interesting item of which is the death of Senor Lucas Alaman, Secretary of Foreign Affairs. As the leader of the conservative party, his death caused great sensation as soon as announced. His death took place at the Capital, on the morning of the 2d instant, and the papers are filled with the most laudatory obituaries of the deceased. Senor Alaman was buried on the 3d, in the Church of Jesus of Nazareth. A large concourse of people was present, and apparently impressed with the solemnity of the ceremonies.

The *Universal*, of the 4th, says that it has just been assured that the person appointed by Santa Anna to succeed Senor Alaman in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is D. Manuel Diez de Bonilla, and congratulates the country on the choice of such a man for that important post.

Two persons, named Aparicio Gonzalez and Carlos Centeno, were shot at Vera Cruz on the 28th ult., for having been found during the revolt there opposing the regular troops, arms in hand. Gonzalez was one of the leaders of the revolt. The other, Victoria Valle, was spared because he surrendered himself under the conditions of a momentary armistice.

The Mexican foreign legations have been finally officially announced as follows: London, Minister, Senor Lanzes; Paris, Minister, Senor Pacheco; Madrid, Minister, Senor Vivo; Berlin, Minister, Gen. Uraga; Rome, Minister, Senor Lerrainzar; Washington City, Minister, Gen. Almonte; Secretory, Senor Gozanles de la Vega; Attache, Senor Gregorio Barandioran.

A decree repeals that of the 24th of January, by which Cevallos had reduced to four per cent. the duty of exportation on coin. The duty of six per cent. is, therefore, restored.

The Government was much occupied with the tariff question. Their determination on the subject was to have been promulgated on the 4th inst., but nothing was known of the result of their deliberations.

The *Trait d'Union* says that the sum of $20,000 has been raised by private subscription in Chihuahua, to aid Gov. Trias in preparing for the defence of the Valley of Mesilla against American invasion.

The town of Lagos was, on the 10th ult., pillaged by a band of eighty robbers. After overpowering the garrison of thirty men, they broke open the jail, liberated all the prisoners, and in conjunction with them, plundered the town during two hours.

Private letters state the number of persons killed in the late revolt at Vera Cruz to have been 70, and 120 wounded. Many prisoners were made by the troops.

The Mexican papers refer to the speech made at New York by Commissioner Hartlott, as a proof of their right of ownership of the Valley of Mesilla.

The Indians are as active as ever in their depredations. Durango and Nueva Leon seem to be their headquarters.

The establishment of a Minister at Guatemala is spoken of. The salary of the Minister to London was been raised to $15,000 per annum.

The tobacco monopoly is to be taken out of private hands, and administered by Government.

The decree against the press has killed off nearly all the journals in the country.

THE NEGRO EXODUS.—In consequence of the rigid enforcement of the 18th article of the new Constitution of Indiana, the black population of that State are leaving in hundreds for quarters recently vacated in the Eastern States. The Cincinnati Commercial of the 8th inst., says:

We scarcely pass along the landing in these long June days without observing ons or more negro families with their household "plunder" recently landed from some of the lower river or Madison steamers. Becoming a little curious with regard to this new feature in African movements, we made enquiry and found that they were moving from Indiana in consequence of the severe enactments of the Legislature enforcing the 18th article of the new Constitution of that State. All persons whose mothers are unable to prove the possession of a greater proportion than one-eighteenth of European blood, and who came into Hoosierdom since November 1, 1851, are forced to take up their beds—if they have any—and walk. All negroes, mulattoes, quadroons, octageroons, duodecaroons, etc., who can prove a residence in the State prior to Nov. 1, 1851, are allowed to remain under certain conditions and by registering their names with the County Clerk. Any person who employs a negro who is in the State, contrary to the new law, is liable to a fine of not less than ten nor more than five hundred dollars.

The families we observed appeared to be people of some property, and brought with them a fine stock of horses, mules and milch cows.

GREAT SALE OF MULES IN KENTUCKY.—On the 28th ult. T. F. Marr, of Scott county, Kentucky, sold to H. T. Wilson, of Bourbon county, Kentucky, one hundred and ten mules, at the average price of $150 each. These mules were two years old, and their average height was fifteen hands three inches. Good mules and good prices! We found the account of this sale in Herald of June 2.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Later from Buenos Ayres.

BOSTON, June 14.

By an arrival here to-day dates have been received from Buenos Ayres to the 24th April. These advices show no improvement in the state of affairs on the La Plata. All attempts at accommodation have failed, and the Government was making vigorous preparations for the defence of Buenos Ayres. Twelve millions of paper money had been issued, and martial law proclaimed. The Custom-house was closed. Urquiza commenced the siege of the city on the 15th, and threatens to blockade the port. Bloody work is expected.

Latest from China.

NEW YORK, June 14.

The commander of the British naval forces on the coast of China, after the fall of Nankin, refused to allow any British vessel to ascend the river to that city, with stores for either the insurgents or those friendly to the Government.

Later from Buenos Ayres.

NEW YORK, June 15.

Later advices from Buenos Ayres state that on the 17th of April an engagement took place between the squadron of Urquiza, consisting of several steamers, and that of the Buenos Ayrean Government. The action lasted two hours, and resulted in the capture of two of the best of the Buenos Ayrean vessels. Many were wounded, but only twelve were reported killed on the part of the Buenos Ayreans. It was reported that Buenos Ayres had accepted the mediation of the Brazilian and Bolivian Ministers, with the desire to bring the difficulties with Urquiza to an accommodation. In the meantime Urquiza was collecting stores, and making preparations for the blockade of Buenos Ayres.

Purchase of Mount Vernon.

WASHINGTON, June 15.

The National Intelligencer of this morning confirms the report of the sale of Mount Vernon. The purchasers are a company of Northern and Southern capitalists, and the sum to be paid is two hundred thousand dollars. Among the conditions of the sale are, that Washington's remains shall not be removed, and that the Government of the United States shall have the privilege of repurchasing the property.

Railroad Tax In Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, June 15.

The vote was taken here to-day on the subject of subscribing one hundred and sixty-eight thousand dollars, to be raised by a tax, for the Southern Railroad stock. The result is largely in favor of the tax and subscription, the vote standing as follows: In favor 321; against 122. The vote polled was quite small.

Particulars by the Asia—Interesting General News.

NEW YORK, June 16.

The following items, of general intelligence are contained in the Asia's accounts, received this morning.

ENGLAND.—The debate on Indian affairs in the British Parliament has been adjourned.

FRANCE.—The Paris Bourse has been considerably agitated, and much fluctuation has occurred, but toward the close it presented a steadier appearance.

The French crops were in good condition.

TURKISH AFFAIRS—BELGIUM.—Nothing was yet known positively with regard to the position of France on the Eastern question.

Louis Napoleon demands a return from Belgium of fifty millions of francs for aid said to have been rendered by France during the reign of Louis Philippe.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.—The Turkish Government continues its preparations for war with Russia. Nothing further has been heard from Russia on this subject. It is not yet time.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.—The Russian Government has called upon the Shah of Persia for the immediate payment of fifty millions, a loan of some years standing, or in place thereof the cession of a certain Persian province. The Shah refused to comply with either demand. A difficulty is consequently expected in that quarter.

AUSTRIA AND SWITZERLAND.—There is nothing now of any moment with regard to the relations between Switzerland and Austria. Diplomatic relations between the two governments have not been restored.

SICILY—GRAPE CROP.—There is almost an entire failure in the grape crop in Sicily.

LIBERIA.—Later advices from Monrovia have been received in England. President Roberts is believed to have been re-elected to the Presidency of Liberia. The colony appears to be in a very prosperous condition.

Further by the Asia.

FRANCE AND BELGIUM.—The demand for the payment of the fifty millions made by Louis Napoleon on the Belgian Government is stated to be by way of retaliation for the late treaty of alliance concluded by Belgium with Austria.

SWITZERLAND.—The army of Switzerland is being rapidly placed on a war footing, and Gen. Dufour has taken command.

UNITED STATES AND EGYPT.—The difference between the United States and Egypt has been satisfactorily arranged by Judge Jones.

WEST POINT MILITARY ACADEMY.—*West Point*, June 1, 1853.—The annual review of the cadets of the United States Military Academy by the Board of Examiners took place this morning. The Board is appointed by the Secretary of War, and this year it consists of the following gentlemen: Hon. Daniel Goodenow, Me.; Hon. Wm. G. Bates, Mass.; E. W. Andrews, Esq.; Coun.; H. E. Davis, Esq., N. Y.; Francis Hewson, Esq., Pa.; Col. John C. Groome, Md.; Hon. Kenneth Rainar, N. C.; Maj. A. F. Brumby, Ga.; Henry Tuiwiler, Esq., Ala.; Rev. Jas. Purviance, Miss.; Joshua Baker, Esq., La.; Gen. D. Jarvis, Ohio; Maj. G. T. Ward, Fla.; Gen. Geo. Temple, Iowa; H. S. Baird, Esq., Wisconsin.

Of these, only Messrs. Goodenow, Davis, Rayner, Brumby, Baker, Jarvis, Temple, and Baird, have yet arrived.

The Board of Examiners has been organized by the choice of Henry E. Davies, Esq., of New York, President, and Major A. V. Brune, of Georgia, Secretary. All but two of the members have arrived.

The examination commenced this morning at 9 o'clock, in the Library Hall.

The following are the names of the first or graduating class:

Jas. McPherson, Ohio; Wm. R. Boggs, Ga; Wm. P. Craighill, Va.; Joshua W. Sill, Ohio; Wm. S. Smith, Ohio; John M. Schofield Ill.; Thomas M. Vincent, Ohio; Mathew M. Hunt, N. Y.; Frs. J. Shunk at large; Geo. R. Bissell, Mo.; Thos. Hight, Ia.; Georgs Bell, Md.; Henry C. Symonds, Miss.; John G. Chandler, Mass.; Wm. R. Terrill, Va.; James D. Burns, jr., Ill.; Owen F. Solomon, Ga.; N. Bowman, Sweitzer, Pa.; Lewis H. Peloueze, Pa.; La Rhett L. Livingston, N. Y.; Walworth Jenkins, at large; Robt. G. Tyler, Conn.; Richard C. Duryea, N. Y.; John R. Chamblisse, jr., Va.; Wm. McE. Dye, Ohio; Benjamin Allston, S. C.; James L. White, Fla.; Augustus H. Plummer, Pa.; B. F. Chamberlain, N. Y.; Wm. W. Lowe, Iowa, Benj. F. Smith, N. J.; Silas P. Higgins, Ala.; Elmer Otis, Ohio; Alfred E. Lantimer, S. C.; Henry H. Walker, Va., Thos. Wilson, at large; John B. Hood, Ky.; Wm. A. Webb, Me.; John L. Grattan, N. H.; Lucius L. Rich, Mo.; Jas. A. Smith, at large; Thomas M. Jones, Va.; Edmund C. Jones, Ia.; Jas. H. McIntyre, Texas; Alex. Chambers, N. V.; Robert F. Hunter, Ohio; Wm. Craig, Ia.; Reuben R. Ross, Tenn.; John S. Bowen, Ga.; Henry B. Davidson, Tenn.; John H. Edson, at large; Phillip H. Sheridan, Ohio.—N. Y. Herald.

MANNING THE BRITISH NAVY.—A bill has been introduced into the House of Commons repealing so much of the Navigation Act of 1849 as requires three-fourths of the crew of every ship bearing the flag of England to consist of British subjects. With a view to the future efficiency of the British Navy, it is proposed to enlist boys at the age of fourteen, who, after serving until they are eighteen, are to be further engaged for ten years' continuous and general service. The seamen already serving, whether in British ships of war or the merchant navy, will be allowed to re-enter, or to enter for the first time under the new arrangement. The pay of an able seaman at present is 1s. 4d. sterling a day; of an ordinary seaman, 1s. 1d.; and, what we call second class ordinaries, in fact landsmen, 11d. The proposed increase is, in A 1's, 3d. a day. The pay of an able seaman in the navy, under the proposed increase, would be £2 7s. 6d. per thirty days, or the calendar month.

A good conscience is more to be desired than all the riches of the East. How sweet are the slumbers of him who can lie down on his pillow and review the transactions of every day, without condemning himself! A good conscience is the finest opiate.

BARNUM'S LAST—*A Bearded Lady.*—There is now on exhibition at Barnum's Museum, in New York, a lady of Geneva, who sports a beard that many smooth-faced gents might envy. It is a privilege accorded to visitors to pull it, and satisfy themselves it is not artificial. The Evening Post says:

"She is a Swiss lady, twenty-three years of age, and with a face covered up to the eyes with a luxuriant growth of hair. Both in this country and in Europe she has been an object of peculiar interest to the medical profession. She is the mother of two children, one of whom, a boy of not a year old, is said to exhibit a tendency similar to his mother. It was our privilege, in common with other members of the press, to test the reality of this beard by the decisive experiment, viz: pulling it, and we can testify that it is a genuine outgrowth, resembling in silkiness and abundance the imaginary crop which is promised from the use of the various hair invigorators which are in such common request. She has never used the razor except immediately under the eyes, and no beard has ever grown upon the upper lip."

THE AMAZON RIVER.—An interesting item of late intelligence from Peru, contained in the Panama Herald of the 6th instant, is the following:

The President of Peru has issued a most important decree relative to the navigation of the Amazon, and offering the greatest encouragement to settlers—such as exemption from export and import duties, grants of land, and freedom from taxation for twenty years, the free grant of seeds, implements for cultivating the land, etc. The exploration of the branches of

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

THE IVY IN THE DUNGEON.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

The ivy in the dungeon grew;
Unfed by rain, uncheered by dew,
Its pallid leaflets only drank
Cave-moisture foul and odors dank.

But through the dungeon grating high
There fell a sunbeam from the sky;
It slept upon the grateful floor
In silent gladness evermore.

The ivy felt a tremor shoot
Through all its fibres to the root:
It felt the light, it saw the ray,
It strove to blossom into day.

It grew, it crept, it pushed, it climb;
Long had the darkness been its home;
But well it knew, though veiled in night,
The goodness and the joy of light.

Its clinging roots grew deep and strong;
Its stem expanded firm and long,
And in the currents of the air
Its tender branches flourished fair.

It reached the beam—it thrilled, it carried;
It blessed the warmth that cheers the world:
It rose toward the dungeon bars;
It looked upon the sun and stars.

It felt the life of bursting Spring;
It heard the happy skylark sing;
It caught the breath of morns and eves
And pecked the swallow to its leaves.

By rains, and dews, and sunshine fed,
Over the outer walls it spread,
And in the day-beam waving free,
It grew into a steadfast tree.

Upon that solitary piece
Its verdure threw adorning grace;
The lonely birds became its guests,
And sang its praises from their nests.

Would'st know the moral of the rhyme?
Behold the Heavenly Light, and climb:
To every dungeon comes a ray
Of God's interminable day.

THE WELL IN THE WILDERNESS.

A TALE OF THE PRAIRIE.

In vain you urge me to forget
That fearful night—it haunts me yet:
And stamps into my heart and brain
The awful memory will remain;
Yes, e'en in sleep that ghastly sight
Returns to shake my soul each night.

Richard Steel was the son of one of those emell landlords who are fast disappearing from Merry Old England. His father left him the sole possession of twenty-five acres of arable land, and a snug little cottage, which had descended from father to son, through many generations.

The ground plot, which had been sufficient to maintain his honest progenitors for several ages, in the palmy days of Britain's glory and independence, ere her vast resources passed into the hands of the few, and left the many to starve, was not enough to provide for the wants of our stout yeoman and his family, which consisted at that period of three sons and one daughter, a lovely, blooming girl of ten years, or thereabouts. Richard and his boys toiled with unceasing diligence; the wife was up late and early, and not one moment was left unemployed; and yet they made no headway, but every succeeding year found them in arrears.

"Jane," said the yeoman one evening, thoughtfully, to his wife, after having blessed his homely meal of skimmed milk and brown bread, "couldst thee not have given us a little treat to-night? Hast thee forgotten that it is our Annie's birth-day?"

"No, Richard, I have not forgotten; how could I forget the anniversary of the day that made us all so happy? But times are bad; I could not spare the money to buy sugar and plums for the cake; and I wanted to sell all the butter, in order to scrape together enough to pay the shoemaker for making our darling's shoes. Annie knows that she is infinitely dear to us all, though we cannot give her luxuries to prove it."

"It wants no proof, dear mother," said the young girl, flinging her round, but sun-burnt arms about her parent's neck. "Your precious love is worth the wealth of the whole world to me. I know how fond you and dear father are of me, and I am more than satisfied."

"Annie is right," said Steel, dropping his knife and holding out his arms for a caress. "The world could not purchase such love as we feel for her; and let us bless God that, poor though we be, we are all here to-night, well and strong, aye, and rich, in spite of our homely fare, in each other's affections. What say you, my boys?" And he glanced with parental pride on three fine lads, whose healthy and honest countenances might well be contemplated with pleasure, and afford subjects for hopeful anticipations for the future.

"We are happy, father," said the eldest, cheerfully.

"The cakes and spiced ale would have made us happier," said the second. "Mother makes such nice cakes."

"So she does," cried the third. "It seems so dull to have nothing nice on Annie's birthday. I should not care a fig if it were Dick's birthday, or Owen's, or mine; but not to drink Annie's health seems unlucky."

"You shall drink it," said Annie, laughing.

"In what?" asked both the boys in a breath.

"In fine spring water!" And she filled their mugs.

"Better God never gave to his creatures. How bright it is! How it sparkles! I will never from this day ask for a finer drink. Here is a health to you, my brothers, and may we never know what it is to lack a draught of pure water."

Annie nodded to her brothers, and drank off her mug of water; and the good-natured fellows, who dearly loved her, followed her example.

Oh, little did the gay-hearted girl think, in that moment of playful glee, of the price she was one day destined to pay for a drink of water.

The crops that year were a failure, and the heart of the strong man began to droop. He felt that his labor in his native land would no longer give his children bread; and unwilling to sink into the lowest class, he wisely resolved, while he retained the means of doing so, to emigrate to America. His wife made no opposition to his wishes, his sons were delighted with the prospect of any change for the better, and if Annie felt a passing pang at leaving the daisied fields and her pretty playmates, the lambs, she hid it from her parents. The dear homestead, with its quiet rural orchard, and trim hedge rows, fell to the hammer; nor was the sunburnt cheek of the honest yeoman unmoistened with a tear, when he saw it added to the enormous possessions of the lord of the manor.

After the sale was completed, and the money it brought duly paid, Steele lost no time in preparing for his emigration. In less than a fortnight he had secured their passage to New York, and they were already on their voyage across the Atlantic. Favored by wind and weather, after the first effects of the sea had worn off, they were comfortable enough. The steerage passengers were poor, but respectable English emigrants, and they made several pleasant acquaintances among them. One family especially attracted their attention, and so far engaged their affections during the tedious voyage, that they entered into an agreement to settle in the same neighborhood. Mr. Atkins was a widower, with his two sons, the ages of Richard and Owen, and an elder sister—a primitive, gentle, old woman, who had been once both wife and mother, but had outlived all her family. Abigail Winchester (for so she was called) took an especial fancy to our Annie, in whom she fancied that she recognized a strong resemblance to a daughter she had lost. Her affection was warmly returned by the kind girl, who, by a thousand little attentions, strove to evince her gratitude to Abigail for her good opinion.

They had not completed half their voyage before the scarlet fever broke out among the passengers, and made dreadful havoc among the younger portion. Steel's whole family were down with it at the same time, and, in spite of the constant nursing of himself, and his devoted partner, and the unremitting attention of Abigail Winchester, who never left the sick ward for many nights and days, the two youngest boys died, and were committed to the waters of the great deep before Annie and Richard recovered to consciousness of their dreadful loss. This threw a sad gloom over the whole party. Steel said nothing, but he often retired to some corner of the ship to bewail his loss in secret. His wife was wasted and worn to a shadow, and poor Annie looked the ghost of her former self.

"Had we never left England," she thought, "my brothers had not died." But she was wrong. God, who watches with parental love over all his creatures, knows the best season in which to reclaim his own; but human love in its vain yearnings is slow in receiving this great truth. It lives in the present, lingers over the past, and cannot bear to give up that which now is for the promise of that which shall be. The future separated from the things of time has always an awful aspect. A perfect and childlike resignation upon God can alone divest it of those thrilling doubts and fears which at times shake the firmest mind, and urge the proud, unyielding spirit of man to clevne no strongly to kindred dust.

The sight of the American shores, that the poor lads had desired so eagerly to see, seemed to renew their grief, and a sadder party never set foot upon a foreign strand than our emigrant and his family.

Steel had brought letters of introduction to a respectable merchant in the city, who advised him to purchase a tract of land in the then new State of Illinois. The beauty of the country, the fine climate and fruitful soil, were urged upon him in the strongest manner. The merchant had scrip to dispose of in that remote settlement, and, as is usual in such cases, he consulted his own interest in the matter.

Steel thought the merchant, who was a native of the country, must know best what would suit him; and he not only became a purchaser of land in Illinois, but induced his new friends to follow his example.

We will pass over their journey to the far West. The novelty of the scenes through which they passed, contributed not a little to raise their drooping spirits. Richard had recovered his health, and amused the party not a little by his lively anticipations of the future. They were to have the most comfortable log-house, and the neatest farm in the district. He would raise the finest cattle, the largest crops, and the best garden stuff in the neighborhood. Frugal and industrious habits would soon render them wealthy and independent.

His mother listened to these sallies with a delighted smile; and even the grave yeoman's brow relaxed from its habitual frown. Annie entered warmly into her brother's plans, and if he laid the foundation of his fine castle in the air, she certainly provided the cement and all the lighter materials.

As their long route led them further from the habitations of men, and deeper and deeper into the wilderness, realities of their solitary locality became hourly more apparent to the poor emigrants. They began to think that they had acted too precipitately in going so far back into the woods, unacquainted as they were with the usages of the country. But repentance came too late; and when, at length, they reached their destination, they found themselves upon the edge of a vast forest, with a noble, open prairie, stretching away as far as the eye could reach in front of them, and no human habitation in sight, or indeed existing for miles around them.

In a moment the yeoman comprehended all the difficulties and dangers of his new situation; but his was a stout heart, not easily daunted by circumstances. He possessed a vigorous constitution and a strong arm; and he was not alone. Richard was an active, energetic lad, and his friend Atkins, and his two sons, were a host in themselves. Having settled with his guides, and ascertained, by the maps that he received at Mr.——'s office, the extent and situation of his new estate, he set about unyoking the cattle which he had purchased, and securing them, while Atkins and his sons pitched a tent for the night and collected wood for their fire. The young people were in raptures with the ocean of verdure, redolent with blossoms, that lay smiling in the last rays of the sun before them. Never did garden appear so lovely as that vast wilderness of sweets, planted by the munificent hand of Nature with such profuse magnificence. Annie could scarcely tear herself away from the enchanting scene to assist her mother in preparing their evening meal.

"Mother, where shall we get water?" asked Annie, glancing wistfully towards their empty cask. "I have seen no indication of water for the last three miles."

"Annie has raised a startling doubt," said Steel, "I can perceive no appearance of stream or creek in any direction."

"Hist! father, do you hear that?" cried Richard. "The croaking of those frogs is music to me just now, for I am dying with thirst;" and seizing the can, he ran off in the direction of the discordent sounds.

It was near dark when he returned with his pailful of water; with which the whole party slaked their thirst before asking any questions.

"What rebellious water—as clear as crystal—as cold as ice! How fortunate it is to obtain it so near at hand!" exclaimed several in a breath.

"Aye, but it is an ugly place," said Richard thoughtfully. "I should not like to go to that well at early day, or after nightfall."

"Why not, my boy?"

"It is in the heart of a dark swamp, just about a hundred yards within the forest; and the water trickles beneath the roots of an old tree into a natural stone tank; but all around is involved in frightful gloom; I paused I heard a low growl as I stooped to fill my pail, while a horrid speckled snake glided from between my feet, and darted, hissing and rattling its tail, into the brake. Father, you must never let any of the people go alone to that well."

The yeoman laughed at his son's fears, and shortly after the party entered into the tent, and, overcome with fatigue, were soon asleep.

The first thing that engaged the attention of the emigrants was the erection of a log shanty for the reception of their respective families. This important task was soon accomplished. Atkins preferred the open prairie for the site of his; but Steel, for the nearer proximity of wood and water, chose the edge of the forest; but the habitations of the pioneers were so near that they were within call of each other.

To fence off a piece of land for the cattle, and prepare a plot for the wheat and corn for the ensuing year, was the next thing to be accomplished; and by the time these preparations were completed, the long bright summer had passed away, and the fall was at hand. Up to this period both families had enjoyed excellent health, but in the month of September, Annie and then Richard fell sick with intermittent fever, and old Abigail kindly came across to help Mrs. Steel to nurse her suffering children. Medical aid was not to be had in that remote place, and beyond simple remedies, which were perfectly inefficacious in their situation, the poor children's only chance of life was their youth, a good sound constitution, and the merciful interposition of a benevolent and overruling Providence.

It was towards the close of a sultry day that Annie, burning with fever, implored the faithful Abigail to give her a drink of cold water. Hastening to the water cask, the old woman was disappointed by finding it exhausted, Richard having drank the last drop, who was still raving in the delirium of fever, for more drink.

"My dear child, there is no water."

"Oh! I am burning—dying with thirst! Give me but one drop, dear Abigail—one drop of cold water!"

Just then Mrs. Steel returned from milking the cows, and Abigail proffered to the lips of the child a bowl of new milk, but she shrunk from it with disgust, and sinking back on her pillow murmured, "Water! water! for the love of God give me a drink of water!"

"Where is the pail?" said Mrs. Steel. "I don't much like going alone to that well; but it is still broad day, and I know that in reality there is nothing to fear; I cannot bear to hear the child moan for drink in that terrible way."

"Dear mother," said Richard faintly, "don't go; father will be in soon; we can wait till then."

"Oh, the poor dear child is burning!" cried Abigail; "she can not wait till then; do, neighbor, go for the water: I will stay with the children, and put out the milk while you are away."

Mrs. Steel left the shanty; and a few minutes after, the patients, exhausted by suffering, fell into a profound sleep. Abigail busied herself scalding the milk pans, and, in her joy at the young people's cessation from pain, forgot the mother altogether. About half an hour had elapsed, and the mellow light of evening had faded into night, when Steel returned with his oxen from the field.

The moment he entered the shanty he went up to the bed which contained his sick children, and, satisfied that the fever was abating, he looked round for his supper, surprised that it was not, as usual, ready for him upon the table.

"No water," he cried, "in the cask, and supper not ready? After working all day in the burning sun, a man wants to have things made comfortable for him at night. Mrs. Winchester, are you here? Where is my wife?"

"Merciful goodness!" exclaimed the old woman, turning as pale as death, "is she not back from the well?"

"The well!" cried Steel, grasping her arm; "how long has she been gone?"

"This half hour, or more."

Steel made no answer; his cheek was as pale as her own—and, taking his gun from the beam to which it was slung, he carefully loaded it with a ball, and, without saying a word, left the house.

Day still lingered upon the open prairie, but the moment he entered the bush it was deep night. He had crossed the plain with rapid strides, but as he approached the swamp his step became slow and cautious. The well was in the centre of a jungle, from the front of which Richard had cleared away the brush to facilitate their access to the water; as he drew near the spot, his ears were chilled by a low, deep growling, and the crunching of teeth, as if some wild animal was devouring the bones of its prey. The dreadful truth, with all its shocking, heart revolting reality, flashed upon the yeomen, and for a moment paralyzed him. The precincts of the well were within range of his rifle, and dropping down upon his hand and knees, and nerving his arm for a clear aim, he directed his gaze to the spot from whence the fatal sounds proceeded. A little on one side of the well, a pair of luminous eyes glared like green lamps at the edge of the dark wood, and the horrid sounds which curdled the blood of the yeoman became more distinctly audible.

Slowly Steel raised his rifle to his shoulder, and setting his teeth, and holding his breath, he steadily aimed at a space between these glowing balls of fire. The sharp report of the rifle awoke the far echoes of the forest. The deer leaped up from his lair, the wolf howled and fled into the depths of the wood, and the panther, for such it was, sprang several feet into the air, then fell across the mangled remains of his victim.

Richard Steel rose from the ground; the perspiration was streaming from his brow; his limbs trembled and shook, his lips moved convulsively, and he pressed his hands upon his heaving breast to keep down the violent throbbings of his agitated heart. It was not fear that chained him to the spot, and hindered him from approaching his dead enemy. It was horror. He dared not look upon the mangled remains of his wife—the dear partner of his joys and sorrows—the companion of his boyhood—the love of his youth—the friend and counsellor of his middle age—the beloved mother of his children. How could he recognize in that crushed and defiled heap his poor Jane? The fang was too great for agonized mind to bear. Sense and sight alike forsook him, and, staggering a few paces forward, he fell insensible across the path.

Alarmed by the report of the rifle, Atkins and his sons proceeded with torches to the spot, followed by Abigail, who, unconscious of the extent of the calamity, was yet sufficiently convinced that something dreadful had occurred. When the full horrors of the scene were presented to the sight of the terror-stricken group, their grief burst forth in tears and lamentations. Atkins alone retained his presence of mind. Dragging the panther from the mangled remains of the unfortunate Mrs. Steel, he beckoned to one of his sons, and suggested to him the propriety of instantly burying the disfigured and mutilated body before the feelings of her husband and children were agonized by the sight.

First removing the insensible husband to his own dwelling, Atkins and his sons returned to the fatal spot, and conveying the body to the edge of the prairie, they selected a quite lovely spot beneath the wide-spreading boughs of a magnificent chesnut tree, and wrapping all that remained of the wife of Richard Steel in a sheet, they committed it to the earth in solemn silence; nor were prayers or tears wanting in that lonely hour to consecrate the nameless grave where the English mother slept.

Annie and Richard recovered to mourn their irreparable loss—to feel that their mother's life had been sacrificed to her maternal love. Time, as it ever does, softened the deep anguish of the bereaved husband. During the ensuing summer, their little colony was joined by a hardy band of British and American pioneers. The little settlement grew a populous village, and Richard Steel died a wealthy man, and was buried by the side of his wife, in the centre of the village churchyard—that spot having been chosen for the first temple in which the emigrants met to worship in His own house the God of their fathers.

MATRIMONY—MODERN EXTRAVAGANCE.

A correspondent who has "long been in search of a wife," complains sadly of the extravagance of modern times, and says that he has "more than once been on the point of offering his heart and hand, but has been deterred by the prospect of an exchange for worse, and not for the better." This is an old story, and one that we have commented on again and again. The complaint, however, is well founded, and the extravagance which characterizes the modern modes of living in reputable society has doubtless been the means of making, not only many old bachelors, but many old maids. The fever is up just now, and every one seems anxious to outstrip his neighbor. The prudent and the timid look on, not only with caution, but with apprehension. They are unwilling to take the plunge, to submit themselves to the responsibility. They become acquainted with the young and the fair, are charmed with their society, and would readily take them "for better or for worse," but they know the actual position of their pecuniary affairs, they are aware of the uncertainties of trade, and they listen with surprise to the extravagant views that are expressed in relation to matrimonial establishments, according to the claims and pretensions of a large portion of the gentler sex of the present day.

Nothing will suit them but an abundant fortune on the part of those who aspire to become their protectors for life. And in this doctrine, too often, they are trained, as it were, by their parents. They are taught to dress extravagantly, to speak extravagantly, and to boast extravagantly. In brief, the object seems to be, to elevate themselves, not only in a pecuniary, but a social point of view, above ordinary mortals; and to speak of the rest of mankind sneeringly and as inferior beings. In most cases these pretenders having nothing in particular to boast of, are empty, inflated and arrogant, and merely assume to themselves positions to which they are not entitled. The effect, however, is pernicious, not only upon their own fortunes and feelings, but upon those of their friends and admirers. They seem anxious to marry an establishment, rather than us a matter of heart, feeling and reciprocity. And while they are fitted to flutter and bask in the smiles of prosperity, they are utterly disqualified for the frowns of adversity. They may do well enough as companions in the hour of sunshine, but not so in the day of trial and of storm. We can conceive of no more important matter than a proper manner of beginning life, or starting out in the world. The moment that an individual enters into the condition of matrimony, and thus becomes responsible for the minutenance of at least one other, he should govern himself accordingly, and with reference not only to the present moment, but to future probabilities and contingencies. In order to do this, however, and to live economically and within his means, he must be assisted by his better half; otherwise penury will soon come into the household, and with it discord and unhappiness. The parties should consider all the facts and chances beforehand. They should determine to live for themselves rather than for the out-door world, with a view to their continued and permanent happiness, rather than to the gratification and indulgence of a silly and a false pride.

Matrimony should not be considered as a mere condition of bargain and sale. Higher and holier principles and purposes should be associated with it. It is sometimes necessary that sacrifices should be made; but these, when the subject is rightly understood, are more than compensated for by reciprocity of feeling, mutual confidence and sympathy, and the interchange of affection. But the bride should not expect all the sacrifices to be on one side. She may be called upon to yield something also—something in dress, in gay society, in many attentions and in frequent intercourse with the out-door world. She may have been brought up indulgently and extravagantly, and her contemplated husband, however devoted and generous, may not possess the means to keep up the system to the same extent. She should see and realize this fact, and make up her mind and her conduct accordingly. Then the two will commence life, understanding and relying upon each other, and constantly anxious to promote their mutual fortunes and happiness. Let another and opposite course be pursued, and the consequences cannot but be disastrous. Let the young wife, forgetful of the true position of her husband, waste his substance, neglect her household, and appear more anxious to attract attention in the fashionable promenades than to form the presiding spirit at the domestic circle, and the dream of fidelity, truth, confidence, and connubial bliss, will soon vanish, never to return. Our correspondent, however, who is evidently sincere, must not be too faint-hearted. The giddiest belle sometimes makes the most devoted wife. Women often talk wildly and extravagantly, without meaning much. They either intend to frighten the timid, or to test their courage and sincerity. The first great study is to touch the heart; that once accomplished, and all the rest will be comparatively easy.

A woman, who truly loves her husband, will seldom trifle with his prosperity, or disregard his counsels. But, alas! for the deluded victim who marries a model of extravagance, a sparkling coquette, or a giddy fashionable, and who neither secures her respect nor affections. He binds himself for life to the careless, the indifferent, the proud and unfeeling, and thus makes his home, not a constant resource and perpetual retreat, but a spot to be shunned and avoided. Misgivings, misunderstandings, recriminations, will take place daily and hourly, and the matrimonial cup, which was looked to as the source of unmingled bliss, will be realized as full of bitterness and disappointment. And yet, "it is not good to be alone." Women, too, in the great majority of cases, are yielding and tractable, and the vast multitude may be won by affection, kindness, confidence and truth. [Philadelphia Inquirer.

BIG BRINDLE.

In Nashville, many years ago, there resided a gentleman of great hospitality, large fortune, and, though uneducated, possessed of a hard, knotty sense. Colonel W. had been elected to the Legislature, and had been also Judge of the County Court.

His elevation, however, had made him somewhat pompous, and he became very fond of using big words. On his farm he had a very large and mischievous ox, called "Big Brindle," which frequently broke down his neighbors' fences; and committed other depredations, much to the Colonel's annoyance.

One morning after breakfast, in presence of some gentlemen who had staid with him over night, and who were now on their way to town, he called to his overseer, and said to him:

"Mr. Allen, I desire you to impound Big Brindle, in order that I may hear me more animadversions on his eternal depredations."

Allen bowed and walked off, sorely puzzled to know what the Colonel meant. So after the Colonel left for town, he went to his wife and asked her what Colonel W. meant by telling him to "impound the ox."

"Why," said she, "the Colonel meant to tell you to put him in a pen."

Allen left to perform the task, for it was no inconsiderable one, as the animal was very wild and vicious, and after a great deal of trouble and vexation he succeeded.

"Well," said he, wiping the perspiration from his brow, and soliloquizing, "this is impounding, is it? Now I am dead sure the Colonel will ask if I impounded Big Brindle, and I bet I'll puzzle him as bad as he did me."

The next day the Colonel gave a dinner party, and as he was not aristocratic, Allen, the overseer, sat down with the company. After the second or third glass was discussed, the Colonel turned toward the overseer, and said:

"Eh, Mr. Allen, did you impound Big Brindle, sir?"

"Yes, I did, sir, but old Brindle transcended the ingenuity of the impound and scatterlophisticated all over the equanimity of the forest!"

The company burst into an immoderate fit of laughter, while the Colonel's face reddened with discomfiture.

"What do you mean by that, sir?" said he.

"Why, I mean, Colonel," said Allen, "that Big Brindle being prognosticated with an idea of the cholera, ripped and tared, snorted and pawed dirt, jumped the fence, took to the woods, and would not be impounded, no how."

This was too much, the company roared again, in which the Colonel was forced to join, and in the midst of the laughter Allen left the table, saying to himself as he went, "I reckon the Colonel won't ask me to impound any more oxen."

CONSCIENCE.—Judge Howe, of Milwaukee, in his charge to the jury in the "Anu Wheeler case," speculates as follows in regard to conscience:

Somewhere amidst the delicate mechanism of our moral natures the Great Contriver has placed a self-adjusting regulator, usually called conscience, that principle which informs the intelligent being this is right and that is wrong. Man, as we generally find him, discovers both good and bad faculties or propensities. Moral philosophers and theologians account for this condition of humanity, I believe, on different hypotheses. The law takes no part in this controversy. It is adjusted to the condition of men as he exists in society. He is found with good and bad propensities, and it offers rewards to one, and denounces penalties against the other. And I think its penalties are imposed according as conscience performs its office in restraining those bad propensities, or neglects it and let propensities run riot to the detriment of society. It does not punish the miser, whose eager thirst for property prompts to deny himself every luxury, and many comforts, but whose conscience withholds his hand from appropriating what does not lawfully belong to him, or cannot lawfully be secured. It does punish the thief, though the propensity to acquire be not half so strong within him, because his conscience suffers him to lay felonious hands upon the goods of his neighbors. The theory advanced during the progress of this trial by a witness, is, that in a thief the propensity to steal grows stronger by exercise, and the power of resistance less, until the propensity becomes irresistible, and he supposes moral accountability to be diminished as the propensity is increased. The law reasons otherwise, and by express enactment it imposes for many offences a heavier penalty upon a second conviction than upon a first. The offence of the confirmed criminal is a victory of some bad propensity over an admonishing conscience which told him the act was wrong, but did not withhold him from committing it. The last offence committed, while conscience still remains, from the dictates of the same propensity, strengthened ever so much by indulgence, seems to be but a repetition of the same victory. The first offence it is assumed can safely be punished upon the supposition that though conscience did not conquer, yet it might have done so. The last offence, it is assumed, cannot be punished upon the supposition that although conscience still lives, yet it has been so often crippled by permitted victories that it had no longer the power to control successfully. And yet it is avowed that no man can distinguish the point where conscience can't control from that at which it won't control.

SYMPTOMS.—When you meet a friend, about dinner time, near his own house, and he stands gossipping with you on the door step, without any demonstrations to enter, you may take it as a symptom that your company to dinner is not particularly desirable.

When you drop in for a *half* hour's chat at a friend's house, in the evening; and after you have been there three mortal hours, your friend yawns and looks at his watch, and his wife packs up her needle-work and says, in a pointed soliloquy, "Well, I believe it is about time to give over for to-night," you may take it as an infallible symptom that you are a *bore*, and the sooner you depart the better.

When in a deliberative assembly you see a member rise, and preface his remarks by an emphatic declaration that he intends to occupy the attention of his hearers but "one single moment"—or that he has "only one word" to say relative to the subject under debate, you may regard it as an unerring symptom of an unusually long and perhaps tedious and prosy harangue, covering the whole subject under discussion, and many things beside.

A FISH STORY.—The Yonkere Herald tells of a wonderful nondescript fish which was caught near Spuyten Duyvel, in the Hudson River, in the shad lykes of a fisherman named Kniffin. It measured about four feet from the nose to the tip of the tail, and in shape resembled a toad fish. The mouth, when distended, would take in a peck measure, was filled with teeth, indicating a most voracious disposition. After dissecting him, his stomach was found to contain five full grown shad, two hard shell crabs, and a moderate sized puppy dog of the terrier breed. But what was most singular of all, was his being supplied with two hands, just about that part of the breast where the Simneso twins are connected, each hand having four distinct fingers, and a thumb about the size of a four year old child. He was also provided with fins similar to those of a green turtle, and, upon the whole, was a most fiendish, ill-looking customer.

FEELING IN A SOLDIER.—A soldier in war was one day told by his officer to take aim when he fired, and make sure of his man.

"I cannot do it sir," he replied; "I fire into their ranks, and that does as well; but to single out one of them, and mark him for death, would lie upon my mind afterwards."

JOHN WROE—*Christian Israelites.*—A large audience assembled in the Melodeon, Tremont Temple, Sunday evening, to hear and see John Wroe, the founder and leader of a sect called the Christian Israelites. After singing, and without further introduction, a venerable looking individual (John Wroe,) with long gray hair parted in the middle, full beard and moustache, also gray, with spectacles, about middling size and of slender make, with coat and vest profusely ornamented with brass buttons, arose, put on a white low-crowned hat, and throwing his arms over the desk gave out a text and commenced in very unintelligible English a sermon. Before he had half finished, the larger part of the audience had retired.

As this sect is but little known here, we took some pains to learn their history, and after considerable trouble obtained the following outline of their rise and progress:

Thirty-one years ago in England, one John Wroe, a native of that country, pretended to have trances and visions, prophesied, and under the comprehensive name of John, the Branch of Jesus, the Messenger, Son of Man, Watchman of the House of Israel, dictated a small book of "revelations," which is held sacred among his followers as part and parcel of the Bible—which they believe in, both the Old and New Testament. They practice circumcision, though not generally Jews; our Saturday is their Sabbath, though they work on that day for the present; and believe that God is gathering the ten tribes from among the Gentiles, preparatory to the restoration of the twelve tribes and the conversion of the world—events which, in their belief, are right upon us.

This Wroe's "revelations" are a mixture of Scripture and Wroeism. Here is an extract from the "Sacred Record": "Prophesy against foreign nations. Say, Thus saith the Lord, I have seen in America and they shall come forth by fifties, hundreds, and thousands. Prophesy concerning Botany Bay; I have a number there that shall come forth by fifties, hundreds, and thousands."

He has, it is said, quite a large number of followers in England, South Australia, and some in Botany Bay. Mr. Wroe came over in the Atlantic, is to stay in Boston a short time, and then sails for Australia. The curious can learn full particulars, and hear very good preaching besides, almost any pleasant Sabbath, by meeting around the Custom-house steps, where Mr. Moses holds forth. [Boston Trav.

THE ORIGIN OF BRANDY.—It is probable that, in 1632, brandy was not in fashion in Wales; yet, the nurse in Shakspeare's play of "Romeo and Juliet," calls for it unmix under the name of *aqua vitæ*. "Some *aqua vitæ*, ho! my lord! my lady!" It appears to have been chiefly used in these days for medicinal purposes. It was said to be invented by Raymundus Lullius, the famous alchymist, who died in the year 1315. Charles, the Bad, King of Navarre, came to a most horrible end, says the French historian, Mezeray, who, to restore his strength, weakened by debauchery, was wrapped in sheets steeped in *eau de vie*. His attendant by accident set fire to them. After the third day, he died in the most dreadful tortures, and it is to be hoped, thus expiated the crimes of his most execrable life.

NUPTIAL MARRIAGES.—The Liberty (Md.) News states that Mr. John Clempson, Dr. G. R. Sappington and Mr. Stephen D. Lawrence, all respectable citizens, have within a month been re-married to their wives according to the Catholic formula. The first couple were first married some thirty years ago, and each of the others quite a number of years. The cause of the re-performance of the ceremony is the late union of one of each of the couples to the Catholic Church.

NOSEGAY.—A men's knowledge consists in what he knows; but who knows as much about noses as the genius who wrote the following knows:

"Knows he that never took a pinch;
Nosey, the pleasure thence which flows
Knows he the titilating joy
Which my nose knows?
Oh, nose! I am as proud of thee
As any mountain of its snows;
I gaze on thee and feel the joy
A Roman knows."

Yankee girls are dimonds and gold, wherever they go. It is quite a common thing for them to be transmogrified into foreign countesses. The latest marriage of the kind has just taken place at Geneva—Florense, daughter of E. V. Childe, of Boston, having been united to Count Henry Soltyk, of Cracow, Poland. [Boston Bee.

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VOLUME III. NUMBER 21. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1853. WHOLE NUMBER, 125.

A legend of St. Augustine, (the celebrated Bishop of Hippo,) referring to him in the early period of his life, before his conversion from the perverted learning and too daring researches of the Manichean heresy, in which he was entangled from A. D. 373 to 384, when struck, probably, by some such thought as is suggested in the following legend, he went to Milan, to hear the preaching of St. Ambrose, by which he was converted. It was at the baptism of his great convert, that St. Ambrose is said to have sung that sublime hymn, commonly styled the *Te Deum*. The legend has been clad by Aloysius Schreiber in a poetic garb, from which we translate:—

"SAINT AUGUSTINE.

'Along the shore of summer sea
Walk'd St. Augustine thoughtfully:
Too deeply did he seek to scan
The nature of the Lord of man.
Nor was the task abstruse, he thought
His mind with Scripture texts was fraught;
He deem'd to his presumption given
To learn the mysteries of Heaven.
Then, suddenly descried he there—
A boy of aspect wondrous fair,
Who, bending forward, o'er the strand,
Scoop'd out a hollow in the sand,
And fill'd it, with a limpet shell,
From out the ocean's briny well.

'Augustine spake—'My pretty boy.
What is thy play; or thy employ?'
'Look, sir! within this little hole,
The sea with all the waves that roll,
For sport I'll put.' Augustine smiled—
'Thy sport is all for naught, my child:
My utmost labor is in vain
Thine aim thou never canst attain.'
'Let him to whom such power's denied,
Content in his own path abide;
Much to the loving heart is dear,
That to this brain doth dark appear,'
So spake the boy: then to the light
His wings display'd, of glistning white,
And, like an eagle, soar'd away,
Lost in the sun's resplendent ray.

'Long after him Augustine gazed,
And said, with heart and eyes upraised—
'The truth he spake: the human mind
Is still to time and space confined,
And cannot pass beyond; but he
Who lives in faith and righteously,
So much of God shall he discern
As needeth man on earth to learn.'"

[From the National Magazine]

THE CHRISTIANITY REQUIRED BY THE TIMES.

REFORM IN CHRISTIAN BENEFICENCE.

We have thus far shown that beneficence should be regarded by the Christian as a duty, and should be pursued *methodically*. But what method do we recommend? It would of course be impossible to prescribe any rule which would be applicable to every case. Nor is this a matter of much importance; once make charity a matter of conscientious duty, and it will not be difficult for the conscientious man to form his own plan. The following, however, seems to be the correct outline of a just course viz.:

1. Define well what is requisite for the comfortable support and education of your family, and the proper increase of your business—determining not to go beyond a certain point in the latter respect.

2. While advancing toward the maximum of your capital, give away annually a certain percentage of your increase.

3. When you reach the maximum, give away all your increase, except what is requisite for the temperate expense of your family.

This plan has been followed by numbers of persons whose examples have been recorded. The case of N. R. Cobb, Esq., a Baptist merchant of Boston, is well known. He resolved to give from the beginning one-*fourth* of his net profits; to give one-*half* when his capital reached twenty thousand dollars; and *all* the profits when it amounted to fifty thousand dollars. He retained his generous resolution till his death, when he had already reached the maximum, and had scattered the blessings of his liberality in every direction.*

John Wesley remarked in early life that he had known but four men who had not declined in religion by becoming wealthy; later in life he corrected the remark, and made no exception. He himself guarded scrupulously against the danger. When his income was but £30 a year, he gave away £5; when it was sixty, he still confined his expenses to £28, and gave away £32; when it reached £120, he kept himself to his old allowance, and gave away £92. Besides giving himself wholly to the public good, and laboring as devoutly as any other man of modern times for the moral welfare of the poor, he gave away, it is computed, more than a hundred thousand dollars, the proceeds of his publications, &c. The last insertion in his private journal, written with a trembling hand, reads thus: "For upwards of eighty-six years I have kept my accounts exactly. I will not attempt it any longer, being satisfied with the continual conviction that I have all I can, and give all I can, that is all I have." *John Wesley*, July 16, 1790.

Dr. Watts gave away one-fifth of his income; Baxter, Doddridge, Dr. Hammond, and Lord Chief Justice Hale, one tenth.

Such liberal and methodical contributions are usually returned by increased prosperity, to the donors, in accordance with the divine assurance, that "he that hath pity upon the poor lendeth unto the Lord, and that which he hath given will he pay him again."

A Prize Essay on Scriptural Benevolence, which now lies before us, says:

"An anonymous writer says of himself, that he commenced business and prosecuted it in the usual way, till he lost $900, which was all he was worth, and found himself in debt $1100. Being led by his trials, through God's grace, to trust, as he hoped, in Christ, in the age of forty, determined to take God's word for his guide in his business, and consecrated his earnings to the Lord. The first year he gave $12. For eighteen years the amount was increased above twenty-five per cent., and the last year he gave $850; and he says he did it easier than, during the first year, he paid the $12. Besides, though with nothing but his hands to depend on when he began this course, he paid the whole debt of $1100, with interest, though it took him nine years to do it. Jacob went out from his father's home with his staff, a poor man; but at Bethel he vowed to give God the tenth of all that God should bestow on him. Commencing thus, God blessed him; and in twenty years he returned with great riches."

Such facts from real life are worth many arguments. We cannot forbear adding another, from the experience of an intelligent merchant, who says:

"In consecrating my life anew to God, aware of the insnaring influence of riches and the necessity of deciding on a plan of charity before wealth should bias my judgment, I adopted the following system: I decided to balance my accounts, as nearly as I could, every month; and reserving such portion of profits as might appear adequate to cover probable losses, to lay aside, by entry on a benevolent account, one-tenth of the remaining profits, great or small, as a fund for benevolent expenditure, supporting myself and family on the remaining nine-tenths. I further determined, that if at any time my net profits, that is, profits from which clerk-hire and store expenses had been deducted, should exceed $500 in a month, I would give twelve and a half per cent.; if over $700, fifteen per cent.; if over $900, seventeen and a half per cent.; if over $1100, twenty per cent.; if over $1300, twenty-two and a half per cent.; thus increasing the proportion of the whole, as God should prosper, until, at $1500, I should give twenty-five per cent., or $375 a month. As capital was of the utmost importance to my success in business, I decided not to increase the foregoing scale until I had acquired a certain capital, after which I would give one-quarter of all net profits, great or small; and on the acquisition of another certain amount of capital, I decided to give half; and on acquiring what I determined would be a sufficiency of capital, then to give the whole of my net profits.' It is now several years since I adopted this plan, and under it I have acquired a handsome capital, and have been prospered beyond my most sanguine expectations. Although constantly giving, I have never yet touched the bottom of my fund, and have repeatedly been surprised to find what large drafts it would bear. True, during some months I have encountered a salutary trial of faith, when this rule has led me to lay by the tenth, while the remainder proved inadequate to my support; but the tide has soon turned, and with gratitude I have recognized a heavenly hand more than making good all my past deficiencies. This system has been of great advantage to me, enabling me to feel that my life is directly employed for God. It has afforded happiness, in enabling me to portion out the Lord's money, and has enlisted my mind more in the progress of Christ's cause. Happy privilege, which the humblest may enjoy, of thus associating the common labors of life with the grateful service of the Saviour, and of making that which naturally leads the heart from God, subserve the highest spiritual good. This system has saved me from commercial dangers, by leading me to simplify business and avoid extensive credits. It has made me a better merchant: for the monthly pecuniary observations which I have been wont to take, though often quite laborious, have brought me to a better knowledge of the state of my affairs, and led me to be more cautious and prudent than I otherwise should have been. I believe this system tends to enlarge the Christian's views, increase his disinterestedness, and lead him to shun the tricks of trade. My own observation also confirms the belief, that even warm-hearted Christians must determine beforehand on the system they will adopt, if they would secure the benefits of the gospel plan to themselves, under the grace and providence of God, or its happy results to the cause of Christ."

What has been thus practicable to these few men is practicable, in some modified yet definite and effective form, to all Christian business-men. What would be the result if these examples were extended into a universal habit of the Church? We may attempt to answer this question hereafter.

* The following is Mr. Cobb's record of his resolution:

"By the grace of God, I will never be worth more than $50,000:

"By the grace of God, I will give one-fourth of the profits of my business to charitable and religious uses.

"If ever I am worth $20,000, I will give one-half of my net profits; and if I am ever worth $30,000, I will give three-fourths; and the whole, after $50,000. So help me God, or give to a more faithful steward, and set me aside.

"N. R. Cobb."

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

THE TALMUD.

It was not part of my original plan to include an account of the Talmud in the present series, as it does not come under the head of Jewish ceremonies; and because the Theological Dictionaries and Encyclopædias generally all contain a short history of it. But finding that I could not proceed a single step without referring to it, I thought it advisable to give an epitome of its origin and history, as well as of the nature of the work itself. If your more learned readers should think this superfluous, they will please remember that all their brethren are not so fortunately circumstanced, and the following facts may not prove unacceptable to many of them.

The careful reader of the New Testament will remember how often the apostles allude to "the Traditions of the Fathers." There is, perhaps, no system of any kind, boasting antiquity, be it religious, scientific, or political, that has not its traditions, which obtain more or less credence, in proportion to the degree of enlightenment among its votaries; and it may be safely asserted that no people ever had more of these traditions than the later Hebrews—no religion more "oral laws," than the present remains of the Mosaic. There is not a single precept in the Law of Moses that has not a volume of interpretations and minute directions attached to it. More than this, they also embrace the private history of the Patriarchs, from Adam to Moses, and the secret annals of the Jewish commonwealth from Moses to the Maccabees. We have glimpses of these in the veracious record of Flavius Josephus' History of Jewish Antiquities.

The more enlightened portion of modern Jews do indeed believe these traditions to a certain extent, but account for them on the more rational principle, that Adam may have imparted his knowledge of the history of creation to Methuselah, he to Shem, the latter to Abraham, and so on. But the Rabbins claim the same divine authority for the "Oral Law," which we and they do for the Written Law: for they say, that when Moses was on Mount Sinai for forty days and forty nights, God gave him the whole of the law, with explications and rules, providing for very possible contingency. "But," you will object, "if Moses received the oral as well as the written law from God, why did he not write down the former also?" "Because," answer they "God was jealous lest the Gentiles should also inherit eternal life by doing the works of the law;" which catastrophe could not happen from merely reading the five books of Moses, without having the more minute directions relating to the observance of the laws contained in them.

During the captivity of Babylon, and more especially after the destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans, it was to be feared that these traditions would be consigned to oblivion; to prevent which dire calamity, the Sanhedrim (or ecclesiastical government) established several schools, among which that of Tiberias became the most renowned. Here the great Doctors of the Nation discussed the various interpretations of the Written Law. Of other languages or sciences they knew nothing; and the introduction of profane learning of any kind into these seminaries would have been viewed with no more friendly an eye than the promulgation of a new heresy.

Among the Jews, Rabbi Jehudah Hannasee is considered to have been the most learned, and therefore, (by a Hebrew consequence,) the most pious of their Doctors. He collected many of these interpretations and traditions, and published them in the beginning of the third century, under the name of MISHNAH, (or *Duplicate*—the oral being the duplicate of the written law.) The style in which it is composed is very concise and obscure; and all the disputations talent of the Jewish lawyers was now transferred to the Mishnah. They only referred to the Bible when they needed some garbled passage to support a whim, social theory, or interpretation of the Mishnah.

Although the Hebrew lawyer was ignorant of either the Justinian Code, or the Code Napoleon, and was but little versed in Coke upon Lyttleton or Blackstone, he had his hands full enough with the law of Moses alone. The Rabbins count 613 commandments in the Pentateuch; and some of them say that each of these commandments is susceptible of 613 interpretations!!!

These hairsplittings, ycleped commentaries, or GEMARAH, were collected and published at different times in two separate works, viz; the Babylonian and the Jerusalem Talmud, (the latter not before the sixth century.) The *Gemarah* (final explanation or completion,) belies its name, for it is more obscure than the Mishnah, and needs a very copious commentary to make it intelligible. The whole Talmud comprises 360 treatises, whence it is called *Shass*, (the Hebrew numerals for that number.) It usually forms twelve huge folios, each as thick as Webster's "Unabridged," and printed in a type no larger than that of the first page of the Advocate.

The Mishnah—an English translation of which may be obtained at any good bookstore—is divided into six sections, with numerous subdivisions. The first treats on *trees*, plants and seeds; the second on *feasts*; the third on *women*, their duties, etc.; the fourth relates to buying and selling, contracts of all kinds, and the various business transactions of life; the fifth, sacrifices and holy things; the sixth, purifications, etc.

The Gemarah has never been wholly translated into any modern language; though I believe we are soon to have a version of it by a learned German Professor. It enlarges on all the foregoing topics, and gives the opinion of the various schools and Rabbies, with tales and apologues, illustrative of their respective doctrines. The whole forms a complete system of the learning, ceremonies, civil and canon laws of the Jews. I may as well state here, *en passant*, that Rabbi Gamaliel—at whose feet St. Paul sat, and who was so kindly disposed to the followers of Christ—figures very prominently in these debates.

The Talmud is now gradually losing ground, and falling into disrepute. An almost incredible change has passed over the Jewish system of education in Europe during the last quarter of a century. The best Talmudical schools of the present day are in Prague, and Fürth (in Bavaria.) It is more studied, however, in Poland, Galicia, and Lithuania, than in Germany or France. In England or America very little of it is known except by the Rabbies, who receive their education on the Continent. Even the study of Hebrew grammar was proscribed in the rigid regulations of these schools as late as twenty years ago. And here I am reminded of an anecdote I read not long since, which is germane to this matter. One of the most distinguished of modern Jewish *Litterateurs* received a strict Talmudical education in his youth—excluding necessarily every useful branch of knowledge. He once chanced to be present at a lecture on Grammar, in Frankfort-on-the-Maine, and was very much struck with the [to him] high-sounding words, *Nominations*, *Dations*, etc. "Oh!" he exclaimed, "that I understood the meaning of these beautiful words!" and he there and then resolved to break the chains of Rabbinism, and —— study grammar.

A close insight into Jewish academic life may be had from Samuel's Life of Moses Mendolsohn, London, 1825; or even from a short biography of Dr. Nordheimer, by Dr. Edward Robinson, and published some years ago in the "Biblical Repository."

When I began the present article I designed giving some specimens of Talmudical Literature; but since it is already too long, I must defer doing so till next week.

JOSEPHUS.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

THE FEMALE INVALID FROM HOME.

Some time last year I was sent for to visit a stranger, and I immediately went to the residence where the stranger was said to be staying. On entering a room I was introduced to a female lying in bed. She appeared to be a young lady unmarried. She was exceedingly delicate in form; had a fine eye, which sparkled with intelligence. Her manners indicated more than ordinary cultivation. She was laboring under consumption. I learned that she had come from a North-western State in search of a more genial climate, with the view of improving her health. She had an inclination to visit Florida, but finding her strength so rapidly wasting, she was forced to abandon the trip. She had with her a brother, who kindly ministered to her wants, and spoke words of affection to her heart. Having been sent for by her, I concluded that her object was to hold with me a religious conversation. So I took my chair and sat down by her bedside, and after some preliminary remarks about her health, inquired after the interests of her soul; whether or not she had been converted. She entered upon the subject introduced with great composure, but as she proceeded, became more and more moved, until her pale cheeks reddened and her dark eyes swam in tears. She informed me that her parents were religious, and were at that time living; that they had endeavored to impart to her mind religious instruction, but she had never embraced religion, or realized the pardon of her sins. But now she had come to feel the necessity of it, and she had been praying to God to afford her his grace, to enable her to repent and to believe on the Lord Jesus Christ. She expressed a very strong desire to put her trust in God, and to know that she was accepted of God. I had strong encouragement to believe that she would obtain the object of her desire. There was in her conversation something which bespoke an earnestness and sincerity of heart. Her soul panted after God as the wounded hart panteth for the cooling water brooks. "Oh, show me where and how I may find him, for he alone can save me and cleanse me." It was good to have such an one to instruct—one ready to follow you any way, so you would but take them to Christ. I read some portions of God's word suited to her state of mind, and then prayed with her. The work of repentence seemed to be increasing, and with it there was united a little faith, but not enough to take savingly hold upon the atonement of Christ. She felt too unworthy to come to him; too unworthy to look for his welcome. Just at this point many who are seeking salvation are baffled by the tempter. He throws across their minds a perplexing sense of their unfitness to claim the mercy of God; when, indeed, this is not to be thought of as a barrier to his mercy, but rather as a reason why we should seek it. We do not go to God because we are worthy, but because we are unworthy. We must not come to him like the Pharisee, to tell him how good we are; but we must approach him like the Publican, to deplore our sins and to intreat him to be merciful unto us. "If we confess our sins God is faithful and just to forgive us our sins." The Scriptures teach us that Jesus came to "seek and to save that which was lost;" that he "came not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance." I tried to show the penitent before me that she had nothing to do in striving to obtain the pardon of her sins, but to rest her soul in humble trust upon the merits of the Saviour; to look in confidence to him who as the (sacrificial) "Lamb of God taketh away the sin of the world." After encouraging her to perseverance in seeking the face of God, I left the room and returned home, not without strong hope of her success.

After a short time I paid her a second visit, to pray with her and to read the Scriptures to her. If I remember correctly, it was during this visit she asked me if I thought we would recognize each other in eternity. I replied in the affirmative, and gave her my reasons, which I drew from the word of God. The conversation upon this point seemed to interest her. She spoke as if she had some hope of being saved, in case she should die, and that there was a probability of her dying, she appeared to realize. I came away with increased confidence in the ultimate success which promised to crown her efforts in seeking the salvation of her soul. The Lord himself was leading her on to know the truth. He had smitten and he would heal. He had given her days and weeks to examine her heart and to feel her need of a Saviour.

It was on Sabbath morning, while engaged in preparing for the sanctuary, that a servant entered my house and requested me to visit the consumptive lady. I promptly complied with the request, and on passing into her room, found her smiling. She held out her hand to me, saying she had found peace and pardon through the Lord Jesus Christ; that she had no fears of death now, for she felt that she would be saved. It was to me and to others a precious season to see the emaciated stranger happy in the Lord. Though away from the parental home, yet claiming God for her father and waiting anxiously for him to call her to his mansions in the skies. And it was not long she had to wait; within a few hours of this time she died, and her joyous spirit barried its flight to the region of light and rest. I attended her funeral, and saw her laid away in the grave—not her, but her body. She was in heaven, for thither she said she would go.

Now, that she is gone, I may say there are some sad things connected with her history. Just before she died she said there was one person in the city of —— she would be glad to see. Who was that person? Her mother? Her father? A relative? No. Her husband. Poor woman; God had pardoned her, and she wished to see that husband to pardon him, although he had wronged her cruelly. And what was that wrong? He had married her and taken her away from her home, while he had another wife. When she discovered this fact, her sense of honor would not allow her to remain with him, and she fled from his presence to wander among strangers, and among strangers she died. A telegraphic dispatch informed him of her approaching end, and he reached her in time to see her die, and receive her Christian pardon. What has become of him I know not. It is to be feared that he will not seek pardon of God for his great sin; but that he will content himself by asking absolution at the hands of the *priest*, for his profession leads him that way.

PHILANDER.

Alabama.

PRESBYTERIAN ABOLITIONISM.

The N. S. General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, at its session in Buffalo, has been greatly agitated by this abominable ism that makes every thing desolate that it comes in contact with. A committee on the subject of slavery, after a preamble, introduced among others the following resolution:

"That with an express disavowal of any intention to be impertinently inquisitorial, and for the sole purpose of arriving at the truth, so as to correct misapprehensions and allay all causeless irritation, a committee be appointed of one from each of the Synods of Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Virginia, who shall be requested to report to the next General Assembly on the following points:

"1. The number of slaveholders in connection with the Churches, and the number of slaves held by them.

"2. The extent to which slaves are held from an unavoidable necessity imposed by the laws of the States, the obligations of guardianship, and the demands of humanity.

"3. Whether the Southern Churches regard the sacredness of the marriage relation as it exists among the slaves; whether baptism is only administered to the children of slaves professing Christianity; and in general, to what extent and in what manner provision is made for the religious well-being of the enslaved."

As a substitute for this, Dr. Ross, of Tennessee, offered the subjoined resolutions, which, although they were rejected, serve sufficiently to show, what everybody at the South believes, that abolitionism is one of the grandest impertinences, and the profoundest hypocrisy of the age. The original report was adopted by a vote of 76 to 38. It may issue in a division of the body. Here is Dr. Ross's substitute:

"That, with an express disavowal not to be inquisitorial, a committee of one from each of the Northern Synods be appointed, who shall be requested to report to the next General Assembly:

"1. The number of Northern church-members who traffic with slaveholders, and are seeking to make money by selling them negro clothing, hand-cuffs and cowhides.

"2. How many Northern church-members are concerned, directly or indirectly, in building and fitting out ships for the African slave trade, and the slave trade between the States.

"3. How many Northern church-members have sent orders to New Orleans and other Southern cities, to have slaves sold, to pay debts coming to them from the South. (See Uncle Tom's Cabin.)

"4. How many Northern church-members buy the cotton, sugar, rice, tobacco, oranges, pine apples, figs, ginger, cocoa, melons, and a thousand other things, raised by slave labor.

"5. How many church-members have intermarried with slaveholders, and have thus become slave owners themselves, or enjoy the wealth made by the blood of the slave—especially if there be any Northern ministers of the gospel in such a predicament.

"6. How many Northern church-members are the descendants of the men who kidnapped negroes in Africa and brought them to Virginia and New England in former years.

"7. What is the aggregate and individual wealth of Church-members thus descended, and what action is best to compel them to disgorge this blood-stained wealth, or to make them give dollar for dollar, in equalizing the loss of the South by emancipation.

"8. How many Northern church-members, ministers especially, have advocated *murder* in resistance to the laws of the land.

"9. How many Northern church-members own stock in underground railroads, running off fugitive slaves, and Sabbath-breaking railroads and canals.

"10. That a special committee be sent up Red river to ascertain whether *Legree*, who whipped Uncle Tom to death (and a Northern *gentleman*) be not still in connection with some Northern Church in good and regular standing.

"11. How many Northern church-members attend meetings of Spiritual Rappers—are Bloomers—or Women's Rights conventionalists.

"12. How many are cruel husbands.

"13. How many are hen-pecked husbands.

"14. How many colored people are permitted to rent and sit in pews in the body of Northern Churches."

Horace Mann thus sums up a few of the advantages of modern inventions; "One boy, with a foudrinar machine, will make more paper in twelve months than all Egypt could have made in one hundred years, during the reign of the Ptolemies. One girl, with a power press, will strike off books faster than a million of scribes could copy them before the invention of printing. One man in an iron foundry, will turn out more utensils than Tubal Cain could have forged had he worked diligently to this time."

The melody of "Old Folks at Home" has become very popular. The last number of Zion's Herald contains the following new version, entitled

THE BLEST ONES AT HOME.

Away on the banks of life's bright river,
Far far away—
There will my heart be turning ever,
There's where the blest ones stay.
All through the vale of sin and sorrow
Sadly I roam,
Still longing for the dawn of the morrow
And for the blest ones at home.
All without is dark and dreary,
Every where I roam,
O, brothers, how the heart grows weary,
Sighing for the blest ones at home.

Through all earth's sunny scenes I've wandered,
In youth's gay morn,
How many precious hours I've squandered,
How many mercies scorned;
When seeking sin's delusive pleasure,
Wretched was I;
But now my heart has found a treasure,
There with the blest ones on high.
All without is dark, etc.

One hour there is forever bringing
Memories of love;
'Twas when my sighs were changed to singing
Of the blest ones above.
When shall I see my Saviour reigning
On his white throne?
When will be hushed my heart's complaining
There with the blest ones at home?
All still then is dark and dreary—
Every where I roam,
O, brothers how the heart grows weary
Longing for the blest ones at home.

THE TRUE CONVERT.

Saul's first words when he met Jesus on the way to Damascus were, "Who art thou?" His next were, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" Having discovered that it was the Lord who had visited him, he submitted himself to his direction. The extent and nature of this submission, implied in his inquiries, and manifested in his subsequent career, are worthy of attention.

It was *to the Lord* that the converted Saul looked for guidance. He did not consult with flesh and blood; he did not ask advice of his own pride and ambition; he did not look around to see what might for the present serve his own interests, and square with the temper of the times. Had he done so, his history would have been far other than it is. He remembered no more the commission which he had received from the Scribes and Pharisees, nor cared how much they might object to the change of his course. Christ was now the guiding-star of his life, and he would not, even in thought, refer to any other tribunal the decision of any question concerning the conduct of his life.

"What wilt thou have me to do?" This general question was settled. The new convert was henceforth and evermore to do the will of Christ, without conditioning for any exemption. What remained was, to know the particulars of his duty. He purposed never to dispute, in the slightest matter, his Lord's commands. He asked not, therefore, to know the reason or the bearing of any of them, but only *what they were*. This was to him the end of all controversy and of all strife; to know Christ's will was to rouse his whole soul, unquestioning and undivided in its energies, to prompt obedience. A true submission in the general includes all particulars, and forbids all reservations.

"What wilt thou have me to do?" "*Me*," an side-long glance at others; no asking what is expected of them. Not but that all have their duties; yet it was not Saul's business to inquire, Lord, what shall any other man do! He contemplated the case even of standing alone for his Master, with all to molest and none to encourage him. He gave himself to Christ even upon the supposition of standing alone, and felt not his love to slacken, upon his choice to falter.

"What wilt thou have me to do!" To *do*; he had no thought of any thing but a life of service—labor. He did not ask what frames he should feel, what sweet and happy emotion he should have to exercise. He did not look merely, and apparently not at all, to be rapt to the third heavens in a holy ecstacy. He did not even think of obtaining what may be called the luxuries of refined sensibility. He knew that he was wanted for work, and work that would command effort. His opened eyes saw a mighty field, ripe for the harvest, with only here and there a laborer, and the sickle as yet hardly put in. He knew he should not be carried to heaven in arms, nor dandled thither in the soft lap of ease. Stern work was before him—a life of toil and difficulty, of opposition and danger, bitter to the flesh, repugnant to the spirit of all but the lovers of Christ. He counted all this naught; he panted for activity; he could never, with the fire of his own glowing love burning in his bosom, have been made a recluse. His zeal would have burned itself outwards and around, till it had lit up kindred fires in the human hearts about him.

Has not the true idea of Christ's religion been obscured among men, so that the experience of Christians often fails to show what it is to be converted? If we try the spirit of the present age by the comparative zeal and faith of its religious professors, will it not be found sadly wanting! [London Tract Magazine.

[From the "Night Watches."]

Thy Chastisements—A Meditation.

"For whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth."—Heb 12: 6

"Chastisement!—the family badge—the family pledge—the family privilege!—"To you it is given to suffer." "Troubles," says a good man, "are in God's catalogue of mercies."

"Afflictions," says another, "are God's hired laborers to break the clods and plow the land."

Believer! is the hand of thy God heavy upon thee? Has he been breaking thy cisterns, withering thy gourds, poisoning thy sweet fountains of earthly bliss? Are the world's bright spots outnumbered by the dreary? Has one tear been following another in quick succession? Thou mayest have to tell, perhaps, of a varied experience of trials. Every tender point touched—sickness, bereavement, poverty—ALL! Be still! If thou art a child of God, there is no exemption from "the household discipline." The rod is a father's; the voice that speaks may be rough, but the hand that smites is gentle. The furnace may be seven times heated, but the refiner is seated by. His object is not to consume, but to purify. Do not misinterpret his dealings; there is mercy on the wings of "the rough wind." Our choicest fountains are fed from dark lowering clouds. All, be assured, will yet bear the stamp of love. Sense cannot discern yet "the bright light in the clouds." Aged Jacob exclaimed at first, "All these things are against me;" but at last he had a calmer and juster verdict, "His spirit revived!" "At evening time it was light." The saint on earth can say, regarding his trials, in faith and in trust, "I *know*, O Lord, that thy judgments are right." The saint in glory can go a step further, "I *see*, O Lord, that they are so!" His losses will then be shown to be his riches. Believer, on a calm retrospect of thy heaviest afflictions—say, were they unneeded? Was this (what Augustine calls) "the severe mercy of God's discipline"—was it too severe? Less would not have been done. Like Jonah, thou never wouldst have awoke but for the storm! He may have led thee to a Zarephath ("a place of furnaces,") but it was to show thee there "one like unto the Son of God!" When was God ever so dear to thee, or thou to thy God, as in the furnace-fires? When was the presence, and love, and sympathy of Jesus so precious? When "the Beloved" comes down from "the Mountain of Myrrh"—the "Hill of Frankincense"—to his "Garden on Earth," he can get no fragrance from some plants but by bruising them. The spices in the Temple of old were *bruised*. The gold of his candlestick was *beaten* gold! It was when the Marah-fountain of thy heart was bitter with sin, that he cast in some cross—some trial, and "the waters were made sweet!"

My soul, be still! Thou hast in affliction one means of glorifying God, which even angels have not in a sorrowless world: *Patience* under the rod—*Submission* to thy heavenly Father's will! Pray not to have afflictions removed, but for grace to bear up under it, so that thou mayest glorify God even "in the fires;" and remembering that though "weeping endureth for a night, joy cometh in the morning," close thy tearful eyes, saying—"I will both lay me down in peace and sleep; for thou, Lord, only maketh me dwell in safety!"

THREE ANTAGONISMS.

Three powers are now in active contest for the mastery of the world—Romanism, Naturalism, and Evangelism; and it is our assured belief that if Evangelism does not everywhere become and rejoice to be known as Biblicism—thus availing itself of a position which we believe reason can fully justify by evidence—it must suffer in the collision.

The headless arrows of an arbitrary and sentimental pietism will hardly prevail against the formidable onset of the dogmatic infallibility of Romanism. There is an axe in the Roman fasces, and these pointless darts run no small risk of being added to the sheaf. Extremes will continue to meet as they have met already; and those who have refused to yield unconditionally to God will end by submitting to a human yoke. There is, indeed, a subtle affinity between one human arbitration and another; and he who has found a rule in himself above the Bible, has little to change in finding it—in practice if not in theory—in a sacred corporation. It is then a comparative accident whether the magnetic current shall prove of a negative or positive kind; and the only influence which can break the circuit is the introduction of a new element—a faith distinct from either self-reliance or blind creature-worship—in the absolute word of God.

So is it, too, in the struggle of Evangelism with Naturalism. We invite all who are undecided to re-examine the evidence for the infallibility of the Bible, as a matter of fact, convinced that assurance here will be, as it surely ought to do, those unwise concessions to the so called spirit of the age, which are inconsistent with the idea of a fixed revelation. The mission of the Bible is to conquer the age, and not to yield to it—to ally with itself, indeed, all truth and all progress, but to impress on all its own sublime identity. What can the Bible suffer, if its friends are true to it? With what new weapons can it be attacked? With what green withes can it be bound. What has the enlightenment of the nineteenth century done to supersede it more than that of the fourth or eighteenth?

Every age has more than one Erastrans; but while they are quarrelling for pre-eminence, the temple stands, and their torches expire. Strauss abolishes Paulus; and Ewald declares that in Strauss there is absolutely nothing new. The giants, sprung from the dragon teeth of scepticism, slay each other, while the Bible, like the immortal letters of Cadmus—which are indeed its own—passes on to mingle with the thought and speech of all lands and all centuries.

One might have hoped that by this time antagonism to such a book might have ended, a book that alights everywhere with healing in its wings, that has dissolved the worst fetters of humanity, marked the line for ages between liberty and despotism, as it seems almost about to do in our own between civilization and reviving barbarism, and have so gathered up in itself all the rudiments of the future, and the seeds of advancement, that its eclipse would be the return of chaos, and and its extinction the epitaph of history. The resistance of ages to this book, however, is after all its crowning legitimation. The Bible it too good for the race it has come to bless. It blesses them like an angel whose mission is peremptory, and it troubles too many waters in its work of healing to be left in peace. It is felt and feared by all the rulers of the darkness of this world. It is the visible battlefield of invisible forces, showing in the radiant faces of the martyrs that have died for it, and the unearthly struggles of those who have hunted it from the earth, what mysterious interests are suspended on its safety or its destruction.

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The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

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NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, June 25.

FAYETTEVILLE, ALA.—The P. E. writes of a very interesting revival lately at Fayetteville, on the Columbus Circuit, resulting in about thirty accessions to the Church. This circuit is supplied by Dr. Cox and Bro. James Bolton, whose labors God is blessing among the people.

RELIGIOUS OVERSEERS.—A missionary in one of the best cultivated sections of the Southern States writes us a word or two on the great facilities which pious overseers give in preaching the Gospel and Church organization among the slaves. On the large plantations, and where absenteeism obtains among the proprietors, the importance of this responsible and energetic class of men to domestic missionary operations, cannot easily be overrated. Our correspondent instances a case in which, through the influence of one, the Gospel was introduced into a region which is now returned on the Minutes as one of the most flourishing under the care of the Church.

DONALDSONVILLE, LA.—The second Quarterly meeting at this place resulted in a protracted meeting of nine days, which closed last Sabbath evening. Ten white persons professed conversion and eight were added to the Church; also twenty-eight colored persons. We learn that the little Church was filled, seats and aisles, and usually about 50 to 100 standing, during service, outside. The number added and the subjects of the revival were of a substantial kind, both men and women. Many wept who could not be persuaded to seek, after *this new fashion*.

In this connexion we have learned by Rev. A. E. Goodwyn, pastor at Baton Rouge, more particularly of the season of grace at this place. Among its results were twenty additions to the Church, and thirty conversions.

PREACHING WITHOUT NOTES.—We like to see such telling paragraphs in the Presbyterian, of Philadelphia, as this:

"Our correspondents, who have been discussing the relative merits of preaching with and without notes, may make whatever use they deem best of the following, which we clip from an exchange paper:

'A young clergyman 'in a neighboring town,' after having commenced preaching on a warm Sunday, lost his sermon rather suddenly and unexpectedly. A gust of wind swept through the aisles of the Church, took the sermon from the desk, and whirled it out. Two deacons gave chase, and after a half hour's pursuit, returned with the last leaf only of the wandering document, the remainder having escaped from them entirely. The clergyman not wishing to preach without notes, had seated himself to await the return of his sermon, and upon learning that it was lost to him forever, rose and gave out the hymn commencing with—

'The wind may sweep our hopes away,
And disappointment be our doom.'

which the choir sang with great effect, after which the services were closed with the benediction."

GAVAZZI MOBBED.—Rome is used to the logic of stakes, gibbets and dungeons. Her adherents, even in America, cannot bear free discussion and fearless inquisition into error. The armory of the Vatican has no weapons for a war of opinion.

It would have been surprising if the terrible assaults of the Italian Padre on Popery, and his merciless exposures of its policy, had been permitted to pass without a brutal demonstration of intolerance. We have it now in two chapters, close upon each other.

After the riot in Quebec on the 7th inst., in which the Church was riddled with stones, and the lecturer hardly escaped with life from Papist rioters, numbering a hundred or more, he went to Montreal, Canada, where he was to lecture in Zion Church. A body of 20 or 30 policemen were posted at the door to preserve order, but these were overpowered by a band of Irish Papists, who forced themselves into the Church; but they were repulsed after a number of shots had been fired on both sides. The lecture was then concluded, and at about a quarter past eight the congregation dispersed. The riot then appears to have been renewed, and the soldiers, who had been called out, fired on the mob, by whose orders is not known; the Mayor declares he gave none. The result was, that ten or twelve persons were killed on the spot, and fifty wounded.

TRAVELING FOR HEALTH.—The following, which the editor of the Knickerbocker has picked up from some discourses by a colored brother, is not too vulgar to be valuable in the present distressing times:

"I is afraid I is gwine to lebe you for a promiscus time. It hab always bin fashionable for congregashuns to send dere shepherds to Europe whenever dey git de brown critters in de frost, or cullinary consumpshun or de bronskill chubes ob de lungs. Now my throat hab bin so sore ob late, dat it wus wid de utmost difficulty dat I cood speak de truff. Some of my influenza frends findin dis fact to be de case in my lectures ob late, hab kinder clubbed together, and formed demselfs into a committee on de hole, to send me off on a sea-voyage. I took a sea voyage to Hohnckeu, but it did'st do me no good, so dey hab kindest 'cluded to send me off far nuff wher I cud pick up a little."

EDITORIAL RESPONSIBILITY.

A few of our exchanges keep a standing notice to this effect: "The editor wishes it expressly understood that he is not responsible for the opinions advanced by correspondents." We would have such a notice, but for deference to the intelligence of our readers. They must know, at a glance, that the paper would be a dull, monotonous, unrepresentative thing that utters only one mind.

While guarding the religious press from abuse, and the Church from being misrepresented, attacked, or unhealthily agitated through the press, there are certain latitudes of discussion and suggestion which we feel it to be no duty to rule out. Editorial discretion is not a tyranny. There are doctrines that we could not permit to be questioned—points we could not permit to be raised—while our supervision over these columns lasts. In doing or permitting such things, we should prove recreant to our trust. No privilege of agitation reaches them. There are other matters on which a difference of opinion is allowable—open to suggestion and improvement. A calm and moderate expression should not be forbid by those who hold to the other side. It is an intolerance, neither amiable nor reasonable. If nobody is to speak out until everybody is agreed, how shall differences be ascertained or agreement effected?

Our course and the main bearings of the paper, in editorials, correspondence and selected matter, are unequivocal. They have not only a *leaning* to the right side, but are decidedly on that side—the Methodist side. It shall continue to be our care that no essential principle is compromised, but rather defended and promulgated. We would as soon, however, undertake to make all the watches in town keep the same time, as to make half a dozen thinking people agree on all subjects, great and small.

If any reader have a matter against any correspondent, wherefore an uproar and "stop my paper?" Our columns are open to proper discussion; and our advice is that of the Town Clerk at Ephesus—"Let them implead one another."

THE FRIEND OF MOSES.

Dr. W. T. Hamilton, of Mobile, Ala., having written a book with this rather patronizing title, in support of Moses's authority as a historian, is now on a European tour, gathering additional facts. Of course, he could not a be friend of Moses without holding to the Unity theory. This he does. Notwithstanding, Messrs. Gliddon & Nott, of Mobile, with many flourishes of trumpets, are preparing a wonderful book on the other side of the question, and this seems to haunt the traveling divine with needless concern. Mr. Gliddon is very good on mummies, and Dr. Nott on people before they reach that state, but we opine the world need not be put out of heart by any volumes they are likely to perpetrate. Let not that trouble be taken on trust. It might be taking it for more than its worth. Time enough to answer the book when it appears, and not be scared beforehand. Nothing unanswerable has yet proceeded from that quarter.

Dr. H. writes, May 27, some interesting things about the Museum at Berlin. It seems Moses has some fast friends there. Here are names in science that bestride the pair of Mobile *saurans* like a colossus. We extract from the Mobile Register:

"But the Museum at Berlin, and the learned men connected with the University, were more immediately of interest to me. On my arrival at Berlin, I found that Professor Lepsius was out of town on a visit to his brother at Naumbourg, the place of his birth and education. Dr. Karlo Ritter, a learned professor and a distinguished author, to whom I brought a letter from Sir Charles Lyell, received me very kindly, lent me books, introduced me to other distinguished men here, and rendered me essential service. Mr. Von Olfers, also one of the most renowned of the literati of Germany, and who is Director General of the Royal Museum, received me most politely, and showed me all possible attention. He gave me a ticket authorizing my admission to the Museum at all hours, during my sojourn in Berlin. Moreover, Mr. V. Olfers gave me an introduction to the venerable Baron V. Humboldt, with whom I had the honor of an hour's conversation. I found all these learned men holding substantially, and almost with minute exactness, the views I entertain, and the views I have published in relation to the common origin of all the now differing human races, the bearing of Egyptian archæological lore, and of the discoveries yet advancing in Assyria, upon the great questions of the SACRED BOOKS. I stated to them the substance of certain communications that were not long since published in some of the Mobile papers, relating to these subjects, especially in reference to Major Rawlinson's discoveries, alleged to be fatal to the book of Daniel, &c. These gentlemen hold such pretensions at the same value as I do, and each did most unequivocally aver, that neither in Egypt nor in Assyria, do the discoveries, as yet made and promulgated, present any, even the slightest, indication of hostility to the sacred books, but the exact reverse. Wherever a connection can be discovered, or a relation traced, it is *always* corroborative of the truth of Scripture; and they all hesitated not to avow their firm conviction that so it will continue to be. As to the *unity of the human races*, these learned men are all as firm believers in it, and as warm advocates of it, as I am. So, also, is Professor Lepsius. Those few of them who have seen Dr. Nott's book, all admit with me, that he seems to be an amiable man and an earnest advocate of his novel views; but they express surprise and regret that he should expend his efforts in the advocacy of a cause so hopeless."

LA GRANGE COLLEGE, ALA.

Rev. George Shaeffer writes, June 13, from Columbus, Miss.:

"I have just returned from the Commencement at La Grange, which was more numerously attended than any for some years past. There were about twenty-four or twenty-five traveling preachers there, besides a few local brethren. Seventeen young gentlemen graduated, and the degree of D. D. was conferred on Rev. J. W. Hannah. The prospects of La Grange are evidently brightening, and I hope it is destined to be the first institution of learning in the South. If the three patronizing Conferences will but apply themselves zealously to the object, they can make it an honor to themselves and a blessing to the country. Indeed, it is that already.

"Three of the graduating class come into the ranks of the Alabama Conference, consecrating their time and talents to the service of God and the interests of the Church. It is especially gratifying to see sanctified intelligence coming into the ministry. May they make workmen that need not to be ashamed."

A LATE CONVERT.

The Catholic Messenger, with other prints of its stripe, has from the beginning given to Protestantism the credit of Spirit Rappings. Not a few paragraphs have we encountered in their columns recording the fooleries, blasphemies, and insanities of the Rappings as the latest phase, the legitimate developments, &c., of Protestantism. Our neighbor has badgered us a good deal with this sort of thing—though we have been unable to see the sense or justice of the charge. But *he* has seen it and stuck to it.

Well, now, the boot has changed to the other leg. Late telegraphic news has inloaded the following item:

"ROME.—Spiritual rappings are all the rage in the Eternal City. The Pope and Jesuit College have been experimenting."

So, then, the Pope has turned Protestant! The Messenger has been publishing and boasting over a good many changes of late. Why not publish this one?

QUARTERLIES.—The North-British Review (May) and the Edinburgh Review (April) have been received from Leonard, Scott & Co., New York.

We may note, as a leading article in the former, "International Relations." The latter presents a sketch of the "Church of England in the Mountains," that verifies, in some existing cases in the nineteenth century, the description Macaulay has given of the body of English clergy in the latter part of the seventeenth. The curates and parsons of Wales, and of the mountainous, poor districts of the Established Church, have a hard time to live—while the prelates roll in wealth. A Methodist itinerant might almost extend *his* pity to some of the members of this wealthy hierarchy. One case is given of a curate in Glamorganshire who laid in a large stock of hares every season, and salted them down for consumption during the remainder of the year. That beats the famous regions of "Blount & Walker."

A FAREWELL AT THE FIVE POINTS.—The Ladies' Methodist Home Missionary Society of New York have done much to remove that leper spot known as the Five Points, from the fair face of the Metropolis, and reclaim to the paths of virtue and rectitude the miserable wretches who for years past have resided in that locality and rioted in every species of crime and debauchery incident to the place. We find no account of the following interesting scene, which took place on the 13th instant, in the Commercial Advertiser of the 14th:

Readers are aware that while the new mission-house on the site of the Old Brewery has been in process of erection, Divine worship has been held, and the mission children have been taught, in a frame building, in what is now called Paradise Square, the ladies of the Methodist Home Missionary Society being unwilling to intermit in any degree their benevolent and useful labors in that locality. The mission-house, lecture-room, school-room and parsonage, which have arisen under their auspices, being now completed, it was resolved to remove the school into the new building. The old frame building had, however, been the scene of so many interesting and cheering demonstrations of Heaven's approval of their arduous undertaking, and it had been so often visited by those who are specially interested in the cause of home missions, that all felt reluctant to abandon it without some festive and grateful ceremonies. Accordingly, it was resolved to hold a farewell festival yesterday afternoon, and it proved to be an occasion of most intense interest and gratification.

The benevolent ladies, who, by efforts that would have wearied many of the stronger sex, have established that mission, gathered together the children of the mission school, to the number of about two hundred, and having supplied both boys and girls with suitable clothing, invited them to assemble at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the old frame building. With clean and cheerful faces they came to the pleasant gathering, the boys arranging themselves on one side and the girls on the other, while benches were placed down the centre for their parents, who attended in considerable numbers; and soon the building, on the sight of which, before the Ladies' Home Missionary Society commenced operations, only obscene oaths and fearful curses were heard, became vocal with the songs of Zion and the joyous notes of 200 children redeemed from the deepest degradation, presenting a sight and sounds, such as angels might gaze upon and listen to with purest delight. These exercises were intermingled with appropriate addresses—words of encouragement and words of warning—and afterwards tea and cake, provided by the liberality of the ladies and their friends, were distributed to the children and their parents.

This day those children are sitting in a commodious and well-furnished school-room, opening the school exercises with prayer and praise, on the very spot where the Old Brewery once stood. On Friday that building will be dedicated to Jehovah's service for the redemption and restoration of those of His creatures from whom His image had well nigh been totally effaced, and instead of the temple of vice of a few short years ago, the wondering visitor will behold a school, a church, a home for the reformed and the residence of a Christian minister—and by the way, we may add that the present pastor, the Rev. Mr. Adams, is admirably adapted to his work alike by his zeal, his talents and his judgment. The mission will continue to prosper in his care.

LETTER FROM WOODSMAN.

COURTLAND, Ala., June 10, '53.

My last letter left you cooling by the spring of Tuscumbia. Ten miles towards the south-east, across one of the most beautiful and well cultivated valleys of the world, rises a considerable mountain, a spur of the Cumberland range. On its top Methodism has planted one of the best of its literary institutions—La Grange College. Whatever may be its disadvantages, arising from its isolated and almost inaccessible location, it has in other respects all the natural surroundings which make it, impromptu, the spot where the muses love to dwell, and where the classics find an almost indigenous home.

Two large three story brick buildings, in the Campus, comprise the college edifices proper; near them are houses devoted to the preparatory department, and in the immediate vicinity are the residences of the faculty, and of citizens who have come here for the health and educational advantages of the place. Half a mile from the college buildings is a small brick church pleasantly situated in a grove, where the religious services and Commencement exercises are held.

From the observatory of the main building a view of the Tennessee Valley is obtained, which, for extent and beauty is surpassed by very few scenes of perspective in the United States. It is, genuine landscape, diversified and picturesque. Woodlands, and cultivated fields, with their varied growth of cotton, corn, wheat and rye, are spread out in the lap of the valley, and far to the west and north beyond, a chain of hills describe a half circle of the horizon, and shut in the scenery and the valley together. Thus well defined, the prospect before you reposes in chequered and varied beauty within the embrace of its mountain enclosure. Scarcely a tint or hue of nature's coloring is wanting in the landscape, and the magnificent outlines require no additional touches from the plastic pencillings of heaven. Small towns, such as Florence and Tuscumbia, are perceptible through the blue vapory distance, and farm-houses and quarters, looking like spots of whitewash, here and there attract our attention.

It was a matter of much self-gratulation that my visit to this interesting spot happened during the College Commencement. The examination of the classes began on Wednesday, 1st instant, and continued until Monday night. The examination in all cases was thorough; some failures always where this is the case, and some in this instance, but on the whole, the result was alike highly creditable to the faculty and students.

Tuesday, the 7th, was a day of interest. The speeches of the junior class, fourteen in number, were delivered, some of which, in matter and manner, did honor to their authors. Rev. Smith W. Moore addressed the literary societies; subject, "What is Truth?" The theme was treated with pithiness and strength, evincing a cultivated intellect, an improved taste, along with elegance and purity of style. The address is to be published. Edward Goodwin delivered the address before the alumni, of the subject and merits of which I am not prepared to speak.

Before giving an account of the doings of Commencement day, (Wednesday) I return to the services of Sunday, the 5th. Rev. J. J. Hutchinson preached the Commencement Sermon, at 11 o'clock, as announced. Text, Job, xi. chap., 7th and 8th verses: "Canst thou by searching find out God? Canst thou find out the Almighty unto perfection? It is as high as heaven; what canst thou do! deeper than hell; what canst thou know?" The discourse was happy in method and delivery, and the highest encomium I can pronounce is, that eminent fitness characterized the discussion, and plainness marked the application. Sacrament followed the sermon—Rev. Ebenezer Hearn reading the service. The table was surrounded by a large company of ministers, amongst whom I was glad to see several graduates and students, and the communion appeared to be a profitable one to all. Amongst the lay communicants were also a considerable number of young men from the classes of the college—more, indeed, than I had expected, but not more than I had desired. Services were had in the evening at 3 o'clock, and Dr. Hannah preached one of *his* sermons at night. He was not a Doctor then, but I am sure a great many *such* discourses were not needed to make him one of right.

Thus passed the Subbath, and now we take up the Commencement proper. The day was bright, and at an early hour the church was overflowing full of the beauty and manhood of the surrounding country. Strangers, visitors and friends of the college from Arkansas, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama mingled with the throng, and gave the occasion a cosmopolitan character, such as the educational interests of Methodism should assume. Several old traveling preachers from different Conferences, the graduates of a toilsome itinerancy, and others of a younger school, and of a more classic, but not of a more honorable *alma mater*, were present. This struck me as apostolic—a ministry, uniting perhaps the extremes of inexperience and learning, meeting in fraternal harmony, and "each esteeming the other better than himself." The spirit of Christ makes Paul and John one, and blends the love of the disciple of Gamaliel with the soul absorbing evangelism of the son of Zebedee.

The senior class, sixteen in number, occupied the time until evening in the delivery of their speeches. These were, for the most part, commendably brief, spirited and interesting. Some of them are deserving of special mention, but this would be invidious. Take them all in all, they presented an average of talent and maturity greater than often attaches to entertainments of this kind.

After the "Hoc Diploma accipe," President Hardy pronounced one of the most original and impressive Baccalaureates it has ever fallen to our lot to hear. There have been addresses of this sort abundantly longer and more elaborate, but none more practical and striking. In justice to this gentlemanly Christian and scholar, you will allow me the liberty of an imperfect extract:

"*Gentlemen of the Senior Class*—It may be expected that I shall say something on this interesting occasion; yet I hardly know whether I can say anything which I have not said before. Occasions of this kind are usually occupied with very grave and solemn advice respecting the future, but from other positions and on other occasions, I have told you, with as much ability and earnestness as I possess, what I think you ought to do—how I think your talents, influence and time ought to be devoted. I will spare you, therefore, the repetition of all that, and ask the indulgence of your patience while, passing by what I may think you *ought* to do, I briefly refer to some things which I shall advise you *not* to do.

"In proceeding with my remarks, I must remind you of the fact, with which you are doubtless acquainted, that you are not the first young gentlemen who have received their diplomas from college authorities; and the lessons which I shall seek to inculcate will be drawn from the conduct and history of some of those who have gone before you, and from the general course of educated young men in the Southern country.

"After an experience of twenty years in colleges, and much observation as to the general course and tendency of things in our present social condition, and in the conduct of our youth, I think I may venture to specify the following particulars, and advise you accordingly:

"Observation teaches us that you will have no further use for books, and that you will not study any more. I advise you, therefore, to be guilty of no such unfashionable conduct as to be found engaged in study, or in reading any book, the object of which is the communication of knowledge. Perhaps it may be allowable for you to glance occasionally at a newspaper, a pamphlet of polite literature, or a fresh picayune novel. Farther than this you will not go. To do so would imply several things which are disagreeable. Besides being out of the fashion, it would imply that there are some things which you do not know. It would also imply that there is still with you some want of intellectual development. It should seem that in the opinion of the great majority of young men who toil through a college course, that you are now standing upon the pinnacle of earthly knowledge and intellectual power. There is nothing more to learn—no more strength to gain. Standing where you now stand, they look back on the trials, failures and discouragements of the past four years; they call to mind the ruggedness of the way they have traveled; the thorns and the stones which have mangled their feet in their doubtful ascent; and viewing the past through the transitory eclat of the present, they conclude—'Well, this must be the steep whence fame's proud temple shines afar,' of which they have heard so often and dreamed so much. Hence they are satisfied; there is for them no higher aspiration, no higher honor. They have reached the goal, perhaps with some difficulty, perhaps with some degree of indulgence, and they are content with the blushing honors of Commencement Day. Their labors end there, and *their honors too*.

"Or are we, gentlemen, to look for the reason of this prevailing fashion among our so-called educated young men in the profound respect they entertain for their instructors and Alma Mater? Are they unwilling for the public to know that their teachers and their college sometimes graduate young men who do not know everything, and whose minds might possibly be further improved by study! If this be so, the Boards of instruction in our collegiate institutions ought to be grateful to them for their professed interest in the reputation of those who have taught them, though for myself I do not think their apprehensions are well founded; nor do I cherish for such a very profound respect.

"Whatever may be the reasons, the fact is certain, you will not disregard the usual course—you will not be called *unfashionable!* I advise you, therefore, to leave your books on the hill, and to study no more. Perhaps you will never forget what 'Hoc Diploma accipe' means, and that will be sufficient.

"Again, let me advise you that you will now have nothing more to do for several years to come. To-day your captivity ends, and your work also ends. You have come, with great labor and many misgivings, to this hour of rejoicing and triumph. This hour will set you free, free to do nothing; and for years to come, I suppose, no one will dare ask you, 'What doest thou?' You will have the force of general example on your side, and who will be so unreasonable as to ask you to resist the current which bears so many away from the dreaded haunts of manly labor and earnest work. Work! Why, gentlemen, I advise you it is the very last thing you are expected to do! What! for a college-bred man to work! You must not think of such a thing, seriously, under a half dozen years.

"The educated young man! Perhaps you may find him during this time at the paternal mansion, where, after having attained, by some means or other, the one great object of his life, a college degree, he has retired to enjoy *otium cum dignitate*. His father, being a common man, can plant the corn and till the cotton, direct the servants, feed the stock—in a word, do all that claims the attention of an independent farmer or planter. The son finishes his toilet not till after breakfast is over; then, booted and spurred, full gloved, and tossing jauntily his cane, (the dandy's indispensable,) mounts his blooded steed, and seeks to murder time with his cronies at the village store, and perhaps closes the day with the very profitable and edifying association of those whose welcome presence will not allow me to name them.

"It is earnestly suggested that you do nothing useful till the ardor and impetuosity of early manhood are passed, and you will be apt to gain, if you are not previously drifted and wrecked upon some fatal coast, the dull quiet and breathless sea, where so many of your predecessors are hopelessly becalmed.

"Such, young gentlemen, is my advice, given, I confess, partly from a selfish consideration. It has sprung more from my apprehensions than from my wishes—more from what I perceive is the general course of young men, than from my hearty approbation of that course. My aim has been to convey to you my opinion in terms which you may not easily forget."

From these fragments of the address you may form some idea of the whole, and the practical excellence and wide applicability of them will excuse me to Bro. Hardy for their insertion here.

The following is a list of the Master of Arts in course: Thomas C. Wier, Columbus Sykes, John C. Stephenson, James W. Gregg, Robert B. Taylor, P. N. G. Rand, James H. Mullens.

The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred on Dewit C. Greenwood, Aberdeen, Miss.; Wm. B. Wood, Florence, Ala., and Septimus H Rice, La Grange.

With a commendable and singular economy, but one received, what has now become a very questionable distinction, the degree of D. D. Rev. John W. Hannah was the only successful candidate for this honor, to whose fitness and deservings in this regard I have already alluded. The lavish and indiscriminate manner in which these favors have been conferred by some of our literary institutions, is worthy of rebuke. With us they have ceased to be the mark of ripe and successful scholarship, and are worn with almost as much prodigality as those military titles which are born at the parturition of a militia muster. These literary honors should be dispensed with altogether, or they should be so conferred as to make them worth having.

On the whole, there was little to alloy the pleasures of the occasion—but little with which fault could be found. The exercises ended in the moderate festivities of a conversational *reunion*, given at the Stewards' Hall, which broke up at a late hour. Seldom has it been my privilege to see a more brilliant assemblage of beauty, wit and learning, over which religion seemed to throw a subdued and sanctified restraint. Such occasional parties are open to few objections, whilst they exercise a wholesome influence upon all concerned. Good order and decorum marked the conduct of the students throughout, and nothing but the utmost good feeling appeared in all.

Of President Hardy and the assisting members of the faculty it is unnecessary to speak. It is only necessary to know that you may accord to him all the esteem and confidence of a cherished friend. He impressed me as being eminently suited to the position which he has occupied for several months past as the head of this institution. Of the latter, so far as personal acquaintance enables me to speak, the public has a right to expect the faithful and efficient discharge of their several duties. And now, my dear editor, from this Nebo of North Alabama I look in a straight line towards my own Louisiana, and say vale, once more.

WOODSMAN.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

REVIVALS, SUNDAY SCHOOLS, Etc.

I recently had the pleasure of attending a Sunday School Celebration, held in the Town Hall at Marion, Ala., which excited great interest in the large concourse assembled to witness the exhibition. It was opened with music and prayer, and began with a salutatory address by a friend of the school. A dramatic performance was then exhibited, called the "Cadet of Temperance," which elicited the warmest applause from the audience. At more than one passage of the play the tears flowed freely. A fine moral effect was produced, and the abused power of the drama was redeemed from the inculcation of vice to the commendation of virtue and piety. Music and a collection intervened; after which followed another play, called the "Young Preacher." This was intended to rebuke that class of the community who seem to think that a minister has nothing to do but to make and receive calls, eat dinners, &c., but still expect him to furnish "beaten oil for the sanctuary."

The occasion was graced by the presence of several neighboring ministers. Bros. Kogar, Le Vert, Hutchinson, Capers and others enjoyed and partook of the exercises. We trust that the school, which was already large, numbering about 125 pupils, may be much increased by this anniversary; for the pastor, superintendent and pupils did themselves mutual honor.

The day after this celebration the second Quarterly Meeting for the Marion Station was begun in Hamburgh. An elegant and commodious Church was dedicated on Sabbath. The sermon for the occasion was preached by the pastor, Rev. P. P. Neely, in his best style, on the text, "Hallelujah! The Lord God omnipotent reigneth." A great revival commenced immediately and continued during the following week. About seventy-five persons joined the Methodist Church, and these, in addition to the number that joined in Marion, make the sum of 180 persons, as the fruits of their efforts during the present year. This is almost doubling the number of members, and greatly increasing the piety of the Church.

These facts will suggest a few thoughts on the propriety of connecting a small Church with a greater one—as Hamburgh with Marion—and sending an experienced preacher to take charge, with a younger one to assist. By their alternation in the two pulpits the spirit of itineracy is maintained, and the people to whom they are sent doubly blessed. By the experience of the older preacher the mind of his assistant is relieved of too great a responsibility, while he is greatly benefited by beholding the actions of superior wisdom and grace. On the other hand, the older preacher can lay certain portions of the work to which the zeal and activity of youth are more inclined, upon the eager shoulders of his younger companion. Finally, the two Churches are greatly strengthened by the natural counsel and co-operation of their ministers and members. We suggest those considerations not to the ignorant, but the wise. Are they of any value? If so, let the suburban charges which surround our metropolitan Churches be incorporated into them.

AN OBSERVER.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Arcola and Dayton Missions, (Ala. Con.)

REV. E. W. SEHON, D. D.:—I have delayed my Report till the close of the second quarter, in consequence of the superintendence of the Dayton Mission falling into my hands. The health of Bro. Bond, who was placed in charge of it, failed soon after reaching his work, which made it necessary for the Presiding Elder to release him, and place Bro. Walker, who had been appointed to the Gaston Circuit, in his place; and Bro. Walker being unordained, and not having much experience in the missionary work, it was thought best to place both missions under my supervision, and in filling the appointments, Bro. W. and I were to alternate. It was the first of May before we commenced operations on the Dayton Mission. Since then the appointments have been served regularly, and we find it to be an interesting work. For two years past it has suffered no little from the ill health of the brethren who served it. The servants and owner both became discouraged. Some of the owners were well nigh giving up all interest in the mission, but the appearance of two healthy looking and willing-minded men has revived their spirits, and if our health shall still abundance will be restored, and the work go on as heretofore, if not more successfully.

We cannot report definitely as to the cieties. The Mission-Book has not come to hand yet. Some, however, have been received on probation; some professed conversion; a number appear aroused to a sense of the danger of sin, and are striving for redemption. There are 10 preaching places on the mission, serving the blacks on 14 plantations.

The Arcola Mission is regarded to be in prosperous condition. The work has been enlarged some. It still maintains its hold of the confidence and good wishes of most, if not all, the patrons. Many of the owners are among its warmest friends. Some have remarked to me that they had rather pay the expense of preaching themselves, than to be without it where they overseed. We think that all this class of men did but view the subject in its proper light. Next to the missionary of the Cross, they can do most towards improving the morals of the blacks and leading them to Christ and to Heaven.

We regard the spiritual condition of the work encouraging. Now and then, as we go from place to place, we are met by one and another who, with bright face and glad heart, report "that they have good news to tell us." The missionary understands the language. We think of the joys of the young convert, the love of God shed abroad in the heart, and a soul redeemed from death. Our own souls are made glad and encouraged to go on in our labor of love. Forty-four have been received on probation; 11 by letter; 3 have gone to their reward.

Will not all concerned pray God's blessing upon the labors of the missionaries among the blacks, and especially that more laborers may be sent into the harvest.

A. MCBRIDE, F. WALKER, } Missionaries

June 10, 1853.

A SONG FOR DEATH.

BY D. M. KLINE.

I.

He 'a song for the grim knight Death.
Let the strain ring out on the air.
Like the trumpet tones of the Storm King's breath
As he rides on the lightning's glare.
Let it ring in the gloom of night,
And louder in the blaze of day;
For 'tis the song of a merry old knight,
To keep him in glee while taking his sight.
And these the words on his helmet bright
Change and decay—change and decay!

II.

Tho' white my head, my arm is strong
And joyous o'er the earth I tread.
For when I'm there, they are passing along
With the dead—the noiseless dead.
Then I stand aloof in my matchless might
To gaze on the pageant below.
And verily, I grow glad at the sight
To see them shed tears, yet look with delight,
But soon I will turn their joy to affright,
Shouting, change and decay, as they go.

III.

A farmer of no common mould.
I toil, but it is not for fame,
Nor yet for the fuere; men call gold.
Wretched source of all pride and shame.
But a mightier task is mine, I vow,
For I labor both night and day,
With Fate as the driver, and Time as the plow
The earth with the fruit of all I sow,
And as I flourish my sickle, repeat my vow
Of change and decay—change and decay!

IV.

Ha! a child on its parent's breast.
Fond sight that I love to see,
The babe looks happy, the mother blest,
So might they, if it were not for me.
But I, whom they "King of Terrors" call,
Will soon them a visit pay,
And carry the child with my dusky pall,
And chuckle, as I see the mother fall,
When I sound in her ears my dreaded call,
Of change and decay—change and decay

V.

Ho! for that maiden in her prime,
With pride written upon her brow,
Whose lovely eyes with lustre shine,
When she thinks of her plighted vow.
But I love a maiden vain and proud
So I'll chaunt her marriage lay,
And the bridal robe shall be a shroud,
Ha! ha! what pale gloom will succeed
Her beauty, when I clog my lay aloud
Of change and decay—change and decay!

VI.

But, lo! there stands an aged man,
Rich, haughty and purse-proud is he.
His thin white locks the zephyrs fan,
But 'tis little he thinks of me.
He is forgetful, but I am not,
To obeisance to him I will pay,
To tell him in truth, that he is not forgot.
And that now his name from life's scroll I blot.
But few will be his thanks to me, I wot,
As I pass him to change and decay.

VII.

Born of God, and old as Time.
What is mightier than man he!
Of no age and of no clime—
Who can from my presence flee!
I have mark'd each rolling year,
And the moments of each day,
Drawing glad at the sight of the bitter tear
Which fell at the thought that I was near,
Yet forever sounding my notes most clear—
Of change and decay—change and decay!

ON LOVING.—The more tenderly and warmly one loves so much more does he discern in himself defects rather than charms, that render him not worthy of the beloved. These are our little faults made known to us, when we have ascended the higher steps of religion. The more we satisfy the demands of conscience, the stronger they become. Love and religion are here like the sun. By morning daylight and torchlight, the air of the apartment is pure and undisturbed by a single particle; but let in a sunbeam, and how much dust and motes are hovering about.

[J. P. Richter.

MOBILE REFORM LEAGUE.—This body held a meeting at the Franklin House, Mobile, on Wednesday evening last, B. Labuzan in the chair. The Register says the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the "Public Reform League of Mobile" approve the resolution adopted by the Selma Convention; requesting the Central Committee of this several counties to ascertain the views of the different candidates for the Legislature, upon the question of passing a law at the next session of the Legislature, authorizing the people in each county, city, village, and election precinct, to determine by a majority vote whether license shall be issued to retail spirituous liquors within such area or not.

Mr. P. Williams offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That we congratulate the friends of Temperance Reform in Washington City, in their success in the recent triumphant vote against the License System in the District of Columbia. We hope soon to send back the echo from Alabama. The whole South is now being aroused upon this great question, and it is hoped and believed that the License System will within a few years, be numbered with the things that were in every State of the Union.

Crying children, in church, are usually considered as nuisances, and taken out; but this is not always the case, as the following anecdote from the Ladies' Repository for April will show:

"A brother, just returned from California, was present in a congregation of brother Owen, when a babe in the arms of its mother began to cry. A thing so unusual in California attracted every. A thing so unusual in California attracts not a little attention, and the preacher, with a sound of that babe's voice is more interesting to many in this congregation than my own. It is, perhaps, the sweetest music to many a man has heard, since, long time ago, he took leave of his far distant home." The effect was instantaneous and powerful, and a large, portion of the congregation melted into tears.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

HYMENEAL:

MARRIED—June 1, 1853, by Rev. S. F. Kelley, Rev. GREEN MALONE, of Barbour county, Ala., to Miss JULIA T. WATSON, of Marianna, Fla.

MARRIED—June 7, by Rev. Thos. Stringfield, Rev. LINUS PARKER, of Louisiana Conference, to Miss S. E. F. SALE, daughter of Rev. Alexander Sale, of Lawrence county, Alabama.

OBITUARY:

DIED—At East Biloxi, 16th June, after a long and painful illness, Rev. BENJAMIN LAUGHTON, of Mississippi.

DIED—In Albany, N. Y., on the 6th inst., Charles H. Andrews, member of the N. O. Typographical Union, aged about 37 years. Mr. Andrews was for a considerable time employed in this office. He was a printer of remarkable ability, and enjoyed in no common degree the confidence and respect as well of his fellow-workmen as of his employers. In his death, the profession has lost one of its brightest ornaments. Peace to his ashes!

NOTICES.

The officers and managers of the Ministerial Education Society of the Alabama Conference, are requested to meet at Summerville, Ala., on the 4th of July next, at 7 o'clock, P. M. A full and punctual attendance is desired, as important business is to be transacted.

THOS. H. FOSTER, Sec'y.

June 6, 1853.

The officers and managers are as follows:

Gov. H. W. COLLIER, President.
THOS. H. FOSTER, Secretary.
THOS. W. DORMAN, Treasurer.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

Rev. J. D. Vesher, C. C. Gillespie, A. H. Powell, C. C. Calloway, T. Moody, J. Hamilton, L. Q. C. De Vaughert, Rev. Daniel Pratt, B. W. Goodman, Robert Dougherty, W. Creagh, Robert A. Baker.

Persons who have funds on hand collected by the use of the Society, as well as those who may wish to contribute to its object, are desired to bring or send the money up at the time specified above, as it will be much needed to carry out the design of the meeting.

T. H. F.

NOTICE!

Our Camp-meeting on the Starkville Circuit, Mississippi Conference, Sharon District, will commence on Thursday, 11th of August next, four miles southwest of Starkville. Bishop Paine, and Bro. Hyre, of Aberdeen, and Bro. Dorman, of Columbus, will be with us. Ministers and people everywhere are cordially invited.

J. M. JONES, P. C.
D. M. WIGGINS, P. E.

Third Round of Quarterly Meetings on Eufaula District, Ala. Conf.

Cusseta	June 25
Fayetta Station	July 2 and 3
Clayton Circuit, Clayton	July 10 and 17
Indiana Station	July 23 and 24
Tallahassee	July 30 and 31
Jackson Circuit, at McNeeley's	August 6 and 7
Harbour Circuit, Five Points	August 13 and 14
Glenville Circuit, Glenville	August 20 and 21
Abbeville Circuit, Abbeville	Sept. 3 and 4
Fundville, Piney Grove	Sept. 10 and 11

The brethren will observe some changes in the time of holding Quarterly Meetings, but they are unavoidable.

WM. M. PIERCE, P. E.

LA GRANGE COLLEGE.

FALL SESSION.

The next Session of this College will begin July 14th.

FACULTY.

Rev. JAMES W. HARRY, M. A., President, and Professor of Experimental Science.
Rev. SMITH W. MOORE, M. A., Vice President, and Professor of Mental and Moral Science.
OSCAR F. CASEY, M. A., Professor of Ancient Languages.
SEPTIMUS P. RICE, M. A., Professor of Pure Mathematics, and Rector of Grammar School.
Rev. B. B. ROSS, M. A., Professor of Mixed Mathematics.
THOS. B. SMITH, B. A., Principal of Grammar School.

SCHOOL EXPENSES.

Tuition ..... $25 00 Per Session.
Room rent and servant's hire ..... 3 00 " "
Board and washing ..... 50 00 " "

The College dues must be paid invariably in advance.

JAMES W. HARRY.

La Grange, Ala., June 13, 1853.

CENTENARY INSTITUTE,

SUMMERFIELD, ALA.

The Annual Examination of the Pupils of this Institute will begin on Friday, the 1st July next, and close on the following Wednesday.

Rev. N. Y. Levert will preach the Commencement Sermon on the intervening Sabbath.

Dr. Lipscomb, of Columbus, Miss., will deliver the Address at the close of the Ornduation Exercises, on Wednesday, the 5th July.

The Trustees of the Institute will meet on Friday, the 1st, at 12 o'clock M.

B. J. HARRISON, Secretary.

MACON (MISS.) FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The Examination at the Macon Female Institute of the Alabama Conference will commence on Saturday, 9th day of July next, and continue until the following Tuesday evening, when Prof. Landmann, assisted by the Young Ladies, will give one of his best Concerts.

Bishop Paine, it is expected, will preach the Commencement Sermon.

Hon. Joseph B. Cobb is expected to deliver the Address.

A full meeting of the Trustees is earnestly desired on Saturday, the 9th, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The public is invited cordially—parents particularly.

H. W. FOOTE, Secretary.

MARION FEMALE SEMINARY.

The Annual Examination of this Institution will commence on Monday, the 11th of July, and close on Thursday, the 14th.

Musical Concerts will be given on Tuesday and Wednesday nights.

The Commencement Exercises will take place on Thursday morning, at which time an Address will be delivered by the Rev. T. H. Foster, of Demopolis, Ala.

JAMES K. ARMSTRONG, Principal.

A disgraceful riot took place yesterday afternoon on Bellsville avenue, at the house of Mr. John Donahue. A brother of Mr. D. who had been residing with him about a year, during which he had been ill of consumption, died on Saturday morning. Mr. D. is a Protestant and his brother was a Catholic, but, when dying, gave no particular directions to the family concerning his funeral, leaving it to their discretion; and they made arrangements with other friends and Fathers Moran and Senex for having Protestant services at the house, and then removing the body to the Catholic friends of the deceased for interment in their cemetery. This, it was believed, would settle all the difficulties which had been raised, and no disturbance being apprehended, the funeral was going on quietly, Rev. Mr. Townsend officiating. While he was in his discourse, Father Souez and others drove up and said, according to the testimony of those who heard it, "Is there no good Catholic here that will stop that babbling? He is playing a comedy over the dead body"—in allusion to Mr. Townsend. The services were then stopped, the Catholics rushed in and attempted to get possession of the body, and a general melee ensued, in which the coffin-lid was taken off and used as a weapon by the assailants. The riot continued for some time, but finally the Protestant bearers and friends placed the body in the hearse and followed it to the grave, among much ill language uttered by the other party. The affair will become the subject of a legal investigation. [Newark Advertiser, 15th.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

ADVERTISEMENTS, of a proper character and to a limited extent, will hereafter be inserted in the "New Orleans Christian Advocate" at the following rates:

One Square, first insertion	$1 00
Each subsequent insertion	50
One Square, one year	15 00
One Square, six months	10 00
Two Squares, one year	25 00

☞ A Square is ten lines—ten words make a line. No Advertisement inserted until paid for.

Receipts to June 25--1853.

☞ Please see that the money sent is duly acknowledged.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

By Rev F M Crain—
R S Barton 1 50
A W Moore 1 50
On account 1 50
Cr. by 500.

By W Garrett—
A Hester 1 50
Benj Sellman 1 50
Cr. by $2 00

By J J Hutchinson—
Mrs C A Sims ..... (less) .. 1 50

By Rev L M Boyd—
On account 1 50
B Powell 1 50

By Rev O W Brown—
Chas Evans 1 50
On account 1 50

By Rev W J Powars—
B Borden 1 50
Mrs O A Ferrell 1 50
Less $3 00

By Rev C Strider—
B B Murphree ..... (less) .. 1 50

By Rev A F Moore—
H Tatom 1 50
Jas Key 1 50

By Rev B Scales—
A T Martin ..... (less) 1 50

By Rev David Duncan—
Lewis Henderson (less) 1 50

By W C Turner—
J A Jones 1 50
Cr by 500.

By Rev W E M Linfield—
J H Black 1 50
Col John R Clark 1 50
Miss Sarah Laird 1 50
Mrs Ellen J Tate 1 50
S B Ferguson 1 50
Jas Hampton 1 00
Geo Brolis 1 50
Rev W L Wingo 1 50
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By Rev J T Roper—
John S Goree 1 50
J B Rogers 1 50
Benj Davis 1 50
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By Rev T L Dunster—
W H Crook ..... (less) .. 1 50

By Rev A S Dickenson—
Rev T M Fields 1 50
B F Price 1 50
P J Godwin 1 50
Thos Commander 1 50
J H Calloway 3 00
Cr. by $1 00

By Rev S F Pilley—
J B Banks 1 50
Rev W A McCreary 5 00
On account 18 50

By Rev D Mayo—
Br A J Sykes .. (less) .. 1 50
Mrs M E Crawford 1 50

Rev R W Speuce—
On account 15 00
Geo C Gray 1 50
W P Murray 5 00
Jos A Hollis 5 00

By Rev J C Huckabee—
G Spencer 1 50
H H Hargrove 1 50
J C Spencer 1 50

By Rev W H Ellison—
G W Grimes 1 50
Jabez Banks 1 50

By Rev J G Rush—
T A Ashe ..... (less) 1 50

By Rev G F Ellis—
W E Taylor .. (less) .. 1 50

By Rev F M Grace—
A J Robinson 1 50

By Rev C N McLeod—
C W Spence 1 50
M D Crawford 1 50
E McCraw 1 50
J P Hill 1 50
Mrs N E Moore 1 50
On account 7 50

By Rev J S Hughes—
Mrs M Otts 1 50
L Cage 1 50
Less 50c.

By Rev John D Fisher—
On account 3 50

By Rev T P Crymes—
W Alexander 1 50
John W Branch 1 50
Jas Tune 1 50
N Owens 1 50

By F M Berryman (self) 1 50
W R Nunn 1 50

By Rev J W Laney—
P Rogers 1 50
Thos W Rogers 1 50
Rev D M Hudson 1 50
Less $4 50

By Rev J M Towles—
On account 10 00

By Rev T Burge—
J O Marcy 1 50
J Jones 1 50
Less $3 00

By Rev Jno W Cook—
Mary L Richardson .. 1 50
W H Rush 1 50
R T Rush 1 50
H Sterling 1 50
Less $6 00

By Rev R V Rew—
N Martin ..... (less) 1 50

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

By Rev A Farr—
Jas T Terrel 1 50

By Rev Thos W Brown—
Mrs Annie Fulton 1 50
Mrs Louisa Buskner 1 50

By Rev J A Godfrey—
H G Roberts 1 50
John Garrett 1 50
R A Aikerson 1 50
Cr. by 50c.

By Rev S R Bradshaw—
H F Moore 1 50
Henry Sturdward 1 50
J Shaffer 1 50
J H Foster 1 50
W L Harel 1 50
W Vancey 1 50
Less $5 50

By Rev R F Colburn—
W C Bell 1 50
M F Moody 1 50

By Rev S L Scott—
Wm Graves 1 50
Rev A R Nicholson .. 1 50
Dr J H Krnnon 2 00

By Rev G W Morris—
Rev J J Robertson 1 50
Chas Callader 1 50
Dani Wilkinson 1 50
Less 50c.

By J Mershon—
R W Roberts .. (less) .. 1 50
H W Winter 1 50

By Rev H Williamson—
John Rowlin 1 50
L J Tourille 1 50
J H Watson 1 50
B Malendon 1 50
Less $1 00.

Prof J Harvie 1 50
Prof Funk 1 50
M H Laughter 1 50

By Rev B B Whittington—
H A Ferguson 1 50
L D Fulder 1 50

By Rev J G Jones—
J Pruitt ..... (less) 1 50

By Rev J G Deskin—
W W Hill ..... (less) 1 50

By Rev J W Woodward—
W Y Rooks 1 50
Wm Bilbo 1 50
Cr. by $3 00

Rev R Abbey, an account—
By draft 6 00

By Rev L Ercenbrack—
Mrs S F Barrey .(less) .. 1 50

By Rev L Pearce—
Mrs S Kearney 1 50
Thos R Boswell 1 50
A Waters 1 50
G W Cooper 1 50
Rev P James 1 50
H Selser 1 50
Mrs E Anding 1 50
David Dunn 1 50
W S Grayson 0 50
Less $3 50

Wm H Smith 2 50

By Rev J M Jones—
D Cook 1 50
A Bell 1 50
J Winterstein 1 50
On account 3 00
Less $2 00

By Rev J O Woodward—
S T Duke .... (less) 1 50

By John A Lane—
Mrs M A Nicholson ... 1 50
Mrs A E Collins 1 50
Mrs C D McKaren 1 50
Thos A Compton 1 50
Less $6 00

By Rev W P Harlon—
Isaac Taylor .. (less) .. 1 50

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

J C Beall 1 50
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By Rev H Avery—
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Jas Dyer .... (less) 1 50

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On account 0 00

By Rev W A Smyth—
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H H Ballard 1 50
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John H Horris 1 50

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On account 8 50

By Rev W W Griffin—
Thos Pugh 1 50
H W Sharpe 1 50

By Rev H L Green—
Rev S Tregarthan 1 50
W Eaglinger 1 50
W H McCollom 1 50
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David Roach 1 50
Mrs Ann R Johnson .. 1 50
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By Rev R H Read—
J W White 1 50
J B Scott 1 50

By Rev P M Goodwyn—
U Hayes 1 50
Mrs A S Lee 1 50
M Miser 1 50
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Rev J Bunwoodee 1 50
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TEXAS CONFERENCE.

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By Rev P W Hobbs—
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J W Lowery 2 50

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W Kennedy .. (less) .. 1 50

OTHER CONFERENCES.

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Rev J H Parlar, Tenn .. 1 50
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By Rev J B Annis, Ark—
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Henry Steward 2 50

By Rev W L McAlister—
H D C Massy 1 50
Rev R G Britian, Ark. 1 50

General Intelligence.

CASE OF THE INSURRECTIONISTS—*Examination of Dyson and the Slave Man, Albert.*—James Dyson and the negro man Albert, slave of Dr. Rushton, charged with inciting the slave population to insurrection, took place yesterday before Recorder Winter.

The State was represented by the Attorney General Morse, and by A. P. Field, Esq. John R. Grymes, Esq. appeared for the slave Albert, and Dyson defended himself in person.

The testimony of the negro man, Wright, was substantially the same as that heretofore published, going to show that Dyson had tampered with the witness, inducing him to believe that a formidable organization was on foot for carrying out a general insurrection of the slave population.

McGill, the fisherman, testified substantially as detailed in his preliminary affidavit, also before published, showing that Dyson had provided arms and ammunition to a limited extent in order to carry out his purposes.

Several other witnesses were examined whose testimony tended to show that Dyson and the slave Albert were implicated in the dark plot charged, to a limited extent.

Taking the testimony altogether, it goes to show that Dyson meditated the insane attempt of which he is accused, though the limited means provided establishes further that his hopes of success originated more from a heated imagination than from calculation based on the knowledge of adequate means at hand

The testimony satisfied the Recorder of the guilt of the parties, and he committed them for trial before the First District Court.

It is probable that if the same testimony be elicited before a jury the accused will have to swing for it.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—Interments in the City of New Orleans for the week ending June 18, 1853:

Apoplexy	3	Fever, Bilious	3
Abortion	1	Fever, Typhoid	6
Asphyxia	1	Fever Typhus	2
Bronchitis	1	Fever, Congestive	4
Brain, Congestion of	2	Fever, Pernicious	14
Burn	1	Fever, Yellow	7
Brain, Effusion	1	Fever, Scarlet	2
Consumption	5	Gastro-Enteritis	1
Convulsions	12	Hepatitis, Chronic	1
Cholera	5	Heart, Hypertrophy of	1
Cholera Infantum	5	Hemorrhage	1
Cachexia Infantum	1	Lungs, Congestion of	1
Croup	1	Lungs, Gangrene of	1
Delirium Tremens	1	Measles	7
Dysentery	5	Marasmus	1
Diarrhœa Acute	1	Meningitis	1
Diarrhœa Chronic	4	Old Age	1
Debility	7	Pneumonia	5
Dentition	2	Still Born	0
Drowned	1	Tabes Mesenterica	1
Dropsy	2	Trismus Nascentium	2
Enteritis	2	Tetanus	1
Epilepsy	1	Uncertain	4
Encephalitis	1	Unknown	7
Fever, Brain	2		
Total			147

Of these, 84 were under ten years of age, and 26 colored.

A. HESTER, Sec. B. H.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The following is the weekly report, from the 11th to the 18th, inclusive: Admissions, 257; Discharges, 232; Deaths, 32, of which 6 were from yellow fever; Remaining, 620.

A relative of General Harrison gives notice in a card, published in the Cincinnati Times, that all persons assembling in the grave yard enclosure at North Bend, for the purpose of revelry, will be prosecuted as trespassers, and cites as a reason a disgraceful scene which occurred on the 30th ult., which is described as follows:

"A party of several hundred came from Cincinnati in three steamboats, a pioneer band having preceded them the day before in an omnibus, and this pioneer band pitched their tent in the grave yard on Sunday for the sale of liquor, without leave or license from any one. Yesterday that grave yard was selected as the spot upon which the company danced all day, and the voices of the professors, in calling the figures, could be distinctly heard at the house, a quarter of a mile off, in the valley below. That moral recreation of card playing, so refining and elevating in its influences, was indulged in by many of the company upon the humble graves of the pioneers of this settlement, and drunkenness and revelry reigned supreme. The tombstones in our family inclosures have been defaced, and the names of those who sleep beneath them been partly erased, so as to make them read differently, and even the names of the individuals committing these acts written upon the stones in pencil, an insult to the dead and a wanton outrage upon the feelings of the living. The depredations committed upon the beautiful mound where the remains of General Harrison repose are disgraceful in the extreme. Every little shrub and flower planted there by the hand of affection are rudely destroyed by these sacrilegious Vandals in their bacchanalian revelries."

COTTON.—The American cotton circulars are now beginning to allude to the state of this year's crop, but it is much too early to form a correct opinion, or even an approximation to a true one. The reports are all tinged by the wishes of the writers. Though the receipts are growing less week by week, it is a fact that the total receipts are 225,000 over those of last year at this time, while the stocks on hand have increased both in our ports and at Liverpool. The consumption, too, in England actually exhibits a slight abatement instead of an increase, and our exports are not more than equal to last year's. Prices in New York are one-half cent higher than those in Liverpool—a fact of itself sufficient to keep prices from much further advancing. A circular in a New York paper states that "stocks are decreasing throughout the world"—a statement which the Post says is at direct variance from the truth; as the fact is that they are much higher than last year, and that consumption has received a check.

Cuneda, the Captain-General of Cuba, somebody writes from the Isle of the Ocean, receives for his pay something over $400,000 per annum! His regular salary is $50,000; as this is not sufficient to feed him, he is allowed $12,000 extra for terrapins, asparagus, and other table luxuries; for issuing passports (after paying secretaries) he pockets a cool $24,000, and for appointments in his gift the trifling donation fee of $32,000 per annum. Added to this, he exacts three golden ounces ($54) for every limb of native African ebony imported into the Island, and the average of the past six years places this source of income at $260,000—a very pretty house on the trade he is bound by solemn treaty to suppress! Besides and "black mail" run him up another $40,000; so that, on the whole, he is not likely, if he be a considerate Spaniard, to "strike" for higher pay.

The *Bilancia*, of Milan, under date of Rome, May 2, contains the following: "A very painful discovery was made the other day in the Basilica of Lntornu. Those who are acquainted with the locality will recollect that the Pepo Martiu V. lies buried in the nave. The body having to be removed in consequence of certain architectural repairs in progress, the coffin was opened in the presence of the Chapter. To every body's surprise, nothing was found but the bones of Martin V.; the rings, the gold and silver chalices, the tiara, all studded with precious stones, had disappeared. Their existence in the coffin had been verified about fifty years ago."

PRACTICE ECONOMY.—"It is extravagance and improvidence, and nothing else, which keeps the laboring classes in the power of capital." So says the indefatigable Mrs. Swisheim, and so we implicitly believe. Every man thinks himself as good, to say the least, as every other man; and, to prove the fact, he resolves to live as well; in consequence of which most of our poor people wear broadcloth and patent leather, eat rich dinners, and live in rented houses. In these days of combinations, plain and honest men should combine to promote the laudable purpose of living economically.

The New York Courier, alluding to the Turkish question, says that the state of eastern affairs has not been so portentious since 1840. The great hope of a peaceful issue lies in the fact that a collision upon the Bosphorus might light up a flame of international and civil war over all Europe. No power, unless it be Russia, is in a situation to incur this risk; and a regard for the interests of abolitionism in Germany and Italy must to a certain extent disincline her to pursue a course which may terminate in a general resort to arms.

EXECUTION IN GREAT BRITAIN.—During the fifteen years ending in 1852, 908 persons were convicted of capital crimes in Great Britain, of whom 152 were executed, 617 transported for life, and the remainder had their sentences commuted to lighter punishment.

COMMENDABLE.—At the anniversary meeting of the New Jersey Railroad Company last week, it was stated that out of *thirteen millions of passengers carried, the life of no one seated in a car has been lost.*

A man in Boston has cured his wife of an attack of "Bloomerism." He watched the "fixing up," and said nothing. His wife went out in full rig, whereupon he assumed her cast-off skirts, and when she came back he was knitting or trying to knit a stocking. She took the hint, and the Turkish arrangement was put aside immediately. Truly, desperate diseases require desperate remedies.

A witness spoke several times during his testimony, of an occurrence about the time of his birth, when a surly judge interrupted him—"Do you mean to say that you can relate occurrences at the time of your birth, from your own recollection?" The laugh which began against the witness turned upon the judge as the former replied—"Why, sir, I cannot say that I exactly remember every particular, but I can assure your honor that I was there!"

INFLUENCE OF COMMERCE UPON THE MENTAL AND MORAL NATURE.—One benefit of commerce is its influence upon the mental and moral nature, or upon the intellects and the hearts of men. It ever tends to stir the minds of a community, and produce activity in business, and at the same time fosters and disseminates Christianity. The first is proven from the history of Tyre, and the second from the reign of Solomon, so renowned both for science and religion. Whatever increases mental vigor, or purifies and elevates the affections of men, is so much gain to the community. The history of the mechanical arts, the improvements in agriculture, of institutions of learning and of religion, clearly shows that they have been fostered and promoted by commerce. Since the day that Paul went to Rome in the merchant ship laden with wheat, wherever Commerce has spread her sails, religion has lifted her banner. The missionaries of our country have gone to their respective fields of labor in merchant ships. So in all ages, Commerce has been the handmaid of religion. Who are the most intelligent, active-minded and religious men in all our communities, but merchants? The agricultural population of a country are, perhaps, generally more steady, uniform, earnest, and permanent; but they are more seldom so active-minded, practically useful and enterprising as our merchants. Where are our great national improvements projected and carried into effect, but in our cities, "whose merchants are princes, and whose traffickers are the honorable of the earth?" Who are the chief supporters of our great schemes of benevolence, the boards of our churches? Who are the most active in endowing our colleges and institutions of learning? Who afford the facilities for trade to the great manufacturing and agricultural interests of our country? The answer will be given by every one. [Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.

Arrival of the Mexico—Later from Texas.

By the arrival of the steamship Mexico we are placed in possession of Galveston papers of the 17th, and the bulk of our Texas exchanges from the interior as late as due.

We compile from our exchanges the following

SUMMARY OF NEWS:

There are now eight candidates for Governor of the State. The last announced is Col. M. T. Johnson.

The Democratic State Convention, which assembled at Washington on the 15th inst., declined making any nomination for Governor or Lieutenant-Governor.

The Trinity river is reported to be in good boating order, heavy rains having fallen in the northern and eastern portions of the State

It is now ascertained that the quantity of cotton that has been received in Houston since the 1st of September last exceeds twenty-four thousand bales, and it is estimated that at least thirty-five thousand bales of the last year's crop will be shipped through Houston.

We copy the following paragraphs from the Galveston News of the 17th:

The steamer Gen. Hamer, from the Brazos River for this port, with a heavy cargo, encountered heavy adverse winds, on account of which she was unable to make head-way, and put into San Luis, in a leaking condition, on the 14th inst. A supply of wood and coal has been dispatched to her.

The steamer Star State was raised last night, and is once more afloat. The cotton in the hold does not appear to be much burnt, yet it is considerably damaged. The injury done to the boat and cargo will probably amount to ten thousand dollars. The Star State will immediately resume her trips to Houston, and we trust she will have good luck, and soon make up the losses of this late casualty.

Gov. Paine and other members of the railroad delegation from the North, says the State Gazette, left Austin on the evening of the 30th ult, for Fort Graham, where they expect to meet with Gen. Rusk. They are amply provided with provisions, pack-mules, etc., for their trip West, and are determined upon a speedy reconnoisance of the country to El Paso.

The Brownsville correspondent of the Nueces Valley, writing on the 27th ult., says:

On last Saturday Gen Carvajal, with his two companions, Norton and Roundtree, gave bonds before Mr. Cummings, U. S. Commissioner, for their appearance before the U. S. District Court, to answer the charge of violating the neutrality laws of the United States. This Court, I understand, will open on the 1st of June next, and will adjourn from day to day until the arrival of Judge Waltrous, which will be from the 10th to the 15th of the same month.

Gen Persifor F. Smith arrived at San Antonio on the 8th, and was in fine health.

Mr. Smith, the head contractor of the Galveston and New Orleans Telegraph lines, informs the Galveston Journal that the citizens of the different towns along the route to Shreveport are alive to the importance of the enterprise; that the stock has all been taken, and that the work will be immediately pushed forward from each end of the route. The posts from Houston to Montgomery have been contracted for, and those for the Houston and Galveston section are now being contracted for. A large quantity of the wire has been received at New Orleans, and a portion of it sent to Red River—the balance to be sent to Galveston.

The Matagorda Tribune, of the 11th instant, says: A bottle, containing the following memorandum, was picked up by Mr. John McDonald, on the beach, near his residence on the Peninsula, a few days since. If no other benefit to the "rest of mankind," may it not afford friend Maury an item for his theory of storms and currents?

"This was thrown from Her Britannic Majesty's ship Dauntless, on the 2d November, 1852, when in latitude 17 deg. 42 min. north, and longitude 67 deg. 4 min. west."

The same paper states that the fragments of a wrecked vessel, consisting of spurs and a portion of the upper deak of what appeared to be a brig or large schooner, constructed into a raft, drifted on shore near Mr. J. Dietrick's, on the Peninsula, some two weeks ago. The Morning Star was painted on a piece of the timber which composed a part of the raft.

There were also found on the raft a quadrant, a sextant, a gold watch, a small piece of gold coin several chairs, and some two or three hundred brick, but nothing further to lead to the knowledge of where the vessel belonged, or of the fate of those on board. The fragment of the wreck was seen in the offing by persons on the Peninsular several hours previous to its landing. No one was observed upon it, and no hope can be entertained that any of the unfortunates have reached land. Had they been relieved by some wayfaring vessel, it is only reasonable to suppose that the valuable articles found on the wreck would also have been removed. The probable conclusion is, then, that these lonely wanderers of the ocean, whoever they were, have perished from hunger and thirst, or what is very frequently the case with those placed in a situation with all the horrors of shipwreck before them, have, in a fit of delirium, jumped overboard.

The Washington Lone Star of the 16th says that an attack was made a few nights previous on Mr. King, the Assessor and Collector of that county, who left Caldwell for Austin with a considerable amount of money. It appears that Mr. King left Caldwell after dark for his home a few miles from the town, and had made preparation to start to Austin next day.

On his way home he was attacked by two men; one seizing the reins of his bridle, and the other striking him over the head with a club. In the melee the fellow lost his club and drew a knife, cutting at Mr. King, who was still in his saddle spurring his horse, who at length gave a desperate lunge and jumped over the man, who had his horse by the bridle reins. By this means Mr. K. effected his escape without any serious hurt more than being stunned by the blow from the club, and his clothes and saddle cut. The parties engaged in this attempted assassination and robbery are said to be suspected.

THE CROPS, ETC.

The crops in Travis and adjoining counties have been injured by drouth.

The wheat crop is now being harvested, and is abundant. The other crops, in many sections of the State, are quite promising.

The Galveston News says:

The drouth continues here and in all the lower country, as far as we hear, and the crop is suffering generally. In the coast counties this crop will be seriously injured, unless we have rain soon. Cotton is also beginning to suffer. In some of the interior counties the prospect for crops is also very discouraging, though in others the crop is good.

The Leon Pioneer of the 8th says that corn and cotton are growing rapidly and look fine. The prospect of a good crop, both of corn and cotton, has greatly increased within the last two weeks.

The Washington Lone Star says:

A letter from Round Top, dated June 10, says that the crops in that region are very good. We also learn that around Independence and Brenham they are equally as flattering. The only complaint we hear of is in our own neighborhood; some of the upland plantations are suffering for want of rain.

THE GOLD MINES.

The accounts from the gold mines are contradictory, but sufficiently definite to induce those who have visited them to stay at home. A correspondent of the Galveston News, writing from Austin, says:

Although I am extremely sorry to say so, it is nevertheless my duty to my friends to say that the gold mines are a total failure so far.

Small quantities of gold have been found, but not enough to pay one-twentieth of the expense of hunting and digging for it. One dime per day, I understand, cannot be found, one day with another, while the expense of living there is, perhaps, $2 per day. This would make gold hunting rather a losing business.

That gold will eventually be found more abundantly, I do not doubt, but no one need leave home on that business yet, unless he has some time and money to spend hunting a more prolific locality.

On the other hand the Austin State Gazette in an editorial says:

We see almost daily persons going to or returning from the reported mining district above the city; and we have seen no one since the return of Mr. Huyuie and Mr. Kuykendall who had found any gold. The idea seems to be entertained that without proper implements to search for gold, or the means of extracting it, persons can go there and leisurely pick up the precious metal like gathering up stones in a rock quarry. So far as we are advised, no such examinations have as yet been made as would be likely to test the fact whether or no the mines are worth working. That there is gold to be found, in minute quantities, in the region of country spoken of, is placed beyond a doubt; but we are inclined to believe that the accounts of considerable amounts having been found were framed by persons who were either deceived themselves, or were deliberately practicing a fraud upon others who they knew had a confidence in their veracity.

Latest from El Paso.

PROCLAMATION OF THE MEXICAN GENERAL TRIAS.

Judge Hopkins and Mr. Daguerre arrived at San Antonio, Texas, on the 3d instant, from El Paso, making the trip in twenty-six days.

The San Antonio Ledger of the 9th instant contains the following items of news:

The up mail train was met on the 23d ult, at Live Oak Springs. Smith and Hall's trains were met on the 15th. Two days previous they had been attacked by either Apache or Muscalero Indians, who succeeded in plundering sixty-five animals, among which were some very fine American horses. Mr. Crosby lost a very fine horse by this attack. Tullis' train was met on Sabinal, on the 31st ult. Wentworth, with his drove of cattle, had reached the Rio Grande. They met Bennett and wife and Mitchell on the 11th, at Eagle Spring. This party, we believe, are from the Brazos. They were all well, and had met with no accident. On the 19th, they met Ned Holl's party on the way to Presidio del Norte, near Escondido Springs.

From the intelligence received by this arrival, there is just grounds for fearing troublesome times at El Paso. The action of Governor Lane in regard to Mesilla territory, has got up considerable excitement and ill-feeling, which will be very apt, owing to the unprotected condition of the American side of the river, to lead to serious difficulties. Gen. Trias, with seven hundred troops, and a dozen or more pieces of artillery, were quartered at El Paso. A portion of his troops are ruthless savages, armed with their usual implements of warfare—the bow and arrow. Should these get to drinking, no power can control them, and the result will be depredations and outrages upon our settlements. The citizens of McGovinsville are in constant dread of incursions from the El Paso side. About one hundred Indians are incorporated in the regular army at that place, which increases the force to some seven hundred. A general feeling of insecurity pervades that section of country. There have been some massacres of Mexicans.

The following is the Proclamation of the General-in-Chief of the Trais Brigade to his subordinates:

Fellow-Soldiers—Know that the Governor of New Mexico has declared that the colony "De la Mesilla," which is situated on Mexican territory, belongs to the United States.

This act, which he intends to accomplish, even by force, is an outrage upon the honor of the Republic, and which must not be tolerated by Mexicans.

My desire is, by every peaceable measure compatible with honor, to avoid collision, but if the Governor of New Mexico, regardless of the rights reserved to the people by the Constitution of the United States, should persist, it is your duty to resist, and sacrifice yourselves if necessary in the defence of your country.

Fellow-soldiers, I am satisfied that promptness of action and discipline are the guarantees of victory; therefore, show an immutable resolution, and you will conquer your enemies. It is certain that we shall triumph.

Live free, or die, is the only alternative left us; and I am proud with the belief that there is not a single Mexican who does not prefer a glorious death to a life of infamous slavery.

After victory, you may expect the benedictions of your fellow-citizens and the thanks of your country.

But should you be conquered, you will every where meet with humiliation and affronts, and lead a miserable life.

Many of your fellow-citizens are disposed to revenge you, should you succumb, or participate in your victory.

The wants and miseries you may undergo, in consequence of the event, should not arrest your determination.

Fellow-soldiers, depend that, in your privations and dangers, you will always have by your side your companion and friend,

ANGEL TRIAS.

CHIHUAHUA, April 9, 1853.

There are several religious sects among the Chinese, but the principal elements of belief are similar. They believe in three great existencies—two of them original, and without beginning or end, and the third the product of the other two. Of the two first existencies, one is spiritual; the other material; the three together are heaven, earth and man. Heaven is spiritual, earth material, but everlasting; and man the product of both, and partaking of the nature of both. The figures and graven images to which the Chinese pay reverence (uncouth as they are) do not represent gods, but good man who have eminently benefitted their race during their stay on earth. They suppose that these men are in heaven, enjoying a spiritual and carnal immortality, but that the spiritual part possesses the power of being present here on earth, and of being cognizant of all that passes amongst the living. [Home Journal.

THE RAILROAD M

PLEASURES OF SCHOOL-TEACHING.

BY A TEACHER.

[illegible] to your fair teacher tonight;
[illegible] you like her to-morrow?
[illegible] asked's unfailing;
[illegible] and the gracious word;
[illegible] are mouse-[illegible]
[illegible] to-morrow don't sound !")
[illegible] the young rebel Siddigs—
[illegible] still, mamm !"—Joseph keeps a spit-

[illegible] of glad young faces round me,
[illegible] freshness of life's early spring;
[illegible] and maps on all sides bound me,
[illegible] say"—they're playing with a

[illegible] and mixed intent on study—
[illegible] me down, and got my books all muddy !")

[illegible] mute of earthly sorrow e'er has clouded
[illegible] bright ! yes, so innocent and fair—
[illegible] John move down ! my seat is
[illegible] redness—("Mammy pulled my hair !").
[illegible] sunny weather
[illegible] !"—No, I haven't, author !")

[illegible] change to me has been fatiguing,
[illegible] of immortal mind—
[illegible] ; its got all rusted !")
[illegible] and feelings kind ;
[illegible] Heaven pleases—
[illegible] got all torn to pieces !")

[illegible] more gentleness of spirit !
[illegible] better ways to guide—
[illegible] now ! oh ! please to hear it !")
[illegible] to endure when "life is beside !"
[illegible] to my arm a dreadful twist !")
[illegible] ! school may be—dismissed.

[illegible]

YOUR WIFE.—Yes, the only way is to [illegible] with just how you stand. Show her [illegible] sheet. Let her look over the [illegible] think it will hurt her feelings. It [illegible] any such thing. She has been taught [illegible] that money was with you just as little [illegible] think it is with their fathers—terribly [illegible] to be reached, but inexhaustible. She has [illegible] already. She has guessed you [illegible] as prosperous as you talked. But you [illegible] have belogged your money affairs, that she, [illegible] poor thing, knows nothing about them. Tell it right out that you are living outside of your income. Take her into partnership, and I'll warrant you you'll never regret it. There may be [illegible] shower at first, but that is natural. Let her see your estimate, and when you come again, she will show you that you have put *her* bills too high. True, she had an eighteen dollar bonnet last winter, but "it is just as good as ever ; a few shillings will provide it with new [illegible] and redo it a little; the shape," she [illegible] is almost exactly as they wear them now." And you will be surprised to see how [illegible] her expensive she can make your own wardrobe. She will surprise you with a new vest—not exactly unfamiliar somehow, looking as if in another shape you had seen it before—[illegible] as a vest, and scarcely costing a dollar [illegible] you had allowed five. Old cravats will experience a resurrection in her hands, coming [illegible] as to astonish you to find that nobody but those that are let into the secret, would suspect that they are old friends in new shape. The gown you were going to throw—out of whose forgotten chest she has got the material, you cannot imagine—but there it is, comfortable and warm, and [illegible] you want it for the long winter evenings coming on as fast as the [illegible] let them.

[illegible] a wonderful change in her [illegible] ition. Whereas, she always [illegible] was a little out of season or just [illegible] ket ; now, if beef is dear, she [illegible] ton is delightful, as tender as [illegible] If lamb rises, and fish is plenty, she [illegible] "a striped bass is so good occasionally," [illegible] always insists on having it Friday as [illegible] before, she *must* bear all the musical [illegible] she is "out of all patience with [illegible] singers." If Jenny Lind were to [illegible] sing some of her own sweet airs, [illegible] ear ; but she has had enough [illegible] extravagance, all written on the leger- [illegible] for above, as if it were a sin to [illegible] on the common stuff.

[illegible] you have thought much about it, you will [illegible] If spending most of your evenings, and such evenings, too—so full of [illegible] nts and fireside pleasures, that [illegible] wonder on the record of last [illegible] expenses, and marvel that you found [illegible] or relish for the costly entertainments that [illegible] so seriously taxed your *porte-monnaie*.

[illegible] dear friend, if, like Spain, your outgoes [illegible] exceed your incomes, be sure and [illegible] tell your husband of it; not in a stone and manner that will lead her to think you don't want her to buy furs this winter, but just as if you wanted a counsellor in the day of your trouble. If she does not come up, heart and soul, and [illegible] ly to your relief, put me down [illegible] for no [illegible], and her for no worthy speci- [illegible] [Olive Branch.

—In a letter from Rome, of the 17th of [illegible], editor of the New York [illegible] the preponderance of the [illegible] the ecclesiastical and the [illegible] intelligence, he adds:

"In the [illegible] the evils of the false system [illegible] ation, there are some tokens [illegible] prosperity [illegible] seen at Rome. I have no [illegible] but that the population of the city has consid- [illegible] increased within the last twenty years. [illegible] to be found in the use of [illegible] ulty which now exists in [illegible] rtments. I am told that [illegible] rly [illegible], and that the spacious [illegible] a few years since stood [illegible] palaces and other large houses, [illegible] ates. This is owing, no [illegible] in part to the general growth of the pop- [illegible] of Italy during the late long interval of [illegible] rest from war, and in part to the new facilities [illegible] for travelling, which bring many more strangers [illegible] to Rome than formerly as visitors or residents. [illegible] this also, which in the ecclesiastical world [illegible] ; in regards the usages and opinions [illegible] doubt floats many hither, [illegible] adds to this new growth of Rome. [illegible] that the Eternal City, in the [illegible] her Campagna, would at no [illegible] unpeopled, must be [illegible] to and indefinite futurity [illegible] their pretention.

"[illegible] city is somewhat beautified [illegible] succeeding years. Statues [illegible] ted; the old irregular [illegible] is, trodden with so much [illegible] had corns on their feet, has [illegible] and its place supplied by a [illegible] one, composed of small rectangular [illegible] of stone, like those used in paving the [illegible] of Paris ; a noble causeway, with para- [illegible] and a pavement of hewn stone, has been [illegible] lately made over the low grounds just without [illegible] the gate, as the new Appian way ; and the pub- [illegible] gardens and the Monte Pincio has been em- [illegible] bellished with rows of busts, in marble, of the [illegible] men of Italy, her sages, artists and [illegible]. Workmen are now occupied in the [illegible] forming its walks and planting them [illegible] trees, among which I perceive the ever- [illegible] magnolia, the bayopet-laven palmetto, [illegible] and other trees of the palm kind, [illegible] not find the climate here too rude for [illegible]

The following is a literal copy of [illegible] petition," which has lately been [illegible] circulated [illegible] with particularly red hair [illegible] on :

[illegible] y that the bearer, Antonion [illegible] Thertye, is a native of Italy, and [illegible] to some of those unfortunate families [illegible] who were thrown from the crests of Mount Ve- [illegible] in the eruption of 1807 ; and in descend- [illegible] ing [illegible] sides of the rugged mountain, with [illegible] of stone, lava, etc., was cruelly separ- [illegible] from his fond parents, his tender sister and [illegible] brothers. Thus he was thrown upon the [illegible] at an early age, an orphan without [illegible] ; but, by the aid of philanthropic Ital- [illegible] ans, she was enabled to procure a license, and [illegible] a stock of penny papers, which he for months [illegible] continued to sell at the various railroad stations [illegible] and about Naples ; by untiring industry and [illegible] economy, he was enabled to reach this [illegible] country, which he now wanders in [illegible] search of his long lost separated family, [illegible] the [illegible] was blowing strong from the [illegible] time of the eruption, he doubts not [illegible]

[illegible] cinder to the tender [illegible] mercies of the [illegible] browing, as I do, [illegible] that he is honest ; and his story (which he can- [illegible] not [illegible]) is a true one.

(Signed) HOMMUM HOPKINS,
Capt. of ship Titus A. Peep.
"Julius Cæsar, Jr., Charge d'Affaires at Na- [illegible]

Loss of Cargo.—The ship Winchester, Capt. [illegible], which has just completed loading for [illegible] carries 2000 bales of cotton, 2765 [illegible] of flour, 12,076 bushels of grain and [illegible] stores, which, we believe, is the largest [illegible] ever taken from this port by a sailing vessel from [illegible]. [N. Y. Herald, 11th].

Further Foreign News by the Pacific.

We subjoin additional interesting details, brought by the steamer Pacific at New York from Liverpool 1st inst.:

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords the Earl of Ilardwicke took occasion to ask the Government whether any orders had been given to Admiral Dundas to advance with the British fleet to the Dardanelles? The Earl of Clarendon, in reply, briefly said: "After what had occurred in the House only on Friday night last, when their Lordships seemed to concur in the propriety of her Majesty's Government not giving any explanations on a matter on which they were imperfectly informed, he was sure they would still more concur in the propriety of his declining altogether to state what orders had been given."

In the Commons Mr. D'Israeli, after pointing out how easily the Russians might seize the Dardanelles, put a similar question in these terms: "Taking the contingency referred to into consideration, had Government forwarded directions to the British Admiral at Malta to proceed with the British fleet to the Dardanelles?" To this, Lord John Russell replied: "In the present state of relations between Russia and Turkey, I feel that anything which may be said here will be considered as to the utmost importance, I must, therefore, decline answering the question which the right honorable gentlemen has put. I must leave him to give notice of any motion on this subject which he may think proper to bring forward, and I shall then be prepared fully to defend the course I have now taken." (Cheers.)

CUBAN SLAVE TRADE.—A debate, or rather conversation—for it ended in nothing—took place in the House of Lords, on the presentation by the Earl of Carlisle, of a petition from the ladies of Kingston, Jamaica, complaining of the importation of slaves into Cuba—he taking the opportunity to ask the Government if Spain observed her treaties faithfully for the suppression of the slave trade? The Earl went on to state his case in a three hours' speech. "True it is," he said, "my Lords, that no sooner does any Captain-General of Cuba seem to respect the faith of treaties, and the laws alike of humanity and honor, than very speedily, for some cause or other, he is sure to be removed in order to give place to some less scrupulous and more accommodating functionary in his stead. True it is, too, my Lord, I hear, that under the present Captain-General, Don Canedo, the slave trade is being carried on with unexampled vigor and audacity on the coasts of that unhappy island of Cuba, which I can depose from my own experience to be intended by our God for a paradise, but which ever since the white man first set his foot there he has converted—I can use no softer phrase—into a hell." (Hear, hear.)

Having gone at great length into the condition of the Emancipados, and paying a compliment to Lord Clarendon, whose ability, which he hoped would be exerted in the suppression of slavery, he added—"My noble friend will, I am sure, not deny that gross dereliction of their duty have been frequently manifested on the part of the Spanish Government. Why I talk of causes of war with Spain! Sure I am that Britain has been over and over again embroiled in long and ruinous wars on grounds which, in my judgment, were absolutely paltry in comparison with this. Let me not be understood as expressing an opinion that Britain is called upon to go to war with Spain, even for the suppression of the slave trade. But Spain ought to be told that if she does not observe her treaties—if she, almost alone of all the nations of the earth, persists in this infernal traffic, she must, if her possession of Cuba is ever endangered, be at least prepared to find Britain neutral in the conflict. (Hear, hear.) I do not either desire to throw the whole blame upon the Spaniards, for I am not sure that the United States, considering the liberties they possess, considering their freedom of origin, have not, by their Fugitive Slave Law, committed an even greater outrage upon liberty." The Earl concluded by hoping that Britain would strengthen her fleet on the coast of Cuba.

The Earl of Clarendon, speaking for the Government, replied that he had not much additional information to lay before the House. The treaties alluded to had constantly, feloniously been violated by Spain. What had been said respecting the Captains General of Cuba was a melancholy fact; but Valdes and Concha were honorable exceptions. Assurances had been received from the Spanish Government that instructions were sent to the Cuban authorities to discourage the traffic. It is, however, mainly from the exertions of Britain that the suppression of the trade is to be expected, and nothing will be left undone to accomplish that end.

The Bishop of Oxford made some remarks upon slave grown sugar, not much to the point.

Lord Brougham hoped and trusted that there was not a shadow of foundation for the statement that the bulk of the slave traders employed by other nations, were fitted out from ports of the United States, manned by American seamen, and furnished by American capital. That these reports were rife and general he knew.

Lord Wharncliffe hoped the Governor-General of Cuba would act as the Governor of Porto Rico had done, and stop the trade.

The subject then dropped.

The committee of the projected Roman Catholic College at Dublin had received £800 sterling in subscriptions from America.

The Arctic expedition sailed from Queenstown on the 26th for the North.

An exploring expedition to Australia is projected under the leadership of M. Hang, a gentleman who forfeited his commission in the Austrian service from sympathy with the liberals. The expedition is to be undertaken under the auspices of the Geographical Society.

THE CELEBRATED ACHILLI CASE.—"The Queen vs. Dr. Newman," had been finally closed by Dr. Newman paying all the costs. Achilli's costs were run up to an immense sum, but were taxed at £1031. Dr. Newman's own expenses were very large—much larger than Achilli's.

SWITZERLAND.

THE SWITZERS PREPARING FOR DEFENCE.—Vienna letters to the 23d of May say: Austria is as inflexible in its negotiations with Sardinia, as it proved in the case of Switzerland. There is no hope of a speedy suspension of the sequestration which has been imposed upon the properties of the Lombard emigrants.

From Berne, 23th, we learn that the Federal Counsel had resolved to issue orders to the various Cantons, instructing them to raise their military contingents at once, and be prepared to take the field at the first call.

The Council of State of Neufchatel had been dissolved by a resolution of the Grand Council, taken on the 23d of May.

The suspension bridge at Pency, near Geneva, fell on the 27th ult.; seven lives were lost.

AUSTRIA.

AWKWARD POSITION OF AUSTRIA WITH RESPECT TO THE TURKISH DIFFICULTY.—The instructions of the new Austrian Embassador to Constantinople are understood to include negotiations respecting Austrian trade in the Levant. Baron Bruck, the Embassador, is considered well qualified to undertake the subject, having gained experience as a director of the Austrian Lloyd's.

Austria is in a difficult position just now. If she supports Russia, the envied possessor of the Sulinah mouths of the Danube, she must give great offence to her German allies. If she resists Russian pretensions in the East, the relations between the two powers must naturally be weakened. It is doubtful, therefore, what her precise course of action may be in relation to Turkish affairs.

RUSSIA.

ARMAMENTS OF RUSSIA—*Rumored Advance to the Turkish Frontier—Arrival of Menschikoff at Odessa.*—Dispatches, purporting to be from Kalish, state that the military camp generally formed during the spring, near Warsaw, had been indefinitely postponed, owing to the state of affairs at Constantinople, and the van of the southern army of 100,000 men had received orders to approach the Turkish frontiers. Letters from Jassy also state that Russian military preparations were continued on an extensive scale. A permanent bridge is in course of erection over the River Pruth.

A dispatch from Odessa, 23d, says: "Prince Menschikoff arrived this morning from Constantinople. The rest of the embassy are expected within three days."

TURKEY.

DEPARTURE OF MENSCHIKOFF—PROBABILITY OF WAR—INTERESTING FROM ALL PARTS OF THE EMPIRE.—It is now officially announced that all further negotiations between Prince Menschikoff and the Porte had been broken off, and on the 22d the Prince took his departure from Constantinople for Odessa. The Embassadors of France and England, and the Ministers of Prussia and Austria, had previously agreed to make a joint attempt at reconciliation between the Divan and Russian Envoy. This attempt, however, was fruitless, as Menschikoff persisted in his demand for the immunities of the Greek Church. "Notwithstanding this intelligence," says the Moniteur, "it seems difficult to believe that the rupture of diplomatic relations between Russia and the Ottoman Porte will be followed by hostilities. One guarantee is the wisdom of the Court of St. Petersburgh, and its assurances of peace given to all the European Courts; and another consists in the fact that, according to the right of nations, the refusal to accede to a demand of concession and advantages not previously agreed to, is not regarded as a sufficient reason for the commencement of hostilities."

In Syria there had been much talk of the new faith which had been started in Persia by the apostate Mahomedan Shaikh Babee, who denies the authenticity of the Koran, and will not recognize any but God, Moses, David and himself. He had made many converts in Persia, and is giving the Schah much trouble. Babee has promised his followers that he will bring back to life all who are killed in defending the faith.

CHINA.

The news from China is important. The rebellion proceeds with unabated fury; the resources of the empire are becoming exhausted, and succor is being eagerly sought for from without. The Chinese Minister, meanwhile, has intimated to his imperial master that spirit begins to be extensively grown, and that its growth ought to be encouraged within the empire, and so save the £6,000,000 sterling paid for it to the foreign producer; and should common sense gain the ascendancy among the Celestials, or pecuniary difficulties compel them to grow for themselves the drug the people insist on having, away go £3,000,000 sterling of our Indian revenue at once. Meanwhile the Americans have proclaimed that they are determined to force Japan to open its ports to foreign trade, and the inevitable result of this is a Yankee settlement, a fleet or fort, troops and territories on the Chinese border, the germ, in fact, of another Anglo-Saxon empire in the East. With these mighty events pressing upon us on every side, the Parliament of England seems anxious to preserve the indolent, extravagant and incompetent form of government long ago felt to be antiquated and out of date, and ludicrously insufficient for the exigencies of the empire. The opening, on the 10th inst., of the Bombay and Tamah fragment of the Great Peninsular Railway, the first in operation in Asia, is the great domestic event of the fortnight.

PROGRESS OF THE INSURRECTION—*Americans on Hand.*—Hong Kong accounts of April 11 say: "Since the 28th ult. we have little to report."

We have but meagre accounts of the rebellion from the North. The latest date from Shanghai is of the 28th ult., which gives no intelligence that can be depended upon relating to the position of matters at Nankin. All communication with that place seemed cut off. There appeared no doubt of the rebel force investing the city, and a report was current that one of the outer gates had been forced. Among the various reports circulated there was a prevailing one that Keshan, the former Viceroy of Canton, had made a very successful attack on the rebel forces with the Imperial troops, about 150 miles from Nankin, in which many thousands of the rebels were said to have suffered. Nearer Nankin, at Taeping, the Imperial force is also stated to have defeated the rebels with great loss of life. This news requires confirmation. The high Mandarin at Shanghai engaged four vessels, fully equipped, to proceed up the Yangtzekiang, to reinforce Chekiangfoo.

The Bombay Times gives further statements. On the 16th of March, most urgent dispatches were received from the Governor of Nankin by the Chinese Governor of Shanghai, requiring him to implore the foreign consuls to send immediate assistance to Nankin, and stating that unless foreign aid were afforded, and immediately, the city must fall into the hands of the rebels, by whom it was closely invested both by land and water. A fleet of imperial junks, assisted by hired Portuguese armed lorchae, which had been sent up the river to oppose the progress of the insurgents, had been overpowered by the rebel flotilla; and the latter sailing down the Yantzekiang, had anchored without opposition immediately opposite Nankin. The division of the revolutionary army investing the place by land, is stated to be 30,000 strong, and increasing. Several days before this the Chinese Government had also applied for assistance to Sir C. Bonham, the British Commissionor at Hong-Kong. Sir Charles accordingly departed in her Majesty's steamship Hermes, on the 16th of March, for Shanghai, but had not arrived there when the mail left. Her Majesty's steamship Salamander, and the ship Lily, were already there. The French war steamer Cassini, and the United States steamer Susquehanna had both proceeded up the Yangtzekiang, and Col. Marshall, the American Commissioner, had determined to place the latter before Nankin. The immediate effect of this interference on the relative position of the insurgents and imperialists is most momentous. It is acknowledged by the Chinese themselves, that the loss of Nankin would have been the loss of the Empire.

The Friend of China mentions a report that Commissioner Su had been degraded from his office and invited to strangle himself. He had taken the hint and committed suicide.

THE FOUR HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE TAKING OF CONSTANTINOPLE.—The late important news from Turkey in Europe was, by a somewhat startling coincidence, received here on the 400th anniversary of the conquest of Constantinople, and of the final destruction of the ancient Roman empire, by the Ottomans or Turks.

The city of Constantinople, founded more than 2500 years ago, and during the first 1000 years known as Byzantium, was subsequently to 330 A. D. called after its restorer, the Emperor Constantine, who removed to it from Rome; and it continued the seat of government of the Eastern Roman empire for about 1000 years after the Western had been overthrown.

According to Gibbon, the city, which had been already besieged for fifty-three days by the Ottoman troops under the Sultan Mahomet 2d, was stormed, and, after a glorious defence, taken on May 29, 1453, O. S., which corresponds (as the difference in the 15th century between the stylea was nine days) to June 7, 1453, of the Gregorian Calendar, or exactly four hundred years ago. The name of the last Emperor, who was killed in the assault, was, like that of the first, Constantine. Since the conquest, the city has been the capital of the Ottoman empire, and is known by its possessors as Stanbol or Istanbol; but by Christians, not subjects of the Porte, its former name is generally retained. The weakness and decline of the Ottoman power, now so manifest, induced some of the clergy to study and to attempt to expound the prophecies in the book of Daniel and the Apocalypse with regard to the Ottoman empire, and the conclusions are somewhat in this strain:

"The power of the Turk to continue ascendant over the third part of men for an hour, a day, a month and a year, or three hundred and ninety-one years and thirty days, began May 29, 1453, when the Greek or Eastern empire was overthrown. That period ended in June, 1844, or, by a correction of the true year, to make it coincide with the vulgar era, in June, 1843; when the Russians invaded the Danubian provinces and laid Constantinople open to their attack. Again they find a period of one thousand two hundred and ninety years during which the desolation of the land of Israel was to increase 'until that determined shall be poured on the dictator.' The beginning of that period is supposed by them to coincide with Nowshicrwan of Persia, in A. D. 531, and the end of it with the year 1821, and the Greek revolt from the power of the Porte."

It will, however, be recollected that the present is not the first occasion on which the occupation of Constantinople by the Russians has seemed imminent. In 1829 they advanced to and occupied Adrianople, within one hundred miles of the capital, and there we believe the treaty of peace of that year was signed. [Boston Traveller.

THE POPE AND THE EMPEROR.—Recently a special messenger was sent from Paris to Rome. His mission, it is said, was to induce the Pope to visit Paris for the purpose of formally crowning his Imperial Majesty. A letter writer says that the reply of His Holiness had been received, and amounts, in substance, to a refusal. The writer says: "The Pope refers to the pleasure it would give him, personally to anoint the Emperor of France, but says that he is not free in a matter of so much importance to consult his own wishes entirely. He must bend to the opinion of the Sacred College. Now, the Sacred College is known to be altogether opposed to the step, and the influence of Austria has been exerted from the beginning against it. It seems, therefore, highly improbable that we shall see the Pope this summer. And yet, I am positively told that preparations for the coronation have been in progress for a month past. They have been conducted with great secrecy, so that, if, after all, the ceremony does not take place, the public may never know the Emperor's disappointment."

AN ALLEGED WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.—The following article is copied from the Boston Courier. We regard it as a serious duty, in giving place to it, to express the hope that no one will be thereby induced to rely upon its recommendations, except under the sanction of competent medical counsel. If the discovery be all that is claimed, it is most valuable to the human family, and its author will merit the gratitude of the world:

Cure for Weakness, Small-pox, or Scarlatina, and Measles.—A merchant and shipowner of this city has had the following recipe sent him from England, where it was furnished by Mr. L. Larkin, member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and who vouches for it as "a medicine that will effect a revolution in the healing art, as regards the prevention and cure, not only of small-pox, but also of measles and scarlatina, however malignant the type, in a manner more efficient and extraordinary than could ever have been hitherto anticipated even by the most ardent philanthropist."

"On the first appearence of fever or irritation usherlag in attacks, whether occurring in families or large communities, the subjoined mode of treatment should at once be entered on: Take one grain each of powdered foxglove or digitalis (valuable in the ratio of its greenness—the dark should be rejected) and one of sniphate of zinc, (this article is commonly known as white vitriol.) These should be rubbed thoroughly in a mortar or other convenient vessel, with four or five drops of water; this done, a noggin (or about four ounces) more, with some syrup or sugar, should be added. Of this mixture a table spoonful should be given an adult, and two teaspoonfuls to a child, every second hour, until symptoms of disease vanish.

"Thus conducted, convalescence, as if by magic, will result. The rapidity of an event so auspicious will equally delight and astonish. It may, however, be necessary further to note that, should the bowels become obstructed in progress of the disease, an evil by no means common, then a drachm of the compound powder of jalap, formed of two parts cream of tartar with one of jalap, and one grain of the herb, tronted as above, formed into a pastil with syrup or sugar, should be given to an adult, and half the quantity to a child. This simple medicine shuts out every other form or article whatever, as totally unnecessary, if not pernicious.

"The *methodus medendi* of these medicines, capable of effecting results so gigantic, remain now only to be given, and appear to be as follows: The herb, by its anti-febrile qualities, lays hold at once of the fever, the prolific source of woe, which it immediately strangles, while the zinc acts the part of a tonic, instantly restoring the equilibrium."

Mr. Larkin adds: "No emigrant or government vessel should hereafter be allowed to put to sea without a few pence worth of these protectors; and it is further ardently hoped that, as the dearest interests of our common humanity are so vitally involved in this discovery, the press of all countries will give publicity to this announcement."

FURTHER FROM THE MONTREAL RIOT.—Advices from Montreal to Saturday, the 11th instant, say: Almost every hour records some new victim, whose corpse or maimed body has been found by friends.

So far as we can learn, after careful inquiry, the number of persons shot is about fifty, and those killed outright or mortally wounded, from ten to twelve.

A large meeting of citizens was held in St. George's Hall, at 2 o'clock, P. M., yesterday, for the purpose of considering the safety of the city. They passed resolutions requesting Gavazzi to complete his course of Lectures, commending the police, etc. The sixth resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the Mayor ought on all occasions to take sufficient measures for the protection of life and property in the city, or resign his office into other hands; and having failed in this duty, Charles Wilson is not a fit person to hold the office of Mayor, which he now occupies.

The city was in a state of, intense excitement the whole day yesterday. Several instances of attempts at outrage on solitary individuals by Roman Catholics are mentioned.

The Lecture was postponed last evening, and Father Gavazzi left this morning for New York, to be gone a day or two. He is to return and finish his course.

The Mayor, at an informal meeting of the City Councillors yesterday, denied that he had ordered the soldiers to fire, or that the officers had applied to him to do so. Who it was ordered the soldiers to fire, he could not say.

INSTRUCTIONS TO OUR REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD. Hon. Wm. L. Marcy, Secretary of State, has issued instructions to our diplomatic and consular agents abroad, intended to effect certain important reforms in those branches of the public service. Hereafter our foreign Ministers are to transact their own business, and not transfer to their secretaries the onus and responsibilities of official signatures. For the future, all our foreign legations are ordered to be opened every day, except Sundays, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., for the accommodation of American citizens, and American passports are to be vised gratis at the American legations, in all places where there is one. All fees paid at a consulate are to be reported to the State Department, under a penalty of dismissal from office. The Secretary has also abolished consular and diplomatic uniforms, in all cases where they can be dispensed with. American Ministers must appear at foreign courts in the simple dress of an American citizen, where they can do so without impairing their usefulness.

"The simplicity of our usages and the tone of feeling among our people," says the Secretary, "is much more in accordance with the example of our first and most distinguished representative at a royal court than the practice which has since prevailed." Not one but an American is to be hereafter allowed to act as Secretary of Legation, and in this connection Mr. Marcy remarks:

"The correspondence between the Government and the legations of the United States must be guarded with the utmost secrecy even as relates to our own citizens. To submit it to the examination of a foreigner will be regarded as an indiscretion in the offender, demanding immediate deprivation of office. The first duty of a subject is considered to be fidelity to his sovereign. Foreign clerks may be justly regarded as unsafe depositories of the secrets of our diplomacy in the legation where they are employed. The possibility that a revolution of our secret State papers may occur in this manner, is sufficient to exoite fears on the subject, and require the strict observance of the above instructions."

DECLIVITY OF RIVERS.—A very slight declivity suffices to give the running motion to water. Three inches per mile, in a smooth, straight channel, gives a velocity of about three miles an hour. The Ganges, which gathers the waters of the Himalaya Mountains, the loftiest in the world, is, at 1800 miles from its mouth, only about 800 feet above the level of the sea—about twice the height of St. Paul's, in London, or the height of Arthur's Seat, in Edinburgh; and to fall those 800 feet in its long course, the water requires more than a month. The great river Magdalena, in South America, running for 1000 miles between two ridges of the Andes, falls only 500 feet in all that distance. Above the commencement of the 1000 miles, it is seen descending in rapids and cataracts from the mountains. The gigantic Rio de la Plata has so gentle a descent to the ocean that, in Paraguay, 1500 miles from its mouth, large ships are seen which have sailed against the current all the way by the force of the wind alone—that is to say, which, on the beautifully inclined plane of the stream, have been gradually lifted by the soft wind, and even against the current, to an elevation greater than that of our loftiest spires. [Arnott's Physics.

MARRIAGE.—When youth weds youth for love, it is beautiful; when youth weds age for money, it is monstrous, and only hate, misery and criminality can come from it. Of those "thrice sodden fools" who marry their grandfathers and grandmothers, old Thomas Fuller says with equal truth and wit, "They that marry ancient people merely in expectation to bury them, hang themselves in hopes some one may come and cut the halter." [Boston Post.

THE WAISTS OF AMERICAN LADIES.—The unnatural length and ridiculous smallness of their waists baffle description. A waist that could be spanned is an English metaphorical expression used in a novel, but it is an American fact; and so alarming does it appear to an Englishman, that my first sentiment, on viewing the phenomenon, was one of pity for unfortunate beings who might possibly break off in the middle, like flowers from the stalk, before the evening concluded. No less extraordinary is the size of the ladies' arms. I saw many that were scarce thicker than moderate-sized walking-sticks. Yet strange to say, when these ladies pass the age of forty, they frequently attain an enormous size. The whole economy of their structure is then reversed, their wrists and arms becoming the thickest parts of the body. Here is a subject worthy the contemplation of the ethnologist. How comes it to pass that the English type—which I presume has not, in every case, been so affected by the admixture of others as to lose its own identity—how comes it to pass, I say, that the English type is so strangely altered in a few generations? I have heard various hypothesee: amongst others, the habits of the people—the dry climate. The effect of the latter on a European constitution would have appeared to me sufficient to account for the singular conformation, if I had not been persuaded by natives of the country, that the small waist is mainly owing to tight lacing. This practice, it is said, is persevered in to an alarming extent; and if report be true, it is to be feared that the effects will be felt by future generations to a greater degree than they are at present. [Dublin University Magazine.

THE ART OF THINKING.—One of the best modes of improving in the art of thinking is to think over some subject before you read upon it, and to observe what manner it occurred to the mind of some great master; you will then observe whether you have been too rash or timid; what you have omitted and what you have exceeded; and by this process you will insensibly be led to the general truth. This kind of understanding has an immense and decided superiority over those confused heads in which one fact is piled upon another, without the least attempt at classification and arrangement. Some men always read with a pen in their hand, and commit to paper any new thought which strikes them; others trust to chance for its reappearance. Which of these is the best method in the conduct of the understanding must, I should suppose, depend a great deal upon the particular understanding in question. Some men can do nothing without preparation, others little with it; some are fountains—some are reservoirs. [N. Y. Sun.

SHIRT-MAKING IN NEW YORK.—We have estimated the number of shirt-sewers in New York at five thousand, each of whom makes one shirt a day—this, of course, includes all kinds, coarse and fine. Allowing two dollars for each shirt, we find that their total value is ten thousand dollars; so that the value of all the shirts made in this city yearly is $3,130,000, which is rather under than over the actual amount at which they are sold in the retail stores. Each shirt-sewer earns on an average two dollars and fifty cents a week, making the aggregate yearly earnings about $600,000. More than one-third of all the shirts made here are sent to the South and West by our wholesale shirt manufacturers, of whom there are about twenty altogether. [N. Y. Herald.

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EDUCATION.

MACON (MISS.) FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The Examination at the Macon Female Institute of the Alabama Conference will commence on Saturday, 9th day of July next, and continue until the following Tuesday evening, when Prof. Laudmann, assisted by the Young Ladies, will give one of his best Concerts.

Bishop Paine, it is expected, will preach the Commencement Sermon.

Hon. Joseph B. Cobb is expected to deliver the Address.

A full meeting of the Trustees is earnestly desired on Saturday, the 9th, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The public is invited cordially—parents particularly.
je18 H. W. FOOTE, Secretary.

MARION FEMALE SEMINARY.

The Annual Examination of this Institution will commence on Monday, the 11th of July, and close on Thursday, the 14th.

Musical Concerts will be given on Tuesday and Wednesday nights.

The Commencement Exercises will take place on Thursday morning, at which time an Address will be delivered by the Rev. T. H. Foster, of Demopolis, Ala.
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jc11 1y

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ANDREW MEN

New-Orleans Christian Advocate.

Publishing Committee of Louisiana Conference, { J. C. KEENER, L. PARKER, J. B. WALKER.

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AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The history of this benevolent institution is very interesting to every genuine Christian. The following "*statement*" we take from the Bible Society Record. It was read at the late anniversary of the Society:

Soon after the formation of the American Bible Society in 1816, the agent kept the depository gratuitously at his own office, a room up-stairs, at the corner of Cedar and Nassau-streets.

In the course of a year this place was found so inconvenient, and the calls for books so many, that the depository was removed to a building in Cliff street, occupied by the Society's printer. At first the books were kept in a room nine feet by twelve, but soon a second small room was added.

In about one year there was occasion for larger accommodations; a four story building was hired in Sloat's Lane, now Hanover street, near Wall and the Exchange. Here the agent occupied the lower front room for his office, and the rear one for the depository, a room twenty feet square, and of which he is remembered to have predicted that he should not see it entirely filled with Bibles. This was a day of small things, compared with what was to come, but great compared with what had been done before. The binder occupied the second story of this building, the printer the third and fourth. This place was soon found too strait, so that in 1820 the Board began to inquire as to the feasibility of purchasing or erecting a house solely for the Society's use. The inquiry resulted in the appointment of a committee, the purchase of two lots in Nassau street, near the Park, and the erection of the first Bible House, fifty feet front by one hundred feet deep. This house was finished in 1822, and was wholly paid for by special contributions of New York citizens, at a cost of $22,500.

The issue of Bibles and Testaments for the year when they entered the new house was 5,805, and the total of issues had amounted to 268,174 copies. It was supposed that ample room was now furnished for the Society for a long period to come.

But God's ways are not our ways. In 1828 the demand for the Scripturee had become so great that the managers were under the necessity of giving up their own hall to the binder. In 1829 they felt the necessity of putting up an additional building; and not being able then to purchase lots adjoining their other house, they erected one on the opposite side of Nassau street, a house 37 1-2 feet by 40.

In 1831 they were enabled to purchase two lots adjacent to their first house. They consequently sold the house last erected, and built on the new purchased lots. They had now a building covering nearly 100 feet square, most of it four stories high, with steam presses and many other improvements introduced, and had apparently room and facilities to meet all the demands for the Bible for many years.

It was found, however, in 1847 and '48, that in the present building they could not supply the auxiliaries, very many of which were now engaged in a systematic supply of their respective fields. Two full stories were consequently added to the printing department in 1850. But even now books were not prepared to advantage, and there was no room for enlargement. Inquiries were made for adjoining lots, and for another entire site in the lower part of the city. But as many contiguous lots were required, where a spacious building, easy of access, with an abundance of light and air, might be erected, it was extremely difficult to find a proper locality. Sites could be procured which would serve for a few years, but the Board had experienced so many evils from confined apartments and frequent removals, that they wished next, if possible, to build at least for one or two generations.

In 1851, such had become the necessity for enlarged accommodations, that a special committee was appointed to seek for a new site. This committee entered on their duty with great zeal and patience; but after months of search, were unable to find what they so earnestly desired. At length their attention was incidentally called to a block of ground which had been purchased for a very different object from that of making Bibles, and which they had heard might possibly, at this juncture, be obtained. With no loss of time it was secured, to the surprise of all, with the approbation of all, in the Board and out of it, who were friends of the Society, and with the silent thanksgivings of many, who saw in the event the hand which make the Bible, and made our land what it is by means of the Bible.

The site referred to we occupy to-day. Since the last assemblage of the Society in May, the corner-stone of this goodly edifice has been laid, and these spacious walls, spread over three-fourths of an acre, and rising six stories in height, have been reared—some by stone and brick by brick, until all is complete. Nearly 400 operatives are now engaged in preparing copies of the Sacred Word, with every comfort which can be devised, and every improvement in machinery, and in the mode of warming and ventilation, which this inventive age can furnish.

The building, too, has been erected with an amount of care and unpaid labor on the part of the Board, and particularly the Building Committee, which they would not speak of, but which the friends of the cause here assembled may assert and be grateful for, as it has taken not only days and weeks, but months of time, which was abstracted from pressing private avocations.

The building, too, large as it is, goes up without taking one dollar from the funds given by the auxiliaries and friends for publishing and circulating the Bible. A special contribution of $54,000, cheerfully given by those in this city, with the avails of the former house, and a temporary loan, to be repaid from the rented portions of the house, pay for all that has been done.

In the erection of this house, the Board have been favored in pecuniary arrangements, in their buildings, in freedom from disasters, and in many other ways, far beyond what they anticipated at the beginning of their task. In this house it will be seen there is room for a vast expansion, in the work of preparing books. Let immigration continue, let the peopling of the great West go on; the Word of Life can here be provided for all, if the means of publication are furnished, and the friends of the Bible throughout our borders will give it circulation. And who can estimate the effects as regards this life and the life to come of these countless volumes which are to go hence in coming years? They are to go annually to every State and Territory, to nearly every county and village of our wide domain. They are to go in a great measure to the poor, the neglected, to those which the book-merchant cannot be expected to supply. They are to go oftentimes to the abodes of sorrow, to the dwellings of the profane and the Sabbath-breaker, to the hospital, the prison, to the sailor, the soldier, to all who can be reached by the hand of benevolence.

Is there not occasion, then, to-day for devout thanksgivings for the goodness of God to the Society in former years, and particularly for that of the year now closed? Is there not occasion, too, for fervent prayers in regard to the future, that the Inspired Word, as it goes from this favored spot, may go with the Divine benediction, and become the savor of life to millions in our own and other lands!

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

THE TALMUD.

A late Jewish writer says that "the Talmud, taken as a whole, abounds in precepts of humanity and love, and is rich in narratives embodying toleration and feelings of brotherhood." Very true; and so, *taken as a whole*, is the Koran, the Vishnoo Baraun, or the writings of Confucius and Zoroaster. I think Dr. McCaul hits the mark much closer when he says: "Rabbinism is Jewish Popery; and Popery, Christian Rabbinism." Thus the wildest extravaganeies of the Gemarah will find their counterpart in Butler's "Lives of the Saints," or the "Golden Legend;" and the most subtle and hair-splitting of the later "Fathers"—not excepting Thomas Aquinas, or even Duns Scotus—would have found more than a match in the "House of Hillel," or the "House of Shammi."

The comparative importance which the Rabbies assign to their sacred books may be learned from the following Talmudical aphorism: "The Bible is like water, the Misbnah like wine, and the Gemarah like spiced wine." And again: "To study the Bible can scarcely be deemed a virtue; to study the Mishnah is virtue that will certainly be rewarded, but to study the Gemarah is a virtue never to be surpassed."

The orthodox Jew, even of the present day, thinks he is doing God most acceptable service who devotes his whole life to the study of the Law—i. e. the Gemarah. This is proved from Joshua i. 8: "This book of the law shall not depart out of thy mouth, but thou shalt meditate therein day and night;" and a good Rabbinist never goes to his bed before two in the morning. And when it is considered that the Talmud is invariably read in a whining tone, (for even the mode of recitation claims divine origin,) and therefore a great promoter of the "drowsy powers;" and from the habitual perusal has become void of all interest, this last mentioned feat of heroic endurance should receive its due meed of admiration.

But since there can at present be but a very small proportion of Jews who find it convenient to neglect the ordinary duties of life at the expense of the Talmud, the Rabbies graciously accommodate the others also, and include them in their studies of the law for the consideration of a certain sum, "paid annually." Thus one Rabbi often is the proxy of forty or fifty, and sometimes more, lay individuals. Sometimes he goes to the house of each one of them, and there reads a small paragraph in the Mishnah: now a chapter on trees, again the formula of a bill of divorce, or a charm against toothache, or some other such pious composition. He may add a prayer, if he sees fit, but that is a matter of minor importance.

As I have stated before, there are many beautiful parables and apologues in these writings, as witness the story of Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, which may be found in D'Israeli's "Curiosities of Literature." "The Household Jewels," a pretty poem that went the round of the papers some two or three years ago, is also of Talmudic origin. So is the parable of the rich man at his death and his three friends:—worldly goods, friends and relatives, and good works. If my space permitted, I should have written them out, and greatly increased their number. Many of its aphorisms are inferior only to those of Solomon.

On the other hand, by far the greater number of Talmudical stories are frivolous, absurd, impious, and even blasphemous. "The House that Jack Built" is only a parody of a Rabbinical legend, which is embraced in the liturgy of the Feast of the Passover. Their whimsical interpretation of the Behemoth, Leviathan, and "the cattle upon a thousand hills," are too well known to enlarge upon them here. One of their birds, when it spreads its wings, blots out the sun. An egg from another fell out of its nest, and the white thereof broke, and inundated a whole village, etc.

I will give but one specimen of their profane trifling; for I cannot expatiate on such a subject in a Christian paper. They represent the Deity as existing in human form—of a given number of million of miles in height—as dressed in robes of white, and studying the Scriptures by day, and the Talmud by night!!! The reader will excuse me from commenting on these absurdities. More on this subject may be found in Allen's "Modern Judaism;" also in Dr. McCaul's "Old Paths."

This may not be an improper place to mention that the Talmud has often been confiscated and burnt by Popes and Princes as being inimical to the propagation of the Christian faith among the Jews; and in order more effectually to suppress these writings altogether, malicious priests have not scrupled to spread a libel, stating that the Talmud required the Jews to use Christian blood in their Paschal ceremonies. Of course, there is not even the shadow of truth in such an assertion; and it is to be hoped that the spirit of toleration and the march of general enlightenment will preclude any future recurrence of the horrible tragedy of Damascus.

In the minor Jewish academies of Germany and Poland, the Hebrew Bible is taught with the later commentaries as Rashi, Abarbanel, Aben Ezra, Rabbi David Kimchi, Maimonides and others, written between the eleventh and the sixteenth centuries. Of these, Rashi, (abbreviated from Rabbi Shimmon bar Yitzchack,) a French Jew, is the most popular, although or perhaps, because he has the least real merit. He takes almost the same license as the authors of the Gemarah in explaining his text. Take an example: Gen. xviii. 7.—"And Abraham ran into the herd, and fetched a calf tender and good," etc. Says Rashi, "a calf tender and good, signifies three calves; and what did he want with three calves? Answer—to give a tongue to each of the three angels." Now here is a plain text that needs no commentary whatever, and this learned doctor merely starts a difficulty for the purpose of exhibiting his ingenuity in removing it. Nor are these exegeses thrown out as mere hints or suppositions, but are all delivered in the most oracular style, and easily gain the credence of the simple schoolboy, who sometimes prefers the notes to his text, as they afford him much more amusement.

Your readers will begin to think they know enough of Talmudical matters, and that it is time to be done. Well, I will oblige them so far, and conclude for the present.

JOSEPHUS.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

WOODSMAN'S LETTER.

MR. EDITOR:—Why is it that our Church, and religion, and morals generally in our State, are so much in the rear, when compared with other States of the Union? You perhaps readily reply, that it is attributable to its juniority; and this we have no doubt will in part account for it. But, sir, permit us to state that, in our humble judgment, the principal reason is, we do not enjoy revival seasons like those States. And why is it that we are not favored with such seasons?

There are obviously various reasons which we might adduce as bearing their influence. But through your permission, pursuant to our object in penning these few lines, we would briefly advert to but one, which was suggested to our minds while perusing the letter of Woodsman, as published in the last Advocate. It is one which, in our humble conception, militates with us great, and perhaps with greater potency than any other, against the interests of our Churches; particularly in our towns and cities. I mean that fastidious sensitiveness, or contempt of feeling, entertained by many for religious excitements and their conduct.

We do not appear, sir, for the purpose of defending *all* of the irregularities and excesses as practiced on the occasion of such meetings. They are sometimes attended with some circumstances which no enlightened Christian would approbate; yet they are the life of our Church.

And when Woodsman, (we know not who he is,) or any other man, travelling to a State in which perhaps there is more practical piety in one week than our State can boast in a conference year, (and we mean no reflection on our State,)—we say, when such a man writes back, expressing sentiments so contumelious or slighting of their meetings, which are of that specific character that have ever characterized our denomination, and which, as we conceive, are necessary to the prosperity and perpetuity of the peculiar institutions of Christianity, we feel in duty bound, as we regard our Church, and as we love the cause of our common Master, to enter our solemn protest against such publications.

Now, sir, is he, or is any man, justifiable in branding as "*pernicious* doggerel" those songs introduced, approbated and practiced by our fathers in the ministry, and the most successful of them, too, with effects good beyond parallel? Is he justifiable in saying that they should be purged from the Church and banished the sacred precincts of our altars? Can he sustain the position that their abolition would in no way prove detrimental to enlightened and scriptural Christian piety? Are not facts against him? Have not the scriptural truths, couched in the words of some of those "hymnologies," as they poured in rich melody from hearts warm with the love of God, been blessed of heaven to the conviction of sinners, and to the sanctification of believers? Have they not contributed much to the interests of worship, by kindling and exciting our whole congregations into feelings of devotion? If we are not mistaken, we could point him to various individuals possessing as high a degree of enlightened piety as he or we dare to boast, who have attributed to them such effects as the above on their own persons.

He has stated "that he may be heterodox" on the subject, "and if so, it is not desirable to be otherwise." So, we would say, we may be heterodox, or fanatic, or any thing else; but sure we are, that we would not desire to be "otherwise," when, with bleeding hearts, we witness that cold formality that is freezing, deadning and damning many of our congregations. We see the most successful of our ministers, those who are accomplishing the greatest amount of good, pursuing the same course.

Revivals, sir, or religious excitements, we have evidence to believe, have occurred in all ages of the Church. And since the great revival on the day of pentecost, the gospel, when and wherever preached faithfully, has resulted in a *special excitement*. And, reasoning from analogy, we may say that they have always been attended with excesses and irregularities. But if, on this account, they are to endure contumely and reproach, or to be rejected, by a parity of reasoning, you will treat with contempt every means of doing good.

Now, sir, facts stand out in bold relief, of the truth, that as revivals with all their objectionable features, have been more frequent and extensive, or more sparse and confined, in the same proportion have Christianity and genuine piety waxed and warmed. Then let us have revivals. Let us not fear, lest we should excite the people too much on this subject. The danger is in not exciting them enough.

When we consider the subject, and the mighty interests which it involves, we unhesitatingly say that no degree of excitement short of that which would dethrone reason and drive its victim to phrenzy, is too powerful. Why is it, sir, that necessity is laid upon us to set apart a special day of fasting and prayer for more laborers? Why is it that of our younger number some of us are so secular? Why is it that our laity are so cold, formal and worldly, and many of them back slidden and out of the Church? Why is it that sinners are so unmoved under our preaching, and so careless in reference to their souls' interests? Why is it that our success is so poor in swelling the number of subscribers to our excellent paper? The solution is, the people are not sufficiently excited on the subject of religion. They are excited on the subjects of politics and commerce, and there is no difficulty in getting subscribers to political sheets.

I have written more than I intended, not being in the habit of writing for publication. You can publish it as it is, or change it, or publish any portion of it, at your option; or, you can throw the whole of it under the table, and write something better on the subject.

METHODIST.

Shreveport, La., June 20, 1853.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

VISIT TO La GRANGE.

BRO. McTYEIRE:—Permit the writer to say a few words respecting his visit to La Grange College, North Alabama, at the late Commencement.

After an absence of ten years, in company with Bro. Hutchinson, I set out by way of Greensboro' and Tuscaloosa, to revisit this favored spot. On Thursday, the first day of the examination, after five days of warm and dusty traveling, we ascended the summit upon which the college stands. The scene was indeed lovely and enchanting. Standing as we were upon the mountain's top, surrounded on one side by high and lofty hills, on the other by a wide and extended valley, rich and fertile in production, I could but exclaim—It is grand! It is sublime! I had almost forgotten the grandeur and beauty presented to the beholder, as he stood upon Nature's magnificent observatory. As I cast my eye over the lovely valley, in which I spent the springtime of my life, what a variety of thoughts and reminiscencies crowded themselves upon my mind, waking alternately feelings of pleasure and pain! In panoramic view, the scenes and incidents of twenty years were in a few minutes placed upon memory's canvas. Once youthful and inexperienced, I settled there among strangers, with her who had plighted her vows to share the fortunes of the orphan boy. Thirteen years of virtuous toil and the blessings of a kind Providence, gave us a competency of life's blessings, and more warm-hearted and generous friends than I could have expected.

The "hand of time" has wrought but few changes in the valley itself; it has ever been the same beautiful and lovely spot. But mutation's plow has cut many deep and broad furrows on society's surface. Families once unbroken are now in fragments. Upon many death had lain his "cold grasp." A few days previous to my arrival, one of my old neighbors had buried the companion of his youth. She had long been one of the brightest ornaments of our Church. I had often met her in class-meeting—heard her speak of God's goodness, and express a heartfelt solicitude for her husband and children. May her prayers in their behalf be as "bread cast upon the waters, to be gathered up after many days." God grant it. Others have moved to the West. Youth has become manhood and womanhood. Time, oh! what changes thou hast made. Many loved ones have gone. Others, with myself, still linger on the shore of time. I may never meet them again on earth, but may we so live that we may meet in the paradise of the blessed.

I thus spent several days visiting my friends in the valley. As we talked over past scenes, I have no language to express my emotions. My feelings were often more than a match for me, and the excitement of my brain produced the worst paroxysm of headache I ever felt.

On Sabbath morning I returned to the hill. At 11 o'clock Bro. Hutchinson, of Greensboro', preached the Commencement Sermon. It was truly an appropriate and able effort. At 3 o'clock, P. M., Bro. Parker, of New Orleans, preached for us, and at candlelight, Bro. Hannah, of the Tennessee Conference. They showed themselves to be both scholars and preachers.

On Monday the examination of the classes was completed, the description of which I leave to the able hands of the committee. On Tuesday morning Mr. Goodwin addressed the Alumni, and was followed by Professor Moore, who delivered the literary address. We commend them for their happy efforts. The remaining time, until Wednesday evening, was spent in listening to the orations of the junior and senior classes, the former numbering fourteen, the latter seventeen. They were of the most thrilling character, and of the greatest variety. Whilst some visited the fields of fancy, festooning their sentiments with the gayest words of language, others laid before us a feast of reason and flow of the soul. Whilst I listened to the able efforts of the young men, I could but revert to the time when I, though a father of four children, was well nigh determined to to kneel at the same shrine of instruction. Little did I then think, when toiling and praying for the success of La Grange, that my infant boys were to share her blessings, and *wear her honors*. Could any friend, who had labored and given his money to build up and sustain the college, witness these exercises without feeling grateful to God that it had been his privilege to aid in bringing about such results? I confess it was so with me. As I looked upon the graduating class, as they stood on the brink of manhood, about to take on themselves the responsibilities of life, I felt that progression marks our age, and sent up a prayer to the "All-wise one" to make them all useful in their day and generation. Moral and religious sentiments pervade all their speeches, and what may not the Church and our country expect from this nursery of our youth. Three of them have entered the ministerial field of labor, and from their proficiency as scholars, becoming manners, deep piety and Christian zeal, what may not the Church expect from them. I was much gratified at the exercises, have long felt a deep interest in the prosperity of La Grange, and can say that my visit had no tendency to diminish it, but, on the contrary, to augment it.

R. A. BAKER.

Summerfield, Ala., June 15, 1853.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

GERMAN THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS.

The foreign correspondent of the Congregationalist gives the following in reference to German theological students:

The chief point of interest in Halle is the University, which has played a most conspicuous part in the ecclesiastical history of Germany for the last two centuries. Almost all the great religious or irreligious movements of ancient times date their origin from Halle. It was here that Spencer and August Franke begun the pietistic movement, so fruitful in its results. Here, in the school of Franke and under his auspices, Zinzendorf received those religious impulses which gave birth to the Moravian community. Her Semler laid the foundations of Rationalism, in its earlier form. It was from Halle that Wolf, the philosopher, was driven by the decree of the King, until it was to Halle that he afterwards returned in triumph. In this University Schleiermacher began his academic activity, which has revolutionized the theology of Germany. Here Gesenius won his laurels as a philologian; and from hence Wegscheider sent forth his widely-circulated, destructive work dedicated to "the shade of Luther." At the present time there are here more than half of the theological students in all Prussia, and perhaps the ablest corps of theological instructors in Germany. It is gratifying to know that the most influential of these instructors are men of true piety; and it would be difficult to find anywhere more humble, earnest, evangelical men than Julius Muller and Tholuck; and these have by far the largest power over the students. The number of theological students in Germany has, however, very much diminished. The causes are, partly—as with us—the increased attraction of other employments, and an apparently superfluous number of students in previous years; but, besides this, the fact here is to be attributed to the spread of infidel sentiments among the middling and lower classes, from which most of the preachers are to be expected. Undoubtedly, the religious state of Germany is, on the whole, better than at any other time within the last half century; but it is the higher classes, preeminently, which have been recalled to faith and piety, while skepticism or something worse still exists, to a melancholy extent, among the comparatively uncultivated part of the people.

One sometimes comes expecting to find sedate, *elderly young* men in black clothes, like those who gaze at the sunset from Andover hill, or meditate under the elms at New Haven, or pace the sands of East Windsor. The theologians here have a much more hoyish appearance; they are, indeed, quite young, fresh from the gymnasium, in the beginning of their *college* life, and after they finish their studies in the University, must wait eight or ten years before they can become pastors—in which time, like our college students in America, if they are really religious and earnest, they acquire a dignity of manner and department, and a fixedness of character. Therefore, one need not be surprised if he sees the young theologue here wearing a blue or scarlet cap—very likely without a visor, the badge of his University club—a fancy vest and gaudy cravat, with his boots drawn over his pants, and their tops being nearer his thighs than his knees; or if he sees him engaged in boisterous sports—all of which among us would be justly regarded as unbecoming, and some even as immoral. But on a nearer acquaintance, he will find that while some of them seem to give no evidence of a Christian temper, very many, on the other hand, manifest a simple, trustful, beautiful piety, with a carefulness and boldness in right doing, worthy of all esteem. He will find, also, that while some of them—as is the fact in assemblies of students every where—are stupidly provincial and hopelessly dull, there are others who—often when quite young—have an accuracy and extent of learning, and a scientific power and zeal, which find no parallel in other countries. There are more *Johns* than *Pauls* among them, as in America there are more Pauls than Johns. In the Christian life the contemplative, scientific tendency predominates over the more aggressive, propagating spirit.

AN ITINERANT OUT OF PATIENCE.

An itinerant in one of our Methodist exchanges waxes a little wrath on account of the stinginess of those he serves. He thus puts the case to the common sense of his readers:

"It is not right to get mad outright at the most provoking meanness, but to grin and bear it; or, in language more scriptural, to 'love your enemies,' and to 'be patient in tribulation.' But just examine the different forms of covetousness, as it is held up to your gaze, and it will be hard to resist the influence of a burning indignation. For instance, a society on a circuit is noted for love of dimes, and not for love to God. The preacher in charge goes on, labors hard, fills all his appointments, and tries to do good to all. Quarterly meeting comes on, and the question is asked the society, 'What has been collected?' etc. The answer is, 'No report.' The second quarter comes, and again the ominous 'No report' is uttered. It grates like harsh thunder on the poor itinerant's heart. His family comes up in his mind; he heaves a sigh, and lets it pass without a word. Another quarter comes; and now comes the steward or leader from the backslidden, money-loving class. In gets up at the wall, with a look of fiery indignation, and enters a complaint against all the preachers, as far back as he can remember. They have been cruelly neglected. The preachers have paid no attention to their saintly families, and have scolded and pelted them in their sermons; and therefore they do not intend to pay *any more!* Would a farmer let a plow-boy work three-quarters of the year, and then turn him off without pay, although he had never told him what he wanted done, or whether he liked his work?

"It really makes me writhe to see such bold and scandalous stinginess uncovered before a quarterly conference. Satan himself must laugh at the fool's errand upon which he sends such a steward. Everybody can see that the people in such a place do not intend to be honest—much less religious or godly. Why not pay the laborer till you can reasonably complain, and not wait three-quarters of the year to hunt an objection to the preacher, and make this an apology for not giving any thing to support him? Let no steward or leader who rends this be guilty of such meanness.

"If the preacher has neglected you, do not withhold a reasonable support, else this will vitiate your plea, and make people suspect that your own love of money is more in the way than your preacher's unfaithfulness. Why is it that paying classes and liberal members generally love and befriend their ministers, while those societies who always report, 'No report,' are so hard to please? Another mode of cheating a minister is to neglect or refuse to pay any thing till the third quarter, or perhaps the fourth, and then say the assessment was too high, and you won't pay any, because you cannot pay all. I would not justify a minister in the neglect of duty; I would be willing to be held to the strictest accountability; but when members, impelled by a covetousness so scandalous, make such an assault on their preacher's characters, I think I can 'be angry and sin not.'"

Uprightness Recommended.

A writer on health very justly condemns the habits of lounging, which a large number of people indulge in, as injurious to the health. He says:

"An erect bodily attitude is of vastly more importance to health than is generally imagined. Crooked bodily positions, maintained any length of time, are injurious, whether in a sitting, standing, or lying position, sleeping or walking. To sit with the body leaning forward on the stomach, or on one side, with the heels elevated to a level with the head, is not only in bad taste, but it is exceedingly detrimental to health, cramps the stomach, presses the vital organs, interrupts the free motion of the chest, and enfeebles the functions of the abdominal thoracic organs, and, in fact, unbalances the whole muscular system. Many children become slightly humpbacked or severely round-shouldered by sleeping with their head raised upon a high pillow. When any person finds it easier to sit or stand, or walk or sleep, in a crooked position than in a straight one, such a person may be sure his muscular system is badly deranged, and the more careful he is to preserve a straight or upright position, and get back to nature again, the better."

Seven Properties of Scripture.

The properties of scripture may be summarily enumerated as follows:

1. All of it is clear and intelligible enough to persons who sincerely desire to confirm the heart and life accordingly.

2. The word of God is found to be of special effect upon the human heart for conviction, conversion, instruction and comfort, in all ages and nations; and thereby evinces.

3. Its divine authority; whence it followe—

4. That it is the standard for determining every controversy in matters of faith.

5. It is perfect, as containing whatever is necessary to be known and believed in order to salvation.

6. It is also profitable, as containing nothing irrelevant or useless.

7. The province of God has watched over it, so that it retains its purity unsullied, and can be enjoyed now, as it ever could be from the beginning. [Bengel.

A virtuous person, in the thickest of his misfortunes, is like a quick-set hedge; the more he is cut and hacked, the better he thrives.

New Granada—Religious Liberty.

The project of a law for a complete separation of Church and State in that Republic, has been submitted to the Congress of New Granada by the Executive. It provides that from the passage of the act, the temporal and spiritual authorities shall be entirely independent of each other, and that accordingly no civil functionary shall take part in the election of any ecclesiastical officers of any religious sect whatever. That there shall be no legal obligation to contribute to the support of any religious worship or its ministers. That every citizen of New Granada and resident foreigner shall have the unrestricted right to exercise publicly and privately the worship which he professes, provided that no existing law is thereby infringed. That the prelates and ministers of every religion shall be subject to the laws of the Republic, in civil as well as in criminal affairs, on the same terms with other citizens. That the Executive power shall not admit from the Papal Government any but purely diplomatic agents, and for the sole purpose of negotiating international affairs. That the prohibition of the Jesuits from entering the territory of the Republic shall continue in force. That the penalties against infringing on the free exercise of Catholic worship shall apply to all other religious denominations. The compulsory contributions for the support of religious worship shall cease after the first of September.

In the official document presented to Congress, the question of religious liberty is argued at length and with ability. Referring to this country, it says: "In the United States of America, the toleration of worship and religious independence are absolute. The Government recognizes no educational authority or class; it sees only citizens and foreigners, but no priests. In that country of liberty and progress, which opens its doors to all the nations of the world; only about a twentieth part of the clergy are Catholics, the rest belonging to other religious sects. Voluntary contributions, if they do not enrich the ministers of worship, give them sufficient for a comfortable support. The people are religious without being fanatical, and the clergy present an edifying example of virtue. There the priests have no power over the property of the citizens, nor does religion suffer because there are no compulsory contributions for its support. Let us not doubt that we shall obtain the same results, by adopting the same system. Let us abandon those chimerical fears which to so great a degree retard the progress and the prosperity of the Republic."

Rev. John Fletcher's Preaching.

On my occasional visits I was struck with several things. Preaching on Noah as a type of Christ, he was in the midst of a most animated description of the terrible day of the Lord, when he suddenly paused. Every feature of his expressive countenance was marked with painful feeling; and, striking his forehead with the palm of his hand, he exclaimed, "Wretched man that I am! Beloved brethren, it often cuts me to the soul, as it does at this moment, to reflect that while I have been endeavoring, by the force of truth, by the beauties of holiness, and even by the terrors of the Lord, to bring you to walk in the peaceable paths of righteousness, I am, with respect to many of you who reject the gospel, only tying millstones about your neck to sink you deeper into perdition!" The whole church was electrified, and it was some time before he could resume the subject.

On another occasion, after the morning service, he asked if any of the congregation could give him the address of a sick man whom he was desired to visit. He was answered, "He is dead, sir."

"Dead! dead!" he exclaimed; "another soul launched into eternity! What can I do for him now? Why, my friends, will you so frequently serve me in this manner? I am not informed that you are ill, till you are dying, or hear that you are dead!"

Then, sitting down, he covered his head with his gown; and when the congregation had retired, he walked home buried in sorrow, as though he had lost a friend or brother. [Rev. Melvill Horne.

Affection.

We sometimes meet with men who seem to think that any indulgence in an affectionate feeling is a weakness. They will return from a journey and treat their families with a distant dignity, and move among their children with the cold and lofty splendor of an iceberg, surrounded with its broken fragments. There is hardly a more unnatural sight on earth than one of those families without a heart. A father had better extinguish a boy's eyes than take away his heart. Who that has experienced the joys of friendship, and values sympathy and affection, would not rather lose all that is beautiful in nature's scenery, than be robbed of the hidden treasures of his heart?

Cherish, then, your heart's best affection. Indulge in the warm, gushing and inspiring emotions of filial, parental and fraternal love. Love God, everybody, and everything that is lovely. Teach your children to love; to love the rose, the robin; to love their parents; to love their God. Let it be the studied object of their domestic culture, to give them warm hearts, ardent affections. Bind your whole family together by those strong cords. You cannot make them too strong.

FRIENDS.—We ought always to make choice of persons of such worth and honor for our friends, that, if they should ever come to be so, they will not abuse our confidence, nor give us cause to fear them as enemies.

The stamped envelops provided for by the recent law of Congress, and contracted for by the Post-office Department, are ready for delivery, and have been inspected and approved by the agent of the Postmaster-General. We hope the public will not be long deprived of them.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $1.50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, July 2.

TEN THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS.

John Bull has been waked up. Yes, the redoubtable John, on the other side of the water. He subscribes, too, and sends the cash. Opening a foreign stamped letter last week, a half sovereign dropped out, and the following note faced us:

"June 7, '53.

To the Editor of the N. O. Ch. Advocate:

"Rev. Sir:—I shall feel obliged as your paper is published to obtain a copy. I enclose 10s., which please acknowledge. When the receipt for the above expires, I shall be happy to forward more.

"Faithfully,

"John Bull,

"Leek, England."

He shall have the Advocate: he shall. This British gold pays our printer well. Meantime, will not the folks at home wake up. We must have the ten thousand.

THE ACT OWNED TO.

In speaking of Gavazzi and the Canadian riots, the New York Freeman's Journal, the leading organ of Catholicism in the State of New York, published under the peculiar patronage and favor of Archbishop Hughes, says:

"We say further, that any man who should unwillingly or accidentally hear the Italian booby make use of such language, and not forthwith break his mouth, must be possessed of very little of that pardonable exuberance of irascible mettle that distinguishes the man of honor from the sneak."

Upon this the Albany Register remarks:

"Had that article appeared in some obscure print, edited by an ignorant and besotted fanatic, it might have been regarded as the outpourings of intemperate and hasty zeal. But it originates from a journal of the very highest authority, and largest influence with the Catholic denomination, issued under the eye of the highest functionary of that denomination in the States. It therefore speaks *ex cathedra*, and is entitled to notice.

"When such sentiments are promulgated from such a quarter, is it singular that the ignorant and unlearned should carry them out in practical demonstration 'to the bitter end?' Is it singular that, in their untaught zeal, under the influence of teachings from such high quarters, they should desecrate Protestant Churches, 'break' Protestant 'mouths,' and shed Protestant blood?

"The spirit of this extract is in no wise different from the Jacobinism that pervaded the worst epoch of the French Revolution. It is destructive of all religious freedom. It is destructive of all social order, of public quiet and morality. It is destructive, too, of all truly Christian feeling, and Christian charity. It is the spirit of disorder and riot, of persecution and bloodshed. It encourages mobs. It would burn Churches and lay waste cities. It would revive the inquisition, reproduce the rack. It would gather faggots, and burn men and women at the stake. With such a spirit abroad, who will say that the Canadian riots are other than legitimate results, flowing from such teachings? And who can say that that blood, such as was shed in Quebec and Montreal, may not be, even in our own country, the penalty of free discussion and free speech?

"It may not be amiss for legislators to pause and reflect, before they give their sanction to the practical supremacy and increase of power of a sect which holds these 'month breaking' doctrines, which makes the rioters who demolish Churches and shed Protestant blood 'men of honor,' while those who withhold their hands from violence, are stigmatized as 'sneaks.'"

Convention.—The State Temperance Convention of Louisiana will be held in Mechanics' Hall, on the 4th of July, at 7 o'clock, P. M. A liberal programme has been set forth.

Rev. H. J. Bardwell, the editor of the Mississippi Presbyterian, died in Kosciusko, Miss., on the 20th of June.

Bible Agent.—The Agent of the American Bible Society is at work in Alabama. Rev. W. W. Thomas, Lowndesboro', June 22d, writes:

"P. S. Bro. Atkins, Bible Agent, is with us, making a fine impression on the public mind in favor of his cause, as well as himself. Since Sabbath morning he has received by subscription and otherwise between $150 and $200—not as much perhaps by far as we ought to give to this noble cause; but it is in its infancy with us. Hope it will progress till large sums are received, and God's holy word lies open before every face in all the land."

The Original Washingtonians.—John H. W. Hawkins, in answer to the statement going the rounds that the leader of the Baltimore Washingtonian movement is keeping a low grog shop in Baltimore, gives the present standing of the original six, as follows:

David Anderson, master blacksmith, doing well and accumulating property; John F. Hoss, master carpenter, doing well; James McCurley, master coachmaker, doing well, also accumulating property; Archibald Campbell, silver plater, doing an extensive business; William R. Mitchell, on his *own farm*, seven miles from Baltimore—unfortunately does not keep his pledge; George Steers, died in 1841, a sober man—kept his pledge to the last.

"POWER OF TRUTH."

A correspondent of the Church Herald crows valiantly over a *conversion*:

"Letters which the writer has just received from Houston, Texas, bring the gratifying intelligence that the Rev. George Rottenstein, Methodist minister in that city, and editor of the Texas Wesleyan Banner, has renounced his connexion with that denomination, and made application for admittance to holy orders in the Church.

"This conversion to 'the faith once delivered to the saints,' is as remarkable as it is gratifying, and is an evidence of the power of truth. It is but a few months since the above mentioned gentleman, as editor of the Wesleyan Banner, issued a series of articles in his paper to disprove the doctrine of Apostolical Succession. Of course, he was obliged to read on both sides of the question, and from the fact that he is now applying to the successors of the Apostles for a commission to 'preach the word' and administer the sacraments, it is reasonable to conclude that his investigation of the subject at that time, has led to the happy result of bringing him to the 'Church of the living God.' Would that all who have investigated the subject were like minded, and would fearlessly follow the convictions of judgment and leadings of the Holy Spirit.

"Mr. R. will prove a valuable acquisition to the Church in Texas. Gentlemanly, intelligent, with a good degree of energy, and having perfect command of the German and English languages, we trust he will be the means of bringing many," &c., &c.

Far be it from us to cast a stone "so big as a mustard seed" at our old friend. May he find green pastures for soul and body where he goes. And if he preaches against formality, and insists on being born again, and on *knowing* that you are born again by the witness of the Spirit, as earnestly as when we first met in class with him, he "will prove a valuable acquisition to *the* Church in Texas." We beg him to hold as fast to those good old doctrines as he can.

Now that you are about to get into the Church, and no mistake, speak up, old friend, for free grace and sanctification, not forgetting that justification is by faith alone, even without the intervention of a sacrament or priestly manipulations. Come out, flat-footed, for revivals. Own up that you were once really converted, and it was no delusion.

One word more for the sake of *Auld Lang Syne*. It will be in bad judgment and worse taste to do as many, who have gone out from us, by whom we had done a good part. It has grieved us to behold their ingratitude; for they got religion among us, and surely they got nothing better among their new acquaintances.

You will not follow their example—abusing the Methodists. Remember who took you by the hand when you were a stranger and exile in this land; an infidel then—"dead in trespasses and sins." You were awakened and converted among the Methodists, and loved to tell it once. One of your sons, a talented young man, was educated by the Methodists for the ministry. After they had brought him up; after he ceased to be an expense and burden, and they were looking for a return in labors, he went over to the Episcopallans. It was not the first time "Corban" had been said to the Methodists. They were used to it; hoped he might do good still; bade him Godspeed, and went to quarrying away again on the raw material.

Now the father follows the son. Really, if our Episcopal friends would do as much for themselves as we are doing for them, they would get along better. We question whether the diocese of Texas has hewn out for itself, these few years, one minister, "gentlemanly, intelligent, with a good degree of energy, and having a perfect command of the German and English languages." And we have furnished them *two*, accepted as such, made ready to their hand. This high appreciation gratifies us. We should not like to put off a bad article on anybody.

The explanation of this *conversion*—"reading on both sides," &c.—is ingenious and charitable. Our old friend reasoned well in that "series of articles." As nobody else could answer them, in the quixotic chivalry of debate he answers them himself! So, he has felt the "power of truth" on both sides, and knows by this time how it feels.

Right glad they welcome him heartily. He deserves it. We notify them here of a deal of genuine *bonhommie* in our old friend. He discovered and published it, a good while ago, that the circuit riders held the working oar, and had a hard time of it—but another sort came along after the steamboats and cars got to running. And about eating he had a queer saying of his own—good as joke or fact. It was, that "chickens were for Methodist preachers, ducks for Baptists, geese for Presbyterians, but *turkeys* for Episcopalians." There's a "power of truth" in that remark.

Our Episcopal friends in Texas must treat him well. We protest against their treatment of some who were drawn off from us by their fair promises, and then neglected and starved. We hope they will give him a fair field and work enough to do, and then not forget to say "turkey" to him.

A Warning to Youth.—Daniel T. Woodward, who was on Thursday last sentenced to be hanged for the murder of his wife, in Washington, the Republic says, handed the following card to the Rev. John C. Smith on the ensuing day, when that gentleman, by invitation, first visited the unfortunate being in his cell, it having been written previously. The paper was directed to one of the associates of his boyish days, and designed for publication:

"*To the Youth of the District.*—As I have but a few days to live, I feel it my duty to caution you from following my course of life, if you would live long and be respected by all who know you. No matter how humble your situation of life, keep the Sabbath holy, refrain from profane company, and, above all things, refrain from that great destroyer, ardent spirits. Look at my condition. Instead of being one of our best citizens, beloved and esteemed by all, you find me in my lonely cell, under sentence of death, charged with one of the most awful crimes that could be perpetrated on earth; from once a pious youth, the cause referred to above.

"Daniel T. Woodward."

The above imparts a solemn lesson, by which we trust the youth to whom it is addressed will profit.

CITY CORRESPONDENCE.

Gayarre, in his third and last series of lectures on the history of Louisiana, while a French Colony, takes us back to one hundred years ago in a lively and pleasant strain of description. He is speaking of events in 1755, when New Orleans, under the governorship of Kerlerec and the Orleans Regency, fifty-six years after its foundation by Bienville, was bounded by the river in front and Rampart street in the rear, and Barrack and Customhouse streets above and below. Canal street was the boundary of a flourishing plantation, in which the cultivation of the sugar cane was first essayed, and some years after domesticated in this State from Hispaniola.

Gayarre we should not suspect to be prejudiced against those he here describes. It is a refreshing illustration of Jesuitical intrigue and Romish unity on this spot, a hundred years ago: an instructive chapter in the ecclesiastical history of the Pelican State. On page 80:

"At that time there sprung up in the colony a sort of religious warfare, which added to the distraction produced by the expectation of perils from abroad. In 1717 the Capuchins of the province of Champagne, in France, had secured for their body exclusive ecclesiastical jurisdiction over New Orleans, and a large portion of the territory of Louisiana. In 1726 the Jesuits had also obtained permission to settle in the colony; and in order to avoid all collision with the Capuchins, their jurisdiction had been confined to a remote region in the upper part of the colony. But they had taken care to procure, as an apparently insignificant favor, that their Superior might reside in New Orleans, *on condition that he should not discharge there any ecclesiastical function, unless it should be with the consent of the Superior of the Capuchins.* This was an entering wedge, which the well known and exquisite dexterity of the Jesuits turned to goodly purpose, so far as their interest was concerned. Enough had been granted to men in whom the energy of enterprise was equal to the sagacious daring of conception and to the artful readiness of execution. Thus they began with obtaining for their Superior, from the Bishop of Quebec, in whose diocese Louisiana was included, a commission of Grand Vicar, to be carried into effect within the limits of the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Capuchins, with which they had no right to interfere, in virtue of the stipulated conditions of the contract entered into between the Capuchins and the India Company, in 1717. The Jesuits pretended that this was not a violation of that contract, because their Superior did not assume to act as *Jesuit*, but as *Grand Vicar* and *representative* of the Bishop of Quebec in his diocese of Louisiana. But the Superior Council, siding with the Capuchins, had refused to admit and to record the nomination made by the Bishop. Nevertheless, the Jesuits had gradually usurped many of the functions of the Capuchins, in spite of the strenuous opposition of the latter, and had carried their audacity so far as to threaten to interdict their rivals altogether. The poor Capuchins, who were completely bewildered, and who were wanting in the spirit and ability necessary to cope with such adversaries, contented themselves with uttering loud complaints, and clamoring for the help of the government. Unluckily for their cause, they had committed the fault of acting with too much expansion of good nature towards the Jesuits. For instance, on the 9th of March, 1752, Reverend Father Dagobert, the Superior of the Capuchins, had had the imprudent courtesy of inviting Father Baudoin, the Superior of the Jesuits, to give his benediction to the Chapel of the Hospital, built for the poor of the parish of New Orleans. Father Baudoin, the Jesuit, assented with pious alacrity to the proposition of Father Dagobert, the Capuchin, which alacrity was stimulated by the circumstance that Father Dagobert, on that occasion, had, with Christian meekness, offered to act, and did act, as aid, or assistant, to the proud Jesuit, that is, in an inferior capacity. Father Baudoin availed himself of this circumstance as a weapon against the Capuchins. He said that he had published his letters patent as Grand Vicar, immediately after having received them, and that, although he had assumed this title, and announced his determination to act as such, no objection had been raised to his causing, in this capacity, certain publications to be made, on the 26th of February, 1752, with regard to the celebration of the Jubilee in the parish of New Orleans; that, subsequently, he had given his benediction, in the same capacity, to the Chapel of the Hospital, and that, having thus been openly recognized Vicar General of Lower Louisiana, it was now too late for the Capuchins to dispute his title and the prerogatives appertaining thereto. This was the question which had agitated the colony for several years, and which still remained undecided in 1755. It was called the *War of the Jesuits and the Capuchins*, and produced much irritation at the time. It gave rise to acrimonious writings, squibs, pasquinades, and satirical songs. The women, in particular, made themselves conspicuous for the vivacity of their zeal either for one or the other party."

On page 100 he resumes the history of this interesting and harmonious affair:

"It will be remembered that the Capuchins had been struggling against the encroachments of the Jesuits, since 1755. But, in 1764, they were rid of their redoubtable adversaries, in consequence of the famous order of expulsion issued by the French government against this celebrated religious order. All their property in Louisiana was seized, confiscated, and sold for $180,000, a large sum at that time. It is well known that the Jesuits of Spain and Naples shared the same fate with those of France, and that they were almost simultaneously expelled from all the domains appertaining to those three kingdoms. It was thought that these men who held, it was said, every consideration secondary to the prosperity of their association, and whose attachment to it did not yield to that of Horatius, Scævola, or Brutus for Rome, had become too powerful; and even kings had been taught to fear their doctrines, which were represented as dangerous, and their ambition which had expanded in proportion to the vast wealth of their order. When it was subsequently abolished by the Pope himself, in 1773, the shallow multitude, whose look does not penetrate beyond the epidermis of things, thought that the mighty society created by Loyola was really dissolved. But those who were better acquainted with the prodigious organization of the Company of Jesus, and with the vitality it derives from it, smiled at the ignorant credulity of mankind. Were they not right? Does not the year of our Lord, 1850, find the Jesuits in full resurrection everywhere, and is it not likely that they now possess more property in Louisiana than in 1764?"

This was written three years ago, and three years are a long while in Jesuit history. "Is it not likely they possess *now* more property in Louisiana than in 1764?" In these three years the Jesuit College on Baronne street has been set agoing, and the magnificent church structure begun hard by. Close observers have detected in that time decided wire-pullings and manœuvers in high places, showing that the Jesuits have not forsaken Louisiana. If from 1755 to 1764, nine years, this order acquired property in Louisiana that sold, when they were ousted, at $180,000—the historian well remarks, "a large sum at that time"—what property in Louisiana do they now control? What influence now have they? In view of their well known character and past history, it were well for citizens and patriots to propound this inquiry seriously. But alas—the short memories of the people!

Woodsman.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

NEXT GENERAL CONFERENCE.

Mr. Editor:—As the time is somewhat approaching for the sitting of the General Conference of the M. E. Church, South, I think intimations of at least some matters which may come before that body, or in which the Church generally are interested, should be made.

It is generally expected that the IXth Section of the Discipline will be stricken from that book. It has been demanded by a large portion of the Church, and we hope the now quiet and undisturbed peace of the Church will not be interrupted by the perpetuation of this section. It treats of a subject that, in an ecclesiastical point of view, we have nothing to do, only in so far as to save men's souls.

I am not a radical. I believe in adhering to the original land-marks of Methodism, where they are legitimate, and especially so touching the monied interests of the Church; for this is a delicate subject to legislate upon. Many have thought our hundred dollar system a bad one, in that it did not meet the exigencies of the preachers; but in this opinion I did not agree. Money has not and must not influence our ministers to occupy the sacred desk. But since the worlds of gold have been discovered, and the value of money depreciated, I think it becomes a subject at least of serious consideration, whether the one hundred dollars should not be increased to one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and in the same ratio for children.

You cannot purchase a horse for less than from twenty-five to fifty per cent. advance upon the prices sold at a few years since. So of clothing, and almost every other necessary article. I do not propose to elaborate, but to present for consideration.

We think the Church should feel it an imperative duty to educate the children of our ministers, and that a guarantee of the same should be made in the form of a Church regulation; to be regularly provided for in each Conference, as is now done for the superannuated—and let a committee distribute the amount collected as they may think right and proper.

We cannot and ought not to expect our ministers to continue as such, or men of fine capacity to become ministers of the M. E. Church, at such sacrifices. They sacrifice almost every thing when they lay down their various avocations to preach the gospel. They can expect nothing through life but poverty; and then, in addition thereto, to see their children raised up in the midst of those they serve, with educational advantages inferior to those even in the humbler walks of life, is too much to ask, and if asked, to be conceded. We have the ample means in the M. E. Church, South, to educate our preachers' children, and if a proper system be adopted, it can be done—than which nothing would more advance the spiritual interests and general success of our Church.

Price Williams.

Mobile, June 28, 1853.

Note by the Editor.—We commend the style of the writer in giving his name. It would be more satisfactory to the Church, and locate responsibility properly, and give significance to their suggestions, if all who write on "Our next General Conference" would subscribe their names. Face your own music, brethren.

BLOUNTSVILLE DISTRICT.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

Bro. McTyeire:—I have just closed my second round on this district for the present year.

I have been enabled to reach each appointment. The preachers in the bounds of this work are all at their posts, and doing well. We have had encouraging seasons at each quarterly meeting.

We are directing special attention to a part of the work too much neglected—Sunday Schools. No part of the Alabama Conference is more needy than this mountain region. To supply them is one of our main objects. In this, however, we labor under many discouragements; one of the greatest is the scarcity of suitable books and the means to procure them. Thanks to the American Bible Society and its efficient agents, we have been enabled to get Bibles and Testaments on very reasonable terms.

It will be gratifying to the friends of piety and education to know that we are doing something. In some places we are doing well. Without speaking disparagingly of others—which I would not do—it is at the same time due the Blountsville Circuit, with its faithful pastor, (Rev. C. Strider,) to give to the Church the result of his labors in this department of his work. At the last quarterly meeting he reported on his work:—Schools, 20; superintendents, 24; teachers, 86; scholars, 714. What say you, Mr. Editor, if this mountain circuit should be the Banner Circuit in the S. S. Report at our next annual session?

June 20. L. B. McDonald.

Note.—We say it would be just like the precedents of that pastor, and worthy of imitation. [Ed.

THE TEHUANTEPEC ROAD.

In view of the fact that a grant has been confirmed to Colonel Sloo, of the right to open a carriage road across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, to be replaced by a railroad as soon as practicable, we deem the occasion a fit one to make some remarks concerning this favored route.

The mouth of the Coatzacoulcos river, on the Isthmus, lies equally distant with Vera Cruz from New Orleans, and the run there may be made by a good steamship in sixty hours. At the mouth of the Coatzacoalcos is a safe and commodious harbor, with plenty of water at all seasons for large class vessels. This river, through a distance of forty-two miles from the town of Los Almagres, has a depth of from sixteen to forty feet, which may be further deepened by the removal at a few points of the hard sand and stone which compose its bottom, thus making it navigable for the largest class of vessels. Steamers of the draught of those which now ply on the Gulf coast, may run without hindrance to Los Almagres at all seasons. Hence to Mal Paso, a distance of ninety miles, the river is always navigable for steamboats drawing three feet water. This entire distance, of one hundred and thirty-two miles of inland navigation, comprises about one half of the journey from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific, and may be accomplished in less than twenty-four hours. From Mal Paso, the head of steamboat navigation, the distance on land to the Pacific ocean, by the road now opened and used by the natives, is about seventy-five miles, and is traveled by means of mules in three days. This road passes through the towns of Boca del Monte, San Juan Guichicova, El Barrio, Chihuitan, and through the city of Tehuantepec—all situated at convenient stages—to the Bay of Ventosa, on the Pacific. A carriage road further south and more direct might be opened with little expense, which would shorten the distance to less than seventy miles. This could be traveled by stage coaches through by daylight, and on horseback or by means of mules in two days. Putting these facts together, the space of time required to go from this city to the Pacific ocean, is incomparably limited. Under the most favorable circumstances, the opening of the road would effect a shortening of time between this port and San Francisco of from six to ten days. The reduction of distance by this route against that by Panama is over seventeen hundred miles, and persons may calculate for themselves, by this estimate, the saving of time.

That this route may be opened to the California travel with little difficulty, and at a moderate expense, we are aware from the face of the country and the short distance to be overcome. The ports of Ventosa on the Pacific, and of the Coatzacoalcos on the Gulf of Mexico, being thrown open to the admission of vessels, there is no obstacle to the immediate adoption of this road for the transit of passengers between New Orleans and San Francisco and the Pacific coast. Those who have any knowledge of the country would prefer it to the long, tedious and expensive route by Nicaragua, or by the still more tedious and health-endangering passage of the Isthmus of Panama.

With vessels running from this city to the Coatzalcoalcos river, a small steamer or two, plying on Mal Paso, and ready means of embarcation from Ventosa Bay, passengers between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts would adopt this line of travel voluntarily, and this without any assistance from Col. Sloo and his Company in transporting their effects. The Isthmus would soon be alive with emigration. The land travel could be effected without other means than those which the natives are willing and ready to offer, and if need was, an enterprising emigrant to or from the land of gold, with but a small wardrobe, could set at defiance all extraneous aid, and make the trip in three days on foot.

Russia and Turkey.—The imminent prospect of war between Russia and Turkey renders any information with regard to their strength and resources of present interest and importance. It is generally supposed that Russia overpowers Turkey so immensely, both by land and water, as to render the contest wholly unequal. The following statistics go far to prove a contrary doctrine, and leave it much more than possible that the Crescent may be able to defend itself from assault for a considerable time. The Russian army consists of one hundred and one thousand six hundred and ninety-two men in the cavalry arm, including Cossacks. There are fifty-nine thousand artillerymen and pioneers, and six hundred and forty thousand infantry—embracing every description of foot troops—making a grand total of eight hundred and one thousand men.

Russia has also a naval force of some size in the Black Sea, consisting of eighteen line-of-battle ships, thirty-one frigates and smaller vessels, six steam frigates and fifteen smaller steam vessels—making in all a fleet of seventy vessels of war. She has also over two hundred gun-boats and an unknown force of sailors and marines, all of which could be made instantly available for the conquest of Constantinople.

On the contrary, Turkey has a regular army of one hundred and fifty thousand men, of whom one hundred and six thousand are foot soldiers, and about fifteen thousand artillerymen. They are well drilled and finely disciplined, and are, to some extent, officered by French and Austrians. Turkey has, moreover, a contingent force of between two and three hundred thousand men, consisting of Albanians, Wallachians, and so forth, who are ready and willing to enlist in a war against the Czar.

The Turkish navy consists of sixteen line-of-battle ships, carrying fifteen hundred guns, fourteen frigates, carrying nine hundred guns, and about thirty smaller sailing vessels. There are also eighteen steamers and a large array of floating batteries, gun-boats, etc. This naval force alone, without the aid of the French and British fleets, ought to be able to defend the entrance to the sea of Marmora. And an army like that which the Crescent has under its banners, fired with any of the old spirit of Othman, ought to make a hecatomb of these invaders who long for the pleasant land lying south of the Pruth and Danube.

Right Spirit.—At the Literary Fund Dinner in London, D'Israeli presiding, a great many Americans attended. It is said that a direct communication was made by the American Minister in London, that if any public compliment were paid, during the proceedings, to the name of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, all American guests would immediately rise from the table and quit the room.

It is pleasant once in a while to find that our Ministers and Consuls resident abroad, and our citizens traveling in foreign lands, have sufficient courage and patriotism to take a stand in behalf of the country which raised them. We have had a great sufficiency of runaway negroes and philanthropic abolitionists to misrepresent us abroad. Just at present, we seem to have a few gentlemen in England of whom we can be justly proud. Col. T. B. Lawrence very prettily snubbed the Exeter Hall-ites at a public dinner in Boston, England, and Johnny Bull has now got another exhibition of American feeling, fully as decided and from a considerably higher source. We hope it will continue to fall, until they are neared across the water that Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe and Fred. Douglass do not represent either the political, moral, literary or religious sects of America.

BE UP AND DOING.

The Treasurer of the Alabama Conference Missionary Society is out in the following brief and pointed words to its members:

Tuscaloosa, June 22, 1853.

My Dear Brethren:—Suffer the word of exhortation in regard to our missionary interests.

Two years ago we brought up the largest missionary collection ever raised by a single Conference in our connexion, and our zeal provoked very many. Last year we fell short of that amount several thousands of dollars, but the deficiency was attributed to the shortness of the Conference year, and the early period of our session.

This year the first excuse is removed, while the latter remains; and I fear that, unless we begin *at once and earnestly*, the next Conference will tell a tale whereat many ears will tingle.

As Methodists we preach a *growing doctrine, experience, and practice*. None of us, either preachers or people, can say that in any former year we have done too much; and if not, we are bound to do at least as well this year as we have ever done.

The measure of our duty is our ability, and with the ability to raise $30,000, God's demands on us cannot be satisfied with $20,000.

I feel very little concern in our being the "Banner Conference," but I feel an anxious desire that we do our whole duty to the cause of God.

O. R. Blue.

Methodism in France.—Our Brethren of the M. E. Church, North, are doing a good foreign mission work in France, by supplying aid to the French Conference. The last appropriation was $2500. There is a gradual increase of evangelical religion in France, particularly in the South; and recently this work has advanced to the very confines of Italy, and has established itself even within the confines of Italy, in the city of Nice, and this under the superintendence of the Wesleyan Methodist mission in France, aided by this appropriation. Nice is a city in which many persons from the north of Europe spend their winters, chiefly in pursuit of health. They are persons of influence and distinction, and their circumstances incline them to listen to the word of God. Mr. Cambon, an Evangelical French minister, in connexion with the French Methodist Conference, is the missionary at Nice, and is under the superintendence of Rev. Dr. Chas. Cook, President of the Conference.

The President writes to Dr. Durbin, acknowledging this timely aid. From his excellent monthly missionary abstract we learn the facts. Dr. Cook says, May 30:

"For many years we have not had such prospects of usefulness as now present themselves. The recent outpouring of the Spirit of God on our Churches in the South, the truly excellent and well instructed young men (four) who have presented themselves for our work, with your liberality, which allows us to take them on trial, are features of encouragement such as we have not had for years. They have led us to bless God and take courage.

"*The revival* in the Methodist societies of the South still continues its beneficent influence, and is extending further and further, affecting not only our societies with whom it commenced, but the National Reformd Church, the Free Church, and the Dissenters. Nothing like this revival has ever been seen in France. We have had one or two partial revivals in the neighborhood of Nismes. Our societies there were doubled in numbers two successive years, by such a revival many years ago; but this revival has been much more extensive and powerful, and the enlargement it has given us has been peculiarly acceptable in the present political circumstances of this country."

Don't be Lengthy.

1. In your calls of courtesy on business men and ministers of the gospel.

2. Especially regard this caution in the office of an editor. Editors have work to do, and they hate most emphatically to have men call to read their exchanges, and lay around and talk about nothing.

3. Regard it also in that interesting story you are fond of telling. Amplification dilutes, and the dish is injured because the cook is so long over it.

4. Don't make that editorial article too long. Too many a column is frightful, even of your good thoughts. That good deal which you wish to say, will be more acceptable in short articles, and perhaps with different titles.

5. Look out, too, about that long sermon. Can't you squeeze out some of the superfluities, and by condensation give much matter in a smaller compass? "No, I don't think such a sermon *as mine* can be so used." Well, then, add more precious thoughts, and make two of it. Your own good opinion of it will be elongated by such a process.

6. Don't be long about paying that debt. Make the creditor's eye glisten by your promptness. Perhaps he has showered some inverted blessings upon you already for your delay. Prevent another drop.

7. Don't be so long in getting to the house of God. Better wait there than be waited for. People who are lengthy in the matter of their progress to the sanctuary, are in danger of provoking *short words* about them, by those who are disturbed by their sluggishness.

8. Do not be long about any thing requiring promptness and dispatch. Come boldly and decidedly up to every requisition of duty.

The lingerer and loiterer accomplishes but little, painfully dragging out a comparatively useless life. [Puritan Recorder.

Mr. Weed, of the Albany Evening Journal, denies the rumor that he is going to Rome to embrace the Cathlic faith.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Rev. B. A. Houghton

Bro. McTyeire:—It becomes my painful duty to announce the death of the Rev. B. A. Houghton, late of the Mississippi Conference.

Bro. Houghton died in my house at this place yesterday, 21st inst., of nervous debility. He had been ill nearly 12 months—arrived here on the 10th inst., in search of health, but was in a sinking condition when he arrived, from which he never recovered.

He died in his 51st year—had been a laborious and useful minister in the M. E. Church some 30 years, some 25 of which were spent in the regular itinerant work in the Alabama and Mississippi Conferences.

A better man than Benjamin A. Houghton rarely if ever lived or died in any age or country. In all the relations of life he is extensively known to have been a most admirable man: an able, faithful and useful pastor and minister; a most circumspect and exemplary Christian, unusually generous, kind and good to his neighbors; a model husband, fond father, and excellent master.

Bro. Houghton died, like he lived, in full sight of Heaven. His mental faculties were unclouded and vigorous to the last. About one hour and twenty minutes before he breathed his last the writer of this notice desired an expression from him in regard to his preparation for his rapidly approaching change. He calmly inquired what time in the afternoon it was. On being told it was half-past two, he remarked he could not live one hour—hoped he should not be compelled to labor so hard for his breath that took. Then turning his eyes to his wife and children, he dwelt affectingly upon the subject of the tender and sacred ties severed by death; insisted that good was to come out of it to them all; declared he had not once murmured during his protracted illness, and that he should not then do so. He dwelt with great force and beauty upon the plan of salvation by Christ. "I am a sinner saved by grace—grace that is able to save to the uttermost all that come unto God by Christ." Said he, "When I look within I see nothing to condemn or disapprove. Thanks to his name, my cleansing from guilt and sin is God's own work, and it is a perfect work;" declared "he had not a single doubt or fear in regard to his future happiness;" that he had "a delightful and cheering testimony *within* that *all was well*, but I labor so hard for breath it somewhat embarrasses the joyous *realization of my glorious triumph*."

His voice then sinking to a whisper, distinctly articulated, "I soon shall be done with temptation and sorrow." As he sank in death, we sang one or two appropriate hymns, during which a sweet smile covered his face and rested on his clay-cold features.

Thus did Benjamin A. Houghton breathe his last on earth and go to his reward in Heaven, leaving a fond and deeply afflicted wife and three children, a niece and nephew (members of his family,) together with a large circle of acquaintances, to lament his loss.

E. R. Ports.

Ocean Springs, June 22, 1852.

Lights of the World.

A distinguished minister, writing from the South to the Christian Observer, in connection with sketching a powerful revival recently experienced, thus exclaims with many others:

"O, how difficult it is to keep Christians up to the mark! to live above the world whilst in the world, and thus be the lights of the world. And after a little effort, they relapse, and feel comparatively satisfied that a few have been hopefully converted to God. Many think that the outpouring of the Spirit is 'periodical,' and therefore at other times not much is to be done; whereas the fallow ground is to be broken up, and Christians are to grow, and this all the time; yes, all the time. But O! this downward bending. 'Prone to wander! Lord I feel it!' Lord make us feel it, and correct this dreadful evil, that the Church may stand erect before the world, and be truly a light in the world."

[For N. O. Christian Advocate.]

"NEEDLESSLY POSTPONING BAPTISM."

Mr. Editor:—In the Advocate of June 11 there is an article under the above caption, over the signature of "Union," dated at "Daleville, Miss., May 15, 1853." I know of but one Daleville in Mississippi, and it is in the bounds of the De Kalb Circuit, Alabama Conference. If the "writer" hails from this quarter, he has misrepresented *me*.

After alleging that, as far as his observation goes, it is the "general practice" of preachers "in charge," when they call up "probationers" to be received into full "connection," if any of them have not been baptized, to "postpone" it "until" their "next appointment," the "writer" proceeds: "My feelings were peculiarly awakened upon this subject to-day, on seeing a mother received and her daughter turned off to wait one month for baptism." And again: "For what cause, then, did our brother postpone in the case of our sister to-day?" "There was a pitcher of water upon the stand, and what more could he need?" "If he had been an immerser the delay might have been necessary, but he was not."

I postponed the young lady's baptism because she desired baptism by immersion, and the Discipline requires me to allow candidates the right of choice in the mode of baptism, and to administer the ordinance as they desire. And I had an appointment more than four miles from there the same evening, and I had not time to immerse her and meet my appointment; for that "pitcher of water" was not quite large enough to immerse her in. "He" says I am "not" an "immerser." Well, I had immersed six persons before, that day, and I have immersed that young lady since.

I have not made this explanation for "Union," but for the readers of the Advocate, that they may know that I did not "needlessly" "postpone" baptism in the above case.

C. N. McLeod.

De Kalb, Miss., June 22, 1853.

The Pope's Bull.—This name, which is now applied exclusively to instruments issuing out of the Roman Chancery, is derived from the seals which were appended to them, being formerly of gold *bullion*. Bulls were not originally confined to Popes alone, but were also issued by Emperors, Princes, Bishops, and great men, who, till the thirteenth century, sometimes affixed seals of metal, as well as of wax, to edicts, charters, and other instruments, though they were equally called *Bulls*, whether they were sealed with one or the other. The Popes continue to the present day to affix metal or lead seals to their bulls, and only when they wish to bestow any peculiar marks of grace and favor on sovereigns or princes are seals of *bullion* or gold affixed. The bull of Pope Clement VII., conferring the title of *Defender of the Faith* on Henry VIII., had a seal of gold affixed to it. Bulls containing matter of grace and favor, were suspended by strings of red and yellow silk; but denunciatory and punitive bulls were hung by hempen cords.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

OBITUARY:

DIED—In Holmes county, Miss., June 11, in the 24th year of her age, Mrs. MARY ELLEN MATCHET, in pure and certain hope of eternal life.

I was with her the last two days of her illness. At my first interview I found her as calm as a summer's evening. She said she loved the Saviour, and she felt that he loved her; but she did not feel so happy as she had often and as she would wish to feel. She continued for a few hours perfectly calm and conscious of her condition, when Heaven seemed to open to her view; at which time she gave way to her feelings, and shouted aloud GLORY! GLORY! GLORY! And feeling the near approach of death, she bade farewell to her weeping friends, and exhorted them to meet her in Heaven. She called her children to her, kissed them, and bade them farewell. Singing was introduced—"Oh, sing to me of heaven when I am called to die." She joined in this delightful song, and sung it in perfect with a voice loud and clear. She had no sting. JOHN T. DEW.

DIED—On the 24th instant, MARTHA ELIZABETH, daughter of Rev. Middleton Otey and Mary R. his wife, aged 1 year, 2 months and 17 days.

There is but *one* book that tells of a world where there is neither sorrow nor crying—"neither shall there be any more pain." And the reason is, "there shall be no more death." And that world this lovely infant has gone.

THOMAS NIXON.

Yazoo, Miss., June 27, 1853.

The Nashville Advocate is requested to copy. Rev. Ford to copy, as the most of his relatives live in Tennessee.

DIED—In Holmes county, Miss., May 3, WILLIAM HARRINGTON, a native of Edgefield District, South Carolina.

He had just completed the 69th year of his age. He emigrated to Amite county in this state in the year A. D. 1824. Before manhood he became an humble but devoted member, and a zealous member of the M. E. Church, and so continued to his death, having a period of over fifty years.

The leading object of this man's life seems to have been to fit himself for Heaven. The Bible was emphatically his book—the man of his counsel and the guide of his life; in paying its sacred pages and meditating on its precepts, he habitually spent some hours each day, and the work of each day was begun and finished with the reading of the Scriptures in the midst of his family, singing and prayer.

His religion, though serious, was not of the sad and gloomy kind; and notwithstanding he was not exempt from disease for more than twenty years prior to his death, he maintained a cheerfulness.

In his dealings with men he was scrupulously honest. No man ever seemed to suspect him of seeking advantage over a fellow. He rightly thought all religious profession vain, when made by one who disregards the rights of others. No one not perfectly honest could, in his opinion, be a Christian. In his friendships he was sincere, slow to believe evil of any one who had gained his confidence. His temper was quick and his passions strong, though Christian grace had brought them under control. In his tastes he was plain, and had a contempt of all display. In his feelings he was kind and benevolent, though cautious not to waste charities on unworthy objects. In his family he was kind, without being indulgent. To his slaves he was uniformly humane. He seemed to regard them as a people for whose welfare he was responsible; and patience in their moral and religious culture he took much interest.

Of great industry and decision of character, and possessed of sound mind, he was uniformly prosperous in life. His wife, after much suffering, died some fifteen months before. Though he bore her loss with Christian fortitude, he seemed to feel his mission on earth was then nearly finished.

The preacher in charge of the circuit lived with him a short time before his death, and told him he was clear. "Yes," he at once replied, "my way is clear." His eldest son came to him that we would have prayers once more. This was cheering news, and seemed to revive him for a moment, and to bring him back as it were to earth again. As the minister prayed that God would conduct the weary pilgrim through the dark valley and shadow of death, to that blessed land, where the inhabitant shall not say, "I am sick," the response was frequent from the couch of the dying saint. When it was told him by one of his sons, a physician, that he could not live more than ten hours, he prayed that the time might be shorter; for he longed to depart and be with Christ.

The last word he was heard to utter, and that in a low whisper, was—"*I am safe.*" He never up to that moment could he so have said. Till then he was in an enemy's land. Being called to fight or fall; but now the last enemy is conquered. When he could no longer speak, he would feebly clasp his hands, smile and look upwards; and this he continued to do while he had strength.

Thus departed one of the best of men, full of years, riches and honors. A FRIEND.

DEATH OF GENERAL MELENDEZ.—General Don Gregorio Melendez, the warlike chief of the Tehuantepec Indians on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, is dead. The *Eco del Comercio*, of Vera Cruz, states that the Governor of Oaxaca announced his funeral—that there was something very mysterious in his death, and that the Governor would busy himself to ascertain the cause of it.

This Melendez has for a long time been the head of a powerful party on the Isthmus, and by force of arms, resisted the power of Mexico for the last ten or twelve years. Some years ago the Mexican Government laid a protection on the manufacture of salt in the State of Oaxaca, whereupon Melendez put himself at the head of the Juichetece Indians, continued to make and convey salt into the interior of the republic, and resisted successfully the military force sent there to stop him. Finding that he was too strong for the weak forces sent against him, he established a small republic on his own hook, kept an army of several thousand men constantly under arms, refused to pay duties to Mexico, and from the advantages of his position in the gorges and defiles of the Cordilleras, defied all attempts on the part of the Government to exercise jurisdiction in that quarter. In 1851 he made a descent on the City of Tehuantepec, and, after routing the garrison, burned everything that was combustible and retired. He showed great friendship for the Americans who were engaged in the scientific survey of the Isthmus, and expressed a strong desire for annexation to the United States. He was a true republican.

COMMENCEMENT PROGRAMME.

The following has been handed us, showing the order of exercises and the young gentlemen's names who recently graduated at La Grange College:

1. LATIN SALUTATORY—W. Hamilton, Alabama.
2. THE ALPHABET—A. S. Fletcher, (Representative of the Lafayette Society,) Alabama.
3. THE SPIRIT OF PROGRESSION—N. Fletcher, Alabama.
4. MATERIALS FOR POETRY IN AMERICA—D. E. Green, Alabama.
5. IT IS A MYSTERY; WHY CAN I WITHHOLD IT?—J. M. Patten, Alabama.
6. THE WORLD'S FAIR—W. L. Lea, Tennessee.
7. SOUTHERN RIGHTS—Samuel P. Hand, Alabama.
8. GENIUS WILL BE ADMIRED THOUGH IN RUINS—W. E. Sykes, Mississippi.
9. DICEAGYNE—W. R. Hardy, Georgia.
10. MIDDLE AGES—N. H. Scruggs, Alabama.
11. WHITEWASHING—Joseph B. McDonald, Alabama.
12. DESTINY OF OUR REPUBLICS—L. W. Vaughan, Tennessee.
13. SOURCES OF INTEREST CONNECTED WITH THE STUDY OF HISTORY—G. A. Shaeffer, Alabama.
14. CUBA, ITS ANNEXATION AND DESTINY—D. D. Saunders, Alabama.
15. ———, J. S. Belton, Mississippi.
16. VALEDICTORY—W. L. Baker, Alabama.

NOTICE.

Camp-meetings, Rankin Circuit, Mississippi Conference.

The present Conference year with us being shorter than usual, I have been compelled, in advance of our next Quarterly Conference, to appoint the times for all *extra* meetings on the Circuit during the year, so as to avoid conflictions.

The time of the Camp-meeting at *Sand Hill* has been fixed to embrace *the third Sunday in September*, and that at *Shiloh* to embrace *the second Sunday in October*. Ministering brethren are cordially and earnestly invited to attend. JAS. MACLENAN, P. C.

Rankin Circuit, June 1, 1853.

NOTICES.

Our Camp-meeting on the Starkville Circuit, Mississippi Conference, Sharon District, will commence on Thursday, 11th of August next, four miles southwest of Starkville. Bishop Paine, and Bro. Ilyre, of Aberdeen, and Bro. Dorman, of Columbus, will be with us. Ministers and people everywhere are cordially invited.

J. M. JONES, P. C.
D. M. WIGGINS, P. E.

NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT.

Third Quarterly Meetings — 1853.

New Orleans Circuit—Sacrament, July 10th, at Algiers; Quarterly Conference, July 11th, 5½ o'clock, P. M., at Carrollton.

Morgan Street—Quarterly Conference, July 15th; Love Feast, July 18th.

German Missions, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4—Quarterly Conference, at Dryades street, August 5th; Sacrament, Dryades street, July 31st, and Love Feast, 6½ o'clock, P. M.

McGehee Charge—Quarterly Conference, August 21; Love Feast, August 28th.

Wesley, Soule, and Hinson Chapels—Quarterly Conference August 24th; Love Feast, August 29th, at 3½ o'clock, P. M., Wesley Chapel.

Elijah Steele Chapel—Quarterly Conference, August 25th; Love Feast, August 29th.

Plaquemine and Point Coupee—At Plaquemine, August 13th and 14th.

Baton Rouge—August 20th and 21st.

Donaldsonville, Pierson's Mission and Napoleonville, Lafourche Mission—At Napoleonville, September 3d and 4th.

Houma and Baton Rouge Mission—At Tigerville, September 10th and 11th.

Thibodeaux—September 17th and 18th.

3y2 2t J. C. KEENER, P. E.

COMMENCEMENT. CENTENARY COLLEGE.

The Examination of the Students of this College will begin July 20th

On the Sabbath following the Annual Sermon will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Speer, of Natchez.

Monday, 25th, the Joint Board will meet.

Tuesday, 26th, the Anniversaries of the Literary Societies will be celebrated

Wednesday will be Commencement Day.

The friends of Education are requested to be present.

R. H. RIVERS

Jackson La., June 13, 1853

Third Round of Quarterly Meetings on Eufaula District, Ala. Con.

ENON	June 25
EUFAULA STATION	July 2 and 3
CLAYTON CIRCUIT, Clayton	July 16 and 17
MARIANA STATION	July 23 and 24
APALACHICOLA	July 30 and 31
JACKSON CIRCUIT, at McNeeley's	August 6 and 7
BARBOUR CIRCUIT, Five Points	August 13 and 14
GLENVILLE CIRCUIT, Glenville	August 20 and 21
ABBEVILLE CIRCUIT, Abbeville	Sept. 3 and 4
WOODVILLE, Piney Grove	Sept. 10 and 11

The brethren will observe some changes in the time of holding Quarterly Meetings, but they are unavoidable.

je25 2t5p S. F. PILLEY, P. E.

La GRANGE COLLEGE.

FALL SESSION.

The next Session of this College will begin July 13th.

FACULTY.

Rev. JAMES W. HARDY, M. A., President, and Professor of Experimental Science

Rev. SMITH W. MOORE, M. A., Vice President, and Professor of Mental and Moral Science.

OSCAR F. CASEY, M. A., Professor of Ancient Languages.

SEPTIMUS P. RICE, M. A., Professor of Pure Mathematics, and Rector of Grammar School.

Rev. R. H. ROSS, M. A., Professor of Mixed Mathematics.

THOS. H. SMITH, B. A., Principal of Grammar School.

SCHOOL EXPENSES.

Tuition	$25 00 Per Session.
Room rent and servant's hire	3 00 " "
Board and washing	50 00 " "

The College dues must be paid invariably in advance.

je25 4t2p JAMES W. HARDY.

La Grange, Ala., June 13, 1853.

JM. HENDERSON, ALEX. HENDERSON.

S. & A. HENDERSON & CO.,

(Successors to Littlejohn & Henderson)

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 66 Magazine street, corner of Natchez, New Orleans, La.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING:

ADVERTISEMENTS, of a proper character and to a limited extent, will hereafter be inserted in the "New Orleans Christian Advocate" at the following rates

One Square first insertion	$1 00
Each subsequent insertion	50
One Square, one year	15 00
One Square, six months	10 00
Two Squares, one year	25 00

☞ A Square is ten lines—ten words make a line. No Advertisement inserted until paid for.

The New Bedford Mercury says: "The Smithsonite mightily pleased because a poet of the name Alexander) has made a promising *debut* in England. They talk of a mass family meeting, about are at a loss for a place big enough to hold it in."

General Intelligence.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The report of this Institution for the week ending Saturday June 25 shows: Admitted, 265; discharged, 183; killed, 26; remaining, 648

BOARD OF HEALTH.—Interments in the City of New Orleans for the week ending June 25, 1853:

Apoplexy	3	Fever, Scarlet	4
Anchylosis	1	Fever, Yellow	19
Abscess of Liver	1	Fracture of Leg	1
Bronchitis	2	Gastro-Enteritis	1
Brain, Congestion of	3	Gastritis	2
Consumption	16	Gangrene of Throat	1
Convulsions	8	Hydrocephalus	9
Cholera	3	Hepatitis	1
Croup	1	Hemorrhage	1
Cramps	1	Hooping cough	1
Colic, Bilious	1	Liver, Cirrhosis	1
Delirium Tremens	4	Lungs, Congestion of	2
Dentition	2	Measles	1
Debility	9	Marasmus	1
Diarrhœa Acute	8	Meningitis	2
Diarrhœa Chronic	2	Miscarriage	1
Dysentery	3	Parturition	1
Drowned	3	Paralysis	1
Dropsy	2	Poisoning	1
Enteritis, Acute	1	Pneumonia	2
Enteritis, Chronic	1	Sun Stroke	1
Epilepsy	1	Scrofula	1
Fever Brain	1	Small Pox	2
Fever, Bilious	4	Tetanus	2
Fever, Typhoid	3	Trismus Nascentium	1
Fever Typhus	1	Tuberculosis	1
Fever, Congestive	2	Uncertain	3
Fever Irritative	1	Unknown	1
Fever, Pernicious	3	Wound	1
Fever, Puerperal	1		
Total			167

Of these, 58 were under ten years of age, and 46 colored.

A. HARRIS, Reg. B. H.

A RUM SELL.—Yesterday, while one of those tall gaunt, white-haired Hoosiers, who grin tall from looking over the hills to see the sun rise was saunteringly along Chartres street, admiring what was to be admired, and gazing at every thing and anything, he was victimized after a fashion that is one of the newest. Having occasion to pull out his "pusse" to get change for a handfull of pea-nuts for which he had negotiated, he was observed by a pair of sharpers, who immediately "spotted" him as a goose good for plucking. Their plan was soon laid, and they immediately proceeded to put it in execution. Pretending to be strangers to each other, and to be on their separate affairs, they both walked after the Hoosier and passed him, one going at a rapid rate, and some steps in advance of his contederate. The foremost one, when about a dozen paces ahead of the other—the Hoosier being behind both—dropped a large and well-filled pocket-book. Rogue number two picked it up and shouted to rogue number one that he had dropped something. Rogue number one immediately wheeled around, and with great apparent agitation returned to receive his rescued treasure. He was overpowered with joy, and had not words to express his profound gratitude to the gentleman (?) who had found, and so generously returned his lost pocket-book. He was ready and anxious to make any return—to give any amount in reason—as the reward so richly merited. This crisis of matters interested the Hoosier, and he made one of the party—went up to listen. Rogue number one then pulled out from a roll of bank notes a $50 bill, and tendered it to rogue number two. Number two would not accept it. He wouldn't take a red cent—but rogue number one insisted that he should take something—to the extent of a ten or so at least.

At last, the modesty of number two was overcome, and he consented to take $10. Rogue number one had not less than a $50 bill, and rogue number two had not change for that amount. He was poor—very poor—and so weak in the luck that he could not leave round change for fifty dollars if he had been going to die. In this dilemma, "Hoosier" was called to the rescue. *He* had the change, and his sympathies were aroused. Besides, he could not bear to see honesty go unrewarded. So he forked out fifty dollars in good, honest gold pieces. Forty dollars he handed to rogue number one, ten dollars to rogue number two and put the fifty dollar bill in his pocket. The three parted on mutual good terms—numbers one and two to meet around the corner and divide on more equal terms, and the "Hoosier" to travel homeward to his hotel, there to discover that his $50 bill was—counterfeit!

HOW TO PROSPER IN BUSINESS.—In the first place make up your mind to accomplish whatever you undertake; decide upon some particular employment and persevere in it. All difficulties are overcome by diligence and assiduity.

"Be not afraid to work with your own hands, and diligently, too. "A cat in gloves catches no mice." "He who remains in the mill, grinds, not he who goes and comes."

Attend to your own business; never trust to another. "A put that belongs to many is ill-stirred and worse boiled."

Be frugal. "That which will not make a pot will make a pot-ful." "Save the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves."

"Be abstemious. "Who dainties love shall beggars prove."

Rise early. "The sleeping fox catches no poultry." "Plow deep while sluggards sleep, and you will have corn to sell and keep."

Treat every one with respect and civility. "Everything is gained, and nothing lost, by courtesy." "Good manners insure success."

Never anticipate wealth from any other source than labor: especially, never place dependence upon becoming the possessor of an inheritance. "He who waits for dead men's shoes may have to go for a long time barefoot." "He who runs after a shadow has a weary-some race."

Above all things never despair. "God is where he was." "He helps those who truly trust in him."

The New York Tribune, of the 18th instant, says:

One murderer was executed in this city yesterday, another is to die next Friday; eight or ten are in our City Prison awaiting trial on the same charge; one has been convicted, but hopes for a new trial; and still another is added to the list this morning. A Mrs. Sally, an Irish woman, recently residing at No. 232 Mulberry street, died yesterday, at the Hospital, from (as the jury say) the effects of maltreatment by her husband. Both husband and wife were the degraded slaves of rum, and both were frequently drunk. Already there have been six executions in this city within a year, and Neary (hang) will be the seventh. Fitzgerald shot his wife. Grunzig poisoned his wife. Neary beat his wife's head to pieces. Clark killed a policeman, and and Howlett killed a watchman, and Stokey killed a negro. This is a fearful catalogue, and it grows rank, and tall and strong, and branches out upon every side, for its reels are coiled in the distillery and watered by the rum glass.

MINISTER TO CHINA.—The Washington Union of yesterday officially announces that the Hon. R. J. Walker has accepted the appointment of Minister to China. Referring to the present revolutionary movement in China, the Union says:

Should this revolution be accomplished, it will be the most important event of this century, and may be fraught with incalculable benefits to our country and to the world. It is generally believed that the new dynasty will be more favorable than its predecessor to foreign trade and intercourse; and our increased commerce from the Atlantic, as well as from Oregon and California on the Pacific, place this country in a position for the development of an immense trade with China and the neighboring States. The United States and China are both great powers fronting upon the Pacific, and their products and manufactures are admirably calculated for an immense and largely beneficial trade and intercourse. We are the only great nation that consumes ten, the staple product of China, free of duty; and our cotton and cotton manufactures, and various other articles, ought to be freely received in exchange.

The present crisis has induced the President to tender this mission to the Hon. Robert J. Walker, of Mississippi, late Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, accompanied by all the necessary powers and authority to accomplish the great object of this important trust; and Mr. Walker, we understand, has accepted the mission. It is well known that the last Congress placed the mission to China upon the highest grade known to our diplomacy. Since this action of Congress, new events have given to the mission a still more commanding character. There is at present no diplomatic station upon which the public eye, not only of our country, but of all civilized nations, will be more intently fixed. To this signal interest and importance of the mission above, we presume, it is owing that Mr. Walker, whose political antecedents so eminently fit him for the work before him, has abandoned his well known preference for private life, and undertaken this high and difficult diplomatic service.

When men are fit, truly remarks the New York Dutchman, for nothing else, they commonly look to the interests of their country. Out of every hundred office-holders in the country, you will not find over three per cent. who could make a living, even if they owned the fee simple of a gold mine. Men will dontch their fitness to open a broker's shop, peddle clams, or act as switch tender to a railroad; but who ever saw an individual who distrusted his ability to take charge of a custom-house, or fill a foreign embassy. We pause for a response.

"Fellow-citizens," says the New York Sunday Times, and as the remarks are most peculiarly appropriate at our present writing, we cordially adopt them—"Fellow-citizens—as you sprawl on your sofa this pleasant forenoon, or make an inverted Z of yourself by propping your chair back against the wall, you probably think it must be easy to write what you find it easy to read. Did you ever plow, hoe corn, or plant cabbages? We have been engaged in all these rural exercises, and have also swung the scythe and cradle under the hot sun of the South; and we solemnly declare that the physical labors aforesaid are mere recreations in comparison with the exhausting toil of writing for the press in a close office with a south-western aspect, when the thermometer is in the neighborhood of the nineties. The vigorous ideas that should find their way by electric telegraph from the brain to the pen, bumify on the road and ooze out in big globules of perspiration, while the more delicate fancies evaporate by the 'insensible' process. 'Excuse, therefore, the shortcomings of genius under the enfeebling influence of the summer solstice; for be assured that a vertical sun, however it may dulcify and mature cherries, plums, and other fruital 'plumidudes,' is by no means favorable to the development of intellectual products."

YOUNG AMERICA A LITERARY LION.—Putnam, at the close of the first volume of his magazine, states that he has received, during the six months of its publication, four hundred and eighty nine original articles for publication, the greater portion from writers who were previously unknown to him. All this mass of MS. was carefully read, and a large number of the celebrated articles which appeared in the magazine, and which have been attributed to the most eminent authors of the age, were produced by obscure writers. The system adopted by Putnam of refusing to publish the names of authors with their articles, works so well that it will be continued. Each article has to stand on its own merits, which fact gives young men a fair field before the public.

Mr. Putnam states that, although the names of many men of lofty reputation were given as contributors and sustainers of his enterprise, he refused from the first upon Young America, whose name did not appear on the cover. This is quite complimentary to the said, youthful gentleman, whose disposition has been generally supposed to incline to belligerent deeds other than belles-lettres. May he always deserve the flattering confidence reposed in him, and add to his literary reputation until it fills the earth. [Cin. Commercial.

Eight persons, accused of being principals or accessories in the riotous proceedings at Quebec, have been arrested, and are awaiting examinations by the Magistrates.

Louisiana Interior.

The Mindea Herald of the 18th says that the crops in that vicinity were becoming to be in good order and assuming a promising aspect. The health of the country was generally good.

The Baton Rouge Advocate of the 23d inst. says:

"The Swamp Land Commissioners, Messrs. R. Grant, S. Van Winkle, and J. W. Butler, closed the labors of their first session at the Capitol on yesterday, to meet again on the first Monday in August next. A great amount of preliminary business was transacted by the Board with reference to its organization and the important work confided to its charge under the act to reclaim and drain the swamp and overflowed lands of the State. The Commissioners before adjourning appointed Mr. Vincent Kirkland, of West Baton Rouge, as Engineer for the Second, and Mr. W. H. Peck, of Madison parish, as Engineer for the Third Swamp Land District. The appointment for the First District will be made in a few days."

Two negroes were instantly killed by lightning, a few days ago, near Clinton, La. One of them belonged to John D. Lee, and the other to S. Hatcher.

They are suffering greatly in the vicinity of Bayou Sara for the want of rain. With the single exception of a little shower, they have had no rain for six weeks. The corn and cotton crops were suffering on account of the drouth.

The Farmerville Enquirer of the 17th instant says:

"The weather for the last two weeks has been warm and dry, owing to the continued wet weather previous. Corn crops begin to suffer for the want of rain, cotton looks like it might make a fair yield if we should have a favorable fall."

From Mexico.

By the arrival of the steamship Texas, on Saturday evening, we have received files of papers from Vera Cruz to the 22d, and dates from the City to the 18th. The news is unimportant:

The difficulties between the States of Chiapas and Oajaca are not yet settled.

The old law and duty of Alcabala has been re-established as it existed in 1846.

During the month of May, the mint at Guanajuato coined in silver $452,000, in dollars, $26,000 halves, $28,000 in quarters, and $9,000 in eighths.

The Supreme Government has confirmed Don Fernando Nicholas Maldona as Governor of Chiapas.

Santa Anna's birthday, the 10th of June, was celebrated with great pomp; salutes were fired, the troops paraded, and the President received the diplomatic corps.

The newly appointed judges of the Supreme Court and Senor Aguilar, the new Secretary of Government, took the oath of office on the 15th instant.

It is stated that the Indians are committing great ravages in Coahuila. Three bands of them traverse the State in all directions without the slightest opposition.

The delivery of arms by the citizens had been suspended in the State of Durango, in order that they might be able to defend themselves against the Indians.

A riot occurred on the 9th in Marfil, State of Quadalajara, caused by drunkenness, but was of short duration, and its only results the death of a few of the rioters.

The *Diario Oficial* announces that advices have been received from the Governor of Sinaloa, and also from the Governor of Guadalajara, stating that the expedition of Count Boolbon against Sonora had been dissolved in California.

Active measures were being taken to strengthen the Government of Yucatan against the Indians there. The artillery had been ordered up from Tabasco, and the collector of Vera Cruz was ordered to remit to the Commissary in Yucatan the sum of $10,000 in cash.

Importation of arms has been prohibited. The official paper in Vera Cruz announces that persons of good repute, and whom the Government believes will make good use of their arms, can apply for the return of those which have been taken from them.

WEST POINT.—The annual examinations at this institution have been concluded. The entire First-Class passed the examination and received their diplomas. The following are their names and the order in which they graduated:

General Merit Roll of First Class—June, 1853.—1. Jas. B. McPherson, O. 2. William P. Craighill, Va. 3. Joshua W. Sill, O. 4. William R. Boggs, Ga. 5. F. J. Shunk, at large. 6. William S. Smith, O. 7. John M. Schofield, Ill. 8. Matthew M. Blunt, N. Y. 9. Thomas Hight, Ia. 10. Geo. R. Bissell, Me. 11. Thos. M. Vincent, O. 12. H. C. Symonds, Mass. 13. John S. Bowen, Ga. 14. George Bell, Md. 15. James D. Burns, Jr., Ill. 16. William R. Terrill, Va. 17. Lewis H. Peleuze, Pa. 18. Owen F. Solomon, Ga. 19. Lieut. L. Livingston, N. Y. 20. Richard C. Duryea, N. Y. 21. J. G. Chandler, Mass. 22. Robert O. Tyler, Conn. 23. W. Jenkins, at large. 24. N. B. Sweitzer, Pa. 25. James L. White, Fla. 26. Benj. Allston, S. C. 27. B. F. Chamberlain, N. Y. 28. J. H. Edson, at large. 29. Thos. Wilson, at large. 30. Wm. H. Lowe, Iowa. 31. J. R. Chumbliss, Jr., Va. 32. Wm. McE. Dye, O. 33. H. H. Davidson, Tenn. 34. Philip H. Sheridan, O. 35. William A. Weld, Me. 36. John L. Grattan, N. H. 37. Elmer Otis, O. 38. Alfred E. Latimer, S. C. 39. Benj. F. Smith, N. J. 40. Silas P. Diggins, Ala. 41. Henry H. Walker, Va. 42. Edmund C. Jones, Ia. 43. Alex Chambers, N. Y. 44 John B. Hood, Ky. 45. Jas. A. Smith, at large. 46. Robert F. Hunter, O. 47. Thos M Jones, Va. 48. A. H. Plummer, Pa. 49. J. B Molntyre, Texas. 50. Lucius L. Rich, Mo. 51. Reuben R. Ross, Mo. 52. William Craig, Ia.

MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS BY THE ADMINISTRATION.—It is said the following number of appointments have been made by the President since the 4th of March:

Foreign Ministers, 10; Charge d'Affairs, 10; Consuls, 7; Commissioner to Sandwich Islands, 1; Treasurers, 21; Registers, 67; Receivers, 66; District Attorneys, 84; Marshals, 30; Collectors, 66; Surveyors, 58; Naval Officers, 11; Appraisers, 20; Deputy Postmasters, 207; Surveyors General, 22; Pension Agents, 23; Indian Agents, 30—grand total, 710, exclusive of the numerous appointments by the heads of the several departments.

A SINGULAR FISH.—Dr. T. Duan English, formerly of Baltimore, who is engaged in making geological explorations for some New York capitalists, in Western Virginia, while riding past a little shallow pond, some weeks since, observed a small fish, of the kind there call d *black perch* or *red-eye (Percoides,)* whose singular movements attracted his attention. He had no difficulty in taking it with his hands, and found it to be blind, as he at first supposed, but from a peculiar cause. The iris and pupil of each eye were hidden, but the entire visual globe was filled with the usual humor, in which was coiled away a small worm. The parasite seemed at home, in its habitation, occasionally moving, though its sphere of action was circumscribed. The fish was placed in alcohol, and will be sent, along with other specimens, to the Smithsonian Institution, at Washington.

The Ohio Organ has the following account of the origin of the name "Ann Arbor," in a letter from that flourishing Michigan city:

"Thirty years ago, two travelers, with their wives and children, stopped on the spot where Ann Arbor now stands, and concluded to remain there for the night. The weather was hot and sultry; angry clouds swept along the sky and threatened rain, sudden, severe. Not a house was visible; and in this emergency, the two men were compelled to do something to protect their families from the peltings of the pitiless storm. Accordingly they erected a frail structure with the limbs of trees, over the top of which they spread a few pieces of white canvas, thus making a handsome little *arbor*; and as their good wives were both called *Ann*, their husbands appropriately named their little retreat *Ann Arbor*. Thirty years have since rolled by, and the city of Ann Arbor now marks the spot where the wearied travelers sought safety and repose."

A case was recently tried in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, in which Judge Smyser ruled that an attempt to sign a will—death occurring to prevent the signing it—is sufficient to sustain the will. In this case the decedent had commenced his name by writing the letter P, when he sunk back exhausted, and died in ten minutes.

It is estimated that during the last twelve months there have been imported into New York, from England and colonies, 100,000 tons of bituminous coal, which, at $10 a ton, would amount to $1,000,000.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Minister to England—Fishery Question.

WASHINGTON, June 29, 3:50 P. M.

It is said here that Mr. Buchanan objects to receiving instructions from Secretary Marcy, and that he will probably decline the mission to England.

It is believed now that the Fishery question will be settled in Washington.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

Cancels Improving—Chinese Rebellion—Success of Insurgents.

NEW YORK, June 30, 9 A. M.

The Cunard steamer Africa has arrived here, bringing dates from Liverpool of the 18th inst., three days later than the accounts brought by the Baltic. The following is a summary of her commercial accounts:

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, June 18.

Cotton has been in good request since the departure of the Niagara, from the trade, for speculation and for export, and the sales of the week ending last evening embrace 65,000 bales (including 20,000 bales have been taken for speculation, and 6,000 for export, leaving about 33,000 bales for the trade.

Prices have been firm during the greater part of the week, but without any quotable change, and the official quotations remain as follows:

Fair Orleans, 5¾; Middling Orleans, 5; Fair Uplands, 5¾; and Middling Uplands, 5¼ per pound.

The Chinese Rebellion—Capture of Nankin—Shanghai Deserted.

The report of the capture of Nankin by the insurgents has been fully confirmed. The inhabitants of Shanghai and Chang Chá had deserted those cities, in the apprehension of an attack on the part of the insurgents.

LATER FROM NEW MEXICO.—We learn from the San Antonio Ledger that the Santa Fe mail arrived there on the 9th instant, but brought no news from Santa Fe. The Ledger says:

We learn from Rife, the mail conductor, that Trias has taken possession of the Mesilla Territory, which commences about thirty five miles above El Paso, on the Rio Grande. He swears that he will not give it up without a fight, although he affirms that the Americans will flagellate him in the event of a collision. The bad feeling which lately existed between the Americans and Mexicans on this side, and the Mexicans on the other, has entirely subsided, as much so, that on the 1st or 2d ult., a barbacue was given in El Paso, and a general invitation was extended to the citizens of McGoffinsville and Franklin, and the country adjacent. Capt. Skillman was one of the honored guests.

Trias issued an order that an insult to any American would be followed by instant death. Trias is described as a pleasant fellow, of strongly marked Mexican features, with little force of character or mental calibre. He occasionally crosses the river, and becomes decidedly mellow from the squadliente of the McGoffinsvillites. The people on this side are decidedly indifferent about the Mesilla affair.

Capt. Rife assures us that the roads were never better, or the water and grass more abundant. On his upper trip, while encamped at Live Oak Creek, seven miles this side the Pecos, he was visited by a body of twenty-three Lipan warriors, with their chief Guapo. They constituted but a relay of a considerable body encamped some miles distant. They were very friendly. Both on the upward and downward trip the train met innumerable Indian signs, including smoke. It will be recollected that smoke can be described on the prairie for twelve or thirteen miles.

Big Turtle, a chief of the Wyandot tribe of Indians, who removed from Ohio to the Indian territory, gives the following account of the present condition of his people:

Our improvements, when appraised, amounted to upwards of $127,000, which was paid us in the autumn of 1845. In the spring of 1850, our chiefs retroceded the granted tract to the Government, and $100,000 of the proceeds was invested in five per cent Government stock—making our present annuity $22,000. We have two churches, one a splendid brick edifice, nearly finished. We have three district schools in operation, under the immediate superintendence of the Council. We have two flourishing Sabbath schools, with good libraries. We have a large temperance society, and a division of the Sons of Temperance about to be formed; and as for our agricultural pursuits, they are carried on profitably, every year yielding a surplus for market. Our general thrift surpasses any tribe north of the Arkansas line. In short, we are in far better circumstances than when living in Ohio. The nation generally is contented and happy.

The "King of the Mosquitoes," who resides at Bluefields, about 70 miles from San Juan, is said to be about nineteen years of age, of slight and graceful figure, pleasing countenance, small feet and remarkably delicate hands; his color that of an Indian, his hair straight and black; in short, his *tout ensemble* is that of the pure-blooded Indian, without the faintest touch of the negro. His usually dresses plainly but neatly—white pants, black jacket or coat, and straw hat. At times he wears his uniform, which is also neat, and becomes him well. He has received a very fair education, and his manners with strangers are modest and reserved; but on acquaintance he proves lively, courteous and agreeable. He lives in a very comfortable and commodious building, having a broad piazza on all sides, and commanding a fine view of the sea and surrounding country.

MEXICO.—An export duty of six per cent. is now placed on all silver coin and bullion shipped from the Mexican ports. General Arista's letter, protesting against his banishment, as recently published, was a forgery, as the real one is published at Havana, and contains no such passages as those referring to American institutions, annexation, Carvajal, etc. In the late Vera Cruz insurrection three of the Government troops were killed and five wounded; and if the rebels forty were killed and wounded, and thirteen made prisoners. A German merchant was among the killed. Three of the most distinguished prisoners were put to death. A Territorial Government has been formed for the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, a General Marin appointed Governor, and the capital fixed at Minatitlan.

The Calaveras (California) Chronicle says that in one of the openings, about twenty miles from that town, there is a cedar which is over 220 feet high, with extraordinary circumference, of "eighty-eight feet." It was measured by Messrs. Field and Lewis, five feet from the ground. Near the root it was still thicker, but somewhat irregular.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE OFFICE,
Saturday Morning, July 2, 1853.

The principal feature in our general market during the past week has been a very active movement in Tobacco, with a further advance in prices, predicated upon advices from the West with regard to the condition of the growing crop. In Cotton we have but little change to report. The demand during most of the week has been rather better, owing in part to the more favorable political accounts from Europe by the recent steamers, though but little effect has been produced on prices. We published on Monday morning a telegraphic summary of the Baltic's advices, embracing Liverpool dates up to the 15th June. These accounts represented the Cotton market as firmer, with a good demand prevailing during the three or four days preceding the Baltic's departure, with sales of 30,000 bales, of which 9000 had been taken for speculation and 2000 for export. There was no quotable change in prices. Yesterday morning the Africa's accounts appeared in our telegraphic columns, bringing up our Liverpool dates to the 18th June. These report a continued good demand in the Liverpool Cotton market, with sales for the entire week of 65,000 bales, of which 20,000 had been taken for speculation and 6000 for export. Prices were still without any change of moment, and the official quotations were as follow: Fair Orleans 5¾, Middling Orleans 5, Fair Uplands 5¾, and Middling Uplands 5¼ ₱ lb. On Saturday, the 18th, the market was firm, and the sales were estimated at 8000 bales; 2000 for speculation and 500 for export. Trade in Manchester was unchanged. In the Money market Consols had advanced on ¼, and closed at 93¾. At Havre the demand for Cotton had been good, and the sales of the week ending June 14th were stated at 8000 bales, prices having slightly advanced for all descriptions.

COTTON—We left the Cotton market, at the close of our last weekly review, with a rather drooping appearance, sales for the Middling grades have given way ⅛@ ¼ ₱ lb under the influence of the Humboldt's advices, and the sales of Friday reaching barely 1700 bales, making a total for the week of 11,500 bales. On Saturday the demand was still more limited, and only about 600 bales changed hands during the day, though without further alteration in prices. On Monday morning the Baltic's advices appeared in our columns, and being of a more favorable character, their publication was followed by considerable activity in the demand. The day's sales accordingly reached 5000 bales, mostly at firmer prices, but without a quotable advance. On Tuesday and Wednesday the demand was fair, and about 5400 bales changed hands during the two days, the rates remaining steady. On Thursday about 2500 bales were sold, and yesterday 1500, making the total sales of the week 10,000 bales. Prices closed without any change of moment, and we still quote as below.

The receipts of the week are 1674 bales, against 2375 bales for the corresponding period last year, and in the total receipts at this port the increase, compared with last year, is 223,073 bales.

NEW ORLEANS CLASSIFICATION.

Inferior	5¼@ 7¼	Middling Fair	11¼@11¾
Ordinary	7¾@ 8¾	Fair	—@—
Middling	9 @10	Good Fair	—@—
Good Middling	10¼@11¼	Good and Fine	—@—

COTTON AND TOBACCO

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

BERANGER TO HIS OLD COAT.

Beranger is emphatically the poet of homely things the minstrel of society. His ingenious fancy could weave the most beautiful thoughts out of themes that in other hands would have been barren. If not repulsive. Here's an address to an old coat, equisite poetry, on the most prosaic theme in the world. The translation is executed fairly, almost elegantly. [Boston Transcript.

Be faithful still, thou poor dear coat of mine!
We, step for step, are both becoming old;
Ten years these hands have brushed that nap of thine.
And Socrates did never more. I hold.
When to fresh bear and wear the time to be
Shall fores thy sere thinn'd texture to submit.
Be philosophic and resist like me:
Mine ancient friend, we must not sunder yet

Full well I mind, for I forget not much,
The day that saw thee first upon me pet!
My birth-day 'twas, and as a crowning touch
Unto my pride, my friends all praised thy cut
Thy indulgence, which does me no disgrace,
Has never caused these kindly friends to flit,
Each at my fete yet shows a gladsome face:
Mine ancient friend, we must not sunder yet

A goodly darn I on thy skirts espy,
And thereby hangs a sweet remembrance still
Foiering one eve from food Lisette to fly.
Who held by them to baulk my evening will
The rap was followed by a grievous rent,
And then her side of course I could not quit;
Two days Lisette on that vast darning spent:
Mine ancient friend, we must not sunder yet

Have o'er I made thee reek with murky steams,
Soak'st your self-admiring fools virtuist?
Have I exposed thee, courting great men's beams,
To levee mock or antechamber rail?
A strife for ribbons all the land of France,
From side to side, well-nigh asunder split;
From thy lapel nothing but wild flowers glance:
Mine ancient friend, we must not sunder yet.

Fear no removal of those coarser vain,
Those madcap sports which once employed our hours:
Hours of commingled joyfulness and pain,
Of sunshine chequered here and there with showers.
I rather ought, methinks, thy faded cloth
From every future service to acquit;
But wait awhile—one end will come to both:
Mine ancient friend, we shall not sunder yet.

PAY AS YOU GO.—The New York Times has the following advice, which, if followed up, would prevent many an aching heart and sorrowful bosom. It reminds us of some of Franklin's excellent essays:

"What, not avail myself of this capital opportunity for a bargain, just because the money is not in my pocket? There are a great many snug fortunes made by buying on time. But our mercantile friends who draw most largely on their credit will agree with us in advising a young man to 'pay as he goes.' A sixpenny loaf of bread without butter, and no debt on it, has a better relish than your best dinner that is to be paid for to-morrow. The potatoes that are paid for before eating them, have no bitter taste, while a coppery flavor mingles with the vanilla of the creams that are bought on credit. Cash lards handsomely the leanest beef. Credit makes the fattest slices shrink in the pan. If you pay as you go, very likely you will fall astern of your bold speculating neighbor, but you will have your vessel in better trim for a squall. Men do not always get rich very rapidly who adopt the motto, but they very seldom can make out to fail. It may be hard for them to get rich, but it is harder for other people to suffer very bitterly on account of their poverty.

"The man who pays as he goes, and has nothing but the suit he has on, and the meal he is eating, that he can call his own—how much poorer is he than his neighbor who keeps a carriage and a servant, and lives in splendor, and owes more than he can ever pay? The latter, one will say, enjoys all the money that his splendor represents. This is very much a matter of taste. We should not enjoy it. Widows and orphans will weep when he dies, not because he has gone, but because his estate pays only twenty cents on the dollar. 'Pay as you go,' and leave no unpleasant business for your executor to transact. It is not gratifying for the widow to have your debts to settle, and children come by degrees to think less of their deceased father, when bills are presented that cannot be met by his assets. Pay as you go, sleep sound o'night, and drive out the nightmare from your dormitory. Your account book will be a model of simplicity. You will buy what you want, and leave what is unneeded till money is plentier. You will find the necessities of life to be only the decimation of what generally are called rich. Off their faces, tearing the lean and haggard mask, you will find jolly; I say luxuries behind.

"Your library will contain fewer and choicer books. Your wardrobe will be a collection of wearable garments—your home an aggregation of comforts for every day use. Your wife will be as tidy and neat as the best of them. She will have very little old jewelry to exchange for new, and the months will not much trouble her during these warm days. Your balance sheet will always be a pleasant document to study. The amount you have in the bank, the property you hold, the stock you own, will be the true representative of your means. Pay as you go, and when you die enjoy the satisfaction that there is but one debt left behind you. If you have not any thing, the undertaker's bill will not be very heavy—too small to trouble you much afterwards. Next to having money enough, the most comfortable thing, in a financial aspect, is to owe nothing to any man. Pay every body as you go, but pay the printer in advance."

A CANINE SKETCH.—Just then the door opened, and Mr. Rawley walked in, and close at his heels stalked Bitters. Both seated themselves; the one on a chair, and the other on end directly in front of the Surrogate. Mr. Jagger looked at the dog with the solemn eye of a surrogate, and shook his head as only a surrogate can shake it.

"Are you one of the witnesses?" inquired he of the dog's master.

"I am, sir," replied Mr. Rawley. "I was subpœnaed to testify, and here's the document." As he spoke he laid upon the table a paper which, from having been several days in that gentleman's pocket, had faded from white into a snuff color; and was particularly crumpled.

"What's that animal doing here?" demanded the Surrogate.

"He hasn't had time to do anything," replied Mr. Rawley. "He comes when I come; he goes when I goes. He's a peeler."

"The animal must leave the court. It's contempt of court to bring him here," said Mr. Jagger, angrily. "Remove him, instantly."

Mr. Rawley had frequently been in attendance at the police courts, and once or twice had had a slight taste of the sessions; so that he was not as much struck with the Surrogate as he otherwise might have been, and he replied:

"I make no opposition, sir, and shall not move a finger to prevent it. There's the animal, and any officer as pleases may remove him. I say nothin' ag'in it. I knows what a contempt of court is, and that ain't one." And Mr. Rawley threw himself back amiably in his chair.

"Mr. Slagg," said the Surrogate to the man with a frizzled wig, "remove the dog."

Mr. Slagg laid down his pen, took off his spectacles, went up to the dog, and told him to get out; to which Bitters replied by snapping at his fingers as he attempted to touch him. Mr. Rawley was staring abstractedly out of the window. The dog looked up to him for instructions, and receiving none, supposed that snapping at a scrivener's fingers was perfectly correct, and resumed his pleasant expression towards that functionary, occasionally casting a lowering eye at the Surrogate, as if deliberating whether to include him in his demonstration of anger.

"Slagg, have you removed the dog?" said Mr. Jagger, who, the dog being under his very nose, saw that he had not.

"No, sir. He resists the court," replied Mr. Slagg.

"Call Walker to assist you," said Mr. Jagger, sternly.

Walker, a small man in drabs, had anticipated something of the kind, and had accidently withdrawn as soon as he saw there was a prospect of difficulty, so that the whole court was set at defiance by the dog.

"Witness!" said Mr. Jagger.

"Sir!" exclaimed a thin man in the corner, who had been subpœnaed to his own great terror, and who at that particular moment had an idea that he was the only witness in the world; starting to his feet under the vague impression that he was to be sworn on the spot, and thoroughly convinced that testifying and committing perjury were only different names for the same thing.

"Not you—the man with the dog."

Mr. Rawley looked the court full in the face.

"Will you oblige the court by removing that animal?" said Mr. Jagger, mildly.

"Certainly, sir," said Mr. Rawley; "Bitters, go home."

Bitters rose stiffly and went out, first casting a glance at the man with a wig, for the purpose of being able to identify him on some future occasion; and, having comforted himself by a violent onslaught upon a small dog belonging to the Surrogate, whom he encountered in the entry, was seen from the window, walking up the street with the most profound gavity [The Attorney.

INQUIRIES ABOUT SHANGHAIS.—A Mohawk farmer writes to an agricultural editor that the "hen fever" rages some up that way, and inquires:

"Now what do you think of the variety called Shank-highs, whose name don't belie them? I tell my wife they have no body at all, and that when the head is cut off the legs come right apart! Am I right? Neighbor Buckingham's wife says they're the beatenest to lay on airth, and that they sit and lay both at onst. I don't believe it—it's contrary to nater. I think they only recline a little, as it were, and—Jerusalem! how can them things set? my jack-knife can set as well as they can.

"I tell you, Mr. Editor, they put things out of joint, too, dreadfully. When Buckingham's wife got her Shank-highs home the other day, old Kink happened to hear the rooster crow the first time, and not knowing anything about the matter, summoned half the hands on the place to come and help get the old blink-eyed mule out of the crib. Old Kink says, day don't sit on de roost same as odder chicken nohow, but dey sits straddle of de stick, ossuse why, when dey 'tempts to sit same as common chicken, de head aint heasly 'nuff for de legs, and dey falls off backward. Correct philosophy that.

"They sit when they eat, I know, for I've seen 'em do it; and I've seen 'em try to eat standing, but 'was no go, when they peck at a grain of corn on the ground they don't mor'n half reach it, but the head bobs right between their legs, making them turn a complete somerset. May be they're like swinged oats, worse than they look, and that's bad enough, anyhow. I'd as soon see a pair of tongs or compasses walking about the yard, as these Shank-highs. And I had like to have forgot to tell you, that Pete says they're big liars, 'cause dey crows long time 'fore day in de mornin' when 'taint day; but Kink says, Pete don't 'flect dat dair legs is so long, dey see daylight long time 'fore common chicken."

A SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—A few days since, Mayor Snellbaker received a letter from an Attorney at law, in Curtistown, Tuolumne county, California, stating that a client of his was then under arrest upon the charge of murdering a lady named Jane Morton, formerly of Fulton, near this city. What led to his arrest. It appears, was a daguerreotype of a lady which was found on his person, which was identified as the miniature of Mrs. Morton. Before the Coroner's jury, one witness swore positively that the deceased was Mrs. M., although the body was in so decomposed a state, that identity appeared almost impossible. This witness swears that he cannot be mistaken; the likeness is correct, and that he knew Mrs. Morton, wife of Joseph Morton, residing in Fulton, Hamilton county, Ohio, that they lived near a saw-mill where he once worked, and that Mrs. M. formerly resided in Madisonville, about eight miles from Cincinnati.

This object of the Attorney, in addressing the letter to this city, was to ascertain if such a lady ever lived in Fulton, or yet resides there.

Mayor Snellbaker immediately set to work to investigate the matter, and fortunately found a lady residing in Fulton, corresponding in every particular to the description in the letter. She is at present residing in Fulton; her maiden name was Ross, and she formerly lived in Madisouville. She married a man named Joseph Morton, who is now proprietor of a saw-mill in Fulton. She cheerfully made affidavit to the foregoing facts, and had her daguerreotype taken, at the request of the Mayor, which was forwarded by him to the Attorney in California.

As the trial has been postponed for three months, in order to give the person imprisoned an impartial hearing, it may readily be expected that the above intelligence, when it reaches him, will be a source of the greatest gratification, releasing him from the ordeal of murder, and in all human probability saving his life, for it is well known that in California it is a difficult matter for one charged with crime, more especially murder, to extricate himself from the dilemma, when there is the least suspicion or evidence to fasten the crime upon him. [Cincinnati Times, 16th.

The editors of the Home Journal were among those invited to Niagara Falls, on the late excursion of the Legislature of New York, and among other incidents noted is the following:

We had the luck to see a horse go over the falls on Sunday afternoon. We say *luck*, because, though we were sorry to see the horse should end his life in so summary a manner, yet since he was so destined, we considered it a piece of luck to see him do it. How he got into the river, or where, no one knew. We caught sight of him when he was in the midst of the rapids, above the American side of the Horseshoe Falls; and those rapids tossed him up, and whirled him on, as they would a chip—as they would an elephant. Whether he was alive or dead before he reached the fall we know not; but if he had been endowed with the life of a thousand horse power, he would have been tossed and whirled, and rolled and hurried just the same. Over he plunged into the roaring abyss. In less than a moment he re-appeared in the comparatively still water near the spiral staircase, with a gash across his body that half severed it; and there, in the curious eddies of that part of the river, he continued to float, and turn about, and over for a long time. Probably he is there at this moment, for the water in which he floats is hemmed in on one side by a precipice of rock, and on the other by a precipice of water, rushing away from the terrors of the cataract. It is impossible to convey to any one, not familiar with the falls, an idea of the interest with which this scene was overlooked by the people on the shore.

DREADFUL OCCURRENCE—*Three men suffocated.*—An occurrence of awful and disgusting character took place on Thursday night, or rather between one and two o'clock on Friday morning, on the premises of Smith & Watkins, on Myrtle, between Main and Second streets. Three Germans, named Henry Uhlman, Francis Howald and Francis Schulenburg, with some others, were employed to clean the sink on these premises, tenanted by some German families. Howald descended first into the sink, and from the presence of foul gases became suffocated almost immediately, and fell into the pit. Fearing that all was not right, Uhlman next went down, and from the same frightful cause was overcome, loosened his hold, fell down, and was smothered like his partner. The noises ceasing below, Schulenburg descended to the assistance of his companions, and soon met a similar dreadful fate. A fourth man had now a rope attached to him and descended, but he soon fainted in the horrid hole, and was drawn up with scarcely life in him. After great exertions the bodies of the three victims were recovered in some twenty minutes, life extinct, of course, and presenting a fearful spectacle in the triple mortality. [St. Louis Democrat, June 20.

VALUABLE ACQUISITION TO OUR PUBLIC ARCHIVES.—Mr. Randall, the Secretary of State, has obtained possession of some valuable additions to our Revolutionary History, which the Library Committee of the Senate and Assembly, and other gentlemen, were invited last evening to examine at the mansion of J. V. L. Prune, Esq.

As we have reason to hope that these most interesting manuscript volumes will become a part of the archives of the State, we will content ourselves with saying now, that among them is the *Treasonable Correspondence found concealed in Major André's boot when that officer was scorched by his captors*, Paulding, Williams and Van Wart. The papers consist of the enumeration of the number and disposition of the American troops at West Point; and a description of the fortifications, with suggestions in regard to weak and exposed points. There is also a pass from Gen. Arnold, under which André, as "Mr. John Smith," was traveling.

André, it will be recollected, having obtained this information from the traitor, was on his way back with it to the British Commander-in-Chief. [Albany Evening Journal.

REMARKABLE DEATH.—Day before yesterday, a Mr. Bowles, living on Fifth street, near the corner of Almond, went into the city commons for the purpose of skinning a cow that had died and been dragged there. The cow died, it is thought, from poison, or the bite of a mad dog. In skinning her, Mr. Bowles cut his finger; the wound coming in contact with the poison, his hand and arm commenced swelling immediately, and he died in great agony about twelve hours afterwards. [St. Louis Republican.

The Crystal Palace—Opening of the Exhibition.

The increasing activity in and around the Crystal Palace gives a good degree of assurance that the announcement made a few days since by the Directors, of their intention to open the Exhibition on the 15th of July next, will be fulfilled. Several hundred workmen are employed upon the Palace. The magnificent dome is nearly enclosed, and will contribute greatly to the beauty of the structure. An iron railing, now in process of erection, will enclose the building, and the intermediate grounds are to be ornamented with shrubbery and flowers.

The interior arrangements of the Palace, under the direction of the General Superintendent, Mr. Du Pont, are nearly completed. They are simple, but admirably classified. The ground floor is divided into four quarters, lettered A, B, C and D, separated from each other by wide and spacious naves. Each of these parts is divided into areas of twenty-seven feet square, to which are added four triangular areas. Most of the articles in the American Department are assigned either to Division A, or appropriate places in the Galleries. Divisions B and C, and a large part of Division D, will be allotted, with a sufficient portion of the Galleries, to foreign articles.

The centre of the building, a wide and spacious area, immediately under the dome, and of course the most conspicuous point in the exhibition, is to be occupied by a noble contribution of Italian genius, the Baron Marochetti's equestrian statue of Washington, in bronze.

Other works of art, such as statuary, sculpture, bronzes, busts, etc., will be distributed throughout the naves, and courts of the building, under the direction of the General Superintendent. Among these are some specimens of the rarest merit, and which will doubtless attract a large share of attention from the curious visitor. Not to enumerate all, it will be sufficient to mention such works as Thorwaldsen's group, in plaster, of Christ and the Twelve Apostles; Professor Kiss' celebrated group of the Amazon on horseback, attacked by a tiger, which received a Council Medal at the London Exhibition; Carew's colossal statue of Daniel Webster, is to occupy, we believe, one of the naves or main aisles of the building. A group, in bronze, of an Indian rider hurling a javelin at a serpent; the figures of the size of life, and pronounced a production of the highest merit. At each extremity of the four galleries, overlooking the centre of the building, is to be placed one of the suits of ancient armor from the Tower of London, which the English Government have contributed to the exhibition. The American contributions of the fine arts, sculpture, paintings, engravings, etc., have not yet, we understand, been assigned their places, but will be the subject of special direction from the Directors of Paintings and Sculpture, under the authority of the General Superintendent.

The extent and variety of the contribution of foreign articles to this exhibition, will be found on an inspection of the catalogue, much greater than has been generally supposed. Most of the nations of Europe contribute liberally, and some of them munificently, to this great collection of the Industrial Arts. Some of the finest specimens of the arts and industrial skill of Great Britain, France, Italy, the German States, Switzerland, even Austria, have been received, or are on their way to be placed in comparison by the side of the products of our own soil, and the labor of our own countrymen. Take, for example, the latter country, with whom we have very little commercial or diplomatic intercourse. The contributions of Austria are both extensive and varied—comprising specimens of the useful as well as the fine arts. Among the former are specimens of cutlery, edge tools, clothing, shawls, dyed silks, silverware, porcelain, candelabras, vases, table slabs, etc., in marble; Mosaic tables, etc. Among the latter are pictures, bronze statues, bas reliefs, some fine sculpture in artificial marble, porcelain paintings, enamel-corals, letters on glass, etc. There is among the collection one painting by an eminent Austrian artist, that will doubtless attract the attention of the connoisseur, namely—the founder of the Austrian monarchy, Rudolph, of Hapsburg.

Even the black Emperor Souloque sends from Hayti specimens of the products and industrial resources of that Island. These have already been noticed by the press. The Turkish frigate, with her cargo of Mussulman fabrics and curiosities, has not yet arrived; we hope to welcome it, if not at the opening, certainly before the close of the fair.

Prominent among the French contributions, and perhaps first among the textile fabrics of the world, in point of elegance and artistic skill, stand those famous and wonderful productions, the Gobelin tapestry and carpets. Napoleon III has contributed some very elegant and costly specimens of these fabrics to the exhibition, and a word in respect to their history and manufacture may not be uninteresting to the reader. Their manufacture dates back to about the year 1450, and the name is derived from the ingenious inventor, Jean Gobelin. The practice of an art or trade was then a *mystery*, and each the fabrication of the Gobelin tapestries seems to have remained even down to the present day. So as great perfection had it arrived in the days of Louis XIV., that that munificent monarch purchased the establishments for the State (*L'etat c'est moi*—I am the State,) and they have ever since continued the property of the ruling power in France. They were nearly destroyed during the revolution of 1789, but were revived again under Napoleon, and are now in full and successful operation. In the manufactures of these fabrics, the most patient labor and exquisite skill are required. None but the very finest paintings are used as copies, and one of the most eminent artists in the empire is the superintendent of the establishment. Some of these tapestries require many years to finish, and to such an exquisite perfection of workmanship have they arrived, that the tapestry pictures are said, in point of color and finish, to be superior to the originals. The tapestries and carpets are manufactured entire. The largest ever made was for the Gallery of the Louvre, 1300 feet, or nearly one quarter of a mile in length. These carpets are only used in the royal palaces of France, or, like the tapestries, given away by the Emperor as presents to propitiate foreign powers. The specimens sent to this country for exhibition by Napoleon are said to be exceedingly rich and valuable.

Altogether this exhibition bids fair in many of its features, to equal, if not exceed the public expectations—and to be not only a highly useful, but a grand and imposing display, of the best specimens of the products, the arts, and the industry of our own country and Europe. The Directors are certainly entitled to great credit for the perseverance and energy with which they have so far conducted this great enterprise, and we doubt not they will fully carry it out to a successful termination. The credit of the whole country, as well as the honor of the city of New York, is involved in the success of this undertaking. [N.Y. Times.

A DOG OUT OF PLACE.—On the evening of a recent Sunday, as the inhabitants of Ystradgynlais, South Wales, were crowding to the chapel to hear a somewhat famous itinerant preacher, a huge dog made his way into the building, bolted up the pulpit stairs, and took possession of the place assigned to the pastor. The unsuspecting itinerant walked up to the pulpit in a short time, but, assailed with fierce growls and a row of teeth like an alligator's, he was glad to get to the bottom of the steps. A second ventured, but only elicited some additional growls. A third sage, thinking discretion the better part of valor, next ascended to make an amicable settlement with Tyke. He did not dispute the dog's right of possession, but endeavored to charm him from his elevated position with a piece of candle. At this Tyke waxed more furious than ever, deeming the candle an insult; and at length the pastor took his place in the small reading-desk, in which he preached, Tyke all the while remaining perched aloft listening to the discourse with a gravity and decorum worthy of a class-leader. The scene may be "more easily imagined than described." [Liverpool Standard.

GREAT SPEED.—The Pittsburgh Dispatch says that, on Saturday week, the fast train on the Pennsylvania railroad, when near Greensburgh, attained the extraordinary speed of eighty miles per hour. A perfectly straight stretch of ten miles was run in seven and a half minutes. This, we believe, is one mile to the hour faster than the quickest English time.

SWEARING REPORTERS.—A Judge of the Criminal Court at Cincinnati has lately established a rule of court requiring the newspaper reporters to appear before the Clerk and take an oath to report the proceedings correctly, or be excluded from the court-room. The reporters refused to comply with the mandate of his honor.

"FILIBUSTERISM" AT THE UNIVERSITY IN HAVANA.—The teachers and students at the University in Havana have got themselves into trouble with the Captain General, on account of their "filibusterism." It appeared that the Captain General, in order to discover whether he was correct in his suspicions that too much "filibusterism" had been inculcated into the minds of the students, caused the removal of the "Medal" of the University, (a sort of superior usher, whose duty it is to see that the classes perform their duties,) and appointed in his stead a person of the name of Carcuo, taken from the office of the Political Secretary. The students had become much attached to their bedul, and were indignant that he should have been turned out at the will of the Captain General to make room for Carcuo, who began to make himself disagreeable. In their displeasure, the students tore down the Captain General's edict confirming Carcuo's appointment, and drummed the latter out of the University.

Gen. Canedo having been informed of what had occurred, in a high state of excitement ordered the Rector and the entire *posse comitatus* of the University to appear before him. He gave them a severe lecture, and it is said some very strong language was made use of, and some of the professors resigned their appointments and are about to leave the country. The Rector and other dignitaries denied the accusations brought against them. They were, after being cautioned, dismissed, with the exception of Professors Le Reverend, Piact, Castro, and the Deacon of Laws, Don Diego de la Tovic, whom the Captain General desired to remain with him, and then accused the whole four of them individually of being filibusteros at heart, informing them, also, that he was aware that they had been occupying themselves in collecting money to send to the United States for the purpose of forming new expeditions to invade Cuba.

They were subsequently allowed to depart, with this final observation of Gen. Canedo, that "if in future he heard the slightest whisper against their names, they would be provided with lodgings in the Moro, and that no mercy might be expected of him; that he was disposed to be forgiving, but he could also be severe!"

The students have since made an attempt to blow up, with gunpower, Gen. Canedo's obnoxious "Medal" or Bendio Careno, in consequence of which the University has for the present, at least, been closed by order of his Excellency, and several of the young men provided with lodgings in the Punta Castle.

Another account states that the foundations are now being laid for a large edifice covering four entire squares, and said to be designed for a new Jesuit University, and as a substitute for all other colleges.

SINGULAR CASE OF INSTINCT IN A HORSE.—We do not remember ever to have heard of a more remarkable exhibition of unique intelligence than was communicated to us a few days since by Mr. Allen, of this place. The circumstances, as they were related to us, are as follows:

Mr. Allen has had for a considerable time a span of sprightly little horses that he has never separated. In the stable, in the field, in the harness, they have always been together. This has caused a strong attachment to grow up between them. A few days ago he went with them out to Lake Minnetoka, on a fishing excursion. Taking them out of the carriage, he led them down to the Lake, and tied them with stout ropes, several rods apart, on a strip of grass that grew upon the shore, and left them to feed. Returning to the shantee, he threw himself upon the floor to await the return of the party who had repaired to the lake to fish. Not much time had elapsed before the sound of an approaching horse's feet attracted his attention, and a moment after one of his span appeared at the door, the animal put his head in, and giving one neigh, returned at a slow gallop, yet under evident excitement, to the spot where, but a few moments before, he and his companion had been seemingly safely fastened. Surprised to find his horse loose, and struck with his singular conduct, Mr. A. immediately followed, and found the other lying in the water entangled in the rope, and struggling to keep his head from being submerged.

While Mr. A. proceeded to disengage the unfortunate horse, his noble benefactor stood by manifesting the utmost solicitude and sympathy; and when his mate was extricated from his situation and again upon his feet on terra firma, the generous creature exhibited the most unquestionable signs of satisfaction and joy. That this intelligent animal should have noticed the misfortune of his mate; that he should know where to apply for rescue, and in his efforts should sunder a three-fourths of an inch rope, and finally that he should exhibit so high an appreciation of the event, are circumstances to astonish us and commend themselves to the thoughtful consideration of those who would limit the power of reasoning to the "genus homo." [St. Anthony's Express.

The North Carolina Company's copper mine proves highly productive. In but one day last week, of twelve hours' working, a quantity of ore containing thirty per cent. of metal, valued at $3,000, was taken out by a few miners working on the engine shaft. One hundred men are now at work—a force sufficient, with the new machinery, to bring to the surface fifty tons of ore per day. With only a small part of the force, the company obtained six to eight tons per day. This small quantity is sufficient for an annual dividend of fifty per cent., besides paying for machinery, and without calling on the stockholders.

DEDICATION OF THE FIVE POINTS MISSION BUILDING.—The new Mission Building, erected on the site of the "Old Brewery," in New York, was dedicated on the 18th instant. The dedicatory sermon was delivered by Rev. J. Floy, D. D., and a brief address was made by Rev. J. B. Wakely. The exercises were quite interesting, and attracted a large number of visitors. The entire expense of the erection of the new building will, when fully completed, somewhat exceed $36,000. $23,000 of this sum has been collected within the past eighteen months, leaving the society in debt to the amount of $13,000.

It appears that the new University of Urbana, Ohio, is established, and is to be sustained by the disciples of Emanual Swedenborg. The is the first educational establishment in the country, of the rank of a university, devoted to the propagation of Swedenborgism, Professor J. W. Jenks, of Boston, and Professor M. G. Williams, of Urbana, were to be inaugurated into office on the 19th and 20th instant—the first as Professor of Languages, and the second of Sciences. A female department is also to be connected with the University.

NOVEL DIVORCE SUIT DECIDED.—A few days since we referred to a suit for divorce going on in the Circuit Court at New York. The mother of a young man, named Isaac Courson, applied for a dissolution of the nuptial knot, on behalf of her son, who, it was alleged, had married a women of ill repute, while in a state of insanity. The bride's name, formerly, was Elizabeth Mead. The jury rendered a verdict, on Saturday, adverse to the application.

According to the calculations based on the English life tables, it was estimated, *a priori*, that of all the immigrants to the United States since 1790, 2,214,000 should be living at the date of the last census. The actual returns of that census give us the number of foreign-born residents, 2,210,000—a remarkable instance of the accuracy which may be attained by scientific deductions on points which seemingly admit no elements of calculation.

The natural salt ponds on the Florida Keys, which in 1851-52 yielded about 75,000 bushels of salt, have been, during the last winter, greatly improved and extended, so that the evaporating surface is now 600 acres, and will soon be increased to 800. During the winter the ponds have contained pickle sufficient to make five hundred thousand bushels of salt.

Santa Anna is said to have made the Universal his newspaper organ in the city of Mexico, and is supposed to be the writer of the leading editorials. The Universal is very abusive of the federal system and of the United States, and advocates consolidation.

A few days since, on the New York and Erie Railroad, a train left Corning for the city of New York, consisting of seventy-six cars, drawn by a single engine, loaded with *eight hundred thousand* feet of lumber.

Miss Martha H. Mowry, M. D., of Providence, R. I., has been elected Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children in the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania.

MISS LESLIE ON SLANG.—"There is no wit," says the author of the Behavior Book, "in a lady to speak of a 'snooze,' instead of a nap—in calling pantaloons 'pants,' or gentlemen 'gents'—in saying of a man whose dress is getting old, that he looks 'seedy,' and in alluding to an amusing anecdote, or a diverting incident, to say that it is 'rich.' All slang words are detestable from the lips of ladies. We are always sorry to hear a young lady use such a word as 'polking,' when she tells of having been engaged in a certain dance too fashionable not long since; but, happily, now it is fast going out, and almost banished from the best society. To her honor, be it remembered, Queen Victoria has prohibited the polka being danced in her presence. How can a genteel girl bring herself to say, 'Last night, I was polking with Mr. Bell,' or 'Mr. Cope came and asked me to polk with him.' Its coarse and ill-sounding name is worthy of the dance. We have little tolerance for young ladies, who, having in reality neither wit nor humor, set up for both, and, having nothing of the right stock to go upon, substitute coarseness and impertinence (not to say impudence) and try to excite laughter, and attract the attention of gentlemen, by talking slang. Where do they get it? How do they pick it up? From low newspapers, or from vulgar books? Surely not from low companions? We have heard one of these ladies, when her collar chanced to be pinned awry, say that it was put on drunk—also, that her bonnet was drunk, meaning crooked on her head. When disconcerted she was 'floored.' When submitting to do a thing unwillingly, she was brought to the scratch. Sometimes 'she did things on the sly.' She talked of a certain great vocalist 'singing like a beast.' She believed it very smart and piquant to use these vile expressions. It is true, when at parties, she always had half a dozen gentlemen about her; their curiosity being excited as to what she would say next. And yet she was a woman of many good qualities; and one who boasted of having always 'lived in society.'"

The custom of making Friday hangman's day is quite modern in this country. In England, formerly, very few executions took place on that day. Tuesday or Saturday was generally assigned for the purpose. In some portions of our country, before the revolution, the practice was the same. Saturday was more usually assigned for that purpose than any other day. Richard Smith, who was convicted of the murder of Captain Carson, was hung on a Saturday. The superstition which considers Friday unlucky, doubtless had its origin from the fact that our Saviour was crucified on that day. The belief in the ill-omened character of Friday is spoken of by Geoffrey Vinsauf in his lament for Richard Cœur de Lion, who was killed on a Friday. Chaucer refers to the same circumstance. Cooper, in one of his sea novels, tells the tale of a ship called the Friday, which was built on Friday, launched on Friday, and went to sea on Friday, to founder at once. Among modern Friday disasters are those of the British steamer Amazon, which left England on Friday, Jan. 2, 1852, on its first voyage, and the Birkenhead troop ship, which sailed the same day. The steamer was burned, and most of the passengers perished. The ship stranded, and several hundreds were drowned. Other vessels, which were commenced, finished, and sailed on other days, have also foundered; but their disasters, of course, were not in consequence of ill luck in the day chosen for important events in the vessel's history.

WAGES IN ENGLAND.—The ship-builders on the Tyne river have come to terms with their employers, and agree to accept wages at the rate of 33s. sterling per week, with 3s. "allowance" at old work, and 38s. per week, without allowance, at new work. These are the terms now received by all the shipwrights on the Tyne and Wear, and at Blythe and Hartlepool. The wages of other classes of operatives, formerly about 21s. per week, is now 27s. sterling, with full employment.

An exchange very truthly remarks: "We are tired of reading articles on Mrs. Stowe's reception in England. Who cares how those receive Mrs. Stowe, who would have hanged Washington, had they lived in his day and been able to catch him?"

LINES BY AN OLD FOGY.

I'm thankful that the sun and moon
Are both long up so high.
That no presumptuous hand can stretch
And pull them from the sky.
If they were not, I have no doubt,
But some reforming ass
Would recommend to take them down,
And light the world with gas.

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It comports best with my feelings to offer this article to Physicians, Druggists and Hospitals, upon my medical knowledge and Christian reputation, without the accustomed *puffing*. DR. L. PIERCE,
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March 10, 1853.—ame.

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CHURCH, FACTORY, STEAMBOAT AND LOCOMOTIVE BELLS constantly on hand and PEALS and CHIMES of Bells (of any number) cast to order. Improved cast-iron YOKES, with moveable cams, are attached to these bells, so that they may be adjusted to ring easily and properly, and springs also, which prevent the clapper from resting on the Bell; thereby prolonging its sound (ringings complete (including Yoke, Frame and Wheel,) furnished if desired.

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New-Orleans Christian Advocate.

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H. N. McTYEIRE, Editor

J. HAMILTON, D. D. } *Publishing Committee*
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W. MITCHELL, }

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[From the Puritan Recorder.]

THE MINISTER'S QUARTER PAY-DAY.

As the parson sat at his books one day,
A rap at his door heard he;
The Parish Collector had called to pay
The Society's Quarter fee.

A hundred dollars, and fifty more,
Were counted the parson's due,
Though small sum this, for a half a score
To victual and clothe and shoe.

But the day had come, and for youthful sport
The parsonage ne'er displayed
A day like that, when his scant support
Was about to be promptly paid.

The children danced, and giggled, and grinned,
And wriggled like eels in oil;
And smiles broke forth on the visage thinned
By fasting, and tears, and toil.

The Parish Collector sat him down,
And out of his pocket took
The tithes he'd gathered about the town,
Crammed into his pocket book;

It was not much of a cram at that:
Though hony and milk indeed,
Not milk enough for a starving cat,
Nor honey enough for need.

But such as it was, without much risk,
The collector poured it out:
He spread it around on the parson's desk,
And scattered it all about:

But little of shining gold was there,
And less from the silver mine,
And bank bills—they were exceeding rare!
Alas! for the poor divine.

First came a note for a little sum,
Which the poor man into had given
To a rich parishoner, near his home,
Whom he *hoped* to meet in Heaven:

Ten dollars was all—not much, I know,
But an order followed the note,
With butcher's bill, and a bill or so
For butter and bread, to boot.

The doctor had drawn for his small amount,
The grocer had filed his claim,
And all intended their bills should count,
Whenever his pay-day came.

The good collector reckoned them up;
The minister stood aghast!
It was a bitter drug in his brimming cup.
To think he had lived so fast.

Who knows what pain the parson endures,
As the good man hands them o'er,
And says, with a hem, "Sir, these are yours,
And they should have been paid *before*:

For a scandal it is to religion, sir,
Which the world can never forget,
When a man of sense like a minister
Is unable to pay a debt.

And here besides is a lot of cash,
Three fives and a lusty ten;
Your daughters in satins now may dash,
And your boys dress up like men,

But allow me to say, good Parson Gray,
You'd better just lay aside
A little of this for a rainy day,
Or a walk instead of a ride.

For money is scarce, and the times are hard,
And you, sir, are getting gray,
And you may not fare as you here have fared,
Should the people turn you away.

We've given you here a large support,
And the farmers all complain
That the crops this year will be dreadful short,
If we don't soon have some rain.

We can't long pay such enormous sums
As we have to pay you now,
For you know that the pay-day often comes,
And the Squire has lost a cow:

And one of old Goodwin's sheep is dead,
And *he* feels poor this year."
The tender shepherd here turned his head,
To drop—for the sheep—a tear!

Of this the collector no note took,
He gabbled his story through
Then slowly folded his pocket book,
And looked as if he knew

He took his hat, with a cheerful smile,
Rejoiced in a duty done:
Then rode away to his home, a mile,
At set of December's sun.

The parson rose, as he left the room,
And bowed with a smile of grace,
But his heart resembled a ruined tomb,
In spite of his smiling face.

He closed the door, and resumed his chair,
Till, amid his grief and fears,
He seemed half choked for a breath of air,
Then burst in a flood of tears.

He thought of children's needy feet,
His barrel of meal was gone;
And the question arose, "What shall we eat?
What raiment shall we put on?"

He thought of the ravens, how they're fed,
How the lilies' garments grow;
But when was a raven's *rent unpaid?*
Or a *lily arrayed for snow?*

With tender emotions all astir,
In the parson's heaving breast,
The children's mother—he thought of her—
How she, who had done her best,

Still needed a hood, and cloth, and thread,
A dress, and a thick or shawl—
Till pressed in spirit, he knelt and prayed
To the glorious Lord of all.

The evening came, and he met his wife,
And his blooming children nine;
Yet naught they saw of the inward strife
That harrassed that sad divine:

He sat serene in the central seat,
And his wife sewed near his side,
The children hovered about his feet,
And to be cheerful tried.

But when he went to his nightly bed,
To sleep till the waking morn,
He felt, as he pillowed his aching head,
That he wished he had ne'er been born.

And all that night was his pillow drowned
With the tears no eye could see,
But His, who once for the thankless groaned,
And bled upon Calvary's tree.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

VISIT TO La GRANGE.

[CONCLUDED.]

Bro. McTYEIRE:—In my former I promised to say something of the Faculty of La Grange College, the duty of the Church towards her, and of her future prospects. With the Faculty I was much pleased. They all had the appearance of solid piety, soberness of thought, stability of character, and fixedness of purpose. They are honest, they are working men, and we are glad to say are, by their untiring efforts and indomitable energy, re building our much cherished institution. And whilst we are commending their characters as men, we would not pass by unnoticed their proficiency as scholars. The advancement and good standing of their pupils, the manner in which they passed the ordeal of examination, both clearly show that able professors have had them in charge. With the President I am the best acquainted. I spent several days under his hospitable roof. President Hardy is a plain, unassuming man, a ripe scholar, devoted Christian, and possesses an energy and determination that defies defeat. Not among the least attractions about his home is his most excellent wife, whose graceful and easy manners win for her the affections of all with whom she becomes acquainted. Her warm-hearted interest in the students will cause many of them to think of her with pleasure, when they are buffeting the billows of life, many years having passed away. I could but think how well she was suited to be the companion of him who had so weighty a responsibility, and whose every power is drawn out to do good. The entire Faculty are laborious, effective and self-sacrificing men, well worthy of the confidence of every one who has sons and wards to educate. I was much gratified in seeing them manifest so great an interest in regard to the deportment and moral conduct of their pupils. Whilst they improve and cultivate the mind, they are by no means forgetful of the heart, which, in my opinion, speaks volumes in their praise.

As to the duty of the Church to La Grange College, it is plain and manifest. This institution was founded by, and is under the direction and patronage of Tennessee, Memphis and Alabama Conferences. Had all these Conferences done their duty, she would have been well endowed, and in her finances far beyond contingencies. The college is in the State of Alabama, but in the bounds of the Tennessee Conference. In North Alabama she is liberally patronized; but few, however, from the State of Tennessee—attributable to the numerous colleges in her bounds, and the cheapness of living, combined with the fear of health in sending their sons South. If the united energies of all these Conferences were brought to bear upon the ballance-wheel of her destiny, as they should be, La Grange would soon be what she ought to be—an unrivaled institution. She has worthy Trustees and the best of professors; the Church is in the back ground. We should arise from our lethargy, and lend a helping hand to the object of our trust.

A word to the Alabama Conference, brethren of the ministry and laity. The subject of rearing a college in our own borders has been and is still agitated amongst us. Is it best so to do? I, for one, think not. I see neither policy or economy in the enterprise. Some say it is too difficult of access. To this I answer, these difficulties are being removed by the various projected railroads. On the west border of the Conference by the Mobile and Ohio road. The Memphis and Atlantic road will soon be an unbroken line, running within four miles of the college. Eastern Alabama has now easy access by railroads and steamboats, with only fifteen miles of staging, which will very soon be entirely done away with. In the centre of the State, the Selma and Tennessee River Railroad is being rapidly completed.

On my return from La Grange, a few days since, I had a conversation with Gov. Collier, who is in favor of the State running a road from Montevallo, the present terminus of the Selma road, direct to North Alabama. This is an important work, and I think the time has arrived, in the march of intelligence and enterprise, when the State will come forward and give such aid as will bring North and South Alabama in social, commercial and political association. All of these facilities of access will be consummated much sooner than we could rear and put in successful operation a college within the bounds of our own Conference. Then why paralize and weaken an enterprise which has cost us so much anxiety, toil and money? Where, in the whole State, is there a spot so favorably suited to the situation of a college? It is remarkably healthy, and far removed from the fruitful sources of temptation to the youth. For a situation it is without an equal in the South-west, and will, in a few years, be one of the most accessible. I am opposed to such movements and talk, "in toto." Some say they want their sons nearer home. Take the history of college students, and you will find that young men residing in the vicinity of a college, as a general thing, make less proficiency than those from abroad. The cause is obvious. Frequent visits home, pic nics, wedding parties, "et cetera," dissipate the mind, deprive them of the advantages of regular and uniform recitations, and the inculcable advantages of literary societies. For one, I don't want a college near me, at which to educate my sons. What of a few dollars expense to secure, as I conceive, these superior advantages? We have labored and prayed, and given too much money, and too often seen the good fruit of our exertion, to abandon old La Grange, whose streams have been gladening and blessing the West for a quarter of a century. Let us rather continue to toil, pray and give, and then we may hope, as her present prospects are bright and still brightening. It is a great pity some of our people are so fickle. They talk loud, promise much, but too soon become discouraged. Suppose we abandon La Grange, with what face can we go to our friends and ask them to build us another college. To the rescue, friends. Let us hold on, work on, support it, and make our beloved La Grange College unsurpassed. This ought, and it must be done, or we will fail to redeem the promises and pledges we have given the public, and especially the Church.

I have often been much mortified at seeing our most prominent brethren sending their sons to institutions where moral and religious instruction is never tendered to the pupils, and as for revivals of religion, no such thing is ever heard of. No wonder that many of them return home imbued with infidelity; or, at least, repudiating the Church of their fathers. As fathers, Methodists and Christians, piety should be the "first and last" in the training of our sons. As sources of solid and substantial learning, as well as wholesome religious instruction and training, La Grange College and our institutions generally, will not suffer in comparison with others. Whilst at La Grange I met with a very pious and intelligent brother from East Alabama, who had two sons there. A short time since he personally knew nothing of our college—save that it was under the direction and control of our Conference. Many institutions in his native State were to him much more convenient, but the above mentioned fact induced him to patronize old La Grange. His example struck me with much force, and I earnestly commend it to our other brethren. Let us be united and sustain our Church institutions.

R. A. BAKER.

Summerfield, Ala., June 22, 1853.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

JEWISH CEREMONIES

EVERY DAY LIFE.

Now, my dear reader, if you have no objection, I will introduce you to the interior of a well regulated Jewish household. Over the gate you perceive, in large Hebrew letters, that truly oriental index of hospitality: "Blessed art thou in coming, and blessed art thou in going." "*Shalom alechem*" (peace be with you,) would be the greeting awaiting you from the master of the house, and a vernacular "be welcome" from the lady—were you of the Mosaic faith. To the Gentile he is not so gracious, and in his intercourse with him he lays by his oriental manner.

Do you see yonder, on the east side of the room, that frame with the embroidered word *Misrach*, (East.) You will find it in every house, to indicate the point whither the Jew is to turn his face when praying. But it is not in the parlor we must look for the national characteristics; for, with the exception of the said picture, the Sabbath-lamp, and the phylactery-bags, the room resembles that of its Gentile neighbor. To get a true insight of the heavy burdens imposed on the Jewish matron, I must take you into the kitchen. Start not—for know that on the Continent (and particularly among the Jews,) the kitchen yields to the parlor only in splendor, and is quite a different affair from what is thus denominated in this part of the world. It is a spacious apartment, you perceive, and needs must be; for every thing here is in double sets: the hearth, the plate, china, pots and kettles, as well as all the other culinary apparatus.

And pray, what is all this for? You shall hear. In Ex. xxiii. 19, it says: "Thou shalt not seethe a kid in the milk of its mother," and never, sure, was there a larger superstructure upon so slender a foundation, than the complicated system which the Rabbinists support by this text. They take it to express that flesh and milk must never come in contact with each other. They, therefore, have a separate set of utensils for any meals, in which milk, butter or cheese may enter, and which cannot be used at dinner, if there is to be meat of any kind. Fish are neutral ground, and may be used "*fleshy*" or "*milky*"—the two cardinal divisions of the Jewish kitchen. If, by any mischance, a drop of milk—or water boiled in a "milky" vessel—should fall on any of the dishes or utensils belonging to the other department, they are *Trephah*, (literally *torn*, but meaning "unclean,") and can no longer be used. This same word *trephah* is the great bugbear of the Jewish housekeeper. As a matter of course, they can never employ Gentile domestics in this part of the house.

I well recollect, when on an emergency a lady once employed an ignorant peasant girl to supply, for awhile, the place of a Hebrew domestic just left, and how, her instructions to the contrary notwithstanding, she washed the "fleshy" and "milky" dishes in the same vessel, and then put them all together on the same shelves. Nor have I forgotten the domestic revolution succeeding it, and how the "gudeman" grumbled at the china-dealer's long account. But there was no help for it. To entrust a Gentile with so important an affair was indeed a very flagrant offence; and the Rabbi imposed a penance upon the lady, viz.: to spin *Zizis* or fringes, (mentioned in my last.)

"Fleshy" food may be taken at the expiration of an hour after the eating of "milky" viands; but five hours must elapse after the eating of any kind of meat, ere it may be followed by any thing made out of milk. Fish, bread, fruit and vegetables are *neutral*, and may be partaken of at any time. Do you see this meat spread on a kind of stove over a tub? It has just come from the butcher, and is *trephah* until free from every drop of blood. It is strewn over with salt to draw the blood, and two hours afterward water is copiously poured upon it, which takes away both salt and blood; then the meat is *kosher*—clean. I need not mention that they have very good authority for this custom, both sacred and sanitary.

The ladies have to give their personal superintendence to these matters; and the Talmudists, thinking considerately that they would thus have quite enough to do, absolved them from many ceremonies devolving on the other sex. They need pray only when convenient—say once every Sabbath. In school they simply learn to read Hebrew, without understanding much about it; and as they seldom or never read the Bible in the vernacular, they are generally very ignorant of the principles of their faith, and try to work out their salvation by an implicit adherence to the ceremonial law, which her mother instils into her mind from early childhood.

The great theological and psychological problem, whether a woman has a soul, seems to have been solved in the negative by the old Talmudists. Many are the tirades against the fair sex contained in their ponderous tomes: here's a specimen: "He that teaches *Torah*"—(law, including the Talmud, as well as the Pentateuch,) "to his daughter, is worthy of death"—because a woman can keep no secret, and the contents of the law must not be divulged to the Gentiles. Although the spirit of the times has rendered these doctrines obsolete, yet even at this day every Jew says in his daily morning prayer: "Blessed art thou, O Lord, our God, King of the Universe, for not having created me a woman!!!" And the ladies, poor creatures, resignedly substitute thanks for having been "created according to God's will!" I think it would not be a bad idea to send a dozen or two of our Lucy Stones and Abby Kellys across the water, to teach these benighted females their "Rights!"

KILLING ANIMALS.

Almost everybody knows that the Jews kill their animals in a peculiar manner, and have many attendant ceremonies; and their Scripture authority for this is all but imaginary. All that Moses ever says about it is, "thou shalt *slay*," or, "and he *slew*," etc. Now, say the Rabbies, this is so very indefinite that it implies another [the oral] law; and then of course they go on making these other laws *ad libitum*. No one can slay an animal without having studied all these regulations, passed examination, and received a license from the Rabbi. In every congregation there is a functionary of this sort; though sometimes the *Hazan* or "Reader" performs also the duties of the *Shochet*, or "slayer." The animal is not prostrated with the axe, but first suspended, and then has its throat cut. The Shochet has a long knife—say two feet long—which must be free from rust, nick, or any imperfection of the cutting edge, one cut only being allowed. If more is required, or the blessing neglected, which must be said at the right moment, the animal is deemed unfit for food by the Hebrews. After the animal is perfectly dead, it is examined by the Shochet. If the lungs and liver be found to adhere to the sides, or any lumps be found on them, he declares it *trephah*, and the meat can only be sold to Gentiles. But if the organs are in a healthy condition, it is *kosher*, or proper. As it is difficult to separate "the sinew" spoken of in Gen xxxii. 32, from the flesh, and as many Jews do not know at all what sinew is meant, the Rabbies have thought proper to interdict the use of the hind quarters altogether, on the principle of "the hedge round the saw." And strange as it may appear, a piece of the hind quarter of a *kosher* beef is considered as *trephah* as a rasher of bacon!

Fowls are killed with a smaller knife; the blood is allowed to fall upon some ashes, and then covered over. Pigeons and other clean birds (Lev. xi.) of a small size, can only be slain three at a time, as the name of the Lord must not be pronounced on trifling occasions, and the Shochet must never draw his knife without saying the required blessing. Of course the Jew eats of no animal forbidden in Lev. xi., or any clean animal, not killed in the prescribed form.

On the Continent, where turkeys still are very scarce, a fat goose is considered a great *bon bouche*, and my brethren have a hereditary prejudice in its favor. They fatten a dozen or two of them, and use the grease thus obtained for culinary purposes, (since they may not use lard.) It often happens that when the goose is cleaned, various spots become visible, such as a blue leg, or some other such blemish. When these are evident marks of disease, the bird of course is trephah: but when they are but slight, and the goose is *very fat*, a decision is not so easily reached: a *shaanah*—inquiry of the Rabbi—is made; if the Rabbi is in doubt, which he always is, he will suspend the weight of the goose on one of the sinews of the leg; if it holds, it is kosher; if not, trephah. Now, I have myself seen an orthodox Rabbi declare a goose trephah, and unlawful to be eaten by a Jew, when the owner, much afflicted at the sad prospect of being deprived of his savory dish for Friday night, very cunningly applied to another Rabbi, less "high church," who of course declared it kosher, being ignorant of his rival's previous decision. The *pious* man went home and ate his goose with great gusto, proclaiming aloud his triumph over Rabbi No. 1. As to his having any personal responsibility in the matter, that is out of the question; "what do I pay the Rabbi for?" I should like to know myself.

JOSEPHUS.

Louisiana.

USE THE MINUTES.—"It is asked," says Channing, "how can the laboring man find time for self-culture? I answer that an earnest purpose finds time or makes time. It seizes upon spare moments, and turns fragments into golden account. A man who follows his calling with industry and spirit, and uses his earnings economically, will always have some portion of the day at command. And it is astonishing how fruitful of improvement a short season becomes, when eagerly seized and faithfully used. It has often been observed that those who have the most time at their disposal, profit by it the least. A single hour in the day, steadily given to the study of some interesting accumulation of knowledge."

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

THE BETTER COUNTRY.

BY MARY HARRIS.

Where jasmines weave a gorgeous screen,
With sunbeams peeping in between,
A little child, with golden hair,
Was culling flowers bright and rare.

A tiny brooklet at his feet,
Warbling music quaint and sweet,
Mirrored within its bosom fair
The little boy with golden hair.

A beauteous thing was that fair child,
Bright as the flowers on which he smiled,
As sunshine and shadow, mingled there,
Softly played with his golden hair.

But many seasons have passed away,
Of joy and sorrow, since that day,
When the fair child with golden hair
Was culling flowers bright and fair.

An old man now with locks of gray
Is sitting where the moonbeams play,
Where a silvery brooklet sweet
Doth warble gently at his feet.

As there he sits this solemn hour,
His thoughts are ruled by a mystic power,—
And lo! yon stars, like spirits of love,
Seem beckoning his soul to realms above.

Through the wild maze of years profound,
A boy he sees, with wild flowers crown'd,
Listing the cadence of flowing streams,
While an angel, bright, bends o'er his dreams.

Now the boy is gone, and the flowers are dead;
Th' brightness of earth from his spirit hath fled;
But the angel points to a land of flowers,
Where streams e'er flow 'mid porennial bowers.

Shelby Co., Alabama.

[For N. O. Christian Advocate.]

OAK BOWERY COMMENCEMENT.

MR. EDITOR:—Having been appointed by Conference one of the Visiting Committee to Oak Bowery College, I was promptly in attendance at its commencement, beginning on Friday, the 17th instant, and ending on Tuesday following. It has become so common for visiting and examining committees to praise teachers and pupils, that you look for it with as much certainty as you do to hear a preacher, who preaches a funeral, praise the virtues of the dead. But, sir, if I should speak in terms of commendation of the exercises of the above occasion, please exonerate me from the charge of following custom. As I was the only one of the committee present, it required that I should be constantly on hand during the examination of the classes, and therefore I had a good opportunity of judging of their merits. In consequence of the protracted ill health of Mr. Wm. F. Samford, President of the Institution, the business of instruction during the past session, and the conducting of the examination, fell into the hands of the female teachers—among whom are Miss Bailey, the two Misses Tonmer, and Miss Starr. These ladies have indeed done nobly. They have had control of a goodly number of students, who gave evidence, by their discreet behavior, and by their familiarity with their text books, that their manners and their minds had been well cultivated.

The primary classes, under Miss Starr, acquitted themselves handsomely—not only answering the questions propounded to them accurately, but distinctly, speaking out to the comfort of all who had come to listen.

The higher classes in the literary department, under care of Miss Bailey and the younger Miss Tonmer, did equal credit to themselves and their instructors.

The compositions of the junior and graduating classes were quite entertaining, being good in point of style, sensible, and were well read. There was running through them a healthy moral sentiment, which spoke well for the influence they were under.

The musical department has been under the control of the elder Miss Tonmer. She is a very skillful performer, and an apt instructer. Her pupils and herself gave to the audience a rare musical feast. Some of the pieces sung and played were thrilling and entrancing. Miss Tonmer is not only skillful in this department, but in others, being a finished scholar.

Dr. Means, of Georgia, was with us, and preached the Commencement Sermon. He also preached Sabbath night. The Doctor has long enjoyed the reputation of being one of the most eloquent orators in Georgia. I heard him preach when I was a boy, and have never, up to this day, lost the impression he made upon me. He is an ornament to his State, as a man of science, and to his Church, as a Christian and minister.

The literary address was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Connor, of the Georgia Conference. The audience appeared pleased. The address was well elaborated and finely delivered.

Upon the whole, Mr. Editor, the exercises were interesting and well calculated to reflect much credit upon the institution. Oak Bowery ought to succeed, because it is situated in one of the choicest parts of Alabama. The water is good, the air salubrious, the lands fertile, and the people, many of them, rich. They have a beautiful Church edifice, with a large membership. There appears a strong desire among the citizens to build up an institution which shall rival the best in the land, by affording every facility for imparting thorough instruction to those who may resort thither.

C. D. OLIVER.

June 27, 1853.

PRAYER.—One has somewhat quaintly, but very truly, said: "God looks not at the oratory of your prayers, how eloquent they are; nor at their geometry, how long they are; nor at their arithmetic, how many they are; nor at their logic, how methodical they are; but he looks at their *sincerity*—how spiritual they are."

A GOOD HEARER.

1. He is sure to be in season at church. His goodness would be marred, were he a loiterer. He would aid in spoiling other men's good hearing, were he to disturb sanctuary services by late attendance.

2. He *appears* to hear, as well as really hears. When people's heads are down, or askew, looking out of the windows, or at other worshippers, or examining ceiling and walls, etc., perhaps they can hear, and perhaps they do. But it appears as if they did not. The preacher doubts it, and so do others. But the good hearer looks to where the preaching comes from. He hears the better for it; and he thus seems to others to hear, which is worth something in the sanctuary.

3. The good hearer does nothing else but hear. Some investigate the hymn book, some inspect post and pillar, especially every late comer, as if life depended on knowing who he was. Some turn in for a nap, and some turn out their imaginations on a cruise all over the creation. Thus many do any thing but hear. But the good hearer does nothing else; he came for that purpose, and he does it.

4. He helps others to hear; his example sheds a happy influence round him. It interests and effects them to see how interested he is, and they insensibly catch his spirit, and become good hearers too.

5. And he makes, or helps others to make, good preachers. The pulpit fires up when the pew is wide awake to catch every word. It makes the preacher feel as if he were doing something to some purpose, when he can gaze upon a whole sanctuary full of up-turned faces and fixed eyes. It sends the life-blood quicker through his veins. The hearers warm him up, and then his augmented ardor and energy warms them up, and they have a good, warm time of it, helping one another.

Thus we can see,

1. How the pulpit eloquence of our day can be improved.

2. The subject shows how much preachers are indebted to the two classes respectively of their hearers—the good hearers and the good sleepers.

3. The pew and the pulpit are co-workers for man's best good, and what God has joined together let no man put asunder. [N. Y. Evangelist.

MILTON'S DEATH BED.

John Milton, the chief of poets, held the post of Latin Secretary under Cromwell. At the restoration he was, of course, dismissed from his office. He was now poor and blind, and to these afflictions Charles II. added political persecution; he fined him, and doomed his writings on Liberty to be publicly burned. Nothing daunted by these fierce and multiplied trials, the great poet retired into private life, evoked his mighty genius, and produced "Paradise Lost!" But after he had endured the ills of poverty several years, Charles, feeling the need of his matchless talents, invited him to resume his former post, with all its honors, emoluments, and court favors. But Milton knew that the price of this honor must be silence on the great question of human liberty. Therefore, he did not hesitate a moment. It was a strong temptation—the bribe was splendid. By merely keeping silence, he could have honor, abundance, and high position, in exchange for poverty, persecution and neglect! But this could not be. The poet loved truth too well; his soul was too noble, too sincere, too firm in its allegiance to God and liberty, to barter away its right to condemn tyranny for place or gold. Hence, he spurned the royal offer, clung to his principles and his poverty, until death called his free soul to enter its congenial heaven. And so gentle was the summons; so sweetly calm was his unruffled spirit in the hour of dissolution, that his friends knew not the precise moment of his death.

How sublimely beautiful the grand old poet stands out before the mind in this fact! Harassed, tried, aged, and blind; having the power to turn the enmity of a royal despotism into favor, by simply refraining to speak and write on the liberties of mankind, he grows majestic in his poverty, as he nobly spurns the bribe in obedience to the voice of duty. For the truth's sake, he holds fast to poverty and obscurity. To maintain the right of free speech, he sacrifices himself, and defies the power of the king. Noble Milton! As the author of Paradise Lost, seated in his study, surrounded by the sublime creations of his genius, he wears an aspect of sublimity; but in that act of fidelity to God and liberty, his attitude is far more grand, sublime, and beautiful. As the first of poets he shines resplendent with intellectual lustre; as the scorner of the royal bribe he exhibits the *moral* grandeur of a faithful man—he fills our ideal of the man of faith, standing defiant and unawed by human power, because upheld by an immovable trust, and by an unconquerable allegiance to the invisible God. Well did the ancient heathen exclaim of a good man, in similar circumstances. "See a sight worthy of God!" [Zion's Herald.

Influence of the Reformation.

The London Times says: "As a broad and general conclusion, there is no historical fact more incontestable than that those States which embraced the doctrine of the Reformation have advanced in science, freedom, wealth and prosperity, while those who rejected them have either remained stationary, or have decayed in almost exact proportion to the blindness of their bigotry. Spain became politically defunct, Portugal ceased to become a maritime or colonization power; Naples sank into the degradation we behold. On the other side, Holland, which had furnished a type of the forthcoming conflict in its victory over Spain, became a formidable State; Prussia, in the course of a century and a half, divided the supremacy of Germany with the old Imperial House; and Great Britain became what she is. France, midway between north and south, and contested by Catholic and Huguenot, derived at least enough vigor from Protestantism to run a course of its own. In Switzerland the contrast is peculiarly conspicuous from the smallness of the scale. The change from a Popish to a Protestant canton is a change from apathy and stagnation, to enterprise, vitality and power."

The Value of Silence.

How many are there of those popular sayings, and what good ones they are, on the wisdom of governing the tongue. I speak not now of those urging the *duty*, though such are by no means wanting—but the wisdom, prudence and profit, of knowing how to keep silence as well as how to speak.

The Persian, perhaps, is familiar to many: "Speech is silvern; silence is golden;" which we may compare the Italian, "he who speaks sows; he who keeps silence reaps;" and on the safety that is in silence, I know none happier than another from the same quarter, and one most truly characteristic: "Silence was never written down;" while the irrevocableness of the word spoken is set out by many striking comparisons; it is the arrow from the bow, the stone from the sling, and can as little be recalled as these. Our own, "He who says what he likes, will hear what he does not like," gives a further motive of self-government in speech; and the Spanish one is in a higher strain, "The evil which issues from thy mouth falls into thy bosom." Nor is it enough to abstain ourselves from all such words; we must not make ourselves partakers in those of others, which it is only too easy to do; for, as the Chinese have said very well, "He who laughs at an impertinence, makes himself an accomplice." [Unc. Art.

A Beautiful Illustration.

A florist will tell you that if you paint the flower-pot that contains a favorite, beautiful, fragrant flower, the plant will wither, and perhaps its blossom will die. You shut out the air and moisture from passing through the roots, and your paint itself is poisonous. Just so mere external cultivation, superficial, worldly accomplishment, or a too exclusive anxiety and regard for that, injures the soul. The vase may be ever so beautifully ornamented; but if you deny the water of life to the flower, it must die. And there are kinds of ornamental accomplishments, the very process of which is as deleterious to the soul as the paint upon the flower-pot is pernicious to the plant, whose delicate leaves not only inhale a poisonous atmosphere during your very process of rendering the exterior more tasteful, but the whole earth is dried and devoid of nourishment. Nature never paints, but all her forms of loveliness are a growth, a native character, possession and development from the beginning. If the sun can never be called a painter; it is only because the plants absorb his rays, and receive them into the very texture and life of their vegetation. So, whatever is real knowledge, wisdom, principle, character, and life in education, is a process of the absorption and devisement of truth—is not mere painting.

[Cheever.

INFLUENCE OF HYMNS.—Benefits the most substantial are often those of which the least tics is taken; and silent blessings are wont to be silently received. Thus putting out of view their adaptation to public worship, hymns and spiritual songs—a species of literature in which the English language is more rich than any other—administer comfort, excitement and instruction, to an extent and in a degree which can never be calculated. The robust in body and mind, the earthly, the frivolous, know nothing of that solace, of that renovation of heart, which sacred poetry is every day conveying to the spirits of tens of thousands around them. It is not merely when sickness has slackened the cords of life, but also when the heart has become benumbed by the toils and cares of a common day, and even when the understanding is rendered obtuse. It is then that the hymn and psalm, at a late hour, restore the spirits, and give renewed clearness, by giving consistency to the distracted intellect, and so lead the intellect back to its place of rest, in the presence of "things unseen and eternal."

[Isaac Taylor.

THE WHITE HOUSE.—A correspondent of the Christian Mirror, "A Pastor," makes the following statement which will gratify every pious heart:

"I am sure that many parents will rejoice to know, on unquestionable authority, that the Presidential Mansion is a house of prayer. Daily social devotions, attended on Sabbath morning by all the inmates of the house, together with the constant recognition of God at table, while they mark the highest household in our land as exempt from the malediction pronounced against those "families that call not upon the name" of Jehovah, may serve to encourage Christians and set a good example to all."

The World's Temperance Convention have issued the call for that meeting. It will take place in New York, on Tuesday, 6th September, and will continue in session for four days. Its business will relate especially to the enactment of a prohibitory law, like the Maine law, by the Governments of all States and Nations. The committee extend an invitation to the friends of temperance in every part of the world, assuring them of a cordial welcome to the meeting, and an opportunity to exhibit fully the advance of the cause in their own respective districts.

True friendship is made up of truth and kindness, prudence and piety.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $1 50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, July 9.

CIRCUIT LIBRARIES.

The good suggestion of the Newberne Circuit, communicated by Rev. F. M. Grace, that Circuits and Stations provide a standing library for the itinerant pastor, ought not stop this side of *action*. There be no disciplinary allowance for his buying books, which, added to the difficulties of transportation, reduces the stock below the minimum point of the treasury of knowledge that hath "things new and old" in it.

A pastor in Louisiana informs us that his charge have been presented with such a library, at the cost of $235 00, by one gentleman. This is better than giving him house rent. His hearers will say so.

OAK BOWERY.—Rev. T. P. Crymes writes, after a gratified attendance upon the Commencement, that President Samford's ill health has caused his much regretted resignation. The diplomas were delivered to the graduating class and a happy *impromptu* baccalaureate, by Rev. C. D. Oliver.

JEWISH CEREMONIES.—Those readers who have not read the articles of Josephus, missed what others much enjoyed. He tells, on good authority, things worth knowing, and tells them excellently. Read the past numbers, and this one, and those to come.

HARPER (FOR JULY) AND PUTNAM.—This brace of monthlies makes the hot weather endurable. Carver & McGinnis furnish them.

BLACKWOOD, JUNE.—A very readable account here of the Pitcairn Islanders. One Bible and one man has raised up, from this mutineer family, a paradise in the Pacific.

The Churches of the Sandwich Islands, not long ago idolaters, give from $20,000 to $30,000 annually for the support of the Gospel among themselves and elsewhere—one of the results of missions.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—NEW SCHOOL PRESBYTERIAN.—The Christian Observer says of this Church Council:

"NO SECESSION—NONE SHOULD BE THOUGHT OF.—We congratulate all concerned on the integrity, union, harmony, and enlargement of our Church as represented in the General Assembly recently met in Buffalo, whose sessions were duly closed on Tuesday of last week, the 31st of May. The rumor of excitement and threatened secession, sent through the land on the wires of the telegraph, was a *false alarm*—given perhaps by an enemy, or if not, by one who has an interest in getting up exciting dispatches. It is condemned as a libel on the Assembly—and we expose it as a sheer fabrication, as unworthy of credit, as the fictions of the greatest of all liars—*Common Fame*."

* * * * * * *

"Of the measures of the Assembly—the noble resolve to raise $100,000 to aid in the erection of Church edifices—the measures contemplated to advance the cause of education for the ministry—the work of Home Missions—the publication of Tracts," &c.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—At the recent anniversary, the Earl of Shaftsbury, in his address stated, "that from the first institution of the Society in March, 1804, which took place in a single room, where about three hundred persons were assembled, upwards of eight hundred societies, including colonial, Irish, and foreign branches, had been established. The Scriptures had been translated into no less than 148 languages and dialects, of which 121 had, prior to the establishment of the Society, never appeared in type. Upwards of 43,000,000 of these translated copies had been disseminated among, it was computed, not less than 60,000,000 of the human race. Of the languages into which these copies had been rendered, upwards of 25 had previously no alphabet, and were merely an oral form. This Society was essentially a 'Free Trade Society,' a 'Peace Society,' and a 'Defence Society;' one, too, affording a 'cheap defence to nations.'"

GREECE.—A letter from Athens, dated May 27, says:

The case of the Rev. Mr. King, the Missionary from the United States, has taken a new form. The Ministry has decided to pay the demand made on his behalf by the American Minister. Mr. King had demanded the sum of twelve or fifteen thousand drachmas for the site of a building used for public purposes—not as has been stated in the newspapers, three hundred thousand drachmas; while the Ministry declined complying with the second demand of Mr. Marsh. This was that the sentence of the Areopagus should be rescinded by an authoritative act of the Government. By this sentence, Mr. King was condemned to fourteen days imprisonment. A demand of this kind could not properly be made by one Government of another. A relief from the difficulty was presented in the fact that Mr. Marsh had not been accredited at the Court of Athens, and consequently his interference in the affair was not official, but officious. The two United States frigates that have been expected here for some time have not yet arrived.

THE GERMAN MUSICAL JUBILEE.—The grand pic-nic and festival of the German Musical Societies, on the 28th ult., at Lemon Hill, near Philadelphia, was attended by about 5,000 persons. The Philadelphia Ledger, speaking of the concert at the Museum in that city, on the 27th ult., says:

"It was attended by upwards of 3,000 ladies and gentlemen, and the vocalists performed their music in excellent style. Governor Bigler and several other distinguished persons were present."

The Inquirer also says:

"The effect of the great number of voices uniting in ... was truly grand. The sound went up like ... of many waters, and ... to the same centre of every one present. It will never be forgotten by those who were fortunate enough to be in attendance."

"THE FOURTH"

A lively appreciation of American institutions was manifested in this part of the Republic on the late anniversary. Military and civic demonstrations, Sabbath School and Society celebrations of unabated spirit and unusual good behavior, were the order of the great day here and the regions about. The 77th year of Independence is tolled out, and the watchman from the tower cries, "All's well." Thou Lord, only makest us to dwell in safety.

The Temperance Convention in this city, and meetings in some villages along the Gulf, inaugurated a new Declaration of Independence. They declared that the people had a right to be free from the liquor tax. King Alcohol was repudiated, as King George had been. Strange it is that this worse despotism has been suffered so long.

The Picayune publishes the resolutions, and says:

"But what will the political wire manœuverers say to those resolutions which stigmatize the bottle and the bar-room influence, so long a prominant but disgraceful agent in political contests? A reform in that respect is among the most essential wants of the times, and is needed for the securing of every political blessing which we enjoy in such profusion."

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS OF THE STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION OF LOUISIANA.

Whereas, in the sense of this Convention, the *indiscriminate traffic in intoxicating drinks*, licensed and sanctioned by the laws of this State, is the fruitful source of nine-tenths of the crimes and offences of every grade that disturb the peace and order of the community, and is daily and rapidly undermining our social and political Institutions; and whereas, further, the experience of our sister States of the Union has shown, conclusively, that all partial measures for the restraint of this traffic and the repression of its attendant evils, have failed to effect the reform now demanded by every interest of our country, but that the great principle of TOTAL PROHIBITION, *inaugurated in the North-east, is now gradually sweeping the foul vice of intemperance from our republican land*: Be it therefore

Resolved, That the *ultimate object* of the friends of the Temperance Reform in this State should be the *total prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors*, except such as are really adapted and applied to mechanical, medicinal and sacramental purposes.

Resolved, That, to this end, the Legislature of this State should be urged to take immediate steps to ascertain, by a general vote, the wishes and will of the people of Louisiana on this important subject; and that so soon as their voice shall have been pronounced in favor of prohibition, "a Louisiana Liquor Law" should be passed to suppress the common manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks, and regulate the mode in which liquors may be obtained for mechanical, medicinal and sacramental purposes.

Resolved, That the permanent executive committee of this Convention prepare, and cause to be circulated among the people of this State, at as early a day as practicable, the form or outline of an act to secure this great object, accompanied by an address explaining its motives and ends.

Resolved, That we hail the passage of the act of the Legislature of the 4th of March, 1852, entitled, "An act concerning the licensing of drinking houses and the sale of intoxicating liquors in this State," as the *first great step* in the path of legal suasion; and we do urge and insist that it is the imperative duty of the respective parochial and municipal authorities throughout the State to carry out the spirit of said act, by submitting *annually*, to the citizens and voters within their jurisdiction, the question of "For" or "Against" license, and thereupon, in obedience to the popular vote of *each ward of a city*, or of *each town*, or *any ward thereof*, or of *each ward of a parish*, to ordain within what limits the future sale of intoxicating liquors shall be restricted or allowed, and provide suitable and severe penalties for the infraction of such ordinance.

Resolved, That while this Convention repudiates all alliance with the politics of the State in a party point of view, it looks upon the temperance reform as a question of paramount importance, socially, civilly and politically. Its members, therefore, do hereby pledge themselves to *support no man for the local councils*, or *police juries*, or *for the Legislature*, who is *unwilling to consult the views of the people* on this question and, when fairly ascertained, to *enforce them* in wise and salutary enactments, *by the police power of the State*.

Resolved, That the practice, prevalent among candidates for public office, of frequenting coffee-houses and bar-rooms, securing their influence, and treating their inmates and visitors, with the view of obtaining votes, deserves and should meet with the severest reprehension and reproach; that such a course not only disgraces the office-seeker and derogates from the dignity of the office sought by him, but it also degrades the suffragan, dishonors the ballot-box, and brings contempt on our free, republican institutions.

Resolved, That the establishment of election polls in coffee-houses is an *incentive to corruption*, and virtually deprives of the right of suffrage the sober, honest citizen, whose peace and liberty depend on the free exercise of his vote and the purity of the ballot-box.

Resolved, That in the present juncture of our political administration, it is the duty of every American citizen to declare, and the members of this Convention do therefore announce, that they will support no man at the ballot-box or elsewhere, who is addicted to intoxication or frequents coffee-houses for electioneering purposes, or votes for the location of election polls in coffee-houses.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of this Convention shall, as soon as practicable, be composed of at least one resident citizen of each parish of the State, and of each District of the city of New Orleans; that five members thereof, in the city of New Orleans, shall constitute a quorum; that, with the sanction of the President of the Convention, they shall have and exercise the power to appoint parish agents, lecturers, and sub-committees, and also devise ways and means to raise funds to defray the expenses of said committee, and to take all other proper steps to promote the objects of this Convention.

LOVE TO GOD'S HOUSE.

The North Louisianian publishes, at the request of many of the principal citizens of Bastrop, an able sermon delivered by Rev. R. Trippet, on the 5th ult., in the Methodist Church—subject, "Love to God's House," Ps. xxvi.: 8. It is well for this rapidly populating land that many of God's messengers are abroad, demonstrating the beauty, the value and power of the Gospel. Here is a *practical* appeal to infidelity:

"It is the testimony of travelers and of missionaries to foreign lands, that savages cannot be civilized by systems of mere education. It is true religion, and true religion only, that changes the heart, and until the heart is changed, there can be no real elevation of character, for out of the heart are the issues of life; and until it is changed by the grace of God, it is the seat of every foul spirit, and the cage of every unclean and hateful kind. How can sweetness of manners mark the intercourse of society, so long as ferocious passions are permitted to rage and brutify the human mind, and put out the light of truth and hush the voice of conscience? Why has not infidelity supported missionaries in heathen lands? Why have infidels not civilized some island of the sea, or some spot of the globe? Why, if the gospel is not necessary as the forerunner and ally of civilization? Let them point to a single spot of earth in Europe, Asia, Africa, or America, or to a single island of the sea or ocean, that infidelity has civilized, reformed and blest. Let them point to a single family, neighborhood, town or individual that has been made better, that has been educated, that has been made more useful and happy by infidelity.

"The only way to civilize and to refine, and to give permanent elevation to any community, is to give it the gospel. Erect the pulpit, and around it schools and benevolent institutions will spring up, as the thousand lesser stars follow the evening star. The accompaniments of the sanctuary are the living ministry, the preached gospel, the Sabbath, the ordinances of religion, and the blessings of education. Schools, academies and colleges owe their very existence to the house of God."

The house of God! Who looks for it, thinks of it, on entering a place. Yet, if it be not there—if its beneficent influences are not abroad—who would take up an abode? Who would buy and live and raise up a family there? Scoffers and Christians, parents and property-holders, all have an interest in *this house*. And yet its building and repairs, its support and paying it out of debt, is regarded only a Church affair—let the members do it. On this a well put paragraph of the sermon:

"What was the value of Lot's house in Sodom, though it was, perhaps, built of the most costly materials, decorated with all the art, and furnished with all the elegancies of his age, yet subject to the invasion of a most depraved and licentious community, compared with the humble tent of Abraham under the oak in the plains of Mamre. Lot's neighbors were not under the influence of religion. Abraham's people were."

METHODIST PRESS.

TAKING AWAY THE CRUTCH.—Zion's Herald likes the prospect of making the Book Concern do its own work, and throwing the support of the superannuated ministry, &c., upon the living Church:

The liability of the Book Concern to make its usual dividends to the Annual Conferences this year, is a fortunate event in the history of the M. E. Church. It takes a crutch from the hands of the Church, on which she has already leaned too long, to the injury of her worn-out ministers—a crutch she does not need, and which has really hindered her from doing her duty. Its unexpected removal, by making it necessary to appeal to the people for direct contributions to support their worn-out preachers, will demonstrate that these deserving men can be sustained, and well sustained too, without any aid from the dividends of the Book Concern. And may we not hope that it will, hereafter, lead the conferences to adopt systematic measures for the competent support of their superannuated members; and to each action of the General and Annual Conferences as may be necessary to devote the profits of the Book Concern to the work of cheapening its publications!

BIBLICAL INSTITUTE.—Dr. Dempster, President of the Concord Biblical Institute—the first and only Methodist "Theological"—took occasion, before the Black River Conference, to vindicate the experiment. We extract from a report in the Northern Advocate. After stating that, six years ago, the Institute began with seven students, and last year it numbered above seventy—that its funds were safe—he said:

Sir, six years ago the future existence of this school of the prophets was an utter uncertainty; now it is a fixed fact. Then was the anxious question whether its workings would harmonize with the mighty movements of our grand *itinerancy*—now those workings themselves solve that question. Then but few small conferences patronized it—now the number has swelled to eight, and many other conferences, which rejected the principle on which it was founded, now practically adopt that principle, by connecting BIBLICAL DEPARTMENTS with their own educational institutions. What else has so prominently marked the leading institutions in almost every conference through the great West! Does not this apply to the University in Ohio? to the McKendree College in Lebanon, to the Wesleyan University at Bloomington, to the Asbury College in Indiana, and to many Conference Seminaries elsewhere? Nor has this great revolution in public opinion been restricted to the Middle and Western Conferences. It has swept like a wave of light over the South itself. One of the most active editors in the M. E. Church, South, thus remarked to me in person, one year since: "Just such an institution as yours at Concord is now needed by Methodism in the South, and the leading minds there are preparing the way, in silence, for its establishment."

"Now, sir, we affirm that the manner in which the "Institute" has endured its six years probation—has passed through the fiery ordeal by which its tendencies were tested, is prophetic of its future behavior. Hundreds of our ministers—some blinded by prejudice, or hesitating in doubt, or tremulous with hope, have personally witnessed at our examinations the workings of the thing; and universally, without one known exception, the scales have fallen from their eyes—doubt has yielded to conviction, and hope given place to certainty. The energy and beauty of its operations have allowed but one opinion to arise from personal inspection.

It is true, this great change of sentiment, as to ministerial education, which has passed upon whole conferences, is not often avowed in words, but is distinctly proclaimed by the stronger language of acts, to which we have alluded. These speak like the blast of a trumpet, of principles retracted, and of opposite ones adopted.

And what, sir, is there marvelous in all this? Was not Methodism from the very beginning a creature of Providence? Was it not so in the time and place of its birth, and in all the measures adopted by its great founder? Can its advocates stereotype its appliances, and be true to its principles? Can they be heedless of the providential changes passing on society, and still hope to meet the claims of God on their services to society? Can they dream of a *stationary* agency efficiently acting on an advancing age?

But, sir, to argue this question is no part of my present object. This has been sufficiently done on prior occasions. Indeed, all *a priori* argument is now superseded by the powerful results of unerring experiment.

When the Institute existed only in prospect, its friends were not unmindful that great discrepancy is common between what appears in plausible theory, and in practical results. In this instance, however, the test of experment has shown no such discrepancy in both intellectual and moral advancement; our young men have not merely exceeded their former selves, but likewise our most cherished hopes. Their piety has not languished, but generally kindled. Their call to the sacred office has not died away to an inaudible whisper, as it often does in other pursuits; but like the trump of God on the burning mountain, it has waxed louder and louder. Their missionary spirit has in many cases matured into a commanding principle, swaying the power of a passion that rules in death. Study, so far from having become the grave of pious emotion, has formed the pathway of its deepest researches, *lighted by the flame of the altar*. So that every acquired thought, like the dew-drop in the morning, has been made to reflect and refract the light of felt piety.

And, sir, what other result could a deliberating mind have anticipated? All truth is the quickener of the intellect, and when that is so pursued as to make it converge on the sacred office, it is a quickener of very moral power.

It is impossible to know the mode of teaching adopted in this Institute, without the conviction that it must give power to the intellect—that it must both elicit and enrich the mental faculties.

Of the manner, sir, allow me to adduce a specimen or two. It so teaches History as to make the facts disclose the principles which bind them together, and not so as to lumber the memory with unspeaking events. By this means the whole history of the Church becomes an exhibition of the workings of the supernatural principle on the ever varying mind of the race. It so expounds Mental and Moral Science as to prove the great principles of psychology and morals in harmony with the universal government over man, as to exhibit the relations of the intellect to the heart—the relations of man to man, of man to God, and of universal mind to all matter. It so teaches Natural Theology as to show the pupil how the grandest discoveries of science conspire to illustrate and sustain the loftiest claims of religion. It so develops Biblical Literature as to familiarize the learner with the philology of the two sacred languages in which God communed with man—with the archæology of both Testaments, and with the well settled principles by which they are to be interpreted. And—to give but another instance—it so inculcates SACRED RHETORIC as to divest the speaker of all his acquired awkwardness, and to give to his cultivated powers unrestrained scope. First spreading out before him those great principles common to all good speaking, and then by more than a score of carefully prepared lectures, exhibiting what is peculiar to *pulpit eloquence*.

GOOD SUGGESTION.—Listen to what the editor of the St. Louis Advocate says about nominating first-rate schools into fifth-rate colleges:

"Our brethren of Kentucky have determined to make an effort to establish a High School under the patronage of the Conference. This is the true policy of the Church in Kentucky and elsewhere—to establish good High Schools in every part of the country where it is at all practicable. It has been too common in parts of the West to call almost every school a college, and by such a course, in reference to the numerous little 'one-horse concerns' which have sprung up through the country, the standard of true education has been lowered, and an injury done to the cause, especially when these concerns began to imitate real colleges, by dealing out their D. D.'s, their LL. D.'s, &c., forcibly reminding one of 'Puss in boots,' and effecting nothing so much as making themselves ridiculous in the eyes of all who know what a college really is.

"We hope the brethren of Kentucky, having learned a lesson from Augusta and Transylvania, will now go seriously to work in a way that will likely do much for the cause of education."

WELL BEGUN.—Texas has begun the collections well in "an old Texan." May the new ones and others follow suit. Rev. R. Alexander writes to the Banner from his circuit:

"It is my privilege to report a donation to the Texas Conference Missionary Society of $200, all in double eagles. This donation is from Rev. Wm. Robinson. Father R. is an old Texan in moderate circumstances, but rich in faith, and zealous of good works. I want, in due time, to furnish him with certificates of life-membership of the Parent Society for all his children, and this will be to them a memorial."

PERSONAL SKETCHES, AGAIN.

The editor of the S. C. Advocate is getting away from us. Last year he called us "our *confrère* of the New Orleans Ch. Advocate." By referring to a French dictionary, we found that confrere meant brother, and felt complimented. In his paper of 1st inst. he calls us in plain English, cousin—"our amiable cousin of the N. O. C. Advocate." This looks like clawing off. But we mean to hold on to him, and claim kin as long as he will let us.

We hope the editor does not sympathize in the spirit of envy and detraction that characterizes his correspondent, "Cottager."—Yet he is lending himself to it, in the publications, to which we sometime ago objected. This sketch-work, always delicate, when done up with propriety, and within certain limits, we agree with him, is allowable and very readable. But when made the occasion of insendoes and cowardly attacks from an ambush, it is not to be tolerated. Ministers are not open, *ex officio*, to the depreciatory criticisms of any anonymous scribbler, who chooses to work off a little bile through the Church press. The houses of private gentlemen are not hotels, and a well mannered public will not wish to be introduced into them, without an invitation from the proprietor. It is this offensive and unwarrantable feature of this correspondence that we objected to; and we are not alone.

Passing by others of this covert kind, we quote this from one of these letters about New Orleans:

"Alas! Where is Jonah with rent garments, his sackcloth and sprinkled dust, with tremulous tone, sorrowful heart, proclaiming the solemn doom—for here is Nineveh over again. Messieurs preachers, here is something more to be done, than discussing abstract niceties of dogmatism, and talking about big guns and little ones, discussing fate, foreknowledge and free will, and pampering nabobs, because they have money."

"Messieurs preachers" can well afford to bear a chiding for their want of diligence and self-sacrifice from this modern Jonah—a gentleman of leisure, lounging about the St. Charles, visiting *bal masque*, and spending "an hour or two" at a late breakfast. But what mean those last words? "Why this unadulterated, gratuitous insult? Can the editor of that paper justify himself in such a publication?

Touching the matter of this writer having, on a former occasion, while taking off other distinguished preachers, taken off himself, our cotemporary ventures the following:

"We claim to know as much of the secrets of our own sanctum as the N. O. Advocate can possibly know. Of course that paper did not get the information on which it founds the charge from the party concerned. We know it did not receive the information from us. It hastily jumped at the conclusion; and that conclusion we here affirm to be wholly *erroneous*."

We know nothing of his sanctum. We never paid any one to take notes there and *abuse his paper*. Yet, when authorship is concerned, it is more important to be near the author than the printer. "Cottager" will thank his patron for assuming so much responsibility. While at it, why not put in a *general* denial! "Cottager" did not "deign an explanation!" Would not "notice the thing!".

The authorship in question is of no consequence to us, except in view of the above feeble statement of the editor of the S. C. Advocate. While his testimony would be conclusive on any subject, under proper circumstances for information, in this matter it is likely he has been misled by appearances. The first part of the letter referred to—the news part—may have been furnished by another. The "taking off" itself may have been in another handwriting. No doubt the thing was done modestly. But how happens it that, in the midst of "takings off," the accomplished writer, without any interruption in the series, is himself taken off! It is done as one would be supposed to do such a job for himself. The style is identical. A short time before it appeared, he elicited from a gentleman certain critiques on himself. They were unique and original. Our friend communicated them *to no one else*, and was not a little surprised and amused when they reappeared in this "taking off," with singular minuteness and accuracy! This looks like he had, at least, a hand in it! So much, in part only. But as our cotemporary has doubtless been misled in committing himself so extensively on this point, we forbear to press it further.

Bro. Wightman is a good man, and keeps the golden rule. Therefore, in this matter, he is doing to others as he would be done by. Suppose, then, we give him a taste, *ad hominem*. It is a friend that comes up to this business. Our "pleasant smile" is on, and we are in as good humor as the weather allows:

Physique fine and commanding: Napoleon-like. Style and bearing high-toned: perhaps *rather* ambitious. You are won by his affable and conciliating manner, especially when you remember the important post he fills. Upon a *first* general survey, there is an impression of "fuss and feathers." Upon a last survey, the "fuss and feathers" impression is confirmed—yet so as not to be unpleasing. Mouth set to lofty periods, and has rolled out many, *ore rotundo*. Nose well chiselled: literateurs would call it classic, snobs aristocratic. The large eyes roll in liquid fire. Their expressive lustre seems to be fed from the perennial fountains of genius. Forehead both high and expansive: such as great thought might covet for its throne. The entire face, especially in profile, is a specimen of manly handsomeness.

As an editor, he has gathered his proudest laurels—albeit, he permits his personal feelings (we would not say *resentments*.) to influence him too much in the control of a connexional organ.

Having made a suitable background of the face, *a la* "Cottager," let us phrenologize the Doctor a little. Head sizable: (this head wears a large hat.) Bumps: veneration, large: benevolence, very large: self-esteem—not "a little one." (Don't be dodging so.) What bump is this?—Not laid down on any of the charts. Yet a bump it is, and a large one, too. Ah, it is—*can it be possible?*—it is the Bishop's bump!! It has been growing away here these three or four years, and is well grown for its age. Albeit, it might be better sustained by the surroundings. (So much dodging we can't proceed to further particulars;) but take this head, by and large, it may be classed, as cotton brokers say, "good middling," and is "not much behind the best" of its sort.

Do you continue to fancy the sketches, Bro. Wightman? If so, we will finish this one. We promise you, too, that it shall be done artist-like, and no daub.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

"YOUNG MEN, EXHORT." [PAUL.

Where much is given, much is required. We have fallen upon good days. Ours is a heaven-favored land, and a time-honored age, honored beyond all others on the rolls of time. Never was life so valuable, never could it be so well and so usefully improved as now.

Our country and its institutions, beyond all others, develops and brings forward the young man. It affords him an earlier, a wider, and a nobler field of enterprize, than was ever offered to the activities of man before. Educational processes are simplified—improved methods of communicating knowledge are employed—books are numerous, various, and accessible. The physical divisions of the globe have been discovered, and nearly all explored. The means of communication between all the great and interesting localities of the earth are direct and rapid; the triumphs of modern art have almost annihilated space, and brought the most remote into immediate proximity. Commerce navigates every sea, and trades in the products of every climate. Speech is free—thought is unfettered, and conscience uncontrolled by the tyranny of man. The press speaks in her thousand voices, and no man dare say, "What sayest thou?"

Such is the glorious and happy state at which we have arrived. The world is rushing on with accelerating velocity to some grand and unparalleled consummation. It is our exalted privilege to bear no mean part in the mighty movements of this onward age.

But while our age and the institutions of our country are favorable, beyond example, for the development of all that is great and good, and for the realization of all that is desirable, to such as will put forth hearty and persevering effort, nothing is promised or offered to the indifferent and idle. Never was any age or any country so much against the slothful. These times will leave such further behind and in deeper disgrace than any that have preceded them. In no country will the contrast between sloth and industry—between success and defeat—be so wide, and so much to the disparagement of the defeated.

Our times, if improved, will bear us on to success like one who marches with and shares the fortunes of victorious armies; but if we attempt to be passive and idle, like straws in the path of a charging host, we shall be trampled in the dust, left on the field, and lost to hope and renown forever.

Never was the field so open and so fair as now; but never was the competition for fame and fortune so great. He that would succeed must practice self-denial—must have indomitable resolution, and must put forth untiring energy. To such, and to such only, the prize is sure. Let the young man contemplate this picture—and having contemplated, let him gird on the armor of a high and unfaltering resolve, and go forth to do valiantly in the great battle of life.

J. B. WALKER.

[From the Nashville Advocate.]

A CALL FOR PREACHERS.

As the period approaches for holding the sessions of the different conferences, in the field of Southern Methodism, it may be appropriate to direct the attention of the preachers, in the different conferences, to a subject of great importance to our prosperity and success as a Church. It is known to all, from publications in our Church papers, that there is a great call for a large increase of laborers in most of our conferences; but while this is true, more or less, in all our conferences, it is more especially the case in several of the weaker and more frontier portions of the work; and the design of this paper is to direct the thoughts of the preachers, in the stronger conferences, to the subject of asking transfers to those more destitute portions of the work.

We shall name some of these fields of labor which we deem the most needy. Western Virginia Conference occupies an important field, with forces very inadequate to its proper cultivation; a dozen additional preachers would find ample work, and encouragement too, in a healthly country, and among a hospitable people.

In old Kentucky we found last year a great scarcity of men; much of our work there was very inadequately supplied, and many interesting fields were left entirely without laborers. Of old Kentucky we need say nothing, as to country and people. The fame of *Kaintuck*, in these regards, is too well established.

In the two Missouri Conferences we have a glorious field of effort open before us. A country of vast extent and immense fertility, which must, sooner or later, contain a heavy population, invites the labors of devoted and self-sacrificing ministers of the Cross, and will yield a rich harvest to the labors of such ministers. In the city of St. Louis alone we ought to have a large increase of ministerial effort, to meet the growing demands of that rapidly increasing metropolis. The brethren there, I am glad to see, are awake to the great importance of Church extension. This is an important principle, over which we have too long slumbered in most of our large Southern cities. We establish a few churches, and then think we ought to rest awhile to replenish our pockets; and this rest frequently lasts several years. Meanwhile trade and population are not resting; they are ever actively advancing, and other denominations advance with them; and by the time the Methodists have gotten through their nap, most of the desirable locations are occupied, and hundreds who might have been with us, have been folded by others, or have become lost to all religious influence. Our great cities should receive more special attention than we have been in the habit of bestowing on them. They should be accurately surveyed by those in authority, as to their position for influence, as great missionary centres. The proper number of preachers should be appointed, and if there is not ability to support them by the people, they should receive help from the mission funds. They will soon, if properly cultivated, be capable of repaying all that has been expended on them, with interest. So much for my notions on the occupancy of large cities, for which abundant reasons might be offered, but it is not appropriate in this place.

Dropping down the river, we pass Arkansas, greatly improved and enlarged; still, it would not be injured by considerable additional strength. Still lower down, among the cane fields of Louisiana, we find the conference of that name, with a rich, beautiful and prosperous country, in which there are open doors on every hand, inviting us to come and preach to the tens of thousands of immortal souls, especially among the slaves, as well as thousands of white people who are destitute, and would gladly receive the preachers and support them; and yet they have asked, for many years, in vain for help. And in addition to these calls, there is New Orleans itself, the great commercial emporium of the South-west, with its teeming population from all quarters of the earth, a population already great and rapidly augmenting. It is a grand centre from which to extend religious influence. And what are we doing there? Much do you say? Be it so. We have done enough to inspire gratitude to God for the past, and to encourage increased effort for the future. But he who knows the actual state of things there, will feel that little has been done, compared with what remains to be accomplished. We need more than double the number of churches there, and pastors to fill them. The devoted brethren who are there have done well, and we seem very much inclined to leave them alone in their glory, that they may have a chance for early martyrdom, by working themselves to death. The Louisiana Conference has not half enough preachers for her work; and some of these few, alas! are not prepared to give themselves wholly to the work. I don't believe that there is a single conference in the South, which is called to cultivate a field of richer promise, if we only had a sufficient supply of preachers of the right stamp.

Passing away from this interesting portion of our work, let us step over to Texas—a few years since a little handful, now a large and promising conference. Perhaps there is none of our frontier conferences so well supplied as this; and yet as the country is rapidly populating, and new circuits and missions are forming annually, there will probably be, for many years to come, room for more preachers than will be raised upon the spot. The Eastern Texas Conference is not near so well supplied as the other; for some how or other, it would seem that the preachers have not emigrated to the Eastern Conference as to the other. Yet that conference occupies a most interesting country. There are, however, very destitute of preachers, and a brother from that work, writes me that unless they got a good reinforcement from the older conferences, their work must be seriously injured. Come, brethren, who will meet me at Marshall next winter, and throw in his lot with the devoted band who are there trying to establish the kingdom of God in that important portion of our republic?

The call from California meets us again, loud and earnest as ever. Let us respond to it nobly and promptly. Our watch-word is "Onward." Methodism must take no step backward. Our Indian work, too, demands help in its schools and circuits.

And finally, one more appeal for China. Bro. Jenkins will, if God permit, return to his work there, in the early part of next year. I greatly desire to send out with him several additional laborers. I have as yet only one engaged, and he is a young man in comfortable circumstances, the only child of God-fearing parents, who, however much they love him, love the cause of God better: and instead of hindering him, they say they have given him to God in baptism, as well as very often on other occasions, and if God calls him to China, they dare not interpose. Let other parents of sons go and do likewise. I want at least three others. Shall I have them? I have no fear for the money; our people are giving for it. Shall I get the preachers? Let our young men think of it.

J. O. ANDREW

Oxford, Ga., June 17, 1853.

☞ Our Church papers will please copy.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

MR. EDITOR:—In the Christian Advocate of the 11th June, I find, over the signature of "Schwarzerd," an article on the subject of Instrumental Music in Church. He goes on to state his grounds of objection, and says:

First, It must be enjoined or recognized in the Scriptures as a part of, or as having connection with divine worship; or,

Second, It must be ascertained by experience to be productive of the proper ends of Christian association, viz: vital piety.

Then, first, there is no direct Scripture authority for instrumental music in public worship; or, indeed, in any other kind of worship. Singing is recognized as a part of public and social worship, but no other kind of music is.

Whether its use is productive of vital piety, I am unable to say, having never witnessed its use; but I have charity for the opinion of those who use it.

As to there being no direct Scripture authority, I differ from the Brother, if he will admit the Old Testament to be Scripture. I will cite a few passages, of which I would like to know the meaning:

Num. 10: 10—"Also in the day of your gladness, and in your solemn days, and in the beginning of your months, ye shall blow with the trumpets over your burnt-offerings, and over the sacrifices of your peace-offerings; that they may be to you for a memorial before your God; I am the Lord your God."

Psalm 71: 1-4—"Sing aloud unto God our strength; make a joyful noise unto the God of Jacob."

2. "Take a psalm and bring hither the timbrel, the pleasant harp with the psaltery."

3. "Blow up the trumpet in the new moon, in the time appointed on our solemn fast-day."

4. "For this was a statute for Israel, and a law of the God of Jacob."

Psalm 150: 1-5—"Praise ye the Lord. Praise God in his sanctuary; praise him in the firmament of his power."

2. "Praise him for his mighty acts; praise him according to his excellent greatness."

3. "Praise him with the sound of the trumpet; praise him with the psaltery and harp."

4. "Praise him with the timbrel and dance; praise him with stringed instruments and organs."

5. "Praise him upon the loud cymbals; praise him upon the high-sounding cymbals."

The above, I think, will prove that it was proper in old times, and not only so, but was required to be done by the Lord of the sanctuary; and are we more righteous than they? God grant that it may be so. We boast of our civil and religious liberty; then let us worship God, guided by the dictates of our own consciences, and allow others to do the same.

A READER

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

TEMPERANCE RESOLUTIONS.

At the third Quarterly Meeting Conference of the Perryville Circuit, Alabama Conference, the following preamble and resolutions on the Temperance Reform, were introduced and read by Rev. J. W. Shores, and unanimously adopted by the Conference, viz:

Whereas, It is manifestly evident that there is great necessity for prompt and continued exertion, upon the part of the friends of the Temperance Reform, to carry on their work; and it is highly important that members of the Church, generally, should define their position upon this great moral question; therefore,

1. Resolved, That this Quarterly Meeting Conference heartily approve the actions and doings of the Temperance Convsalions which have been held in this State, and highly commend the energetic efforts that are being made to secure the enactment of such wholesome laws as will effectually abolish the liquor traffic, as *it now is*.

2. Resolved, That we will, as church-members, give our chearful aid and hearty co-operation in such a noble and praiseworthy enterprise.

3. Resolved, That we highly approve of the plan of forming Temperance Leagues, and the frequent delivery of Temperance lectures, to speed on the *legal Temperance reformation*.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

4. Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be signed by the President and Secretary of this Quarterly Meeting Conference, and forwarded to the New Orleans Christian Advocate and Alabama Commonwealth for publication, and the Crystal Fount and other papers favorable to the cause, will copy.

F. G. FERGUSON, P. E.

T. B. SPROTT, Secretary.

At the third Quarterly Meeting of Prattville Station, Same district, the following resumbls and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, the evil of intemperance has and is still making fearful inroads upon the peace and happiness of the citizens of this State, and believing as we do that much of this evil is attributable to rapacious rum-sellers, we will with satisfaction the efforts of the friends of Temperance to crush that monster, who is ever wont to glent with malignant eyes over broken hearts and widowed prospects; therefore, be it

1. Resolved, That we approve and will cordially co-operate with the friends of Temperance of the State of Alabama in the suppression of the traffic in ardent spirits.

2. Resolved, That we approve of the Alabama Law, as set forth by the Selma Convention, and recommend its passage by the Legislature of our State, at its next session.

F. G. FERGUSON, P. E.

S. P. SMITH, Secretary.

Punch has the following witty parody of a nursery song:

"Rashaby, pontiff, upon the sword's prop.
When the world moves, the popedom will rock;
When the prop breaks the structure will fall:
Tumbledown comes papacy, pontiff, and all."

HYMENEAL:

MARRIED—On Thursday evening, the 23d instant, at the M. E. Church, by Rev. C. D. Mercer, Major ALBERT S. ELMORE to Miss MARY JANE, daughter of Col. Wm. H. Taylor.

MARRIED—By Rev. A. H. Powell, June 22, T. P. HOLCOMBE to Miss MARY JOHNSTON, both of Mobile, Ala.

OBITUARY:

DIED—In Clarke county, Ala., June 2, MARTHA T., wife of Isham Keimble.

She was born in North Carolina, in 1797. She had been for many years a member of the Church and a devoted Christian, and the preachers who traveled this circuit in years past, will read of her death with the tenderest feeling of affection. Let me die the death of the righteous. T. S. ABERNATHY.

DIED—June 8, in Barbour county, Ala., Mrs. NANCY A. NORTON, wife of Rev. John W. Norton.

For 35 years she had been an exemplary member of the M. E. Church, having professed religion at the age of 16. She was married at the age of 17, and for four years after shared the privations of Methodist itinerancy with her husband, who was then a member of the South Carolina Conference. Her afflictions were severe and protracted, but she suffered with meekness. It may well be said of her, she was made "perfect (in love) through suffering." Her confidence in the promises of the Gospel remained unshaken to the last. As she drew near the brink of death, she assured those around her that "all was well."

Thus peacefully she passed away to dwell with the redeemed in Heaven, leaving her husband and thirteen children to mourn a loss that earth can never repair.

W. K. N.

Camden, Ala., June 29, 1853.

DIED—On the 4th of June, in the 31st year of his age, Mr. JAMES CUNNINGHAM.

He became a member of the Old Presbyterian Church in the 19th year of his age afterwards united with the Cumberland P. Church, in which he remained until death. Some time before he died he became very much impressed with the importance of living more faithfully to God. He especially felt that he had neglected one duty, viz: the dedication of his children in the holy ordinance of baptism. His wife being a member of the M. E. Church, he concluded to get Bro. Murrah to attend to it as his next round of appointments. But before that time he was called to press a dying pillow. Still anxious to discharge this duty, he sent for me, and while the cold sweat of death was on him, he presented his three little children for baptism. After the solemn duty had been performed, he said that he had discharged his last duty, and was then ready to die.

DIED—On the 18th of June, Mrs. AGNES CURETON, consort of John B. Cureton, and daughter of Hugh and Mahala Cunningham, aged 22 years.

Mrs. Careton had been a member of the Cumberland P. Church about four years. She, as her brother had done, had her only child dedicated to God in baptism, by Bro. Murrah, on the day before she died. She died in full confidence of the truth of the religion she professed. She was beloved by all who knew her, and has left many to mourn.

S. F. HILL.

DIED—June 30, Mrs. REBECCA L. BOSWORTH, wife of Major Wm. Bosworth, of Fort Pike, La. She died at my house in this place.

Up to the morning of her death there were no alarming symptoms appearing in her case. At 5 o'clock, A. M., she began to sink, and at 11 she died.

During her illness, prayer meetings were held in her room two or three times, at which she rejoiced in hope of a glorious immortality.

To the members of the family and friends visiting her, she uttered such sweet words of Heaven as they will not soon forget.

Just before her departure I asked her if she was safe. She promptly replied, "Yes, praise the Lord." These were the last articulate words she spoke; but when almost out of sight of earth, and struggling with the grim monster, she attempted to join the attendant friends in singing the hymn—"Oh, sing to me of Heaven," &c. Beyond description was the brightness and serenity upon her countenance when we sung the words—

"Let music charm me last on earth
And greet me first in Heaven."

Such a scene and such a Christian triumph it has not been my lot often to witness.

T. W. MATHEWS.

Toulminville, Alabama.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

ADVERTISEMENTS, of a proper character and to a limited extent, will hereafter be inserted in the "New Orleans Christian Advocate" at the following rates:

One Square, first insertion	$1 00
Each subsequent insertion	50
One Square, one year	15 00
One Square, six months	10 00
Two Squares, one year	25 00

☞ A Square is ten lines—ten words make a line. No Advertisement inserted until paid for.

NOTICE.

Camp-meetings, Rankin Circuit, Mississippi Conference.

The present Conference year with us being shorter than usual, I have been compelled, in advance of our next Quarterly Conference, to appoint the times for all *extra* meetings on the Circuit during the year, so as to avoid conflictions.

The time of the Camp-meeting at *Simi* has been fixed to embrace *the third Sunday in September*, and that at *Shiloh* to embrace *the second Sunday in October*. Ministering brethren are cordially and earnestly invited to attend. JAS. MACLENAN, P. C.

Rankin Circuit, June 1, 1853.

NOTICES.

Our Camp-meeting on the Starkville Circuit, Mississippi Conference, Sharon District, will commence on Thursday, 11th of August next, four miles southwest of Starkville. Bishop Paine, and Bro. Hyre, of Aberdeen, and Bro. Norman, of Columbus, will be with us. Ministers and people everywhere are cordially invited.

J. MCJOHNS, P. C.
D. M. WOOD, P. E.

COMMENCEMENT.
CENTENARY COLLEGE.

The Examination of the Students of this College will begin July 20th.

On the Sabbath following the Annual Sermon will be delivered by the Rev. Dr Speer, of Natchez.

Monday, 25th, the Joint Board will meet.

Tuesday 26th, the Anniversaries of the Literary Societies will be celebrated.

Wednesday will be Commencement Day.

The friends of Education are requested to be present.

A. H. RIVERS.

Jackson, La., June 13, 1853.

Third Round of Quarterly Meetings on Eufaula District, Ala. Con.

ENON	June 25
EUFAULA STATION	July 2 and 3
CLAYTON CIRCUIT, Clayton	July 16 and 17
MARIANA STATION	July 23 and 24
APALACHICOLA	July 30 and 31
JACKSON CIRCUIT, at McNeeley's	August 6 and 7
BARBOUR CIRCUIT, Five Points	August 13 and 14
GLENVILLE CIRCUIT, Glenville	August 20 and 21
ABBEVILLE CIRCUIT, Abbeville	Sept. 3 and 4
WOODVILLE, Piney Grove	Sept. 10 and 11

The brethren will observe some changes in the time of holding Quarterly Meetings, but they are unavoidable.

je25 2t3p S. F. PILLEY, P. E.

LA GRANGE COLLEGE.

FALL SESSION.

The next Session of this College will begin July 14th.

FACULTY.

Rev. JAMES W. HARDY, M. A., President, and Professor of Experimental Science.
Rev. SMITH W. MOORE, M. A., Vice President, and Professor of Mental and Moral Science.
OSCAR E. CASEY, M. A., Professor of Ancient Languages.
SEPTIMUS P. RIPE, M. A., Professor of Pure Mathematics, and Rector of Grammar School.
Rev. H. B. ROSS, M. A., Professor of Mixed Mathematics.
THOS. H. SMITH, M. A., Principal of Grammar School.

SCHOOL EXPENSES.

Tuition	$25 00 Per Session.
Room rent and servant's hire	3 00 "
Board and washing	50 00 "

The College dues must be paid invariably in advance.

je25 3t2p JAMES W. HARDY.
La Grange, Ala., June 16, 1853.

SAM. HENDERSON. ALEX. HENDERSON.

S. & A. HENDERSON & CO.

(Successors to Hinchcliffe & Henderson.)
WHOLESALE GROCERS.
No. 95 Magazine street, corner of Natchez, New Orleans, La.

jy2 1y

Some of the most important empires on the globe are, says the New York Herald, now ruled by young men. The Emperor of China, Hien Fang, is now in the twenty-second year of his age, and the third of his reign. It will be recollected that he is of the Tartar or Tu-tsing dynasty. Prince Chu-kisin, of the Ming dynasty, who aspires to the throne of China, is about nineteen years old. The Sultan, or Shah of Persia, Nasser-ad-Dia, is about twenty years of age. Abdul-Medjid-khan, the Sultan of Turkey, was born in April, 1823—of course he is now little over thirty years of age. The Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, is nearly twenty-three. Having been born in August, 1830. He ascended the imperial throne in December, 1848. These empires embrace more than one-third of the population of the world.

The Cabinet opinions in Washington, we are told, says the New York Express, are, that Turkey and Russia will settle their differences—that Switzerland will be protected by France, and that the questions in controversy between the United States and Great Britain (the Fisheries and Central America) are all in train of amicable adjustment. Mr. Mann, the Assistant Secretary of State, is good authority upon Swiss politics. There is a growing disposition in the Cabinet to keep the country out of foreign broils.

The Bank of England has increased its stock of bullion in one week from £17,941,547 sterling to £18,253,934 sterling. Increase £308,387—and it is now daily adding to its treasure. The amount of notes in circulation was, on the 2d June, (according to the return made 10th June) £21,328,535 sterling, being an increase of £750,000.

The increase of private securities, which shows the demand for money, was £610,615 sterling.

The Montgomery (Ala.) Journal, in noticing the vote of Montgomery in favor of the subscription of $500,000 to the Montgomery and Pensacola Railroad, says the arrangements of the Directors are such as will enable them to prosecute the work with great rapidity, and in the course of six teen months the road will be completed and in operation.

General Intelligence.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—Weekly report of the Charity Hospital, from the 1st to the 8th. Admissions 42. Discharges 22. Deaths, one of which is from yellow fever. Number remaining 742.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—Interments in the City of New Orleans for the week ending July 2, 1853:

Apoplexy	1	Fever, Typhus	
Brain, Congestion of	1	Fever, Scarlet	2
Brain, Inflammation of	2	Fever, Yellow	1
Bowels, Ulceration of	1	Gastro-Enteritis	
Consumption	16	Heart, Disease of	1
Convulsions	10	Hepatitis	
Cholera Infantum	3	Hooping-cough	2
Cramps	2	Measles	2
Delirium Tremens	7	Marasmus	2
Dentition	3	Old Age	1
Debility	1	Pneumonia	1
Diarrhœa	1	Pleurisy	
Dysentery Acute	4	Rheumatism	
Dysentery Chronic	1	Sun Stroke	7
Drowned	3	Still-born	5
Dropsy	1	Scrofula	1
Enteritis	8	Small Pox	1
Fever, Intermittent	2	Tetanus	2
Fever, Brain	1	Ulcer	1
Fever, Bilious	6	Uncertain	2
Fever, Pernicious	4	Unknown	20
Fever, Typhoid	1		
Total			177

Of these 77 were under ten years of age, and 21 colored.

A HANDSOME SUM.

We learn from the Barnwell (S. C.) Sentinel, that a murder was perpetrated on the 21st inst. upon the plantation of Col. R. H. Brown, near Barnwell, on the child of the overseer, Mr. Jas. Kirkland, by a negro girl about eleven or twelve years of age, whom he had chastised a few hours previously for some offence. The child was about three years and a half old, and was beaten to death. He was said to have been an interesting little fellow—loved by the whole family.

SCHOOLS IN NEW YORK CITY.—There are 100 Public Schools in that city, under the immediate control of the Board of Education. 108,000 children attend the schools—the daily average attendance being one-half that number. The Free Academy has 500 students, 13 professors, and a number of tutors; and the annual appropriation for its support is twenty thousand. Columbia College was established in 1754, has 121 students—exclusive of a large grammar school—and rejoices in a library of 15,000 volumes. The New York University was established in 1831; has since that time educated 455 students, one-half gratuitously; and with a splendid edifice is unfortunately some $100,000 in debt.

The following table shows the quantity of public lands already granted to the several new States of the Union respectively:

Ohio, 2,272,858 acres; Indiana, 3,267,460; Illinois, 5,581,197; Missouri, 3,212,727; Alabama, 2,074,284; Mississippi, 1,151,011; Louisiana, 1,216,122; Michigan, 6,140,800; Arkansas, 6,250,813; Florida, 2,622,993; Iowa, 2,713,353; Wisconsin, 3,128,769; Tennessee, 3,353,821; California, 500,000; Minnesota, 2,997,497; Oregon, 12,186,978; New Mexico, 7,493,120; Utah, 6,681,707; total, 84,222,148.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES SPECULATIONS.—As a matter of some interest to our merchants we clip this following from the St. Louis Evening News of the 28th ult:

Dealers in these articles made a "wide miss" this year, and if a majority who purchased largely wind up at the close of the season with balanced accounts, they may deem themselves fortunate. The difficulty has been this: The crop was an increased one, and not knowing precisely to what extent, dealers bought two heavily at an early day, at what was then considered low figures. The stock almost from the beginning was large, and still continues so. At no time has there been anything like a scarcity of either, but receipts have been constant and steady, with less animation and a greater uniformity in prices than we remember to have ever noticed of a season before. Sugars opened at about 3¾ to 4¢, and these figures are the quoted ruling rates at present. Molasses has declined, and is now fully as low or lower than it was at the opening of the season. We have no means of ascertaining the precise amount of either in store, but we are assured that it is sufficient for at least two months, should not another hogshead or barrel arrive.

CLIPPER SAILING.—Our Eastern exchanges exult in honest pride over the extraordinary speed attained by our clipper ships over those of the Old World and former times. The clipper ship Flying Cloud has performed a prodigy of speed, as will be seen by the following extract from her log, received from her captain, A. P. Creesy, who was spoken at sea by a New London vessel on the 15th of May, in lat. 1-8 S., lon. 31 03 W.:

"Wind light—fine weather: middle and latter part faint and squally. Civil time, this date, 15th of May, at 8 P. M., crossed the Equator, in lon. 34 20, *seventeen* days from Sandy Hook, or 408 hours, averaging nine knots for every hour at sea. Passage shorter than ever made. Whole distance run, on straight lines from noon to noon each day, is 3,672 miles. No time since leaving have sky-sails been off the ship for over three hours, and that only in one instance."

Lieut. Maury mentions several clipper ships that have approached this performance, but none that have equalled it. The Sea Serpent, in March, accomplished the distance in *eighteen* days; the Flying Fish and Samuel Russell, in November, each in *nineteen* days. The others named by Lieut. Maury were "out of their *twos*" before they crossed the line. So the Flying Cloud bears the palm. She belongs to Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co., and no doubt they feel proud, in a very modest and becoming way, of course, of her "overstepping the line" on the seventeenth day of the voyage.

THE WILLIAM AND MARY.—Captain Stinson, of this unfortunate vessel, has not gone to Australia, but to the West, to see a brother. The Boston Atlas says the following is his latest explanation for deserting his vessel and passengers:

"He did not run the ship ashore, he says, because he was surrounded by sunken rocks, in a dark night, and did not know how to steer to avoid others more dangerous than those he struck on; he considered it safest to hold by his anchors if he could keep the ship afloat till daylight, hoping to be seen by wreckers in the morning. He did not send down spars to make a raft, because the men were entirely beyond control, and it would have been impossible to get any of them aloft that night. He left the ship when he supposed she would not float at longest more than an hour, having ten feet of water in the hold, and having done himself, as he thought, all in his power, the wind blowing direct from the nearest land, and the ship with so much water in unmanageable."

COMPLIMENT TO AMERICANS.—The following Americans had the honorary degree D. C. L. conferred upon them at the recent installation of the Earl of Derby as Chancellor of the University of Oxford: The Hon. Joseph Randolph Ingersoll, Minister of the United States; the Hon. Martin Van Buren, formerly President of the United States; the Right Rev. George Jehosaphat Mountain, Bishop of Quebec; the Right Rev. Charles Petit McIlvaine, Bishop of Ohio; the Hon. Mr. Justice Haliburton.

LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER.—Last week the propeller Globe delivered another large cargo of Lake Superior copper at Detroit, one hundred and twenty-seven tons weight in gross, some of the masses weighing four thousand pounds pure copper, and the whole averaging more than seventy-five per cent. The Detroit Tribune estimates the current weekly value of the receipts from the Lake Superior region at $10,000, and it assumes that the copper resources of Michigan have scarcely begun to be developed.

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.—A letter from San Juan de Nicaragua, dated June 15, reports everything as quiet at that place and Costa Rica.—The war between Guatamala and Honduras was slowly progressing. The U. S. sloop-of-war Albany arrived at San Juan on the 1st and sailed thence on the 5th. During her stay in port her officers were very hospitably entertained by the inhabitants at San Juan at the date of the above letter.

THE RAILWAY TO THE PACIFIC.—Lieutenant Whipple, U. S. Topographical Engineer, and Lieut. J. C. Ives of the same corps, and Lieut. D. S. Stanley, A. A. Quartermaster and Commissary, arrived at this place on the 29th, *en route* for Fort Smith, where the survey of the route, via Albuquerque, is to commence.

[Little Rock (Ark.) Whig, 30th.

Weather and Crops.

ALABAMA.—The following is from the Greensboro' Beacon, of the 24 instant:

It is now upwards of three months since we have had, in this place or vicinity, a plentiful rain. During the month of April we had two tolerably good, though not plentiful, rains, since which, we have had only a few very light showers, sparcely sufficient for thoroughly laying the dust. In some neighborhoods east and south-east of this, they have had one or two pretty good seasons within the last few weeks; and we understand that the crops in those neighborhoods are nothing like as unpromising as they are in this section generally. The corn crop, except on the bottom lands, is in most cases too far gone to be benefitted by future rains. Many fields will not produce a bushel to the acre. Cotton has also been doing badly for the last two or three weeks.

The Grove Hill Herald, of the 24th ult., says:

We regret to state that the upper and lower portions of this county are suffering very much for the want of rain, not having had a "season" for more than two months. We had thought and hoped that the fine rains, which have fallen in this section within the last three weeks, were of a general character. In some places, we are informed, a bushel of corn will not be made to the acre.

The Butler County Alabamian, of the 21 inst., says:

Our exchanges from all parts of the country agree in their complaints of the long dry spell, and a short crop this season seems inevitable. The crops in this section are pretty nearly burnt up, and nothing short of a good old-fashioned rain will revive exhausted nature. We have seen corn so far gone as almost to be beyond hope.

MISSISSIPPI.—The Lauderdale Republican, of the 28th ult., says:

The showers for two or three days previous have relieved the brows of our farmers of some enormous wrinkles, and their faces of a very decided lugubrious aspect. There is a prospect for an abundance of rain.

For six weeks previous we have not had rain enough to lay the dust. Our condition began to be deplorable indeed. We understand that the drouth has been equally severe in the north-eastern part of the State. The farmers began to talk of sending north for corn. But if the seasons have been general there will be plenty of corn made for all necessary purposes.

Since the above paragraphs were written we are sorry to learn that the rains were not so general nor so heavy as was supposed. Many of our citizens have had but very little rain, and their crops are suffering very much.

KENTUCKY.—The Louisville Journal of a recent date says:

The most gloomy accounts reach us in regard to the long timed drouth. We are told that many of the gardeners in the vicinity of the city have ceased coming to market, as everything has been parched by the very hot and dry weather. The oats and grass crops will be very short, and corn, tobacco, and hemp will not fare better unless we have rain.

Later from Texas.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP MEXICO.

The steamship Mexico, Capt. Lawless, from Indianola and Galveston, arrived yesterday morning.

By this arrival we have Indianola papers of the 28th ult., and files from Galveston to the 1st inst.

The Mexico brings the following sums of specie on freight: $34,305 to Wm. Feldhaim on board, $5,611 to Borkman, $2,500 to T. S. Elder & Co., $145 to Robertson & McDonghan.

Passenger list:

G. Lowe and lady, Talabousse and wife, Mrs. R. M. Forbes and servant, Parks and lady, W. J. Cox, Judge Linn, E. Fadre and lady, W. T. Pickett, M. Caldwell, R. A. Dingmans and lady, Mrs. Thompson and son, Nel on, Campbell, Wrightley Wm. Hutchings, J. H. Barnes, Capt. Davenport, J. Francis, M. Nelson, G. Stearns, Shields, Swann, H. Barrett, Judge Nelson, and 30 on deck.

We find the following items in the Indianola Bulletin of the 28th:

The Masonic Lodge of Indianola celebrated St. John's day on Friday last. A procession of 50 members moved from the Hall to the church, where an address, brief but well conceived, was made by S. T. Sewell, Esq.

During the past week we have had numerous refreshing showers, replenishing the cisterns and reviving vegetation. Crops are said to promise well in the interior. An abundant yield of corn, sugar cane and cotton is expected.

We are pained to announce the death of Mr. Charles J. Mitchell, editor of the Victoria Advocate. He died at Port Lavaca yesterday, from injuries received in attempting to dive from the wharf where it was too shallow. Mr. M. was a worthy and promising man.

We also learn that Mr. George W. Murphy, a tinner, was drowned at Port Lavaca last week.

From the following, also from the Bulletin, it appears that the San Antonio railroad is not likely to be completed at an early day. The Bulletin says:

Mr. Jones, of San Antonio, one of the contractors to build this road, left for the North some days since. It seems from the contract, that Jones and Devine, who took the contract to build the road at the round sum of $27,000 per mile, are to take in pay the bonds of the company for nearly the whole amount, perhaps four-fifths—the remainder to be paid in cash by the company. The company, of course, never can pay even this one-fifth, unless private stockholders pay in enough to raise the amount; and of this it appears there is no prospect, as the large landholders, who took the most stock, now refuse to pay up, as the San Antonio papers say, in consequence, we suppose, of the contract having been let at double Col. Johnson's estimate of the cost, and hence want of confidence in its success. We have little doubt that the same cause will have the same effect on the county subscriptions. At any rate, it is now perfectly plain that the only real dependence of Jones & Devine, is the hope of selling the bonds of the company in the North to raise the money with which to build the road: and this, we presume, is the mission of Mr. Jones North.

The Galveston Civilian of the 1st states that the expedition gotten up by Gen. Rusk for El Paso had not left Fort Graham at the last accounts. Mr. Greely, of Boston, has returned. The South-western American says Gov. Payne is sick at Waco; his recovery is doubtful. Gen. Rusk was expected at Fort Graham in a day or two. Gen. Clarke will go through to El Paso. Major Neighbors employed Jem Shaw as a guide for the expedition. Should an escort be needed, it will be furnished free of expense by Texas citizens, and placed under the control of competent men. Neighbors will qualify as Indian Superintendent, and proceed at once to the discharge of the duties.

We clip the following from the News of the 1st:

The Trinity and Brazos rivers are represented to be still navigable.

Many persons have still great confidence that abundance of gold will yet be found in Texas. Much is anticipated from the Gran Quivira expedition now set out under the direction of Wells. The company is said to be well appointed and capable of defending itself from the numerous tribes of Indians they expect to encounter. They do not expect to return till October.

The walls of the State capitol in Austin, we learn, are now nearly completed to their full elevation. The appearance of this edifice is said to be very imposing, standing, as it does, on the high elevation at the head of Congress Avenue, and presenting its full proportions to the eye from a great distance. Its six massive columns in front, rising from its basement to its summit, and greatly to its architectural appearance. The whole building is constructed of the perfectly white and beautiful stone so abundant in the neighborhood, which is polished to the extent of its capacity, which is but little short of the polish of marble. It is expected that it will be completed sufficiently for the next Legislature to hold its session in it.

The Bastrop Advertiser of the 25th ult. says that during the previous week there had been a great abundance of rain, too much for those of the farmers who are in the grass. The crops are just as good as they need be.

The State Gazette of the 25th ult. says the editor was gratified on a trip through the counties of Bastrop, Fayette and Washington, to observe the crops present a most encouraging prospect. In the three counties above-named, he thinks, the yield of corn and cotton will be a full one; and the quantity of land cultivated in cotton this year is said to be nearly double that of last year.

[illegible]

In addition to the Texas news published above we find the following in our exchanges from the Interior. The Lavaca Gazette of the 25th ult. says:

DRY RAIN.—HOW IT RAN OUT.—At last we fear we shall be forced to exclaim, "Hold, enough!" It has rained every day this week on Thursday and Thursday night we had two very heavy showers, and from the present threatening aspect of the clouds we have but a faint hope of fair weather, soon.

It is now pretty generally admitted that the cotton and corn crops of this county will be remarkably good. We have seen and conversed with several of our planters within the last week, and all seem highly gratified with their prospects.

It is stated that property in Lavaca has taken an unexpected rise. Lots, situated on the outer limits of the town, have recently sold for from $50 to $150. The business prospects of the place are increasing rapidly.

The citizens of San Augustine and the vicinity have subscribed one hundred thousand dollars to the Opelousas and Texas Railroad, and it is expected that the adjoining counties will subscribe one hundred and fifty thousand dollars more to insure the terminus of the road at Fullerton's Bluff, on the Sabine. The people of that section expect that this railroad will be extended from New Orleans to San Diego, on the Pacific.

The San Antonio Ledger says that two gentlemen are in that town, with a capital of $200,000 to invest in a cotton manufactory in the neighborhood of San Antonio.

CHIHUAHUA ITEMS.

The editor of the San Antonio Ledger is indebted to an intelligent friend for some Chihuahua items which may be interesting to the general reader.

The town of Chihuahua embraces a population of about two thousand souls. The foreign population does not exceed to much extent two hundred. The buildings are mainly constructed of stone or adobe, and the style of architecture is of the Mexican model—thick walls and flat roofs. The principal products are wheat, corn and beans, the former of which is cultivated entirely by irrigation. The yield is oftentimes stupendous. They are furnished at moderate prices. Flour can be procured at as low rates as in our western States. The price at present is at the rate of six dollars and a half for three hundred pounds.

According to the late *armarel*, the tariff on staple articles of dry goods varies from 3 to 4 cents per vara. It must be understood, however, that this is the tariff enforced upon the introduction of goods into the Territory. The merchant is inducted an additional duty of two cents the vara.

The mining region commences about four miles from the city. There are but few mines worked by foreigners. The discoverer of a mine, though it be on the premises of another, is entitled to work it. Nor can another claim the benefit of the discovery until it has been deserted six months. The only tax upon the miner is the payment for the essayal of his bullion. Silver with gold alloy are the main minerals.

The cattle, horses, sheep and other domestic animals of Chihuahua are of inferior quality, and are becoming each day more scarce on account of Indian ravages. The species of Chihuahua dogs so much sought after by lovers of pets are nearly as rare there as among us. Sometime since a lady was offered five hundred dollars for a diminutive canine. She preferred donating it to Aristo.

The Apaches are the dread of Chihuahuans. They descend from their mountain fastnesses and commit with impunity robbery and murder. It is idle to pursue them. Once amid the mountains they outstrip the deer in flight. The Comanches are doing like injury in Durango, Zacatecas and the adjoining States.

With its mining, grazing, agricultural and commercial facilities, and a climate unsurpassed for health, Chihuahua would be the loveliest and wealthiest space on the Western continent, if the remorseless Apaches were driven away.

LATE FROM VENEZUELA.—By the steamship Union, arriving at New York from Aspinwall, the intelligence is brought that the revolution in Venezuela is progressing.

The province of Cumana, one of the most important of the republic, made a pronunciamiento on the 5th instant against the tyranny of the brothers Monagas. In the second article of the pronunciamiento is stated what follows:

"We proclaim a confederacy as the system most congenial with the rights of the sons of Cumana, reckoning as a model worthy of imitation the government of the United States of North America."

A letter received by the Union adds that the province of Margarito, which since the war of Independence has earned the glorious name of New Sparta, for her gallant resistance to the combined armies of Spain, has followed the example of Cumana, and declared in favor of the revolution; and it was rumored that the provinces of Coro and Maracaibo, on the west, were also ready to throw off the yoke of the "stupid domination of the Monagases."

LATE AND INTERESTING FROM BOGOTA.—A correspondent of the Panama Star, writing from the capital of New Granada, says the new Constitution has been adopted, and was to have been promulgated on the 23d instant. It is founded on universal suffrage in all elections; two legislative bodies, one based on population, and the other on territory; all municipal and judicial officers to be elected by the people; and a separation of the municipal power from the General Government. The military had caused a disturbance at the capital, on the ground that Congress was about to abolish their pensions. They induced the mechanics and artizans to demand an increase of import duties on foreign manufactures from the members of the House. An immense crowd assembled, and on the plaza several encounters took place between the principal youths of the city and the artizans, which resulted in the death of two of the multitude, and several wounded.

A correspondent of the Mobile Register furnishes that paper with the following:

REMINISCENCES OF ALABAMA SHIP BUILDING.—The new clipper ship now notually commenced here will slightly exceed 1700 tons carpenter's measurement. She is designed to be as good a ship as can be built of the best materials and workmanship. The party contracting to build intends his skill and long experience in shipbuilding shall be exercised to their utmost capacity to produce a craft equal to any other—to be a credit in any port to the city from which she hails.

The undertaking is a large one, but when there exists such a feeling of liberality towards the enterprise, Mr. Porter can meet with little obstacle to his progress. Sites upon which to build the ship, for example, have been offered upon exceedingly favorable terms, though one has not been yet selected.

The ship is to be built for Messrs. James Heid & Co., of which firm our popular fellow-citizen, Roger Stewart, Esq., is the active partner, with some other of their friends.

It is not perhaps generally known or remembered that the first steamboat that ever arrived at Mobile and ran upon the Alabama waters was built at St. Stephens, seventy miles above here, on the Tombeckbee river, and was called the Alabama. She was built by Mr. Brown, or Bell, one of the late partners of that eminent shipbuilding firm now of New York, who have not a great while ago retired from business—said to be very rich. His start he made at St. Stephens. The Messrs. Doaring (now of Tuscaloosa) built another steamboat there afterwards, called the Tombeckbee. But antecedent to those, a fine large schooner was built for Major Wm. Henry, called the Alpha; and old Col. Rawkin has a beautiful sloop, built a short distance above.

Thus old St. Stephens was once quite a shipbuilding point.

For Mobile to become permanently and extensively a ship building point, will, in unnumerable modes, contribute to the wealth and importance of the State and our sea-port, and is eminently entitled to every encouragement.

TREASURY BONDS.—The Secretary of the Treasury has given official notice that the 6 per cent. stock of the United States issued under the act of March 3, 1843, will be redeemed on presentation at the Treasury Department on the 1st of July, after which date interest ceases. The certificates may be transmitted by mail, on receipt of which drafts will be transmitted for the amount, payable by such Assistant Treasurer as the holder of the stock may designate.

The total value of India rubber goods manufactured in the United States is estimated at ten millions annually, and nearly the whole trade has sprung up since 1843.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE OFFICE,
Saturday Morning, July 9, 1853.

There has been but little animation in our general market during the past week. In Cotton transactions have been restricted from two or three causes—among which are, the delay in the receipt of later intelligence from Europe and the want of one or two particular qualities in the stock on sale. The inquiry for Tobacco has been fair, but much less active than last week. Flour has been in moderate request at easier prices. Corn has continued rather scarce, and the rates have generally improved. Provisions have been extremely dull, without much further change in prices. Freights have slightly advanced, and Foreign Exchange has been lower.

COTTON.—The Cotton market at the close of our last weekly review, was inactive. The sales of Friday reaching barely 1500 bales, making a total business for the week of 10,000 bales. On Saturday there was still less inquiry, and the sales were limited to some 800 bales at unchanged prices. On Monday, though a holiday, about 600 bales were taken, and on Tuesday the market was stimulated by the favorable tenor of the Liverpool letters, and the sales reached fully 4500 bales, mostly at an advance of ⅛ @ ¼ ₰ lb. On Wednesday business opened with some degree of animation, but the demand ran chiefly on Low Middling, with which factors' tables were poorly supplied, and the sales were limited to about 500 bales, prices remaining very full. The inquiry continued fair on Thursday, when about 1600 bales found purchasers, and yesterday 1400 more were disposed of, making the total business of the week 9500 bales. Prices closed with considerable irregularity, but generally very full prices have been paid. We advance our quotations as below.

The receipts of the week are 2067 bales, against 2845 bales for the corresponding period last year, and in the total receipts at this port the increase, compared with last year, is 221,215 bales.

NEW ORLEANS CLASSIFICATION.			
Inferior	6½@ 7¼	Middling Fair	11¼@11¾
Ordinary	8¼@ 9	Fair	—@—
Middling	9⅛@10¼	Good Fair	—@—
Good Middling	11 @11¼	Good and Fine	—@—

COTTON AND TOBACCO STATEMENT.

	Cotton—bales.	Tobacco—hhds
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1852	9,532	18,761
Received since	1,055,029	39,411
" yesterday	332—1,055,361	000—39,411
	1,064,893	58,165
Exported to date	1,597,483	52,529
" yesterday	688—1,598,177	816—53,336
Stock on hand not cleared	66,716	24,829

TOBACCO.—There have been some reports of rain at the West, and some buyers have shown less anxiety to purchase than during the previous week. Still the inquiry has been good and factors have insisted upon full prices, which, as far as we can learn, they have realized in all the transactions of the week. The sales embrace about 2200 hhds including 500 on Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, 400 on Wednesday, 650 on Thursday, and 650 yesterday. They embrace the following particulars: 75 hhds. 8s (old) at 7 and 32 at 7¼; 200 hhds Low A. and R. at 6¾ round; 43 A. at 7½; 52 hhds Lugs at 5¼; 44 hhds at 7½; 12 hhds Low Factory Lugs at 5¼; 10 hhds Missouri at 7¾; 121 hhds: 22 at 5½ and 99 at 7; 238 hhds: 188 at 6¼ and 50 at 7¼; 248 hhds at 5¾; 200 at —; 128 at 6¾ and 1 at 8¢; 9 at 6; 30 hhds Mason County (old) at 6¢; 66 hhds at —; 33 hhds: 1 at 5, 17 at 5¾, 4 at 6¾, and 1 at 6; 317 hhds: 245 at 6¼, 71 (two fine crops) at 7½, and 1 at 8; 140 hhds: 69 at 5¾ and 30 Scented Yellow Banks at 8¢; and 108 hhds: 60 at 6, and 48 at 8¾¢ ₰ lb.

Lugs	4¾@5¾	Fair to Fine	6¾@7
Leaf Inf. to Com	5¾@6	Choice & Select'ns	7¾@8½

SUGAR.—The receipts of Sugar have been light and prices steady, with sales during the week of 600 hhds, including only a few small lots yesterday. Our quotations are as follow:

Interior to Com	2¾@3¼	Prime and Choice	4¾@5¼
Good Common	—@3¾	Clarified	4¾@5¾
Fair to Fully Fair	3¾@4¾		

Week's receipts, 945 hhds—exports, 43.

MOLASSES.—The transactions in Molasses have been on a limited scale, without any material change in prices. The week's sales embrace some 500 bbls, mostly at 12@13½¢ for Fermenting, and 16¾@17½¢ ₰ gallon for Reboiled, but including yesterday 62 bbls thin Reboiled at 12½, and 77 Prime at 18¢ ₰ gallon.

Week's receipts, 956 bbls—exports, 561.

FLOUR.—The demand for Flour has been moderate, and with a slight increase in the receipts, the rates have hardly been sustained. The sales up to Thursday evening embraced some 5000 bbls, mostly at $4 75@$4 80 ₰ bbl for Superfine St. Louis, and $5 10@$5 20 for Extra to Choice Extra brands. There were also some sales of Sour at $3 55, and some Ordinary Extra at $3 95 ₰ bbl. On Tuesday we noticed the receipt of 100 bbls ground from new Wheat, the first of the season. It was of the Star brand, and was consigned to Messrs. Eager & Co. Yesterday the market was more active, with sales of fully 2500 bbls, including 800 St. Louis at —, 418 in two lots, at $4 60, 400 at $4 75, 150 Extra Illinois at $4 85, 195 Extra St. Louis at $5 00, 150 at $5 10, 150 at $5 25, 400 at $5 45, and 170, in two lots, at $5 50 ₰ bbl.

Week's receipts, 8782 bbls—exports, 2236.

CORN.—The market for Corn has been only moderately supplied and with a good demand most of the week, holders have generally realized an advance on our last quotations. The sales up to yesterday morning comprised 13,000 sacks, mostly at 58@60¢ for Mixed and Yellow and 61@62½¢ ₰ bushel for White, though including some small lots, mostly resales, at 63@65¢ ₰ bushel for White. Y

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

THE MAIDEN'S COMPLAINT....By Bess.

I really think it is a shame
A woman can't propose,
Instead of waiting like a dunce
Or obstinate young beanx;
Our foolish custom never allows
A timid maid to choose,
But she must listen to man's choice,
Then take him or refuse.

They tell us that when leap-year comes,
This privilege we have,
But 'tis an idle tale, I vow—
We're nothing but man's slave;
I wish some one would make a law,
To take effect direct,
That man should henceforth sit,
And woman should not-sit.

Why, if a woman now declines,
If asked some time or other,
And thus lets one proposal slip,
She ne'er might get another.
But man can poke his nose around,
And pick where he's inclined to,
Or he can let the matter pass,
Just as he has a mind to.

It clearly is a shameful thing,
To my the least about it,
That men alone should have a choice—
Made bipeds, do you doubt it?
If women gives the van to man,
Why don't they do their duty,
And pop the question, *sans delay*,
To every smiling beauty?

There is more truth than poetry in the following, which we find in an exchange:

Thoughts on Marriage....By E. R. M.

In how many instances, at the present day, is marriage merely a union of hands—the affections not being ever taken into consideration. The question on the one side, "Is she handsome? has she money?" On the other, "Can he support me in style? shall I be able to make an appearance?" How much better would it be to ask—"Has the woman a heart capable of pure affection? will she be willing to share with me adversity as well as prosperity? will she forsake all others and cleave only unto me through weal and woe?"

And woman, yes woman—she whose very nature ought to stimulate her to higher and holier motives for taking upon herself the marriage relation—is too often only anxious as to the length of her husband's purse, and the amount of his bank stock. The heart—the mind—the intellect—yes, everything worth marrying for, being non-essentials.

But oh, the misery which too often follows such marriages. The husband, when it is too late, laments his blindness and folly. The wife is made to realize that riches take to themselves wings and fly away; and then comes the consciousness of a want of sympathy and congeniality of feelings. Each are thrown back upon themselves, for not a chord in the breast of one vibrates in unison with the other. Let the young beware how they enter the marriage state from such motives, lest they awake too late for the delusion. Consult the judgment and hesitate when that says, "beware!" Let the property be in rather than *with* the companion.

Oh, the loneliness of an unwedded heart. The hands may be united; but to feel that in heart, you are separated must be misery indeed. Truly the rotine of duties might be regularly performed, and with that exactness which would preclude the possibility of a complaint; but with the knowledge that it was not prompted by love; that it is not the spontaneous expression of a heart all your own—life may be endured. Many, alas, too many, can testify to the truth, from practical experience. Let their experience prove a warning to others against the shoals and quicksands of this uncertain sea.

Examine the heart, not the purse; the soul, the mind, not the tenement it dwells in. Consult judgment, not fancy. Let pure, heartfelt affection be the incentive to marriage. To think of being obliged to associate for life with one who has not a feeling in sympathy with you, and who is moreover in sentiment, taste and feeling directly opposed to you—how revolting the thought. Then, let love, not ambition, lead you to form those ties that nought but death can hopefully sever.

The Poet-Quoting Lawyer.—Ardent young men fresh from the schools, in their early attempts at the bar, are very apt to adopt a flowery bombastic style of language and sentiment. There is, indeed, in multitudes of instances at the bar, a strong temptation to magnify and embellish things essentially trivial, beyond all reasonable bounds: and the sanguine young lawyer, especially anxious to make the most powerful effect on the minds of the jury, and succeed in his first efforts, becomes florid and bombastic before he is aware.

But seldom is such a pleader more sharply dealt with by senior brothers than in the case following:

There was in the town of B., in West Tennessee, a young lawyer, who had studied the poets more than the legal writers of the age, and who availed himself of every opportunity of displaying his poetical acquirements, by quoting from Byron, Milton, Young, and other verse-makers. He once employed on a criminal case, and, as usual, launched forth in a flowery speech, quoting all the poets, both known and unknown, until he had worked the jury up into such a state of excitement, that they were ready to render their verdict in his favor instantor. The State's Attorney, who was a very plain, straightforward man, listened quietly to the whole speech, and seemed much pleased with the happy effort of his young opponent. Slowly rising from his seat after the speech was ended, he said;

"May it please the court and gentlemen of the jury—I have, for more than twenty years, practiced in this court, and knew not, until my young brother's appearance at the bar, that every lawyer had to contribute his share of rhyme, and I beg your kind indulgence of my ignorance of this new style of pleading. I know but one piece of rhyme, and would never have recollected that, had not a friend of mine been wicked enough to perpetrate a parody on it. It was written for a fisherman, and I give it for the benefit of the court, who will please excuse its inappropriateness, as I have nothing better to contribute—

"'His pole was made of the sturdy oak
And his line a cable that never broke,
He baited his hook with tigers' tails,
And sat on a rock and bobbed for whales.'

"My friend, whose couch was infested with a species of insect which is noted for its biting and stinging propensities, altered it to the following—

"'His pole was made of the peacock's feather,
And his line consisted of the lightest tether;
He baited his hook with ashes of cheese,
And sat on his bed to bob for fleas.'"

This burlesque was received with roars of laughter, and the discomfited young lawyer retired, having the mortification of hearing a verdict rendered against his client.

Petty Debts.—Make two large debts sooner than a small one. These petty, trifling, clamorous, troublesome, vexatious little debts, crush them in the egg, my dear young friends; despise them; pay them! In point of fact, these debts have no real existence. They slip through your fingers like an eel, just when you think you have hold of them—when you want to discharge them, your purse, the moment before well filled, is suddenly found to be empty. There is something supernatural about it. Happy is the man who makes debts with impunity, thrice happy he who makes none.

From these petty debts arise daily a thousand ingenious expedients, sublime sacrifices, stolen privations.

For instance, most young men of the present day die rich or poor, have no money for the necessaries of life, while they always have enough to waste on its most frivolous indulgences. They are lavish on every thing that is got on credit, seeing of all that must be paid for in cash. Thus a student, or a fashionable man about town, or any other spendthrift, takes far greater care of his hat than of his coat.

There is logic in this. The enormous profits of the tailor make him in his very essence a swindling tradesman, while the small gains of the hatter make him the most obstinate of all dealers for cash only.

Many a young man offers to the admiring eyes of the fair, dazzling waistcoats, overpowering cravats, diamond shirt-pins, a whole shop window of jewelry, who, very probably, has no stockings on. There is a reason for this, too. The hosier don't trust.

You are walking, one balmy summer evening, with a pretty widow hanging on your arm, who is soon to make you a present of her fair hand, with all the lands, tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto appertaining. While you are talking about love and happiness, and also about economy and a well-regulated household, a gaunt, hideous monster crosses your path. He has something wrapped up in a colored handkerchief, which he thrusts at you. It is your tailor—and his bill. Farewell to the hand of the pretty widow, with all the lands, houses, tenements, etc.

To sum up all in one word, run in debt for a hundred, thousand francs sooner than for a hundred.

A Chapter on Bonnets.—The Home Journal contains the following, which may be interesting to our readers:

"Bonnets without fronts we are used to; but the last Parisian novelty is a bonnet without a crown! 'These bonnets,' says a Paris letter, 'have three great qualities—light as a feather, transparent as gauze, and hanging on the head like a Neapolitan *plateau*.' This bonnet is an assemblage of flowers, ribbons and lace: a point of *taffetan*, richly embroidered in large dots with straw, which shades the knot of plaited hair which falls on the nape of the neck. We have said 'bonnets without crowns:' ere we sure they have any front? We can scarcely say; if the narrow, black lace, which edges it, and playfully falls on the forehead and gracefully encircles the face, is the only front—we certainly dare not give this *coiffure* the name of bonnet. On each side bunches of flowers, as well as the bread strings, complete the harmony. The designs are embroidered to match the plateau. This bonnet requires particular attention in the dressing of the hair. The summit of the head must be left free, and the hair arranged quite low. These bonnets are destined to create a sensation in the fashionable world; but only the very pretty and the very young dare to adopt this novelty."

A Random Dialogue.—In the town of N——, in New Hampshire, lived old farmer P——, who had the misfortune to be very deaf. On his farm, and close by the road, there stood a very large tree, and some thirty feet from the ground on the tree was a large knot.

As farmer P—— was passing by one day, he thought he would cut it down to make a mill post. He had been at work a short time, when he thought some stranger would come along and ask him the following questions, and he would make the following answers:

Stranger—What is that tree for?

Farmer.—A mill post.

S.—How long are you going to cut it?

F.—Up to that knot.

S.—How much do you ask for it?

F.—Five dollars.

S.—I won't give it.

F.—Well, if you don't somebody else will.

As old farmer P—— was working away, sure enough a stranger did come along, who asked the following questions, and received the following answers:

Stranger—Good morning, sir.

Farmer—A mill post.

S.—How far is it down to the corner?

F.—Up to that knot.

S.—You don't understand me—how far is it down to the corner?

F.—Five dollars.

S.—You old soamp! I have a good mind to give you a whipping.

F.—Well, if you don't somebody else will.

Names of Newspapers.—The number of newspapers now printed in this country (not including monthly magazines) is, according to a statement of the Philadelphia Register, 3500; and there is a remarkable sameness in their names. The Inquirers, Advertisers, Transcripts, Mirrors, Advocates, Recorders, Chronicles, Republicans, Whigs, Palladiums, Tribunes, Heralds, Patriots, Observers, Messengers, Journals, Couriers, Sentinels, Reporters, Registers, Mercurys, Flags and Banners, constitute about two-thirds of the whole. Besides the above, there are 167 Democrats, and 129 Gazettes.

As an offset to this, we may notice a few of the unique names, such as the Pleasure Boat Life Boat, Yankee Blade, Rough Notes, Rough Hewer, Almighty Dollar, Old Oaken Bucket, Locomotive, Screw Driver, Busy Martha, Young American, Nonpariel, Straight Forward, Acorn, Sunbeam, Rainbow, Fact, Plain Dealer, The Wonder, Hinge of Mirth, Cataract, Tempest, Old Settler, Uncle Tom's Cabin, All Sorts, David's Sling, Circumstance, Urn, Budget, Castigator, Lantern, Pick, Yankee Notion, Uncle Sam, Boston Notion, Prairie Bird, Gem of the Prairie Land, Ram's Horn, Bugle, Chronotype, Golden Rule, Old Colony, Pine Knot, Whip and Spur, Blue Hen's Chickens, Hornet's Nest, Live Giraffe, Beobachter, Auzeiger, Kaddaradatsch, and some jaw-breaking Norwegian and German names which we do not remember, some of them among our most able and valuable papers.

What is a For?—A Mr. Stark, in a lecture before the Young Men's Association, of Troy, N. Y., gave the following definition: "The fop is a complete specimen of an outside philosopher. He is one-third collar, one-sixth patent leather, one-fourth walking-stick, and the remainder gloves and hair. As to remote ancestry there is some doubt; but it is now pretty well settled that he is the son of a tailor's goose. He becomes ecstatic at the smell of new cloth. He is somewhat nervous, and to dream of a tailor's bill gives him the nightmare. By his hair one would judge he was dipped like Achilles: but it is evident that goddess held by the heed instead of the heels. Nevertheless such men are useful. If there were no fopdoles there would be no frogs. They are not so entirely to blame for being so devoted to externals. Paste diamonds must have a splendid setting to make them sell. Only it does seem a waste of materials to put five dollars' worth of beaver on five cents' worth of brains."

General Jackson's Law Office.—It may not be generally known among our distant readers that the office in which General Jackson read law in this town is still standing. It is a small frame building, and seems to have been once painted red; but its color at present would be hard to describe. The hand of time is visible upon it. We visited it a few days ago; it stands upon the lot of Nathaniel Boyden, Esq., and in front of his elegant dwelling. A stranger would wonder that it was permitted to remain a decaying and unsightly structure in the midst of taste and elegance; but there are associations connected with it—be it said to the honor of the proprietor—that preserve it from the ruthless hand of progress. Its former tenant, after a career among the most brilliant in the annals of history, now mouldere in the grave, leaving behind him a name as lasting as time. From this humble, insignificant office he went forth, rising step by step, encircling his brow with fresh laurels, and extending the circle of his fame at every advance, until he at last reached the proudest height, the most honored station in the world. Living, he was his country's pride, and dead, his memory is shrined in every heart. [Salisbury (N. C.) Banner.

A Model Memoranda.—The clerk of the steamer Greek Slave, upon a recent return trip from St. Paul, furnished the reporters of St. Louis with the following memoranda. Let the clerks in the lower trade follow his example:

"Memorandum—Steamer Greek Slave—*St. Louis*, June 11, 1853.—Freights scarce and boats plenty; politicians aspiring and the people perspiring; strawberries disappearing, musquitoes appearing; theatres closing, editors dosing. Left the Asia in port, in some legal sport; on Sunday the Grand Prairie we met, hurrying below some freight to get. Monday, very early in the morn, at Keokuk heard the Franklin blow her horn. Leaving Nauvoo, the Excelsior was spied, and at Pontussac we were side by side. Tuesday morning, while lying at Moline, the steamer Golden Era on her downward trip was seen. In the evening we met the Michigan and passed the Lamartine; we touched at Galena, found the Nominee asleep, and the West Newton waiting a quick trip to make, and was only lying by to accompany the "Die." In Lake Pepin the Ben Campbell we met, kept steady on our course, but still did'nt fret, and early next morn came into port after being just about 11½ days out."

A Son of the Forest.—A sturdy son of the forest, whose copper color, straight black hair and high cheek bones gave unmistakable evidence of his paternity, quietly seated himself in the Senate gallery yesterday. His dark eye wandered, the perspiration rolled down his swarthy cheekn, his long black hair soon covered most of the features of a well formed face, and he lolled over on one side in the enjoyment of a quiet nap. The poor fellow was so intoxicated that he soon occupied full six feet of the seat, and snored audibly. The sergeant-at-arms conducted the poor Indian to the door. [Albany Argus, June 11.

The returned Californians from Australia make most melancholy statements of their treatment in the new El Dorado. All Americans were treated with indignity there, being openly and grossly insulted in the streets. Some Frenchmen who have returned to California from that country make similar statements concerning themselves.

Later from New Mexico.

The Santa Fe mail of the 1st of June reached Independence, Mo., on the 21st. The St. Louis Intelligencer of the 24th says:

Among the passengers were Mr. Greiner, late Secretary of the Territory, and Mr. Dallon, a merchant of Santa Fe. The trip was, we understand, a very pleasant one. On the Arkansas, near Fort Atkinson, a large number of Indians—Camanches, Kiowas, Cheyennes and Arrapahoes—were collected, waiting for the arrival of Mr. Fitzpatrick, the Indian Agent, who was expected with presents for distribution among them.

The news from New Mexico is interesting.

Early in May a party of Navajoes came down on a ranch on the west side of the Del Norte, opposite La Canada, and killed a Mexican, who was herding animals, took captive five children, and ran off a quantity of stock. The Indians concerned in the foray were known to belong to Black Eagle's band, which inhabits the Canon de Chelle. Upon demand being made, the prisoners and stolen animals were restored: but the chief said he could not surrender the murderers, because they were of too much consequence in the tribe to be dealt with in that way. Black Eagle was then informed that the murderers must be given up before the full moon, (about the 20th of June,) or force would be used to compel the surrender. Time matters stood at last date. Col. Sumner was preparing to march into the Navajo country in three divisions, and would pursue an energetic course. These Navajoes are said to be very well off. They have an abundance of stock, and one field well planted in corn, containing fifteen square miles. About the time of these occurrences six thousand sheep were driven off by the Navajoes at one time from the Rio Abajo.

The Navajoes, up to the time of these outrages, has been quiet for nearly two years. Further mischief, the renewal of the old depredations and a troublesome war may be apprehended.

There was less excitement upon the Mesilla valley question. Gov. Trias, of Chihuahua, early in May, was at El Peso, with eight hundred men and artillery. He did not, however, occupy the disputed territory. As we understand, a letter was brought by him from our Minister in Mexico, Mr. Conkling, to Gov. Lane, in which Mr. Conkling advised the Governor to "recede from his position as gracefully as possible."

Gov. Lane replied to this letter, and probably showed pretty good reasons for the course he had taken. Armed with this letter, Gov. Trias was enabled to create an impression that Governor Lane's course would not be sustained by our Government, especially as Col. Sumner had refused to act. Accordingly he became quite gracious and amiable towards the Americans. The hospitalities of El Peso were tendered to Col. Miles and the garrison at Fort Fillmore. The Colonel and some of his officers accepted them, and, so far as these festivities could accomplish it, the hatchet was buried amid the hillarities of a fandango, which lasted fourteen hours.

As regards the matter of occupation of the Mesilla Territory, we may add, that although Trias was not in the Territory, there has been, if we are not misinformed, a small Mexican force there for some time, and Americans claiming to reside there as citizens of the United States, have been ordered out.

Gov. Lane has been nominated for Congress by the Mexicans of the Rio Abajo. Mr. Wrightman has not been nominated, but was understood to be a candidate. It was possible that a Mexican might be nominated. Should there be no such nomination it was believed that Gov. Lane would be elected.

Business in the Territory continued dull.

Weather and Crops in Mississippi.—The Yazoo Democrat of June 20 says on this subject: "The weather continues dry—for several miles around the city there has not been rain enough for nearly two months to completely lay the dust. In some portions of this and Holmes counties there has been abundance of rain. We have heard of some plantations, on one portion of which plenty of rain has fallen, while on the other there has been none. The corn crop must be short, several valley planters having told us that they will not make ten bushels to the acre. Cotton continues backward."

The Columbus Argus of June 23 remarks: "Copious showers of rain have fallen in this region during the past three days, making all kinds of vegetables look once more flourishing. The rain, however, comes too late to do early corn and garden vegetables much good, as most of it died before the rain fell."

Health of the Interior.—The Hinds county (Miss.) Gazette, speaking of the sanitary condition of portions of the State in the interior, says:

"While that dire calamity, the small pox, provails to some extent, in a number of counties to the North, it is useless to attempt to conceal the fact, that an extraordinary amount of sickness has prevailed in this vicinity for a month or two past, with an unusually large number of deaths among both children and adults. No particular disease, however, has prevailed in this locality, unless it be the dysentery running into flux, which has proved quite fatal; and we do not know that we can say that there is any change for the better."

Singularly Tragic Incident.—On Wednesday of last week a most tragic incident occurred on the Central Railroad at Tyrone Station, in this county, the particulars of which are about as follows: An Irishman whose name we have not learned, and who had been employed about the road there for some time past, was waiting the arrival of the train to come to Altona; and while loitering about fell in with another man who was at work on the road; and the two by some means got into a good-natured tussel, when the latter ran boyishly away, the first pursued, and in the chase the foremost tripped and fell, the Irishman (being close upon his heels) fell over him, and by a singular fatality dislocated his neck and died instantly. Afflicting incident, surely! But how much more afflicting when we add that the very train for which he was waiting bore his wife and children, just from Ireland, on their way to meet him. Imagine then the sore anguish which exercised them while gazing on his cold and lifeless remains, instead of receiving his fond and affectionate embraces. The picture claims a tear. [Hollidaysburg Register.

Squatting.—The following account of an event in Traverse de Sioux will give an idea of the state of society in some of the distant locations of Uncle Sam's dominions:

"A young man, some months since, went to Traverse do Sioux, made a claim and plowed, staked out, and improved his land. Having business to attend to, he left for Illinois, and during his absence, three brothers, strangers, went to Traverse, and, contrary to custom, law, honor, and the advice of the inhabitants, made themselves masters of the young man's property. On his return, he, of course, claimed his land; whereupon a quarrel arose, and in the heat of anger, the brothers attacked and shot the young man.

"The citizens were so incensed at such conduct, that they resolved at once, having no magistrate to appeal to, to have Lynch law, and hang or shoot them down at once. The missionaries, however, interfered, and persuaded the people not to take their lives; but they could not prevail on them to wait for the law of the territory to take its course. Accordingly some citizens had taken the three brothers, bound them to trees, and with a cat-o'-nine-tails, made expressly, gave them such a whipping as will take a life-time to forget—one man, indeed, prayed to them to shoot him, to put him out of his misery.

Special Envoy from Rome.—The New York Freeman's Journal states that Monsignor Bedini, Archbishop of Thebes, former Commissary Extraordinary of the Pontifical Government to the Legations, has left Rome as special Envoy of His Holiness to the United States. He is charged by the holy Father to pay a visit to the Government at Washington, and also to hold interviews with the different Prelates of the Church in the United States, and to acquire the most exact information respecting the interests and condition of the Catholic church in this country.

After making as long a visit as may be of advantage in the United States, Monsigner Bedini will go to Brazil, where he is to reside as Apostolic Nuncio near that Government.

The new railroad law passed by the Legislature of Connecticut, though essentially modified since reported by the special committee, still retains the provision rendering the company, where an individual has been killed, liable to an action for damages to an amount not exceeding $10,000.

The Frontier Indians—Apprehension of Encroachments.—Since it was announced by Col. Benton, and after him proclaimed by several of the presses friendly to him, that large portions of the Nebraska country are open to white settlers, a feeling of apprehension has arisen among the Indians, lest the lands they had supposed theirs might be entered on by the whites. As already stated by a Western paper, application has been made to the post at Fort Leavenworth with a view to such protection as the Commandant there might think fit to extend to the Indians in case of necessity.

The apprehension in question is not confined to the Nebraska tribes. The Cherokee Advocate of the 15th, referring to an arrest made in the Creek nation, by the Marshal of the Western District of Arkansas, and the rescue of the prisoner by order of a Creek Chief, remarks:

"We regret that the interest of the Creeks as a nation should be put in danger by the patriotism, though thoughtlessness of one of its Chiefs. Situated as the Indians generally are, subject to the oppressive hand of power, we greatly fear that this act of the Chief may lead to something that will injure the people.

"The Cherokees or Creeks, as nations, cannot, with safety to themselves, oppose force to the operations of the United States' laws, however unjust the people may conceive them to be—we are weak, they are mighty. Any act on our part that might lead to rapture would be the very thing sought and desired by our white neighbors who look with envious eyes upon the beautiful and rich country possessed by the Creeks and Cherokees.

"However much we regret the act of our neighbors, we believe that the course pursued by the United States Court and its officers towards the Indians, oppressive and not warranted by treaty stipulations.

"The whole of the Creek difficulty has arisen from the construction given by Judge Ringo to the Intercourse Law, 'regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes.'

"If as great efforts were used to prevent the bringing to our line by their own citizens the great quantity of hell's distilled liquid, as there is to find out and drag to Van Buren, some poor Indian who may have given to a friend a dram, there would scarcely be any use for the United States Courts at Van Buren. We have no doubt his honor, Judge Ringo, by his decision, designed good to the Indians; but as we remarked to him we feared the execution would lead to just such a result as that in the Creek Nation. [St. Louis Intelligencer, 29th ult.

Interesting from South America.—By advices from Rio, to the 17th ult., we learn that money was in extreme request there, and, for several days the banks refused all applications for discounts. The revenue of Brazil for the financial year was estimated at $34,000 000, and the expenditures at $30,471,000. The Minister of Finance had laid before the Chambers his proposals for the establishment of a bank of issue, the capital of which is to be 30,000,000 rons.

At Bahia the yellow fever was very prevalent, and the shipping were getting almost disabled by the loss of so many of their men. Commander Read, R. N., of Her Majesty's ship Express, died after a short illness on the 14th of May.

At Bahia, for several days, there was a rumor that a general rising of the black population would take place. The authorities kept the troops under arms all night, but nothing of the sort occurred.

Com. McKeever, of the U. S. squadron, was to have left for Buenos Ayres on the 3d ult., for Montevideo, and thence for Rio. The U. S. sloop of war Jamestown was at Buenos Ayres with several other foreign national vessels.

The state of affairs at Buenos Ayres is very bad. The besieging party occupy all the outskirts of the town, and daily the inhabitants are aroused from their sleep by the discharge of artillery in the skirmishes that take place. A cannon ball took off a woman's head while sitting in bed combing her hair; another came thundering down one of the streets and took a leg each from two men. The city is not only besieged, but blockaded. Business is as dull as possible. The besiegers have declared several new ports of entry open, above and below the city, in order to ship the hides, they are so rapidly accumulating by killing the cattle of the province.

"Ion," writing from Washington to the Baltimore Sun, under date of the 26th ult., says:

Advices received by mercantile houses in Boston and New York, from their European correspondents, go to show that there is no probability of a war between Russia and Turkey, or any other war, notwithstanding the signs of the times. It is said, also, to be the opinion of the Cabinet at Washington, as derived from their European advices, that war will not occur. In fine, a war in Europe at present is generally considered to be, to use the words of one of her statesmen, "an impossibility."

The rumored alliance between Spain and Santa Anna is so far improbable, that we can get no war out of that. A great deal is to be made, however, out of *Uncle Tom Cabinism*, and it is already declared, in at least semi-official quarters, that in that now demand lurks a *casus belli*. If we consider the Stafford House concern as the British Government, and reflect also upon the fact that it is, at best, a petticoat government, and remark upon the sympathies between the lady monarch and the lady agitators, we must admit that, at best, "war is inevitable."

The demonstrations in favor of Mrs. Uncle Tom, added to the rumors of British designs for the abolition of slavery in Cuba, are already considered us an adequate justification of the proposition for our Government to take the initiative in the war impending, by the immediate seizure of Cuba.

The Fishery question is, after all, the nearest chance for a war at present, and if we cannot get it out of Tom Cabin, we may get it out of Tom Cod.

The American fishing vessels have gone out well armed and well manned, and a great number are to follow during the next month. They will resist what they consider the aggressions, and I have no doubt they will construe the convention of 1818 to mean that they may, as heretofore, fish where they please. A single fishery vessel may not undertake to resist a ship of the line or even an armed cruizer, but a number of them combined may be able to make reprisals both ashore and at sea; and this, as I learn from good authority, it is their purpose to do.

Meanwhile, the negotiation for the adjustment of the question is going on very well, and will no doubt, in the course of time, be brought to a satisfactory conclusion—but not in time to mer the expected sport of the fishermen, either in fishing or fighting this season.

Several of the newly appointed foreign ministers are expected to arrive here during the present week, for the purpose of receiving their instructions, written and verbal.

Wool Growing in Virginia.—We are gratified to observe that the planters and farmers of the Old Dominion are bent upon making themselves practically independent.

An ounce of hard, earnest effort in the right direction is worth half a session of declamation. Wool is one of the great staples which has been neglected in Virginia from time immemorial. The Northern States have hitherto possessed almost a monopoly of this essential article.

What they have failed to supply has been furnished by Spain and South America, with an occasional supply from Germany and Saxony. Virginia has stood aside, and seen the wealth derivable from the growth of wool absorbed and appropriated by her neighbors. But a new era has been opened, and we boldly predict that our State will shortly rank among the first in furnishing wool for the marts of the world. We saw, yesterday morning, a sample of fine Saxony wool, grown in this State, that would bring, in any market, from 85 to 90 cents per lb. We also looked over some samples of Merino, grown within twenty miles of Richmond, that brought sixty cents in this market. The grower remarked that at such rates he could not engage in a mere profitable business. It seems that he had entered upon wool-growing merely as an experiment—and has only 170 sheep in his flock. For this season's clip he received about $350. He informed us that he had 100 lambs for sale, for which the butchers had repeatedly offered $4 per head, but that, as they were full-blooded Merino, he had sold most of them at $10 each, and expected no difficulty in selling the remainder at the same price. At this rate his profits for a single year will be from $750 to $1350 upon 170 sheep! On being asked the annual cost per head of feeding them, he replied *forty cents*—but added that, since their manure was worth three times that sum, he concluded that his wool had really cost him *less than nothing*. Considerable attention is now being paid to the growth of wool upon the poorer lands of Fairfax and Prince William, and the business is steadily increasing throughout the whole Piedmont region from Harper's Ferry to the North Carolina line. We doubt not that even in the tide water sections of our State, the growth of wool will be found profitable. [Richmond Dispatch.

The telegraph recently gave an account of the death of Mr. Winthrop Richardson, at Stoneham, Massachusetts, by being run over by a railroad train, adding that his body was so mangled that no piece larger than his hand was found. We were disposed to regard this as an exaggeration, but from the following account, which we take from the Boston Courier, it appears to have been literally true:

"Mr. Richardson started from his house, for the purpose, as is supposed, of seeing Mrs. Wood (his daughter) safely in the cars. As he approached the track, the Manchester express train hove in sight, and he saw it. He looked at it, as if to measure the distance, and then attempted to run across the rails. He made several jumps, and succeeded in leaping upon the platform; but in so doing lost his equilibrium, fell backwards, and was struck by the locomotive. His body was mangled into pound particles. His head was crushed into atoms—the warm brain was found upon the platform, the liver adhered to one of the brakes, the still throbbing heart was found upon a rail, and pieces of dissevered limbs were strewn along the track for some distance. Not a limb escaped unbroken, and never was mangling more complete. The engine was smeared over with blood, and particles of flesh adhered to it. Mrs. Wood was a spectator at the destruction of her father, and two or three other persons were standing near the Station-house at the time."

Oppression.—We hear much, from time to time, about the half-paid labor of seamstresses, particularly in New York city. That the oppressions heaped upon this class of persons are burdensome and cruel in the extreme, facts of every day occurrence fully illustrate. For instance, the Tribune, speaking of the "shirt makers," states the following among many similar facts:

"We have stated that shirts are made for five cents apiece, and some even as low as four; but we will take the former price as being the more usual. For this sum the shirt has to be completed so as to be ready for wear and delivered a very expert needle-woman can make three between her hours of rest, which are rarely sufficiently prolonged to recruit her overtasked strength. Six days labor would thus produce ninety cents, but only if uninterrupted by other duties; but this sum, small as it is, is never attained at these prices, as the dealers, seeking and returning the goods, and producing several journeys for settlement of her claim, make a great inroad into her hours of labor, reducing her earnings one-half, or to about five cents per week!

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A CALL FOR PREACHERS.

As the period approaches for holding the sessions of the different conferences in the great field of Southern Methodism, it may be deemed appropriate to direct the attention of the preachers, in the different conferences, to a subject of great importance to our prosperity as a Church. It is known

New-Orleans Christian Advocate.

Publishing Committee of Louisiana Conference, { J. C. KEENER, L. PARKER, J. B. WALKER,

H. N McTYEIRE, Editor

J. HAMILTON, D. D. T. W. DOSSMAN, W. MURRAH. } *Publishing Committee of Alabama Conference.*

VOLUME III. NUMBER 24. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1853. WHOLE NUMBER, 128.

THE OLD MAN'S FUNERAL.... By W. C. Bryant

"We an aged man upon his bier,
Whose hair was thin and white, and on his front
Whose hair was thin and white, and on his front
Were furrows of the cares of many a year;
Although that were ended and forgotten now,
And there was sadness round, and faces bowed
And women's tears fell fast, and children wailed aloud.

And one went another hears upon and said:
"Gathering accounts behind weeping train,
Why grieve ye that our aged friend is dead?
Have not sad he to see the gathered grain,
When their mellow fruits the orchards cast,
And the yellow woods shake down their ripened mast?"

"Right not when the sun, his course fulfilled,
His glorious course, rejoicing earth and sky,
Sinks at evening, when the winds are stilled,
And bids their balmy islands of refreshments lie,
And leave the smile of his departure, spread
On the warm-colored beach and ruddy mountain head."

"Then weep ye then for him, who, having won
The bound of man's appointed years at last,
And blessings all enjoyed, life's labors done,
Sinks to his final rest has passed;
And the soft memory of his virtues yet
Lingers like twilight hues, when the bright sun is set?"

"His youth was innocent; his riper age
Marked with some act of goodness every day;
And calmed by eyes that loved him, calm and sage,
And his late declining years away.
And he gave his being up, and went
To the holy rest that waits a life well spent."

"And happy every day he gave
Up for the fair existence that was his;
For many made him not his state,
But him with her phantom miseries,
From toil he never racked his aged limbs,
Many and sloth had nourished mine for him."

"I am glad that he has lived thus long,
And that he has gone to his reward;
Nor deem that nature done him wrong,
Who disengage the vital cord.
For the weak hand grew palsied, and his eye
Was with the mists of age, it was his time to die."

LETTER FROM FRANCE.

[Correspondence of the Advocate.]

PARIS, June 16, 1853.

It is now nearly eighteen months since I gave an account of the formation of the Paris Young Men's Christian Association, and of the Paris Sunday School Union: it is high time I should say something of the progress of these two Societies, which held their first general meetings towards the end of April, the same time as the other religious societies of this city.

The *Young Men's Christian Association* has grown slowly, but steadily progressing. Beginning with only twelve members, it has since gained seventeen, which makes a total of twenty-nine. But five of these have already been obliged to leave us, as they do not intend staying in Paris any more, but have returned, some to the country, some in Switzerland, and some to America. This last young man was from the neighborhood of Charleston, I believe. Being unable, on account of his health, to continue his labors as an itinerant preacher of the M. E. Church, he had left the ministry, and come to Paris to study medicine. When he had left us to return home he promised to do his utmost in forming a Young Men's Christian Association in the place of his residence, and he also informed us of his intention of writing to us, to let us know how he was getting on. We have not yet, however, heard from him, although he has been gone more than eight months. Should this meet his eye, or that of some friend of the Southern Christian Advocate who knows him very well, we hope he will not delay any longer to communicate with us. He will be pleased to hear that in the weekly prayer meetings, the members of the Paris Union often pray for him by name, as well as for the American Association, including that of New Orleans, the publication of which they have heard through the columns of the N. O. Advocate.

Many are to return. The interest excited in Paris by the formation of the Paris Association (we call it here Union,) has been very remarkable. In consequence of a circular issued on the subject a few months ago, letters of sympathy, of encouragement, and even of help, were received by the committee in great numbers, and we know some of France where to be a member of the Association is the best recommendation to the acquaintance of ministers that can be had. As a natural consequence, meetings of young men, generally young up in most localities where there are Christian youths, and regularly organized Unions now exist in Strasburg, Montaubar, Nismes, Ste. Foy, Saumur, &c., whilst others are forming in Lyons, Bordeaux, Marseilles, &c. These various Associations are to be merged in one great Society, called the *Young Men's Christian Union of France*, a plan of which will be established wherever a few more members reside together. These Unions, of which there are as yet seven, containing nearly 100 members, will correspond regularly, and visit one another as often as practicable. The Paris section is of course the largest and most important. Its meetings are frequented by some thirty or forty persons. Last winter, a course of fifteen lectures on the Evidences of Christianity and other subjects, were given by ministers of the Church of Chorohes, and the principal of these lectures were attended by as many as sixty young men, nearly one-half of whom were Catholics. The result has been encouraging. The spirit of inquiry has been awakened in regard to divine truth in the minds of many.

The reading rooms of the Union are to contain a dozen religious newspapers. The library comprehends about 400 volumes, which have been given by friends. Receipts, for the present time, $440. Expenses, $410.

The first report of the *Sunday School Society* is just issued. It is a pamphlet containing an account of the annual meeting, a list of members and a catalogue of books recommended by the committee for teachers and others, and sold by the agent of the Society, with a reduction of 20 to 40 per cent.

During the first year, the action of the committee has chiefly been one of organization. They have to make known the Society and its objects, and to obtain adhesions of members and subscriptions. The committee have also published 500,000 reward tickets, of which 300,000 are already sold, a Teacher's Class-book, and three tracts on Sunday Schools. They have, moreover, examined carefully and recommended to their Sunday School Catalogue 56 volumes. Deputations have been sent to the centre of France, to Switzerland and Belgium, and in consequence of these a certain number of new Sabbath Schools have been opened. The number of members of the Society is about 150, chiefly ministers and teachers. Receipts, $245. Expenses, $230.

Methodism seems to have taken for its motto in France the word "Onwards." The Northern and Southern District Meetings, held since my last letters, have elicited most encouraging facts, which are sure signs of future prosperity. Most delightful revivals have broken out in our three largest circuits, and hundreds of conversions have taken place, not only among us, but also amongst our brethren of the Established and of the Dissenting Churches; not only amongst the adults, but also and especially amongst the young, and particularly amongst Sunday scholars. One instance of conversion is so interesting that I may be excused for giving it at length.

In the small village of Bourdeaux, in the Drome Circuit, nearly all the children of our members have lately found peace with God. One day, a few weeks ago, they met together, to examine what children they could pray for. "I know," said one, "there's poor Joshua, he hasn't been able to attend any of our revival prayer meetings, because he is laid up in bed, and I dare say he isn't converted. Let's go and see." Off six of them went at once, and being introduced into the room where was Joshua, a little boy eight years old, laid up in consequence of a paralytic stroke, one of them said: "Joshua, we're come to pray for you, that you may be converted." The poor boy scarcely knew what that meant. However, he let his young comrades kneel round his crib, and pray one after another; but their prayers did not move him. "Well," said the children, "we'll come again to-morrow." They did come, and this time it was not in vain. The sick child soon began to weep, and then to cry out for mercy, and before his young friends retired, he had felt the pardoning love of God, and his soul was set at liberty.

A few days after, a Methodist minister visited him, and asked him how he was. "Very happy, sir," was the answer. "Have you always felt so?" "Oh no! sir," said Joshua, "formerly I used to be very miserable, when I heard my companions playing and enjoying themselves in the street." "What, then, makes you so happy now?" "Why, sir, it's because I feel God loves me, and I love him." "And are you always happy now?" "No, sir, sometimes Satan comes and tempts me, and makes me feel miserable." "What does he tell you?" "Oh! he says that I am mistaken, that I am not really converted." "And how do you answer him?" "Why, sir, I tell him that it's he that is mistaken, and not I; and then I tell him also, that even supposing I am not truly converted, it's none of his business, for it is not to him I'm going to be converted, any how."

I might give other instances of conversion, including that of a poor ignorant Roman Catholic girl, who found peace at a prayer meeting, and being accustomed to pay the priests for every favor she received from them, turned at once towards the ladies who had been praying for her, thanked them heartily, and added, with the most artless simplicity: "How much now do you charge for your prayers?" But space forbids, as I am afraid my letters are already much too long for many readers. Enough has been said, however, to show the encouraging aspects of our work in France. Even in the North, where there has not been a general outpouring of the Spirit, individual instances of conversion have been frequent. At Calais, a disciple of Voltaire, well versed in the writings of the atheistic school, is now come to his right senses, and meets regularly with us. In Paris, two soldiers have lately found peace, and they are endeavoring to make their light shine in their barracks amongst their military companions.

These facts and others, brought before the District meetings, made the brethren "thank God and take courage." They were also cheered by the circumstance that three young men presented themselves for the itinerant ministry, and passed their examinations in so creditable a manner as to be unanimously recommended to Conference. A good many other brethren offered themselves also as evangelists and colporteurs. It is true, that to employ them, money is wanted, but we do not despair on this score. Our usual receipts for the year present an increase on the preceding year of nearly $500, besides which special collections in the Paris Circuit, on behalf of the funds of the Committee of Evangelization, have reached nearly $100, and a sale in the South for the same object has produced $140. Then our American brethren from the North have kindly volunteered pecuniary help to the amount of two or three thousand dollars; and who knows but our brethren from the Southern States will do the same. We, therefore, have the means; we hope to find the means, the harvest is ready for us, and we are sure to obtain God's blessing. What more do we want?

I have said that the revival has not been confined to the Methodists, but that Church people and Dissenters have had their share of it. I am now happy to add that great progress has been made of late by the Evangelical party amongst the ministers of the Established Reformed Church, numbering rather more than 500. When my father came to France some thirty-five years ago, as a Wesleyan Missionary, there were not, he said, ten truly pious ministers in the whole number. But, through the blessings of God on his labors and on that of others, the orthodox pastors are now believed to be in a majority. It was, indeed, ascertained lately, in consequence of a division in which each party counted pretty closely its adherents, the three-fifths of the ministers are pious Christians. The publishing organ of the Rationalists is of course mad at this discovery, and were it not a cause of deep regret, it would really be amusing to see the artful way in which the editors misrepresent the simplest facts so as to make it appear they still are the strongest.

This progress of Evangelical truth has had a beneficial influence over some religious societies which had hitherto been merely Protestant. They have felt that in order to maintain their ground, they must enlist the sympathies of Evangelical Christians. Hence, at the late anniversaries, nearly all the speakers, even at the meetings of the School Society and of the Protestant Bible Society, which are in the hands of the Rationalists, were Evangelical men. May this change have lasting results on the Church.

Politically, I have little to say; the papers having less news every day. The Empress had a miscarriage a month ago. Two attempts were lately made on the Emperor's life—one in the Bois de Boulogne, when an officer attempted to stab him, and another in the Hippodrome. Not a single paper has dared to mention these two attempts, the truth of which I can vouch for. As to the war which is to be or not to be between Russia and Turkey, I cannot make out any thing from the press, as some say *yes* and others *no*. I am, however, disposed to believe that the Czar, awed by the English and French fleets, now before Constantinople, will not engage war, and will be satisfied with a few concessions which Turkey will be but too happy to make. But whatever happens, we are to know that "the Lord reigneth."

Mrs. Stowe is actually in Paris. But she has been so much wearied out by public receptions in England, that she has come here *incog.*, wishing to see and receive nobody. There will, therefore, be no meetings of any kind.

J. P. C.

P. S. I open this letter to say that information has just been given to me of a third attempt at assassinating the Emperor. A field marshal, and some of the maids of honor of the palace, are said to have been imprisoned in consequence. I know no details.

[From the Pittsburgh Christian Advocate.]

EMOTIONAL PREACHING.

South-western frontier preaching has occasionally furnished our personal perceptions with some rare exercise, and but for our authoritative senses we could scarcely have credited things we have seen and heard. Taken as a class of pure and elevated men, our backwoods preachers present singularities of style and manner that set all a priori reasoning at defiance, and leave you in perfect mystery as to the influences that could have developed such strange forms of language and illustration. Where they are, as is ordinarily the case, men of sincere piety, accrediting their profession by self-denying virtues, and devoting all their energies to planting Christianity amid the first rude signs of civilization, it is really the opening of a new department in unomalies to listen to their performances. The uncultivated mind, quickened by the operation of great truths, easily forgets that obedience to restraint which weakens the oratory of more refined men; its impulses are almost as sacred as inspiration, and it would as soon commit any other sin as to suppress them. Whatever interests them, they feel: and whatever they feel, they are sure to express in some shape or other. The strong individualism of all their modes of thought and utterance gives you a personal view of Christianity that can be found nowhere else; and if you understand human nature—how it thinks, hopes, fears, loves, and rejoices—you will not fail to gain an insight into religion that will be worth a score of learned commentaries. The moment in which they begin to have their emotions moved, you mark a change in their language. It becomes poetic at once, so that you tell their state by the class of words which they employ.

A beautiful feature of their humble preaching is its pathos. As soon as their hearts are touched, you will hear allusions to the departed; and no matter how wild their rhetoric may be, the genuine outburst of passion will be certain to reach you. They have friends in heaven—this is sufficient to mellow them. It is their heaven, because their wives and children are there; and with the force of instinct they cling to it as their all. The social element that is thus vital in their whole experience and teaching, gives an indescribable charm to the manifestations of their minds: they are true philosophers in feeling, if not in abstract sentiment; and knowing how to trust their own hearts, they resign themselves, without care or concern of popular opinion, to the sway of impulse, and depend on it for the entire effectiveness of their eloquence. Public speaking with them is no artificial measurement of how much this truth or that argument, this fact or that figure, will accomplish. They know nothing of these sins of scholastic orators. Religious influences are allowed to take their own course—often distorted, there can be no doubt, by low views and unrefined tastes—but still compensating every defect, by that simple, earnest hearty, passion, which brings out boldly the prevailing ideas and feelings of the hour.

The connexion of this singular style of pulpit effort with what is popularly called "*stump speaking*," may be clearly traced. It has, indeed, formed the whole system of tactics passing under that significant name. The direct, impassioned homeliness of political stump speaking has been derived entirely from this source; and its remarkable effects on the crowd may afford a good idea of what it has done in the ministry. Go into any cross-road meeting, where political candidates are appealing to the people, and you will hear the very figures, appeals, and tones of voice, that distinguished the ministry of these old way-side preachers. Politics has added its usual share of grossness and vulgarity to the original style; but, despite of this, you can see the primary influences that have determined the popular talent of the country in this direction.

Supposing a due veneration for truth, it is indisputable that imagination and passion are the main constituents of powerful eloquence everywhere in human life. The true orator has no other means of embodying himself and transferring his own thoughts and emotions to those around him. Nothing else can bring him out of himself nothing else transmute his audience with him—nothing else make truth undergo the media of social intercourse. Art multiplies its methods, but nature holds fast to her ancient and abiding laws. She will not be superseded: she tolerates no substitutes. If you wish her sanction, you must seek her language—smile with her look—frown with her sternness—shed her tears, and tremble with her sorrows. The sluggish canal might as well try to imitate the free mountain torrent, or the fireworks of a Fourth of July night the Alpine thunder-storm, as artificial speaking counterfeit the authentic utterances of honest eloquence. Nature may be adopted, embraced, and even improved, but she cannot be copied. The introduction and spread of this kind of pulpit effort grew out of popular necessities. It had no deliberate origin, but sprung spontaneously from the necessities of society. The world demands Christianity in natural forms of presentation; and though it may have laid too much stress on excitement, yet no abstract or logical mode of preaching can ever approach a compliance with the first conditions of effective eloquence. Instruction is not, indeed, a secondary business at any time, but instruction can only be valid and vital where the sensibilities are made the channels of its conveyance. The institution of the ministry contemplates this fact as its controlling law: for otherwise the simple possession of the Scriptures would be sufficient to regenerate society. The work of the true preacher is to reproduce those Scriptures in the warmth and strength of his own experience: to convert the mere letter into the more impressive and welcome spirit; to humanize its profound import in the language of common life, and thus win the world to virtue and goodness.

YOUR BOYS ON THE SABBATH.

Why do not the parents of our village have pride enough in the welfare of their boys to keep them within doors, or at Church, on the Sabbath? Scarcely a Sabbath passes by, especially in pleasant weather, that does not witness a noisy gang of boys in some one or other of our streets, or in some vacant lot, engaging in the sports and pastimes incident to the season, as indulged in during the week days. They may be seen at almost any time during the day, playing ball, marbles, trundling the hoop, &c., &c., or with line and pole in hand, starting for the streams trouting. Boys thus transgressing, are not only injuring themselves, and casting reproach upon their parents, by winning the unenviable reputation of wicked, loafing, Sabbath-breaking boys, but they are nuisances to their neighbors, who seek to appreciate the blessings of one day in seven in rest.

Nor is this all. Parents should reflect that by allowing their boys to disregard the Sabbath, and to appropriate its moments according to their inclinations, in fishing, hunting, ball playing, &c., they are permitting them to take the first step in vice, that may eventually lead them to the prison or the gallows. If no restraint is imposed upon them, they soon mingle with those proficient in vice and crime, who will lead them in the same paths they are treading. Parents should reflect that in thus permitting their boys to break the Sabbath, they are giving their tacit consent to their taking this first step in vice and crime, which, unless restrained, will lead to idleness, ignorance and ruin. They give them permission to become pests to society, not respecting themselves, nor being respected by others.

A history of the lives of all the criminals ever sentenced, imprisoned, or executed, would show that a disregard of the Sabbath was one of the leading steps in their progress to ruin; that in company with those who, like themselves, desecrated its time, they had taken the initintory step in vice that eventually led them to the commission of crime. And we are taught to believe that the parent, as well as the child, is responsible for these negligences, these sins. How easy a matter it is to destroy all desire in the child to dishonor this day, if you only commence in season. First evil impressions are easily eradicated—foul weeds sown in a good soil are quick to germinate, but are easily destroyed when they first spring into existence; but allow them to grow up and go to seed, and the fruits thereof are scattered in every direction, multiplying, kind parents, teach your boys to regard the Sabbath. The lessons taught us in that serene quiet of that Holy day, in childhood, though not taught by a parent—a mother—are still indelibly impressed upon our memory, as though it were but yesterday we received them. If they do not go to Church, keep them within doors, that they may not prove enemies to themselves, and nuisances to those around them. How can enjoy the quiet of home, and have a gang of boys in front of dwellings, playing games, laughing, shouting, cursing and swearing, especially on the Sabbath. "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy," is one of the Commandments. [Exchange.

DIMENSIONS OF HEAVEN.—We find the following singular calculation in the Charlottesville Jeffersonian:

Rev. xxi: 16. "And he measured the city with the reed, twelve thousand furlongs. The length, and the breadth, and the height of it are equal."

12,000 furlongs—7,920,000 feet, which being cubed, is 496,793,088,000,000,000,000 cubic feet; the half of which we will reserve for the Throne of God and Court of Heaven, half of the balance for streets, and the remainder divided by 4096, the cubical feet in a room 16 feet square, and 16 feet high, will be—30,321,843,750,000 rooms.

We will now suppose the world always did, and always will, contain 900,000,000 of inhabitants, and a generation will last 33 1/3 years—27,000,000,000 every century, and that the world will stand 100,000 years—2,700,000,000,000 persons. Then suppose there were 11,280 such worlds, equal to this in number of inhabitants, and duration of years, then there would be a room 16 feet long, 16 feet wide, and 16 feet high for each person; and yet there would be room.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

A LAFOURCHE "FOURTH."

THIBODAUX, LA.—A NEW "THING"—FOURTH OF JULY—GOOD EFFECTS OF SABBATH SCHOOLS—COLLECTION.

BRO. MCTYEIRE:—Though Christianity has been long struggling in this delightful section of country, it is but a comparatively short period since it has obtained any footing. But the leaven being now put into the measure, will it not leaven the whole lump? And where could it be more judiciously placed than among the children?

Notwithstanding a Sunday School celebration was a new thing in Thibodaux, it was determined by the S. S. of the Methodist Church here to take advantage of the glorious Fourth, and to appropriately pass the day in exercising the little girls and boys of the school in delivering suitable speeches, singing, &c.

The morning came, but to the sorrow of all, it was ushered in with deep toned thunder, rumbling in the distance, with presently dark lowering clouds, weeping over the town, and to all appearances, prospects were any thing else but favorable to the contemplated celebration. But happily the weeping was only for a season, and presently joy sprung up, as it was evident the clouds had spent themselves.

The citizens and children, at the appointed hour for meeting, began to assemble at the Church, though the passing clouds, in the language of one of the S. S. boys, were "still fretting." After prayer by the Rev. N. P. Chamberlin, Bro. Harp delivered an appropriate patriotic address, and then called upon his corps of little girls and boys, who surrounded him, for their speeches, to which they promptly responded, delivering a dialogue, a speech, in prose or verse, or singing, as the case might be. The exhibition was creditable. The teachers and children, Bro. Harp included, were in happy mood. The spectators were gratified, and answered to the dialogue of pewter plates in the handsome sum of $27, which nearly liquidated for the select library stowed away in their neat and spacious book-case, donated to the school by a worthy brother of the Church.

The Sabbath Schools are the nurseries which contain the lambs, and are so closely joined to Jesus Christ, that a ray of light emanates from these exhibitions, to which the darkness of Romanism must give way, and must remove the veil of prejudice which priestcraft has so long held over the eyes of a duped people. Oh! when shall the Sun of righteousness arise upon this people with healing in his wings!

I cannot refrain referring to one incident which occurred.

A Catholic lady whose little girls, against the expressed command of the priest, had been attending the S. S., was so much pleased with the progress and performances of her little girls that, with a burst of gratitude and native frankness, sent them to Bro. Harp to thank him for what he had taught them. "Go," said she to her sparkling eyed daughters, "and thank Mr. Harp for all the trouble he has taken to learn you something."

It has been remarked by old citizens that it was a still and quiet Fourth, compared with former ones. All the stores were closed—only those demoralizing dens of iniquity and vice, the grog-shops, remained with open doors, breathing forth their nefarious and contaminating atmosphere. When will the people rise in mass and rid themselves of of these plague spots!

LEWIS A. REED.

July 5, 1853.

LETTER FROM GALVESTON.

GALVESTON, Texas July 7, 1853.

MR. EDITOR:—It may be interesting to the friends of Zion to hear from Texas occasionally. I propose a few items. In the early part of the year our Church, through the agency of some of our sisters, turned its attention to the Sunday School, and they raised between one hundred and fifty and two hundred dollars to enlarge their library and subscribe for Sunday School papers. We now take one hundred and fifty S. S. Visitors, and the same number of S. S. Advocates. By this means every family that patronizes our Sunday School, is furnished with a copy of one of our papers weekly. This has given an impetus to our Sunday School operations, and resulted in an enlargement of the schools under our care—three in number.

Our Church edifice we found quite too small for the congregation, and attempts to build a new Church failing, we resolved to add to the size of our old Church, (Ryland Chapel, a monument of the zeal of our beloved brother, Dr. T. O. Summers.) In pursuance of this plan, a subscription started, and as the work progressed, the workmen were paid. By the 4th of July, a day dear to every American patriot, our house was in such a condition as to be ready for a Sunday School celebration. This was the order of the day with us. A heavy rain in the morning threatened us with a postponement, or a failure; but by 12 o'clock the rain was over, and the ladies, under whose direction the collation was prepared, were busily engaged receiving and arranging the dainties; and at 3 o'clock our Church was crowded to its utmost capacity, besides quite a number of interested spectators at the doors. Three hundred and fifty Sunday School Scholars and Teachers is a moderate estimate of the number present.

After singing and prayer, the Declaration of Independence was read by one of the pupils. Then followed declamation and singing, in both the English and German languages, for about an hour. The exercises closed with prayer, and a procession formed, led by a band of music, and marched around a square and to the School-house of Bro. Naylor, (the room in which the collation was prepared.) Here the chattering voices and merry laughs of the children, as they were served by their teachers and parents, told how happy they were in the approving smiles of God and men. The success of the past year, and plans for the future, were freely discussed, and upon many a smiling face was read the delight of being a Sunday School Scholar.

After refreshments, they again formed a procession, and formed compactly around the pastor of the Church, who addressed them briefly, and dismissed them with the benediction.

We have had a gradual increase of members during the year, and I trust our people are in good earnest, praying for and expecting a general revival.

Yours in Christ,

N. A. CRAVENS.

The following sketches are from the pen of a lady in the western part of our State. They are the result of her personal observations; and were, at their urgent request, submitted to the perusal of her immediate acquaintances: among these is the present editor; who has been so much fascinated by the purity of style and the luxuriance of diction, as well as interested and instructed by the fidelity of her descriptions, that he has not felt at liberty to withhold this—first production, as he believes, of the fertile female mind of Louisiana—from the public eye.

The country of Calcasieu, as the fair author justly observes, is almost unknown to the rest of the State. Cut off by the great swamp of the Mississippi on the east, and the pine forest that skirts the banks of the Red River on the north, from the abodes of more advanced civilization, the humble *habitans* of Calcasieu retain much of the original customs, habits of thought and simplicity of life, that characterized their humble but honest ancestors.

Calcasieu has for many years been the resort of the lovers of the chase and the amateurs of rural sports from the adjacent parishes; and if the perusal of this sketch shall induce these who now travel North, or back upon the shores of Lake Pontchartrain, to seek for nature in all its simplicity on the banks of the Calcasieu, the labor of the editor will not have been vain. They will find there, it is true, no scenes of revelry, or outbreaks of boisterous mirth, but to those who love to

——"Look through nature up to nature's God,"

the majestic forests, the vast prairies, the velvet lawns, the gay parterres, the "resounding shores," and the balmy breezes of Calcasieu afford abundant material to quicken their devotion. [Crescent.

CALCASIEU AND ITS INHABITANTS.

BY M. E. W.

Calcasieu—once forming part of the parish of St. Landry, but lately re-assuming, as a separate parish, the name by which it was originally distinguished—lies in the South-western part of Louisiana, and by its difficulty of access and the peculiar character of its inhabitants, has remained, until lately, a "terra incognita," even to the natives of the State in which it lies.

It was formerly inhabited by a numerous and powerful tribe of the Attakapas Indians, who, confiding in numbers and strength, made frequent inroads upon the territories of the neighboring tribes of Texas. They were generally successful, and multitudes of prisoners were yearly sacrificed to appease the manes of their fallen warriors, and satisfy their own cannibal tastes; but the enjoyment of these bloody feats was at last somewhat diminished by the intelligence of a combination among some hitherto hostile tribes to rid themselves of a common enemy.

The Attakapas, however, had been too long victorious to entertain any serious dread of the union of foes, whose separate impotence had already been displayed by frequent and numerous defeats. In happy unconcern they sacrificed the last remaining prisoner, pledged each other in his blood to a safe and triumphant return, and departed to meet the enemy who were already established on the opposite side of the Sabine.

The conflict was long and terrible; but on the side of the Attakapas, unaccompanied by such loss, that very few of the numerous warriors who left Calcasieu with a conceited certainty of victory returned to tell the galling tale of their total and bloody rout. By strenuous exertions, however, on the part of the chief of the tribe—a man of energy and sagacity—another war party was organized, which, by its superior skill, was expected to avenge the losses of the previous engagement; but their day of success was over.

The small-pox in its most virulent form broke out among them, and by its ravages left neither power nor inclination to prosecute the intended enterprise.

Even their wonted apathy deserted them and gave place to a general panic, when they saw the flower of their tribe sink daily beneath the scourge which seemed to gain fresh strength at every access of victims, and with a simultaneous effort they prepared to leave a spot tenanted, according to their superstitious ideas, by the malignant spirits of their slain enemies, who, by this fearful malady, avenged themselves upon a race unconquerable too.

Slowly and painfully they traveled towards the Gulf, which lay scarcely fifty miles from their usual place of sojourn, but the evil influence from which they fled pursued and cast its darkest shadow upon their path. Every step was marked by the bodies of the dead and dying, who had soon succumbed to fatigue and disease. In utter despair they at last reached Lake Calcasieu, and on a high shell bank, on its western border, determined to await, with quiet endurance, the death which a further progress would only accelerate.

Their fate is too truly told by the piles of bleached bones which are still to be seen on the shell bank, and the few survivors, who escaped the pestilence, in the loss of friends, and almost utter extermination of their tribe, soon learned to envy the fate which at first they had thought themselves only too fortunate to have escaped.

Not more than thirty of this once powerful tribe are now to be found in Calcasieu, and *they* have become so completely assimilated in manners and habits to the Creole "*habitans*," as to make it difficult, at a cursory glance, to detect any difference, save that of *color*, between them, and in many cases even *that* distinction does not exist.

With strange tenacity, however, they cling to the marvelous traditions of their nation, and some few of its customs. They acknowledge the authority of the hereditary chief of a nominal tribe; to his judgment submit every difficult and perplexing point, and whatever may be his decision, from it there is no appeal. He is an old Patriarch in whom still lingers some of the wild spirit which seems to have totally deserted the degenerate race. His glance brightens and his language warms when he enumerates the victories of his once invincible tribe, and although too much under the influence of civilization to approve openly of their maintaining propensities, there is still a covert gleam of satisfaction in his dim eye when he tells of the numerous victims yearly sacrificed at the "Feast of Blood."

Different, I believe, from most Indian tribes, they erected funeral pyres on which were consumed the dead bodies of their friends, whose ashes were gathered in an old urn of red clay, and religiously preserved and honored as the "Penates" of their wigwams, whose power could ward off most domestic evils. Of all the traditions related by the old chief, there was one which forcibly impressed itself upon my imagination as bearing some connection with a most interesting portion of Stephens' Central America, where he speaks of a city into which the foot of a stranger had never penetrated. One account is probably quite as traditional as the other. The Indian, however, had certainly heard of Stephens' mysterious city, and had never himself seen a city of any kind or description whatever, and divesting his tale of much of the marvellous and improbable which colors so largely into the traditions of his people, I think that the coincidence is sufficiently marked to be interesting.

CHAPTER II.

The "Spirit Land" of the Indians is by most tribes supposed to exist on some sunny spot of earth, where vast hunting grounds, filled with every variety of game, under climates of perpetual spring, will permit the enjoyment of the utmost extreme of felicity of which their rude natures are susceptible. The Attakapas of Calcasieu extend that belief so far as to suppose that this Elysium is attainable even in this life by some favored few, who thus pass into the enjoyment of a happy immortality without undergoing the previous ordeal of death.

Four Ideas—the chief, the prophet of the tribe, and two distinguished warriors—were so fully impressed with the truth of this singular belief as to determine to seek the "blessed land," to which they were promised access by a dream of one of their number, which dream also pointed out the course to be pursued in order to arrive at the place of destination.

Many important ceremonies were performed at an appointed place of parting, to which they were accompanied by the tribe. They were laden with charms and amulets whose virtues was expected to avert the spirits of evil, to whose malignant influence they were to be exposed in their paradisical quest. Lastly, the death song was chanted by the voyagers, in which, after recounting the principal exploits and bidding farewell to the friends whom in this life were never to be met again, they painted, in gloomy terms, the delights of a Paradise, to which deeds of bloodshed and daring would give a ready and honored access. Their friends were entreated by the slaughter of all enemies, and truth and union amongst themselves, to win the right of an entrance into a land from which their encroaching foes, the pale faces, would be forever debarred. At last, with stoical composure, they turned their faces to the South-west, and, without further word or sign of farewell, proceeded on a journey which their imaginations had painted as invested with neither difficulty nor danger which perseverance could not surmount.

Time rolled on and no intelligence was received by the Attakapas of the absent warriors, which was to them a decided proof of the success of the pilgrimage. Suddenly, however, in the midst of a great feast, at which the whole tribe were assembled, a stranger stood amongst them; at least, one who at first sight appeared a stranger, for it needed long and close examination to detect the identity of the haggard individual whose emaciated form betokened suffering and fatigue, with one of the buoyant and dauntless braves who, years before, had set forth on their holy quest.

His tale was a wonderful one, even in that of dreary wanderings in the direction they had sadly the path of the wide and rapid rivers which would sometimes bear their frail rafts down the swift current, and dash them to pieces against the roots of the trees which projected far out into the stream. He spoke of the luxuriant growth of the forests; vines in wild profusion, twining around the trunks of gigantic trees and intercepting their progress by a warped and tangled growth; strange flowers of gorgeous hue and delicious perfume which glowed at a distance like clusters of brilliant flame; birds whose plumage seemed tinted by the rich dye of the flowers on which they rested, and insects which shone like tiny stars through the thick boughs of their leafy prison.

He said that in many places in the dense forest they would journey on for days without catching one gleam of sunshine through the impenetrable foliage overhead, and then they would carefully prepare the weapons of defense, for the fiery eyes of wild beasts would glare out from the thickets around, and serpents of an enormous size drop at their feet and slowly and listlessly move their dark coils in the very path. Sometimes, indeed, earthly weapons were of little avail, for strange voices would sound in their ears, unearthly laughter break the stillness around, and then they knew it was with no mortal foe they had to contend, for the only living objects to be seen were those bright birds overhead. Right and left would they then cast the amulets to guard the path, and loud would rise the exorcising chant by which the Prophet had been taught to lay the demons of the woods. They, however, journeyed on, unharmed, for so strange was the sight of man in those regions that even the wild beasts would gaze at the intruders with a curiosity which overcame their natural instincts.

At length, after many month's dreary wandering, the travelers reached an immense plain encircled by a chain of lofty mountains. They thought of the vast prairies of Calcasieu, in which the greatest part of a wandering life had been spent, and to which the green desert before them bore a sister-likeness, and with a feeling of relief at quitting the dark forest in whose depths they had been so long buried, the Indians emerged into the free pure air which breathed of their distant home.

The ascent of the mountains was difficult and fatiguing, for it was rocky and precipitous, but when the travelers reached the summit, the scene which burst upon their view left no thought save for the prospect before them.

At their feet lay a plain similar, in appearance and dimensions, to the one through which they had so lately passed, and like it, encircled by mountains whose height seemed to oppose an insuperable barrier to further progress. Stretched over this plain, and almost covering it by its extent, was a city of singular appearance, surrounded by a high wall. The buildings seemed, to the astonished Indians, to be constructed of some glittering substance which caught and reflected the rays of the sun with dazzling brilliancy, and, although at the height at which they stood no sound could reach the ear, yet busy motion could plainly be discerned among the objects within the walls of this mysterious city.

The Warrior turned to the Prophet, who was generally the ready expounder of all difficulties beyond their comprehension; but, for the first time since the commencement of the journey his features were the perplexed and gloomy expression of a mind doubtful and ill at ease.

"Brothers," he at last ejaculated, "the Great Spirit who has guided and directed our course thus far has now thrown a veil of darkness over my mind. I can see nothing beyond the walls of yonder city. I know nothing of what may befall us within them. Through it lies our path; but a heavy mist envelops our further progress. There are perils in our road, but ye are brave, not women to shrink from them. Brothers, to gain all, we must dare all. Let us proceed."

If they had found the ascent of the mountains toilsome, the descent seemed almost impracticable; with hardly a shrub or vine to steady them on the slippery path, and with the sharp rocks wounding their feet at every step, all previous difficulties became comparative trifles; but the Prophet, with stoical indifference, led the way, and bearing without a murmur the sufferings of which he was ashamed to complain, they followed him in silence.

When the plain was reached, the sun was low

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $1 50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, July 16.

WEATHER AND HEALTH.—Rain, rain every day, more or less, for a fortnight. Our exchanges from the interior bring similar news. In some portions of the city there is also a very considerable sprinkling of yellow fever.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.—A note from the pastor, June 4, having been mislaid, delayed this gratifying announcement:

"After sermon, Sabbath before last, we took up a collection for carrying on our Church building, when we raised over $3000. We are out of debt, with this in hand, and expect to finish this fall. The Church will cost, perhaps, $18,000. A thousand or two dollars more, and the matter is closed up."

WETUMPKA, ALA.—Rev. O. Santos writes to the Visitor:

"We expect to lay the corner-stone of our new brick Church sometime in July. We anticipate having one of the neatest Churches in this part of the State. We have already one of the best parsonages, and that well furnished. The people here are very kind to their preacher. We have added five white and twenty-five colored members to our Church since January."

LIFE AND LETTERS OF DR. OLIN.—Of these two volumes, just from the press of Messrs. Harper, President Hardy says in a private letter to us of the 7th inst.:

"I received a few days ago, through the mail, a copy of the 'Life and Letters of Dr. Olin.' I have had a treat, especially in reading the letters. Dr. Olin was a good as well as a great man, and these books are put up on a first-rate plan. Their wide circulation in the South will do much good. You were not under his instruction, I think. In that you cannot speak as I can; and I shall never cease to be grateful to him for his kindness, for his example, and for his instructions. No one can read these books without feeling that he is in the presence of a great and pure spirit, such as we seldom meet with in life's journey. They well deserve not only to be read, but studied, that the temper and spirit of the good man may be imbibed, and that his views and character may be fully comprehended."

REMOVAL.—The *advertisement* of the large and excellent store of Messrs. S. Robb & Co. shows their removal to No. 4 Canal street.

The Centenary Church, Philadelphia, in which the venerable Bishop Hedding was next to the pastor, for the Church weighed oppressively upon his spirit, until—as he tells us—"one night in the winter of 1851, as I was kneeling in my bed-room, praying, about midnight, God so impressed upon my mind that the Church was not mine, did not belong to me, or depend upon me, that I have felt all that burden removed from that hour. I love the Church and the brethren still, but I leave them in the hands of God, and I can say, 'Thy will be done.' The Church is not mine—it is God's. God has taken care of the Church; God will take care of the Church!"

A "CUTE PADDY."—An Irishman was brought up before a late magistrate for the East Riding, on a charge of vagrancy, and thus questioned:

"What trade are you?"

Pat—"Sure, now, your honor, I'm a sailor."

"You in the seafaring line? I question whether you have ever been to sea, in your life."

Pat—"Sure, now, and how does your honor think I came over from Ireland in a wagon?"

"Commit him—commit him."

POSTAGE ENVELOP STAMPS.—The Postage Envelop Stamps are now being issued at the North, and we perceive that Adams & Co., acting under authority of Postmaster-General Campbell, have expressed quantities to Southern and Western postmasters. The price fixed upon them is three dollars and twenty cents per hundred, being three cents each for the stamps, and twenty cents per hundred for the envelops. Cheap enough; however, we perceive that some of our Eastern cotemporaries complain bitterly of the Postmaster-General permitting Mr. Nesbitt, the contractor, to place his advertisement on the back of them, so that every one who uses envelops must circulate his business.

The proprietors of the Philadelphia Sun say they "will give Postmaster-General Campbell $100,000 per annum, and furnish the envelops gratuitously, for the same privilege."

This is certainly a novel method of advertising and cheating the printer; and, like the Sun, we seriously object to having Uncle Sam a party, as an advertising medium. A correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer expresses the hope, from the disapprobation with which the matter seems to be almost unanimously regarded, it will induce the Postmaster General to abate the nuisance by an immediate recall of the issue already made, to be replaced by such as the public can use without being accessory to the promotion of any body's private purposes.

ALMONTE IN WASHINGTON.—We see by the papers that General Almonte, the new Envoy from Mexico, has arrived in Washington. His intimate acquaintance with our language, our people, and their institutions, cannot fail to make him a most suitable and successful negotiator in the present crisis of our diplomacy with his country. The fact that Santa Anna selects Almonte as his representative to the United States satisfies us that he is perfectly willing to maintain peace.

The Washington Monument is now 132 feet high; the workmen have been delayed on account of raising additional derricks. Three blocks have been received this month—one from California, one from the highest peak of Mount Otter, Va., and one from the Cincinnati Society of Princeton, N. J.

OUR MISSION FIELD.

The Eighth Annual Report of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, South, is a document of 172 pp., and is by this time, we hope, well distributed throughout the country. A copy has been upon our table two or three weeks, and our thanks are due the Secretary, Dr. Sehon, for the satisfaction derived from its well-arranged matter.

We have already presented its principal figures and features, and take this occasion of presenting some general reflections thereon.

The collections have *increased* in seventeen of the twenty-one conferences—in some 25 per cent., in others 50 and 75; and in one (Louisiana) 200 per cent. Among those that have fallen behind last year's figures there is no evidence of a decay in spirit or substance. In most instances the deficiency is so small that it may be accounted for by a rainy day or a neglect to take up the collections at a single appointment. Florida Conference falls behind herself $500; Western Virginia $11 00, and Holston *two cents*. Alabama's position on the list (second in aggregate amount) shows what spirit she is off. Even this shortness is laid to the charge of a short conference year. And we doubt not that, on the next list, she will take her place again as first. So stands the money account. It looks firm and reliable.

The various Conference Treasurers sent up their accounts in a transparent style, showing satisfactorily to the Church and world the history of every cent of the one hundred and sixty thousand dollars that supports this gospel propagandism among the slaves of the South, the destitute white settlements, the Indians of the West, and the Chinese. The General Treasurer and Assistant present their usual business-like statements.

The General Secretary, with much courtesy and effect, has worked largely into his own Report those of Conference Missionary Secretaries. This brings to light, in these local centres, the presence and influence of wide and accurate information and intelligent zeal, touching missions. The following are the divisions of the field, as now occupied:

I. *In the destitute portions of our regular work*—121 missions; 104 missionaries; 23,627 white, 1412 colored members, with 62 churches; 84 Sabbath schools, and 2906 scholars.

Some of the fairest portions of the Church were once included under this division: Self-supporting congregations are annually returned from it, and remembering their indebtedness to this Society, they become contributors to its funds.

Thus is the advance guard of civilization kept up with, and the pioneer never gets out of sight of the preacher. Of the above missions, 29 are in Missouri, 11 in Arkansas, and 9 in Texas. Others are in older States, supplying poor and sparse settlements, of less promise, and yet not to be abandoned. It is God's husbandry.

II. *Among the people of color*—120 missions; 102 missionaries; 34,934 colored members, with 59 churches, and 16,657 children under religious instruction.

This indicates the position of the M. E. Church, South, in regard to the servile portion of this country. Here is more than in Liberia Conference in extent and results. It is a gratifying evidence of the success and acceptability of our missionaries here, that nowhere else is there a greater demand for their labors.

III. *Among the Germans*—9 missions; 8 missionaries; 378 members; 5 churches; 5 Sabbath schools, and 263 scholars.

The Dutch are taking the country—some parts. They are the most thrifty, industrious and sober of the increasing population—a thinking and reading people. Arminius was a Dutchman, and Arminianism suits his countrymen. The Dutch mind is Protestant and eminently capable of profound religious experience. The principal portion of this work lying in New Orleans, we can bear this testimony.

They are in a state of healthy, but not vigorous prosperity; not vigorous, because, although they have sympathy and good will from their older American brethren, they have never yet had a *vigorous setting up*. But they are getting help now, and are not wanting in a disposition to help themselves. We know not *any* missionary work, under the care of the Church, promising greater enlargement and spirituality, within its own bosom, than the German.

IV. *Among the Indian tribes*—30 missions; 27 missionaries; 4232 members; 39 churches; 34 Sabbath schools, and 1254 scholars; 9 manual labor schools, and 490 pupils.

These missions have been favored lately in the presence and counsels of the Secretary, who reports interestingly. The manual labor schools (of which Fort Leavenworth, with 100 scholars, is the most prosperous,) have been considerably assisted by the U. S. Government, which is thus paying up a debt, dating from the discovery by Columbus, to the "poor Indian." The Superintendent of this school, in his report, says:

The case of one poor young woman we cannot forbear to mention. She had been a scholar in the F. L. Labor School for several years, but had returned to her people—the Delawares—and some months before her death was married to a young man of her own tribe. Her sickness was very severe, but of short duration. She endured it with true Christian fortitude, expressed her full confidence in the merits of Christ her Saviour, and just before she departed, she asked her husband to open a small bundle and take out a little money, which she had carefully put away, and requested him to give it to the support of missions as her last earthly token of gratitude to God for the spiritual blessings which, under God, she owed to missionary effort.

The principal preaching ground and Churches are in the Cherokee Nation, and about Talequah, the capital, which sends up $44 00 missionary collection! In the Indian Mission Conference are native preachers, full-bloods, who, it is said, would compare well anywhere. Page, and Lewis, and Boot, by crossing the Mississippi and making a town in the "white settlements," would awaken an interest in behalf of their brethren not yet felt, and raise enough money to buy "Choctaw Testament." The latter, John Boot, is a circuit rider, and Vice-Chief of his Nation.

V. *China Mission*—1 mission; 3 missionaries.

But for the unexpected turn affairs have taken by revolution, the past year, we believe, by general consent, would have been set down as rather gloomy in the missionary aspect of the Celestial Empire. Our own devoted missionaries have had no small share of the apparent misfortune. Just as one (Cunningham) arrives, another, (Jenkins) under family affliction, is leaving—to return, however, without the mother of his children. And the Superintendent of the Mission (Dr. Taylor) labors without the cheering presence of his wife, who was obliged to leave or die. They are yet out of doors—no Church inside: a small chapel outside the city; yet working away, with tracts and living sermons. *Live Seen Sang*, the native preacher, is steadfast and useful. It is humiliating that such a body as the M. E. Church, South, dating its organization the same year (1844) the ports of China were opened, has at this day but *three* representatives at their post and ready to enter the "great door and effectual" that is about to be opened for the Christianization of one-third of the human race!

An event of great moral value, in this connexion, has been announced. Rev. Dr. Medhurst, the veteran missionary of the London Society in China, who has been engaged, in company with Dr. Bridgman and others, many years in translating the Scriptures into the Chinese language, has finished this task. His letter, announcing this, concludes with the following reference to existing troubles:

We cannot help considering it a remarkable providence that our Translation Committee should have brought their labors to a close just at the time when we may be called to "take up our carriages" and remove to a place of safety, or to enter upon the wider fields of missionary labor opening before us, far exceeding the most earnest expectations and warmest wishes of the friends of China.

The Pacific Mission was No. VI., but it has risen into the Pacific Conference, and reports at its first session (April last) $1200 00 missionary money. Do not coming events, plainly foreshadowed, point to the Pacific coast, the Mexican frontier, Central and South America, as the scene of future evangelical activities? And does not the position of the Church, South, demand of her to be early, if not first, in these vast and whitening fields? Our readers have not been heedless of republican, and social and commercial developments in these regions. Their intercourse with us is daily increasing. The necessity of a line of American steamers along the Western coast of South America from Panama to Valparaiso. A new life and liberality is being imparted by Californian demand and travel; dormant energies and resources developed; the model government of the United States proposed; the intolerance of half-civilized Romanism shaken off, and the people are waking up to commerce and constitutions. Look at New Granada, Central America, lately raised by our government to important international relations, and the opening valley of the Amazon. Shall we wait for others, at a distance, to pass over us to this work, and then follow after? Where are the men, and where are the means for preaching the gospel and extending the kingdom of God into all these regions!

In contemplating all this field, occupied in part and waiting occupation, the Christian soldier weeps as did the Macedonian—but for a different cause. He weeps not that there are no more empires to be conquered to his Lord, but so many. His measures their extent with his eye; it is almost disheartening. He remembers the word of promise that secures success, sees what has been done, thinks of the mighty co-working agency, and takes courage.

Here is work for the Church—here a call for large and systematized benevolence. Let the Missionary Collections of 1853 respond to the call.

"HOW MUCH, NOW, DO YOU CHARGE FOR YOUR PRAYERS?"

The incident related by our French Correspondent, in his interesting letter of this week, reminds us of one that occurred in this State. We tell it, as 'twas told to us. The two are so much alike, though far apart in place, as to give us refreshing assurance of having in this country genuine chips of the old Romish block. *Sic semper, sic ubique.* Popery has some fixed principles, unquestionably, and its disciples, find them where you will, understand them.

A few years ago the Station of Opelousas, La., was left without a pastor, (Methodist) and as this was in the interval of conference, the P. Elder of the District, acting as Bishop, had to supply it. This he did by transferring one of the preachers from Lafourche to the vacant post. The appointee set out promptly for his new "work," taking it horse-and-saddle-bags through that lovely, level, live-oak country, lying between, and inhabited chiefly by those whose politics, habits and religion remain pretty much as they were when the fathers of the present generation fell asleep. Many of them have never seen a Methodist preacher or a steamboat.

One evening our preacher, (Rev. T. J. L.) found himself near one of those snug, unprogressive-looking farms, of which there are not a few, and riding up to the main building, with its low roof and ample piazza, asked to stay all night. With a hearty and prompt politeness, characteristic of the Frenchman, he was welcomed. "You can stay—certainly, sare, certainly."

The installed guest was a man squarely built and of heavy eyebrows, and the outer and inner man were alike. Of few words, and they to the purpose, he may be classified in one word—sterling. To be put side by side with a Monsieur Parlez vous was just the condition to bring out all his points in bold relief.

As the evening wore on, and the itinerant got off his leggins and felt comfortable, mine host began to show symptoms of curiosity. Not being a Yankee, he could not come at it by the delicate hint—"What might your name be, Mister?" He tried it another way.

"You going to de Opelousas?"

"Yes."

"You be one doctor"—(looking interrogation points.)

"No; I'm no doctor."

Here a pause, in which mine host amiably soliloquizes, "Ah—ha."

"Oh—you be one lawyer."

"No; I'm no lawyer."

Pause; ah—h—a, drawn out.

"Yes; oh, you be one schoolmaster, den."

"No; I'm no schoolmaster."

Longer pause: n—h—h—a.

"Yes, yes—*certainly*: You be one steamboat capiting. You go to de Opelousas to meet him dare."

This last was uttered with confidence, as though he had hit on it row, but the same curt reply—"No; I'm no steamboat captain," knocked the shrewd conjecture all out of joint, and the polite inquistor again subsided into repose, followed by the usual a—h—h—a drawn out longer than ever. The silence was at last broken by the desperately direct query—

"Den, sare, *what you be?*"

"I'm a Methodist preacher."

The effect of this discovery was animating. The words of Job might have suited the Frenchman—"I have heard of thee by the hearing of the ear; but now mine eye seeth thee." He saw him now—a live one at that.

"Metodiste preacher! Ah——ha—. I hear of him. You be one Metodiste preacher! Ah——h——n. I got one Metodiste Bible here——."

Upon this a huge iron-ribbed trunk is opened, covered with an Attakapas cowhide, untanned, from which a musty copy of the English Bible is produced, and mine host continues—

"Metodisto Bible: I read him sometime—not much—sometime."

How this stray copy of the Bible got in there, perhaps none of the colporteurs could tell. And its close custody, and the declaration that it was read *sometimes*, is an interesting fact.

By and by it was time for family prayers and this Methodist preacher was of the straight-up-and-down sort. He came right up to the proposition—

"It is my custom always to hold prayers where I stay."

"Certainly, sare. You can pray as much as you please."

"But, I mean to hold prayers with the family."

"Ah—h—a."

The matter had to be explained a little further—that after the reading of the "Metodisto Bible," (we presume our friend omitted the singing,) all were to get on their knees with the preacher. If all were such preachers as this, few houses would now be in these lands where one chapter of God's word had not been heard, and one fervent, spiritual prayer offered up to the Father of all.

With true Gallic politeness, he mustered in his family and domestics, and at the proper time they came to their knees, like soldiers on drill, belt upright, but in good order.

Prayers over, mine host proceeds, like a prompt business men, to settle his accounts. That same trunk is opened, and he draws out his money-bag.

"How much you charge?"

"Charge! I never charge any thing for that."

"Nothing! Impossible!! Vy, sare, (measuring a little space on his little finger,) one Catolique priest come along here last week, and make a leetle prayer not so big—and he *charge me fifty dollar, he gar!*"

DEATH OF DR. CHAPMAN.—Dr. Nathaniel Chapman, one of the most celebrated physicians of the United States, died last evening at his residence in this city, at the advanced age of 74 years. He was born in Virginia, and received his medical education in Edinburgh. Having established himself in the practice of medicine in this city, he was in 1811 elected to the chair of Materia Medica, and in 1816 to that of Practice, in the Pennsylvania University. This latter post he filled until about three years ago, since when, owing to the infirmities of age, he has lived in retirement. [Phila. Courier.

A lady who lost her husband not long since by a railway accident in England, sued the railway company, and recovered about $70,000 damages. The damages were calculated on the basis of his professional income, and the average length of life demonstrated by insurance tables.

The city of Mexico contains a population of about two hundred thousand. Two-thirds of this population are said to consist of low Mexican half-breeds and Indians, whose morals and habits of life much resemble the blacks of the South. There seems to be a life and activity about the city much resembling New York.

A conference will be held in Munich this month with a view to put an end to the indescribable confusion caused by the variety of coins current in Germany. The two principal questions to be considered are these: In the Southern States of Germany they count in florins, in the others in thalers; in Saxony they have adopted the decimal system, in the other States of Germany the duodecimal. The object is to make a fusion of them two systems.

METHODIST PRESS.

The Advocate and Journal, under the head of its foreign summary, spanks of the Maine Law in England:

"The Temperance Society have succeeded in getting their cause before the House of Commons, and have presented facts and statistics which startled the members. Among other important facts, they show that Scotland is almost a nation of drunkards; that intemperance is the national sin; that no less than thirty thousand persons go to bed drunk every night in the city of Glasgow, &c., &c. Mr. Hume, a member of great influence, said he was ready to vote for the 'Maine Law,' which, it seems, occasioned much laughter. Yet who will say, that if society cannot protect themselves from so great an evil by any other means, it is not their right and duty to demand of their representatives to stay the plague by the most stringent enactments—nothing short of the Maine Law?"

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS.—The columns of the Richmond Ch. Advocate present the *pro* and *con* of this subject. Rev. G. W. Langhorne has been writing a series of articles on "Theological Seminaries to be Watched." He thrusts sore at them:

"One fact, and I am done. Much has been said on our conference floor, and through the press, about the dissatisfaction, if not disgust, of our Church, at the ignorance and vulgarity of our ministers—excepting of course the literati—and the eagerness with which 'educated young men' are sought after by our people. Many an humble, zealous, *God-honored* brother has writhed under these scathing invectives. For the encouragement of such I will give this fact. A Presiding Elder informed me that just before going to our last conference, a steward of one of our most intelligent small stations said to him, Brother ——, 'We have had several college bred preachers, and while we esteem them highly, we beg you will be so good as to send us zealous, plain, Holy Ghost preachers. These are the men we want!' Be encouraged, brethren! You are neither deserted of God or despised by the Church. Buckle on your armor, address yourself to God, your books, and your work, and Heaven will own and reward you."

This on first page: on second the editor quotes the remarks of Dr. Olin, found in his lately published biography. Dr. Lee says that in 1833-4 a good deal of interest was excited among American Methodists on the subject of Theological schools. There was a pretty general discussion of the necessity and merits of such a mode of ministerial training, and of the propriety of incorporating them into our ecclesiastical economy. The address referred to, in the extract, is Doctor O.'s inaugural at Randolph Macon College. The letter bears date September 4th, 1834, and was written to the Rev. Mr. Landon:

"I am sorry you have not sufficient light to approve of all the doctrines of my address. I will set you right on these points when I see you, if I think of it, and am hindered by no other cause. I fear this is not the only matter upon which you are in grievous errors. If I gather your meaning, you are against Theological schools. You ask my opinion. It is, that such institutions are not only desirable, but indispensable. We get along passably well when other denominations were wasting their strength in attempting to explain and inculcate the blind mysteries of Calvinism; but now, when they unite great learning and zeal to as much Arminianism as gives them recess to the popular mind, we must educate our ministry better, or sink. We may boast of preaching to the poor, but without a due intermixture of the rich and influential, we cannot fulfil our destiny as a Church. Nothing can save us but an able ministry, and this cannot be had but by thorough education. Think on this subject, my dear brother, in its tremendous bearings, and see if we do not need Theological schools."

REV. JAMES CAUGHEY.—The Canada Advocate, of the 29th ult., says of this stirring evangelist, who was to leave the next week:

"His labors in this city have been attended with glorious success. Hundreds of precious souls of all classes, of all shades of character, from the moralist to the vicious, the profane, the skeptic, and the infidel, have found redemption in the blood of the Lamb—while believers have been quickened and sanctified, and the Church greatly strengthened. Last Sabbath the power of God was manifested in a most wonderful manner in the salvation of souls—over *fifty* found peace in believing."

TRANFERS.—The Nashville Advocate has a letter from Bishop Andrew, in which the subject of *transfers* gets a touch of his pen that puts a new and noble face on it. We think the Bishop will have many offered to him:

"And if a man of more than ordinary promise manifests any disposition to transfer, every effort is made to retain him at home. Perhaps this may be all natural enough. But the result of its influence upon that important power—the authority to transfer preachers from one section of the work to another, which is more needy—is very unfavorable to the prompt and efficient extension of our work in the destitute regions of our country. Now it very often happens that preachers of talent and worth, who have been working all their lives in one region of country, till they have become comparatively stale and inefficient, would, by transferring to a new field of labor, exert a powerful influence for good, and become men of eminence and weight. Yet they prefer to stick to the old go-to-mill track till they have, to a great extent, lost their own interest in their work, and are barely endured by the people. O, for a little more steam on the high pressure principle, to start them from their moorings! And then there are very often young men of promise, who have grown up in conferences where the old men do nearly all the business; and these young men are completely overshadowed; whereas, if they were thrown into some of these new conferences, their business talents would be called into requisition and developed, and a brilliant career of usefulness opened up before them. I pity the young Methodist preacher who is afraid to leave the home and the conference that gave him birth. And who would rather stay about the old homestead, and poke about from one little picayune station to another, than to launch boldly into those vast fields which open before him in the newly settled country, where he might win the glory of planting the Church of God in regions hitherto destitute. Such a man soon becomes effeminate, and learns to inquire whether the station is a good one—will pay well—whether society is cultivated. And such are the men who usually rebel, if the Bishop should decree for them a poor and rough circuit, instead of a respectable station."

A BISHOP'S LABORS.—The Western Advocate shows that the Methodist Episcopacy is no sinecure. All do not travel as much as this one, but their absence from families and aggregate labors about the same:

"Bishop Ames left New York on the 6th of December, reached California in due time, and held the conference in that new State. He then proceeded to Oregon, held the conference there, and attended to other duties. He returned again to California, spent some time there, left on the 17th of April, and returned home on the 17th of May. We happened, as per accident, to call up his services during the last year, which we sum up as follows:

Number of sermons and addresses	71
Number of letters written	181
Deacons ordained	90
Elders ordained	41
Number of miles traveled	18,395
Number of conferences attended	7
Number of preachers stationed	597

This is hard work, but all hard work is not working to advantage. An Episcopal visit has been made to Oregon and California, it is true; but what then? Is a Bishop a mere courier—a fast traveler? Where is the oversight of the flock of Christ, the care of all the Churches, a survey of the land, and personal presence and services among the people, necessary to an estimate of the state and requirements of the Church? No time for it; no chance for it. For this something more is needed besides running against time, and merely grazing the land, touching it here and there, as railroads and steamboats run. This is hard on the Bishop, and hard on the Church. Give us Bishops enough to do the work of Bishops, and let others travel the express.

[For N. O. Christian Advocate.]

TIDE WATER MUSINGS.

Swiftly hurried the omnibus through that fair portion of the Crescent City, called Melpomenia—where wood-nymphs, water-nymphs, the muses and gods do dwell—carrying me on towards the "Old Third."

A change of omnibus at Canal street, and soon I was at the Railroad depot, which, some nineteen years ago, when my father took me on an excursion to Lake Pontchartrain, was a long shed. How much changed since nineteen years ago! Then it was a pleasant walk to the canals, out of town; and the Gas Works, which had just commenced binding together the different sections of New Orleans by its gas pipes, were beyond any of the streets. And still the city is marching on the swamps, and if the same progress is made for the next twenty years, may we not expect to find the houses of this great Southern mart stretching even to Lake Pontchartrain? It is probable.

Now we are on the wharf, and from the different boats ready to start come the waiters to obtain our baggage. "My name's Stephen, sir." The carpet-bag and umbrella are handed over, and thoughts of them immediately dismissed.

Now we are afloat. The Rigolettes are in sight. We enter the narrow pass, passing under the telegraphic wires, which stretch across, supported by two lofty masts. The sun was just declining when we reached Fort Pike, very artistically laid off with shell walks, bridges, &c. The fort has huge portholes, the range of whose guns sweep the entire entrance. Lying somewhat back are two houses. Had some nine-pounders been peering through the massive brick wall, and soldiers, parading, the scenery would have been considerably enlivened.

Ah! this air is exhilirating; it makes one feel like a new being. How full of delight is my mind!

There, now, is the supper bell! Just missed the first table. How anxious one, who for many months has not eared for this meal, when braced by the Gulf air, becomes about it!

Just before entering by the fort, far ahead a light-house fire streamed across the waters.

This was, I think, on Cat Island. Then off from Pass Christian, about five miles, is a large vessel, called the light-ship.

As we came within sight of Mississippi City, many lights were seen hurrying to and fro. "What are they?" "Persons are floundering,"—which don't mean plunging about in the water, but plunging a spear or harpoon into flounders, who, flat, with two eyes on same side of the head, lie close upon the sand.

The flounderer may be a gentleman of leisure, or a Simon Pure fisherman. In either case, he dresses "a negligée"—has a bundle of pine sticks tied to his waist, one lighted in one hand, and in the other he carries his murderous weapon.

At Mississippi City two hotels, each having long piers, and wharves, and bathing houses. In no place is intoxicating liquor sold. The license here, and wherever the Police Jury controls, is $1000, which, in most instances, amounts to an absolute prohibition. As drinking and swearing are inseparable companions, though I went about much, I did not, during a stay of one week, hear a single oath.

Kemper county has followed the noble example of Harrison, and "death to dark rum-holes" is the tocsin now rung in the air of my native State.

Here I found residences extending about five miles on the coast, each, or two together, with pier and bath house. Here were the finest plums I've ever seen, red and yellow; grapes, peaches, quinces, cantaloupes, and water mellons.....Mr. Editor, if you could have had in your "sanctum" a plate of such delicious plums as were handed me at the house of Dr. S., you would have written an editorial eulogy. Corn, also, was growing in many places. The ground is very poor, and but illy repays the amount of labor expended upon it.

Judging from the immense number and the luxuriant growth of grapes, with hardly any of them rotten, I would judge the soil well adapted to their extensive culture.

The Magnolia, with its dark-green and magnificent flower of the South, here mingled its shadow with those of the light-green pine and the varied oak.

Here, too, were the sweet bay and wild peach—the matted muscadine vine—the stubby black-jack—the huckleberry, and some flowers mingled their various hues with the many green shrubs that grow so luxuriantly in many places as to shut out the earth from view.

There is no depth to the *City*, (?) but about one mile from the coast, on the summit of a high and long-extended ridge, is a small settlement, dubbed "Buena Vista." And though no bloody battle has commemorated the spot, a bloodless victory has been conquered against that enemy of all mankind—intemperance.

As this is the vicinity where most persons reside, here, in one of the two stores, "dry goods" and "hardware," is located the P. O.

Whew! how hot it is riding through these pine trees, which have the singular property of giving but little shade, but very effectually keeping from us the generous sea breeze.

Standing in the door of the P. O., cast your eye eastward. You beheld a deep and wide valley, extending far away amid the fine forests. You are informed that in the centre of this valley is the Bernard Bayou, an inlet of the Bay of Biloxi.

On this bayou has been established the "Bernard Sawmill Co."

At the ferry the bayou is about 25 yards wide, and the width diminishes or increases as you go inland or outward. It has a depth of 25 feet, and is resorted to as the best place for catching red-fish, Spanish mackerel, &c.

As far as the eye can stretch up the bayou are seen sawmills and lovely whitewashed cottages; and far below, just at the spot at which you lose sight of the stream, yet another sawmill. On the opposite side of the bayou is a large foundry.

One thing struck me as being very peculiar: Here were many men at work, and yet the silence, the stillness, was such that one could have imagined the whole scene some panorama of a magic-lantern.

At "Buena Vista," which, with "Biloxi" and "Pass Christian," compose a circuit of the Mississippi Conference, this year served by the Rev. H. T. Lewis, there are Methodist and Baptist Churches. The latter is served by the Rev. Mr. Hempstead, whom I heard.

The object of his sermon was to point out the true Church of Christ, and give signs by which spurious Churches could be recognized.

He disclaimed any intention to wound the feelings of any one—a sense of duty constrained him to preach the sermon to which they would listen.

As he is a good man, no one could question the sincerity of his motives; but with the utmost respect for his piety, I think he did not mention the true Church of Christ, namely, *all true Christians of every denomination*, who will, in another world, be eternally united to their Head.

We may differ in opinions, but on the broad platform of "holiness to the Lord," we can agree—and not according to our *views*, but according to our *works* are we to be judged.

At the conclusion of his discourse, an aged Presbyterian, who sat near the door, arose and stated "he would preach in that house, that day three weeks, and one of the subjects he would mention, 'Except your righteousness exceed,'" &c. To the worldly-minded it was a scene of amusement; and if all of us would war against sin, instead of fighting one another, don't you think, sir, that the kingdom of our Saviour would more speedily be established!

With me, seat yourself in the gallery of my kind friend, Col. D., at whose house I sojourned; or, if you prefer it, wander with me "in twilight's witching hour," when—

"Still as a slave before his lord,
The OCEAN hath no blast;
His great bright eye most silently
Up to the moon is cast.

"If he may know which way to go;
For she guides him smooth or grim.
See, brother, see! how graciously
She looketh down on him."

Now, the tide is down, and we can have a delightful ramble in front of the pretty residences that line the shore. How exquisitely lovely the scene, and how like some soothing melody falls upon the ear the ever restless surging!

See! A cloud sails between the "fair queen of heaven" and ourselves. Deep blackness rests upon the waters near us, while far out in the Gulf is a glittering splendor, as if the moon, through some powerful lens, had concentrated the brightness of her glory there!

Thoughts of the gloom of hell, and the eternal light of heaven, flit through our minds.

Look up! How softly shine down upon us the stars—those eyes of Jehovah, ever seeing the gloom that enshrouds the world. Can Italy boast of fairer skies and lovelier nights?

How like a "dream-land" this is! The air off the Gulf seems immediately from the presence of Somnus, inducing a lulling influence; and then comes Morpheus, and lo! he leads us 'mid the unearthly beauties of a fairy clime.

'Tis Saturday night. A storm seems to be rising, and hearts grow anxious that the boat from New Orleans should come, ere it breaks in its fury.

For the first time in life my eyes are delighted with the sight of a "water spout."

A long, low, black cloud hangs over the Gulf, and from this, about twenty-five feet in length, and traveling with great rapidity, is the "water spout."

It roars, like the continuous rushing of mighty waters. It moves towards the land—it breaks. One part subsides into the waters beneath, and the other, with a tremulous, waving motion, shrinks into the waters above.

Invited by Bro. L. to take a voyage to Pass Christian, to which place he goes to tie a pair for weal or woe—we, about half an hour before supper, embark on the "Creole."

This is cheap traveling—15 miles in an excellent steamer, and having an excellent supper; and all for half a dollar! However, some of us were visited by "sea sickness," and the choicest viands would not have tempted us.

About 10 P. M. a summons came that the minister was wanted!

The groom had built a neat cottage residence, close to the water, into which the

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evening he had moved his furniture, here the marriage is consummated.

is a practical illustration of the benef- of this "Sone." No indecorus mirth, by the fumes of liquor, marked the ; but there was plenty of coke and ; and free hilarity.

To show, further, the beneficial results of ber, here is a "temperance grocery," which no intoxicating liquor is sold. Here a temperance billiard room," plenty of ge-pop," and temperance drinks, but ing that destroys body and soul.

Morning comes, and we take a stroll to the Episcopal Church, passing by the "Mont- ery House," a beautiful place. On our t sport some negroes lolling on a bench, a huge African, and his merry, ringing and smiling, happy face, extort from the exclamation, "Don't think Mrs. ll pref saw *that* negro."

the Gulf Coast, like the Queen of Sheba, ll exclaim, "the half was not told."

e society of endeared friends—the hal- bliss of communing with nature—the exceeding the *anticipation*—all made to go by noiselessly, and so fraught with happiness.

friends *must* part, and though memo- magic wand will oft recall those pleasant spent at Mississippi City, yet nature vives, and—

the warm woolings of this sunny day e along my frame and harmonize ntempered organ, that even *sublime* thoughts with some sweet sensations, like harsh tones ard deftly on a well-toned instrument."

ne, 1853. P. A. S.

A READER'S LETTER.

HALLO FROM HOME—VALUE OF A RELI- S PAPER—RESUME OF CONTENTS—I UNDER STENM—DESCRIPTION OF DEATHS LIGHTNING.

COCHRAN'S WELLS, Miss., 1853.

EDITOR:—This morning I had the ure of perusing the N. O. Ch. Advocate 21 inst. To a poor invalid at the it brings thoughts of home, the s, members, and friends of our own ssippi Conference.

a lover of the Bible, it well conducted ous paper must be always interesting. ost nearly always, something of the ses to, and the triumphs of, that book: eans used for bringing its influence to upon all classes of society, and the pro- of earth. The very first article in the alluded to, shows the small beginning the mighty progress of the "American Society." If the ratio of progression go on for the next 37 years in the same ion that it has the last, who can tell will be accomplished! The thousands es of the book of life in the various ges of the earth, going forth as angels ercy, bearing heaven's messages of love perishing races of mankind! And should the ratio not go on, not only in ase, but in a vastly increased propor- Are not the means at the command of hurch increasing? And does not be- feeling for those perishing for the of life increase, too! Both of the questions must be answered in the ative; but the last does not increase nsurate with the wealth which the ence of God commits to our steward- If it did, "Greenland's icy mountains, dia's coral strands"—China's teeming ons, and the sable sons of Africa, with e and America, would soon be envelop- the blaze of Gospel day.

next comes "Josephus," a writer on Jewish ity, and let me say, no one whose pen the Advocate, is more welcome and interesting to me. In reading his pic- of Jewish Ceremonies, do not our hearts gratitude to God, that we have the mple Gospel of Christ to guide us, and our lots are cast in pleasant places, we can read that Gospel and follow its ; where none, who spy out our liber- can tear the holy book from our hands mmit it to the flames, and place in its the legends of the Rabbins, or the more lives of the Saints! I hope "Joso- will long continue your correspondent.

next comes "Methodist," taking some ex- to "Woodsman's letter." "W." will, doubt, answer him satisfactorily. Yet let that while I, in the main, agree with ition, I think that he has mistaken dsman's" meaning. "Woodsman" not oppose revivals, nor the singing of religious songs and airs at revivals, but nonsensical doggerels that are alike ing to good sense and good taste. I no doubt but that "M." would object to ose "doggerels" himself. To have re- and to praise God aright in them, it ainly not *necessary* to sing those lines have nothing to recommend them but bad taste, lack of poetry, and their ing sound. Let me tell Bro. "M." that r "Woodsman," and have been with at a revival—heard him preach revival , talk to and pray fervently with the ers, and enjoy a *good* lively revival "Methodist," from his writing, is n of taste and piety; I know that "Woods- is, and I have no doubt but that they both agree perfectly as to what is right per at revivals.*

ing by several good articles—on the page here are your own spicy edito- brave plain, always to the point. you will blush, I will say no more them, only commend you for the ful eye you keep on the Roman priest- and the scathing, good humored retorts give to some of the presuming proposi- of the Church editors.

ist Advocate we have not only religious to cheer the heart of the Christian— —the triumph of the Cross of Jesus and souls made happy in his love— ed scenes, where the power of our Christianity is seen in its most powerful most tranquilizing forms, in view of we rejoice not with trembling, but certainly that the triumphing, tranquil ian has gone to swell the chorus of the regions;—we have also the summary and foreign news—the market at and abroad—the diplomacy and ru- of war, with every thing else of inter- connected with the history of this moving with here and there a pithy anecdote— racy extracts from the great luminа- of the Church, conveying in a few plain a precious truth.

mit me to say that the Advocate is the family paper for our latitude I know of, certainly it is the cheapest. I am glad of this impression among the preachers and people of Mississippi, as far as I have had opportunity of hearing expressions on the subject. I hope that from these your list of subscribers will very much increase.

In conclusion, let me relate a melancholy circumstance which happened on the plantation of an old friend of mine, Col. Wm. Porter, living seven miles from Jackson, Miss., on the Gallatin road. On Wednesday, 22d ult., about 3 o'clock, P. M., a thunder storm arose, with very heavy wind. Col. Porter's hands repaired to a house in the field for protection. When the storm had nearly passed, a thunder-bolt struck one end of the house and killed two negro men, four mules, and two horses. There were in the house at the time twelve negroes and the overseer, eleven mules and horses, all of whom, with the exception of one woman, who was the farthest off, were struck down senseless. One of the negroes killed was asleep on the loft near the open gable—he was thrown from the place to the ground; all his hair burnt off, and nearly all his clothes torn off and scattered in fragments; his nose and ears bleeding, but the skin was entirely whole. One negro was rubbing his mule. The mule was killed and the negro saved, but severely shocked. The mark could be seen where the electric fluid passed down his arm.

The house was sixteen by twenty-four feet, very strongly built. The shock moved nearly all its timbers. Considering the number of human beings and beasts that were there, in such small space, and the power of the electric charge, it is only surprising that more were not killed. You may rely on the truth of the above. I received the facts from Col. Porter himself. Death is near us when we think him far away. How solemn the admonition—"Watch therefore; for ye know neither the day nor the hour wherein the Son of Man cometh." Matt. 24: 13.

ITINERIS.

* We are glad that one so well qualified for it puts this matter right—In justice to Wood-man and ourself. [ED.

The Amazon—Important Decree.

A late number of the Panama Herald mentioned that the Governor of Peru had issued a very important decree relative to the navigation of the Amazon and its tributaries in Peru, granting extensive and liberal privileges to foreigners settling in the valley of the Amazon. A subsequent number of the same paper gives a translated summary of the decree, which we republish below. We regard this decree on the part of Peru as a movement preliminary to a grand system of South American policy, that will speedily lead to the general occupation of the entire scope of territory drained by the Amazon and its tributaries—the most extensive as well as the most prolific on the face of the earth. This immense country, with resources adequate to the maintenance of half of the present population of the earth, has lain in idleness from the creation of the world to the present day. But the time has arrived when its illimitable powers of production are required for the uses of man, and its immense primeval forests must disappear before the march of civilization and commerce. Fifty years ago the valley of the Mississippi was less known, and its capacity of sustaining an immense population was less appreciated, than is the valley of the Amazon to-day. Half a century has sufficed to change the first from an unproductive wilderness to the heart of a great nation, and make it the fountain-head of the commerce of two continents. Under circumstances more auspicious than those that developed the resources of the Mississippi valley, what may we not expect of the Amazon within half a century to come! The Amazon valley is larger and infinitely more prolific than that of the Mississippi, while the demands upon its resources are stronger than they ever were at any one time upon the other. It is true that the inertness, stupidity and ignorance of the powers that have held the Amazon, have been and are a drawback upon the development of its resources, but that drawback will soon be removed by the adoption of a more enlightened and liberal policy on the part of the South American States whose sovereignty exteeds over the valley. The decree of the Peravian Government, an abstract of which follows, is the initiatory of that policy. The following are the terms in brief of the Peruvian decree: [Deltu.

Art. 1st. Declares, that in conformity with the treaty between Peru and Brazil, of 23d October, 1851, and during the time it is in force, the navigation of the Amazon, as far as the port of Nnata, at the mouth of the Ucayali, is open to the navigation, traffic and commerce of the vessels and subjects of Brazil.

2. Subjects and citizens of other nations, who have treaties with Peru, on the same terms as the most favored nations, are entitled to the same privileges as the Brazilians.

3. For the purpose of the two former articles the ports of Loreto and Nauta are selected.

4. In conformity to the law of the 20th November, 1852, no duties are to be paid on exports or imports from the said ports on merchandise or native produce, except the municipal dues required for the objects of local utility.

5. The exploration of the rivers that run into the Amazon will be made by government steamers, constructed and employed expressly for the purpose.

6, 7, 8 and 9, relate to the subdivisions of districts and the appointment of governors.

10. The Governor General has power to grant to all who desire to establish themselves in those localities, grants of land from 2 to 40 fanegadas of land, in proportion to the means and numbers of the settlers.

11. Governors can in the same manner grant from 2 to 4 fanegadas.

12. Larger free grants can only be had from the Government.

13. All grants made by Articles 10 and 11 are void, if the lands are not cultivated and settled upon within eighteen months.

14. In larger grants the time for selling and improving will be stated.

15. The Peruvian Government binds itself to give colonists who arrive at either of the above ports for the purpose of settling in the valley of the Amazon and its tributaries, free conduct to their destination, as also to grants of seeds and implements.

16. A national ship shall be employed to convey settlers and foreign emigrants to the point where they intend to settle.

17. In conformity with the law of the 21st November, 1852, cultivated land and buildings shall be exempt from taxes, and every other privilege conceded to the possessors of aqualtivnted lands.

18. The new settlers shall pay no contributions for the term of twenty years, nor clergy dues, and shall farther be exempt from the use of stamped papers, being permitted to use common paper for petitions and contracts.

19. All military and civil pensioners of government, not on actual service, can avail themselves of these privileges.

20. Government will facilitate the passage and establishment of clergy in the new settlements.

21. The new settlers can establish their own municipal regulations, subject to the approval of the Governor.

22. Also their judges, until such time as Congress can legislate upon the subject.

23 to 26 relate to the present Governors of the districts; the opening of roads from various points, etc.

WHALE FISHERY.—This business in the United States appears now to be confined in its enterprise to four States, and of these Massachusetts far overbalances all the rest in her share. Of the whole number of ships employed in the whale fishery in the year 1852, not less than 433 were owned in Massachusetts, Connecticut owning 73, New York 33, and Rhode Island 28. Formerly, Wilmington, Del., was engaged in the business to a limited extent, but the tendency of commerce to concentration has carried the fishing enterprises mostly to Massachusetts, particularly to New Bedford, which city had, in January last, no less than 307 ships and barks engaged in the whale fishery. For some years past the whole tendency of the trade seems to have been to centralize in New Bedford, that place having become the great oil market of the United States. All other whaling ports seem to suffer a diminution of their business in consequence, while New Bedford accumulates capital, increases her fleet, augments her importance in the eyes of the purchasers of oil, and continually extends her enterprises. Latterly a curious innovation has been introduced into the whaling business, the result of which is yet to be seen. By this new arrangement, whale ships do not return home with their cargoes of oil, but deposit them at Honolulu, or some other island port of the Pacific, where it is taken up as freight by some of the homeward bound California, India, or China clippers. This latter class of vessels has of late become so numerous, and of such greatly increased capacity that homeward freights are much in demand at very low rates. Thus the whale ship now is enabled to refit entirely at Honolulu with all that she requires for use, to come back there with her cargo of oil and bone, deposit it, take in fresh stores, and sally forth again. In this view of the trade, it may be a question worthy of inquiry whether our dealers in oil have not an opportunity of purchasing their supplies on advantageous terms at Honolulu, and bringing it hither in some of our own California clippers, instead of buying entirely at New Bedford. [Phil. Bul. 4th inst.

YOUNG MEN, NEVER DESPAIR!—Fifty-three years ago, on the 4th of July, 1800, Daniel Webster, then in his senior year at college, delivered an oration at Hanover, N. H., which is still preserved, and has been republished within the past year. Mr Mattoon, of Summerville, Ohio, who was in college with Mr. Webster, gives the following anecdote, described in the Congregational Journal:

"I was in his room," said Mr. M., "when a deputation called upon Mr. W., to ask him to accept the invitation: but there seemed to be an insurmountable obstacle in the way. He had no clothes suitable to the dignity of the occasion. Here was a dilemma, but this was removed by a proposition made by one of the deputation present, a merchant of the village. 'You deliver the oration, Mr. Webster,' said he, 'and I will trust you for a suit of clothes from the best cloth in my store. Afterwards we will have the oration printed, and I will depend on the proceeds of the sales for my pay.' Mr. W. turned to me—'Jack,' he said, 'what shall we do?' 'Prepare the oration,' I said. The oration was prepared and delivered; and so much were the citizens gratified, that a copy was urgently requested for publication. From the sales the debt due the liberal merchant was paid, and a considerable surplus left for Mr. Webster's own use.' [Phil. Sun, 4th inst.

SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION.—Of the fifty-six signers of the Declaration of Independence, it is stated that nine were born in Massachusetts, eight in Virginia, five in Maryland, four in Connecticut, four in New Jersey, four in Pennsylvania, four in South Carolina, three in New York, three in Delaware, two in Rhode Island, one in Maine, three in Ireland, two in England, two in Scotland, and one in Wales. Twenty-one were lawyers, ten merchants, four physicians, three farmers, one clergyman, one printer, and sixteen were men of fortune. Eight were graduates of Harvard College, four of Yale, three of New Jersey, two of Philadelphia, two of William and Mary, three of Cambridge (England), two of Edinburgh, and one of St. Omers.

At the time of their deaths five were over ninety years of age, seven between eighty and ninety, eleven between seventy and eighty, twelve between sixty and seventy, eleven between fifty and sixty, seven between forty and fifty, one died at the age of twenty-seven, and the age of two is uncertain. At the time of signing the Declaration, the average age of the members was forty-four years. They lived to the average age of more than sixty-five years and ten months. The youngest member was Edward Rutledge, of South Carolina, who was in his twenty-seventh year. He lived to the age of fifty-one. The next youngest member was Thomas Lynch, of the same State, who was also in his twenty-seventh year. He was lost at sea in the fall of 1776.

Benjamin Franklin was the oldest member. He was in his seventy-first year when he signed the Declaration. He lived in 1790, and survived sixteen of his younger brethren. Stephen Hopkins, of Rhode Island, the next oldest member, was born in 1707, and died in 1778. Charles Carroll attained the greatest age, dying in his ninety-sixth year. William Ellery, of Rhode Island, died in his ninety-third year, and John Adams in his ninety-first.

THE SAFEST SEAT.—In these days of collisions, submersions and derailments generally, it is worth one's while to know where he can expect the greatest security in a railroad train. We expect that if any opinion should be given that the indicated car will be at once crowded beyond its capacity, but that result had better follow than that the safest car should go nearly or quite empty.

It is very well known that the car nearest the engine is exposed to the least *dust*, and that the *rear* car of a train is generally safer than the front car. The *safest* is probably *the last car but one*, in a train of more than two cars; that is, there are *fewer* chances of accidents to this than any other.

If it is a way train at moderate speed, or any train standing still, a collision is possible from another train in the rear; in which case the last car receives the first shock. Again, an engine and the front cars of a train will often go over a broken rail, or a cow, or stone, without derailment, while the last car, having nothing to draw it into the line of the train, is free to leave the track. Next to the forward car is probably the most unsafe in the train. The safest seat is probably near the centres of the last two or three cars next to the last. [Railroad Journal.

THINK.—Did you ever think? There are men who spend their lives without thinking or reflecting. When they speak, they utter but the most common-place ideas, which are in every body's mouth. Nothing new or startling comes from them. People may not present new truths, but they may produce old ones in a new garb. Reflection will enable them to do this. How few of all that live and breathe are really capable of imparting information and instruction. The reason is obvious. It is not because they have small minds, or are dull of comprehension. It is because they do not think. They never set themselves down to reflect and meditate. Are you of that number? Can you impart no instruction by your voice or pen? No wonder you feel ashamed of your ignorance. Let this be a moment of reflection; of deep, serious thought; so that the future, like past, may not be a blank in your history.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

ADVERTISEMENTS, of a proper character and to a limited extent, will be entered to be inserted in the "New Orleans Christian Advocate" at the following rates:

One Square, first insertion	$1 00
Each subsequent insertion	50
One Square, one year	15 00
One Square, six months	10 00
Two Squares, one year	25 00

☞ A Square is ten lines—ten words make a line. No Advertisement inserted until paid for.

COMMENCEMENT. CENTENARY COLLEGE.

The Examination of the Students of this College will begin July 20th

On the Sabbath following the Annual Sermon will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Speer, of Natchez

Monday, 25th the Joint Board will meet

Tuesday, 26th the Anniversary of the Literary Society will be celebrated.

Wednesday will be Commencement Day.

The friends of Education are requested to be present.

H. H. DAVIES

Jackson La., June 13, 1853

LA GRANGE COLLEGE.

FALL SESSION.

The next Session of this College will begin July 13th.

FACULTY.

Rev. JAMES W. HARDY, M. A., President, and Professor of Experimental Science

Rev. SMITH W. MOORE, M. A., Vice President, and Professor of Mental and Moral Science.

OSCAR P. CASEY, M. A., Professor of Ancient Languages.

SEPTIMUS P. RICE, M. A., Professor of Pure Mathematics, and Rector of Grammar School.

Rev. H. B. ROSS, M. A., Professor of Mixed Mathematics.

THOS. H. SMITH, M. A., Principal of Grammar School.

SCHOOL EXPENSES.

Tuition	$25 00 Per Session.
Room rent and servant's hire	3 00 " "
Board and washing	50 00 " "

The College dues must be paid invariably in advance. jn25 4t30

JAMES W. HARDY.

La Grange, Ala., June 13, 1853.

General Intelligence.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The following is the weekly report of this institution from Friday the 8th to Friday the 15th inst. Admissions, 424, of different diseases; discharged, 276; deaths 104. Number of discharges from Yellow Fever, 5; number of deaths from Yellow Fever, 86; number of patients remaining 758.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—Interments in the City of New Orleans for the week ending July 9, 1853:

Atrophia	1	Fever, Remittent	2
Apoplexy	3	Fever, Typhoid	3
Abscess	1	Fever, Uncertain	1
Brain, Congestion of	2	Gastro-Enteritis	4
Bronchitis	2	Hernia	1
Cholera Infantum	1	Hypertrophy	1
Consumption	11	Hydrocephalus	2
Cholera Morbus	1	Hyd. Pericardium	1
Colics	1	Inflammation	1
Cancer	1	Measles	2
Convulsions	5	Marasmus	2
Congestion	1	Meningitis	1
Dysentery	7	Peritonitis	1
Debility	2	Pneumonia	6
Diarrhœa	9	Rupture of	1
Drowned	1	Stillborn	6
Delirium Tremens	1	Stomach, Cancer of	1
Debilities	2	Scarlatina	1
Epilepsy	1	Sun-Stroke	1
Enteritis	4	Spasms	1
Encephalitis	1	Tabes Mesenterica	1
Enterocolitis	1	Tetanus Traumat	1
Fever, Pernicious	3	Trismus	1
Fever, Yellow	59	Uncertain	20
Fever, Congestive	4	Ulceration of Bowels	1
Fever, Bilious	1		
Total			188

Of these, 52 were under ten years of age, and 23 colored.

Interments in the following Cemeteries.

Lafayette	37	St. Vincent de Paul	20
Hebrew	2	Potter's Field	18
Catholic No. 1	4	Cypress Grove	7
Catholic No. 2	11	Charity Hospital	45
St. Patrick	30		
Protestant	7	Total	188

A. HERTZER, Sen. R. H.

Louisiana Interior.

Red River is falling slowly from Clarksville to the mouth, but there is sufficient water for the largest boats.

The Claiborne Advocate of the 29th ult. says: A destructive wind passed over portions of this parish on Wednesday last. A great many trees were blown down in the vicinity of this place, especially in the newly cleared fields, some of which have suffered seriously.

The dwelling-house of Col R. A. Stewart, of Iberville, was entirely consumed by fire on Wednesday morning. Several adjacent buildings lately constructed were also destroyed. The fire is attributed to carelessness on the part of a servant. No insurance.

The Baton Rouge Democrat, of the 7th inst., announces officially the following appointments by the Governor:

Directors, on the part of the State, of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad—A. B. James, Josiah Cole and N. C. Folger.

Directors, on the part of the State, of the Baton Rouge and Grosse Tete Plank Road—George S. Lacey, W. B. Robertson and Wm. J. Hogan.

Additional Delegates to the World's Fair at New York City—Hons. C. W. Clifton, Duncan F. Kenner, Cyrus Ratliff, W. H. Wilder, Jas. Bonner, Esq., and J. W. Breedlove, Esq.

The same paper says:

The Board of Swamp Land Commissioners have appointed Mr. Levi C. Pottees, of New Orleans, as engineer of the First Swamp Land District.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Fishing Squadron.

WASHINGTON, July 12.

Commodore Shubrick has received command of the Fishing Squadron.

New Mail Steamers.

WASHINGTON, July 12.

The Postmaster General has concluded arrangements for the transportation of the mails by the new steamers Hansa and Germany to Bremen. The steamers are owned by a Hermen firm.

Death of Eminent Men.

BALTIMORE, July 13.

Professor Caldwell, the oldest physician in the United States, died in Louisville on Saturday night. Samuel Appleton died yesterday at Boston.

Reception of the President.

BALTIMORE, July 12.

President Pierce had a grand reception in this city last evening. The military turned out in large numbers, and much enthusiasm was shown by the crowd. He leaves for Philadelphia to-day.

RESIGNATION OF BUCHANAN.—*New York*, July 9.—A dispatch received here from Washington, states that Mr. Buchanan has resigned the mission to England, and that Thomas H. Bayly and Henry A. Wise are candidates for the English and French missions.

PRESIDENT'S VISIT, NORTH.—*Philadelphia*, July 12.—President Pierce has met with an enthusiastic reception in Baltimore and in this city, as he passed on his way North.

MR. BUCHANAN.—*Washington* July 12.—The National Intelligencer of this morning states that the report of Mr. Buchanan's resignation is correct.

Opening of the Crystal Palace.—*New York*, July 14.—The President has arrived, accompanied by a brilliant escort.

The Crystal Palace was inaugurated to-day in the presence of an immense assemblage.

The opening address was delivered by the President of the Association, Theodore Sedgwick.

He was followed by President Pierce, Secretaries Davis and Cushing, and other distinguished personages.

It was the most imposing ceremony ever witnessed here.

A grand dinner will be given at the Metropolitan Hotel

The President returns to Washington on Saturday.

General News—Important from the East.

LIVERPOOL, July 2.

A dispatch from Paris, dated yesterday, contains later advices from St. Petersburg.

The news of the rejection of the Czar's last ultimatum by the Porte, reached St. Petersburg on the 24th June. The Emperor then gave an audience to the British and French Ministers, in which he made known his intentions, expressing himself to the two Embassadors in the strongest language, stating that even the destruction of his fleets would not prevent him from invading Turkey and obtaining reparation.

The fourth division of the Russian army was at once ordered to enter Moldavia.

The Russian force lining the Black Sea amounts to one hundred and sixty thousand men.

The Emperor complains at the conduct of the British Premier, and has issued peremptory instructions to his Minister at the Court of London to confine himself to official intercourse with the British Secretary of State.

TURKEY.—King Otho is arming a squadron for the protection of his subjects in Turkey, in case of war.

Private letters from Bucharest reports the receipt of dispatches from Moldavia of the 11th, and state that an extraordinary courier had been dispatched from St. Petersburg with another ultimatum, with notice to the Porte, that if it should not be accepted within eight days, the Russian army would cross the frontiers and commence hostilities.

PARIS BOURSE.—At the Paris Bourse, on the 9th instant, the receipt of the news from the East caused the securities to suffer seriously. The Three Per Cents declined 1 per cent. during the day.

EAST INDIA.—The latest advices from Calcutta report trade there as very dull.

CHINESE WAR.—Dates to the 6th of May have been received from Hong Kong. It was reported there that great success continued to attend the insurgents. It was stated that they had recaptured Nankin and were moving towards Pekin. Provisions were enormously high.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The U. S. Mail steamship Philadelphia, J. P. McKinstry, U. S. Navy, commanding, arrived here on Saturday evening from Aspinwall, with the California mails and passengers, which came from San Francisco by the Pacific Mail steamers Columbus and Golden Gate, which latter ship left San Francisco on the 16th ult.

Many of the Philadelphia's passengers crossed the Isthmus in twelve hours, and exceeded here within twenty-one days from California.

The Isthmus was healthy, and not a single case of sickness had occurred on board the Philadelphia.

From our exchanges we clip the following interesting summary:

The news from California, says the Placer Times, reaching our Atlantic brethren by to-day's mail departure, is rather more important than usual. The Golden Gate carries a good account of our agricultural prospects for the present season. The harvest has commenced, and from every part of the State the report is the grain product will vastly exceed that of 1852. All sorts of field crops are equally good. From every section of the Placers we hear of most satisfactory results; indeed mining has never been carried forward with such general success. Quartz mining has received a fresh impetus from the influx of capital, and will soon contribute largely to the gold product of California. In politics, both parties are awaiting the nominations of the conventions so soon to assemble.—The democracy make their State nominations next week at Benicia. For Governor, John Bigler and Major Roman are the prominent candidates, and the result of the county conventions is strongly indicative of the renomination of Governor Bigler. Commercially, the intelligence is not so favorable to interests abroad. The market is overstocked with many of the chief articles of consumption. Some lately arrived cargoes have been sold at a discount of ten per cent. from the cost. Consignees are instructed to hold on for higher prices. Shippers, however, fail to order them to draw for the freight, and this expenditure alone equals half a million per month, requiring that amount of goods, at least, to be forced upon the trade. It was very hot weather yesterday in San Francisco, decidedly the hottest day of the season. At Marysville, on the 14th, the heat was almost intolerable, and Sacramento fared little better. At all these points, however, and indeed throughout the State, general good health prevails for which it behooves all people to be thankful.

At Sacramento, on Thursday and Monday, the thermometer mounted as high as 102 deg. in the shade.

A marked improvement in business generally at Stockton, is remarked by the Journal.

Fifty thousand dollars freight to New York is paid monthly on shipments of gold from San Francisco.

DUELS.—Hon. Messrs. Gwin and McCorkle, members of Congress, after exchanging three shots ineffectually with rifles at thirty paces, were reconciled by the mediation of their seconds.

A fatal result followed the hostile meeting which took place on the morning of the 11th. Dr. A. B. Crane expired on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the Oriental Hotel. The wound, which was at first deemed not dangerous, proved to have penetrated the intestines, and mortification ensued. The deceased was from Alexandria, Red River, Louisiana, and a son of Judge Crane, of Mississippi. Dr. C. fought with Mr. Edward Toby.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.—Murder, lynching and robbery are the order of the day in California. Deeds of unheard of barbarity are almost daily perpetrated.

A Chinaman, who had stolen $400 at Drytown, was handed over to his own countrymen, who, after whipping him, under pretext of sending him to San Francisco, took him aside and shot him through the head.

A man named Collins died in Placerville last week, apparently in extreme poverty. He had evidently starved himself and declared he was penniless. On laying the body out for burial, twenty-seven ounces of gold dust were found in his pocket.

Joaquin is still uncaptured, and all attempts to discover his hiding-place have proved ineffectual. From his not having been seen lately, it is supposed that he has escaped to Lower California or Mexico. A well known member of his band, named Pedro, has been shot in a personal quarrel with a Spaniard, in Martinez village, near Columbia.

The San Joaquin Republican contains the following account of a criminal who was executed June 3:

"Jose Ilorella was executed in the outskirts of Stockton on Friday afternoon. An immense crowd witnessed the sad spectacle and the assertion of the majesty of the law. He confessed that he had committed an amount of crime in California sufficient to have condemned him to death fifty times. He said that he was a member of an organized band of robbers, to whose nest he offered to conduct the officers. He was about 27 years of age. Up to the day of his execution he affected an indifference to his fate, but was completely unmanned when he was led to the gallows. He had to be assisted to the cart, and trembled violently when the rope was placed round his neck. He confessed to the Padre and died without a struggle. The crime of which he was convicted was the murder of H. H. Jones, at a fandango, about a year ago.

A gentleman from Hangtown, says the California, reports that city in considerable excitement about some rich leads that have been struck on the hill. One claim is said to have paid $5000 in three days, and in another 4 buckets of earth are said to have yielded respectively $500, $400, $380 and $300.

IMPORTANT FROM BOGOTA.

The Panama Herald of the 30th says: Among the questions to be considered by the Congress, in extra session, is the proposed law relative to transit of specie across the Isthmus. According to the amended bill the Government is to have the power of charging from one to twelve rials per pound on all specie and treasure guarded across, for which they propose to hold themselves responsible. The project, it is expected, will become a law.

FULL COFFERS.—The Sub-Treasury in New York, the Express says, is now fuller than it ever was before, running up to eight millions. Unless the Government makes a great sacrifice in buying up the national debt, the surplus revenue will run over $20,000,000 when Congress reassembles.

It appears that the Postmaster General finds himself relieved from all responsibility in relation to the continuance of the Sunday mail between New York and Boston, the President of the New York and New Haven Railroad Company having positively refused to contract for that service, even if desired by the Post-office Department.

THE DARDANELLES.—The European Times says: "Let the Russians occupy the Dardanelles if they dare. If they do, they must be prepared to stand the shock of the united strength of Great Britain and France, and such a violation of the rights of nations must involve all Europe in a general war."

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE OFFICE,
Saturday Morning, July 16, 1853.

Except in the article of Tobacco, and, within the last day or two, some movement in Flour and Grain, our market has presented an inanimate appearance during the past week. Cotton has been very quiet but with a rapidly diminishing stock, without any material change in prices. An impulse has been given to the demand for Flour, by the last advices from Europe, reporting a failure of the crops in the South of France, and the renewed danger of war on the Eastern question. Provisions have continued dull and Bacon has sold at low rates. Sribbing of any moment has been done in Freights. Exchanges have continued dull, without any alteration of moment in the rates. The Collins steamer Atlantic, with Liverpool dates to the 29th of June arrived at New York on Sunday last, but owing to an interruption in telegraphic communication, her accounts only reached here on Wednesday at noon. They reported an active demand in the Liverpool Cotton market, with sales for the four days preceding her departure of 34,000 bales, including 10,000 for speculation and export. Prices were quoted a fraction higher as follows: Fair Orleans 6¾; Middling Orleans 6 1-16; Fair Uplands 6¾ and Middling Uplands 6 5-16@6 15-16 ₩ lb. Flour had advanced 6d@7s ₩ bbl, and Ohio brands were quoted at 2os. On Thursday noon the Arabia's advices reached here by telegraph, bringing up our dates from Liverpool to the 2d instant. The Liverpool Cotton market is represented by those advices to have continued rather active, but with some irregularity in the rates. Though holders generally are stated to have been firm, the quotations indicate an advantage to buyers in the rates, which are given as follow: Fair Orleans 6¾@6¾; Middling Orleans 6⅝@6; Fair Uplands 6⅛, and Middling Uplands 5¾@6d ₩ lb. The sales for the week ending July 1st were 6000 bales, of which 2000 had been taken for speculation and 5000 bales for export. Breadstuffs had largely advanced, and Flour was quoted at 20s for Western Canal, and 24s 6d ₩ bbl for Ohio brands.

COTTON—We left the Cotton market, at the close of our last review, with a rather quiet appearance, the sales of Friday reaching barely 1400 bales, making up a total for the week of 6300 bales, mostly at full prices, indicating an advance of fully ¼ for the same time. On Saturday the demand was limited, and the sales reached barely 500 bales, without change in the rates. On Sunday morning the America's accounts were published, reporting sales in the Liverpool market for the week ending June 25th of 57,000 bales at a slight advance in prices, the quotations closing at 5¾d for Fair Orleans, 6d for Middling Orleans, ⅛ for Fair Uplands, and 5½d ₩ lb for Middling Uplands. This seemed to produce no effect on our market on Monday, when the sales reached only 250 bales. On Tuesday, again, the demand was limited, and only about 750 bales changed hands; but on Wednesday two or three buyers came forward and took some 1600 bales, prices remaining without any change of moment. The market was again rather quiet on Thursday, and only about 700 bales were taken, and yesterday the demand was still more limited, the sales not exceeding 300 bales, making an aggregate for the week of only 4000 bales. Prices have been rather irregular, and, in some instances, lower rates have been accepted by factors, though we do not find it necessary to change our quotations.

The receipts of the week are 1205 bales, against 2416 bales for the corresponding period last year, and in the total receipts at this port the increase, compared with last year, is 223,011 bales.

NEW ORLEANS CLASSIFICATION.

Inferior	6¼@7⅛	Middling Fair	11⅛@11¾
Ordinary	8¼@9	Fair	—@—
Middling	9⅜@10⅛	Good Fair	—@—
Good Middling	11 @11¼	Good and Fine	—@—

COTTON AND TOBACCO STATEMENT.

	Cotton—bales.	Tobacco—hhds
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1852	9,832	16,754
Received since	1,656,673	69,804
" yesterday	544—1,656,517	42—69,846
	1,666,649	86,600
Exported in date	1,623,462	65,253
" yesterday	341—1,623,793	000—65,253
Stock on hand not cleared	42,256	33,347

TOBACCO—The movement in the Tobacco market continues active, under the influence of further unfavorable accounts from the West, and prices have still maintained an upward tendency. A telegraphic dispatch, dated the 14th instant, published in our issue of yesterday, says that "reports from Mason County, Ky., state that the Tobacco crop is almost a total failure; they say that if a good season should now commence, and continue favorable throughout, there could not be other than a short crop." The sales of the week, as far as reported, sum up about 4200 hhds, including 1200 on Saturday, 1100 on Monday, 200 on Tuesday, 750 on Wednesday, 450 on Thursday, and 600 yesterday, and embrace the following particulars: 8 hhds at 6½ and 9c at 6¼; 4 at 5½, 51 at 6¼, 8 at 6⅝, and 4 at 7⅛; 25 (R.) at 5½ and 22 at 6⅜; 8 at 6⅛ and 15 at 6½; 247 at 5⅜, 107 at 6, 105 at 6¼, 120 at 6⅜, and 50 at 7¼; 160 at 6½; 4 at 6, 50 at 8¾, 117 at 7, 8 at 8½, and 99 at 9; 37 at 6⅜; 20 at 6, 70 at 6⅜, 121 at 7¼, and 26 at 8; 128 at 6¼; 95 at 6⅜; 25 at 7 and 19 at 7⅜; 80 at 7 and 9 at 7½; 85 (old Mason County) at —; 16 at 5½; 20 at 6¼ and 63 at 6⅜; 20 at 6½, 1 at 6⅜, 4 at 7, and 46 at 7½; 021 at 6⅜; 46 at 6½; 15 at 6⅜ and 100 at 7¼; 115 at 8; 180 Admiral and Neosell at 6¼c round; 23 hhds (13 Admiral and 10 R) at 6¼c round; 221 at 6¾; 30 at —, and 32 at 6¼c ₩ lb.

Lugs	4¼@6¾
Leaf, inf. to Com	6¾@8
Fair to Fine	6½@7
Choice & Selections	7½@8¾

SUGAR—The receipts of Sugar have been trifling, and the transactions on a very limited scale during the week. Small lots from store have continued to sell at our last quotations, which we repeat:

Inferior to Com	2¼@3½
Good Common	—@3¾
Fair to Fully Fair	3¾@3⅞
Prime and Choice	4½@6½
Clarified	—@6¾

Week's receipts, 258 hhds—exports, 1122.

MOLASSES—The supply has been very light, and the principal sales have been on private terms. Retail lots have sold at 12@14c ₩ gallon for Fermenting, 16@18 for Reboiled, and 19½@21c for Sugar-house.

Week's receipts, 1181 bbls—exports, 601.

FLOUR—The demand for Flour in the early part of the week was very limited, and the sales up to Tuesday evening were confined to a few small lots, embracing barely 1000 bbls, mostly at $4 70@$4 75 ₩ bbl for Superfine St. Louis, $5 12½@$5 25 for ordinary brands of Extra, and $5 50@$5 75 for Choice Extra, prices being kept up by light receipts. The Atlantic's accounts, published on Wednesday, however, produced more inquiry, and on that day we noticed sales of some 1200 bbls at firm prices. The Arabia's advices were still more favorable, and on Thursday the sales reached 4000 bbls at a range of $4 70@$4 80 ₩ bbl for Superfine St. Louis, $5 12½@$5 37½ for Extra, and $5 75 for Choice. Yesterday but little was offering, and, as the demand continued, prices advanced considerably. The sales embraced about 1500 bbls, including 200 Superfine St. Louis at $4 90, 600, in

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

in the horizon; but, although exhausted by hunger and fatigue, the Indians managed to drag their weary limbs to the city walls.

Those walls, of great breadth, were built of unburned brick, flat domed over with metallic particles resembling gold, and the tops of the highest buildings, which rose above them, were covered with the same glittering substance.

At equal distances on the walls were placed small shade of a peculiar shape, and in which stood a spectacl ss motionless as a figure carved in stone. They were men of a darkly bronzed hue, high and regular features, but rather small of stature; they were covered with ornaments of every kind and shape—large rings were pendant from their ears, and a species of coronet, composed of parti-colored feathers, adorned their heads. Their dress was a short tunic of cloth, embroidered around the edges with an Arabesque pattern, formed of the same metallic substance which so plentifully adorned the city, and a girdle of the same material encircled the waist. Their sole weapon was a lance, which they held poised, as if ready to use it against an invader, but, by hardly a glance did they seem sensible of the approach of the strangers until they stood before them.

At the signs made by the Indians to express their want of food and a desire to enter the city, the automaton nearest the gate raised a horn which hung beside him and blew a long shrill blast, which was immediately answered from within the walls by a similar sound, and in a few minutes another individual, resembling the sentinel in dress and general appearance, appeared at his side. In a few words of a strange but musical language he seemed to communicate to the new comer the wants of those below. Without demonstrating by word or look more curiosity than his companion this one disappeared but soon returned with a basket which was lowered to the Indians and which contained bread, and a variety of fruits, unknown, but most grateful to their tastes.

As they perceived on the part of the inhabitants no intention of admitting them within the walls they determined to pass the night where they were and await the morning's light to dictate to them their future course.

When night came on the city was illuminated in such a manner as to present the appearance of a great conflagration. The Indians supposed that immense piles of wood must have been fired in different places, at the same time, to produce the brilliant light which continued undiminished throughout the night.

The unbroken stillness which reigned around seemed both awful and inexplicable. Not a sound betokened the existence of a living being in a place which from its extent and appearance they conjectured to be filled with inhabitants. The warder still poised his lance in the attitude in which they first behald him, and as his garments glistened in the light which shone around his motionless form, their wild imaginations began to summon up all the dark and fearful images with which they were well stored. The warriors would rather have faced singly a hostile tribe than be exposed to enchantments which their fancies only waited for sleep in order to exercise their fearful power.

All that weary night they dared not close their eyes, but when the morning dawned the Prophet rose from his seat with a more cheerful aspect than he had worn since the city appeared to his astonished view. He suggested the necessity of renewed efforts in order to gain admission, and proposed circling the walls to discover some inlet, or at least finding a warder who might testify more of human sympathy than the figure before them. Ils told them that it would be impiety to seek any other passage across the valley than the one which lay through the city, for the Great Spirit had thrown those difficulties in the way in order to prove the perseverance and fearlessness which would be their passport to the happy "hunting grounds."

It was time to speak the language of encouragement for the spirits of the Indians were beginning to flag under the sufferings of body and mind which they had lately undergone.

Faith or credulity is the leading characteristic of the savage. They listened and believed, and had their path been enveloped in flames not an inch would they have swerved from it.

As they approached the gate, which seemed by its stupendous size to have been hewn from the gigantic trees of the adjacent forest, it was heavily thrown open, and an old man with a long white beard and a costume which, although resembling those they had already seen, far surpassed them in richness, emerged from the gate and approached the strangers. The warrior who stood nearest the entrance gazed with curiosity at the scene thus unexpectedly disclosed to view. He saw a confused mass of buildings glistening in the light of the morning's sun, but his attention was soon riveted upon a multitude of people who stood in a semi-circle around an open space directly in front of the gate. Not the slightest perceptible motion among them betrayed the existence of uctive breathing life, but with a fixed unwinking stare their eyes rested upon him. The warrior shuddered when he met their stony gaze, which chilled the blood within his veins, and when the old man, by a courteous gesture, invited the Prophet and his companions to enter, he shrunk back with an undefinable feeling of dread. While he hesitated his friends entered and the gate closed behind them. The heavy sound aroused him and he sprang forward to share their fate, whatever that might be, but too late. In vain he called loudly for admittance, no answering sound met his ear; in vain in his agony he appealed to the warder; a vacant stare was his only answer. For two most miserable days and nights he remained before the walls with every sense painfully and acutely strained to catch some token of the continued existence of his friends; but he was at last forced to the bitter conclusion that they had met with a fate within the city only the more dreadful from the mystery surrounding it. Sick at heart, he prepared to retrace his solitary road, but, before his departure, some degree of sympathy was testified by the warder, who, as if aware of his intentions, lowered to him a greater quantity of provisions than at any previous occasion.

His homeward journey was but a recapitulation of all previous difficulties, enhanced tenfold by his solitary situation. However, on his course he met with several wandering tribes of Indians, and remained long enough with them to recruit, in some degree, his failing strength, and to gain sufficient knowledge of their dialect to question them about the mysterious city. They had never heard of the existence of such a place, and, in fact, seemed to give little credence to his strange history.

His own tribe, however, were more credulous. The sagest among them decided that the city was merely a portal to the "happy hunting grounds" which lay back of the mountains. They censured severely the unfortunate traveler for his hesitation at entering the gate, which they pronounced a proof of his unworthiness to secure the reward he donbt gained by his bolder companions. Had their destruction been intended he was asked, contemptuously, *why should he* have been less unharmed? This unfastening conclusion soon forced itself upon the mind of the poor Indian, who passed the remainder of a scorned and wretched life in lamenting the unlucky hesitation which had forever barred against him the gates of his long sought paradise.

CHAPTER III.

The first white settlers of Calcasieu were a few Creole families from the adjoining parishes, who, in pursuit of a healthy location and pasturage for large herds of cattle, found these advantages combined in an eminent degree in the extensive prairies which cover nearly the whole of the parish. Mostly descendants of the "Acadiens," they preserve many of the peculiarities to that race, but frequent intermarriage has blended every distinctive trait into one general resemblance.

The torch of improvement which cast its lustre into every obscure corner of our favored land, has, until very recently, failed to excite or awaken this lethargic colony to a sense of their own ignorance. Indolence and a dislike to innovation have made them cling with the utmost pertinacity to the manners and customs of their ancestors. They cultivate their fields with the same primitive instruments of agriculture; they sow their grain on the same day of the month devoted to that purpose by their respectable primogenitors, and in no one essential point does the "*habitants*" of to-day differ from the "*habitants*" of sixty years ago. Even what men in general are most tenacious of, their patronymics, are to this primitive race a matter of so little consequence that not one-tenth of them actually know that they ever owned one. They are generally designated by their baptismal names, Pierre, Michel, etc., and some have received the appellation of the birth-place of their forefathers—Trieste, Corse, etc.

A stranger, ignorant of this peculiarity, sought in vain amongst the "Acadiens" for a Mons Fusilier, for whom he had transacted some business. Like Mons. Tonson, he was no where to be found; and a women at the last house, to whom he applied for information, positively asserted that no individual of that name had ever lived in the neighborhood. Tired, and angry at his unsuccessful search, he was in the act of leaving the door when the very individual he sought stood before him. "Ah!" he exclaimed, when the gentleman had explained his perplexity, "you would have saved yourself, my good friend, all this trouble, had you inquired for Mons. Jean: no one here knows me by my *nom de famille*." They re entered the house, and the woman, who had so stoutly denied all knowledge of "Mons. Fusilier," was then and there, for the first time, made acquainted with the actual name of the husband with whom she had lived many long years.

But there are hopes even for Calcasieu. The Yankee is abroad! Wooden clocks display their glories over every mantlepiece. Bright colored calicos have superseded the domestic cloth of the country—the fashions have not been more than three years out of vogue in the city when they adorn the person of the Calcasieu Belle: and the "Vacher" begins to find that something more than breaking wild horses and branding a certain number of calves is necessary to obtain him notoriety, even among his own people.

Lawyers and doctors hold themselves in readiness to promote the diseases and differences which, of latter years, have been of rapid growth. Mad politicians are scouring the country in every direction, swimming rivers, wading marshes, killing horses, and putting life itself in peril, for the unselfish purpose of enlightening the inhabitants upon the leading questions of the day, and obtaining their votes. "Sir," says one, "your taxes will be increased, your manufactures sacrificed, your cattle sold at half price, and your parish totally ruined, if you do not support my views."

Different changes are rung upon the same tune by the opposite party, and, although both language and subject are generally Greek to the "*habitants*," yet the few words he does understand—taxes, manufacture and cattle—find a ready and alarmed echo in his bosom. He gives his vote with the proud consciousness of having done "some service to the State;" and thenceforth struts a whig or democrat, as the case may be, but quite as ignorant of the principles he supports, as of the last Ukase of the Emperor of Russia.

The benefit to be derived from this new state of affairs belongs exclusively to the next generation. The present race, although aroused to the mortifying consciousness of their own deficiencies, are neither willing nor able to overcome habits which have "grown with their growth and strengthened with their strength." With a not unpardonable prejudice, they can see little advantage to be derived from an influx of strangers, who have overthrown their household gods, and desecrated by contempt all the time-honored superstitions which have become incorporated into their very faith. In some respects, however, the poor Calcasieu Vacher might teach a lesson to his more civilized brethren, in an active euger hospitality, which will make you welcome to his house for months, if you choose to remain so long; in an overflowing charity which will divide the last morsel with the beggar at his door, and minister to the sick stranger with considerate tenderness, which can leave him at least no reason to cavil at the want of refinement in his kind and gentle nurses.

The wave of civilization, if it destroys the noxious weed often conceals the precious pearl; and, I do not doubt that, in less than ten years hence, the doors of the Calcasieu "Vacher" will be as hermetically sealed, and the morsel as churlishly bestowed upon the poor suppliant as in the most enlightened communities, who new cast up their eyes in horror and astonishment at the mental darkness of this benighted people.

Calcasieu is emphatically the region of romance. Every hillock has its history, every bayou its peculiar legend, before whose extravagant coloring even the stories of the Arabian Nights become faded and lifeless. This predominance of the imagination over all other faculties of the mind, ultheugh common to most people in a semi-civilized state, is increased in the "Calcasieu" by his peculiar religious faith.

A mixture of Catholicity and Paganism, his worship seems strangely divided between the gods of the Pantheon and the saints of the Catholic Calendar. He honors St. Michael, but he places in his hands the thunderbolts of Jove; he worships the Virgin Mery, but he invokes her as the patroness of the waves, the "star of the sea," and she rises before his adoring imagination invested with many of the attributes of the Venus Anadyomene.

The oracle is not mute to him, it speaks in the whisperings of the wind, in the mutterings of thunder, in the flowers at his feet, in the stars overheid; he seeks his fate in the falling of a leef, and finds an omen in the transplantation of a sprig of garden parsley.

Entertaining these opinions, it is not surprising that the "habitans," between superstition and constitutional timidity, "should die a thousand deaths" before his time. In fact, there are so many acts to be avoided, as unlucky; so many places to be shunned as ill-omened, that this only surprise is, when and where he can shake off the incubus of fear which seems, in most cases, to poison all enjoyment. You uot only find him flying from even the semblance of danger, but, in his greatest haste, making a circuit of many miles to avoid even the spot where a crime has been committed. There is one cove on Lake Calcasieu, and, I verily believe, a night spent *there* would deprive the strongest minded "Vacher" in the parish of his slender portion of reason. Superstition, however, could add little or nothing to the actual horrors of the trugedy enacted at "Parricide's Cove."

CHAPTER IV.

The Paricide's Cove.

Among the fugitives who sought an asylum in the United States from the reign of terror which bathed France in blood, were found many Emigrés of nobles extraction, who, proscribed and hunted from spot to spot, had narrowly escaped the guillotine, beneath whose edge their friends had already fallen. Deprived of their estates, they found themselves in a strange land, compelled to depend for actual support upon the labor of head or hand, and the greater number taught, by habit and education, to regard manual labor as a degradieu to their "*ancienne noblesse*," preferred the scanty and precarious subsistence derived from the exercise of their talents as artists, teachers, etc., to the more hardy and independent tillage of the soil.

But this was not the case with the Marquis d'Auberval. With a morbid sensitiveness which sought to conceal his misfortunes from the inquiring eyes of his fellow men, he avoided the populous cities which had given a home to his countrymen, and carried his pride and poverty to the isolated portion of Louisiana, known by the name of Calcasieu. Here, at least, there were none to insult him by the display of superior wealth and splendor, which only recalled the memory of his more prosperous days.

He endeavored to combat these recollections by solicitous attention to the field and garden which he cultivated with his own hands, and which soon yielded a sufficincy for the wants of himself and his only son, then a boy twelve years old; but deficient in the peculiar philosophy which supports his countrymen under the pressure of adversity, he found that time instead of ameliorating his situation, had only driven the barbed arrow deeper in his soul. He would sit for hours on the bank of the lake near which he had placed his residence and dream of the "Belle France" he was never more to behold. The Court of Trianon with its gorgeous pagentry would pass before him until the contrast of his past and present condition would work his ill-balanced mind to a species of frenzy not many degrees removed from actual insanity.

Day by day he became more morose, and the simple peasantry avoided, with superstitious terror, the gloomy old man, whose stern eye fell upon them with a chilling influence, which their ignorance ascribed to some supernatural cause. The frantic ejaculations wrung from him by the agony of his soul, as he paced the beach, were regarded by them as many indications of his communion with an evil power, and the books which formed his scanty library were looked upon with awe as the agents or familiars by which he wrought his spells.

But every step which hurried from the path of the old Marquis, every eye which shunned his glance, grew lighter and brighter as the clear tones and ringing laugh of Henri d'Auberval fell upon their ear. Too young at the period of their flight from France to have retained any distinct recollection of their past grandeur, he could not even understand the sullen pride which denied his father all participation in the joys and griefs of those whom he looked upon as so immeasurably beneath him in the scale of creation. Henri was the first to assist in distress, the last to leave the feast of which he had been the pride; and the old man's stern eye grew still sterner, as he remarked the keen enjoyment with which his son joined in the rustic sports of the peasantry, and saw the last descendant of his noble line gradually assimilating himself in tastes and pursuits to the simple minded "*habitans*" of Calcasieu.

He forgot that Henri had grown up from youth to manhood among them, and that his own harshness had frequently driven his son to seek elsewhere the kind looks and tones which never greeted him at home. By some strange perversion of fancy he regarded him as a constant memento of his calamities, and drove him from his presence by violent bursts of passion which the wondering boy sought to avoid by frequent absence from his home.

Sometimes, indeed, of later years, he had endeavored to elevate Henri's ideas to the rank, of which fortune had deprived him, by a relation of the noble deeds of his ancestors, and the falcon eye of the young man would kindle and his noble form dilate, whilst he listened to the gallant exploits which had won for his ancient name an imperishable renown.

But when his father would depict, in glowing terms, scenes of that brilliant court which had once made his world, and when he descanted upon the charms of the star of his idolatry, his beautiful and unfortunate queen, Marie Antoinette, Henri would secretly wonder if her eyes could have been as bright and her smile as enchanting as that of Rosalie Vaudemont. And well might he wonder if that rare loveliness could be surpassed. No high born dame could boast a statelier bearing or more perfect form than nature, by some strange freak, has bestowed upon that obscure peasant girl. The clear olive skin warmed upon the cheek into a glow like that of the pomegranite blossom, the chiseled lips whose smile lent sweetness and softness to eyes of liquid light, had won for Rosalie the admiring title of "L'Etoile de Calcasieu."

She deserved the name, not only for her extreme beauty but for the gentle kindness which made her presence a sunbeam in every poor cottage. The old would bless the ready hand which assisted their infirmities, the soft voice whose sweet tones soothed their petulence, and the young deemed Henri d'Auberval, favored as he was by birth and nature, still more highly favored by the acknowledged preference of their fair Etoile. But Henri, while he responded earnestly and in all its sincerity to the loving and guileless heart which had made him its idol, shrunk with an undefinable feeling of dread from the terrible scene which would ensue when d'Auberval should discover an attachment degrading to his indomitable pride.

It was time, however, that his father should learn what was already known to the whole neighborhood, and in deep perplexity as to the manner in which he could couch the unpalatable information of the mésalliance which he contemplated, he one morning approached the library, where, at that early hour, he knew he should find the Marquis.

He attempted to shake off as unmanly the unwonted chill which seized him as he touched the latch, but when the door opened and he found himself face to face with his father, and on such an errand, too, when the cold gray eye looked up inquiringly from the book on which it had been fixed, Henri's resolution totally failed. In an incoherent and trembling manner he plunged at once into the midst of a subject which he had prepared himself to approach with delicate circumlocution. After a speech almost incomprehensible to himself, he paused in terror, expecting one of those fearful outbreaks of temper which he had nerved himself to encounter, but save that the harsh lines of his face became more rigid and his naturnl pulor more marked, the old Marquis sat unmoved, and silent as a figure hewn in stone.

At lost he broke silence, sud in a calm though constrained manner, pointed out to his son the inequalities of the alliance which he contemplated—he held out to him the hopes of a restoration to the country and rank of which he had been unjustly deprived, but whilst he blamed himself for the neglect which had driven his son to seek amongst other associates the sympathy and kindness he should have found with his father, he at the same time sucered at the ambition of the peasant girl, who, by her artful wiles, had almost won the long descended coronet of the d'Auberval's to deck her brow.

Henri had listened with almost self-reproach to the temperate remonstrances of his father, but at this lost taunt the blood of his passionate race boiled within his veins; he thought of his fair Rosalie, who, in her innocent and unselfish love, would have laid down her life to save him from a single pang, and he contrasted the devotion which met his lightest wish with the unfeeling harshness of the man who had made most wretched his childish years, and now required from him the sacrifice of his sweetest and best affections upon the altar of a ridiculous pride. What duty did he owe him? and under the influence of these feelings he made a short and ungry answer, and turned to leave the room, but, before he could reach the door, the Marquis sprung from his seat and laid a heavy grasp upon his arm.

"Listen to me, boy," he hissed, rather than spoke, through his clenched teeth, "if, with a madness which has no parallel, you persist in linking yourself to poverty and obscurity, may my curse and that of the noble ancestry you have disgraced pursue and cling to you, may the lot you have chosen eat into your soul, until famine and discontent shall induce you to wreak my revenge upon the miserable partner of your penury and folly; do not seek my presence, for, by the God who made me, I will have you and your base born bride scourged from my threshold like disobedient hounds."

Henri rushed from his father's presence into the open air, where, for some time, all was tumult in his mind; but by degrees, the fresh breeze, whilst it cooled his fevered brow, restored calmness to the turbulent passions which had been wrought to a temporary madness. He revolved in his mind a thousand plans for the future, which were rejected as soon as formed; the only one at all feasible was to persuade Rosalie to an immediate marriage, and assist her father in the cultivation of his little farm until more prosperous days would enable them to establish an independent ménage. Gradually these wandering visions assumed a more decided shape. He thought of the simple life of the "*habitant*," to which early habit had endured him; and unaccustomed to the superfluities of life, he felt a secret pleasure and pride at the prospect of being enabled by industry to supply the few wants belonging to the primitive state of society in which he lived. "What would be toil with Rosalie to cheer it?" And as his thoughts dwelt upon the beauty and grace which love whispered adorn a crown, but which his father considered unworthy of an alliance with the son of a destitute nobleman, they gradually assumed a more hopeful and joyous aspect. "Nay," he exclaimed aloud, "if all the wealth and power of our house in its most prosperous days were offered to me I would not exchange for them one radiant smile of thine, my sweet Etoile."

With a lighter step he left the spot, to carry his newly formed plans to his kind friends whom he knew would advance them, when his attention was suddenly arrested by the appearance of a brig which had entered the lake from the Calcasieu river, and which now cast its anchor opposite the place where he stood. A second glance revealed to him the taper masts and spars and the carved boar's head at the bow of "Le Sanglier," of Lafitte. A small boat was lowered from its side, into which two men entered, and, with a feeling of annoyance at the prospect of an intrusion, Henri hastened his steps to a cluster of cottages whose high peaked roofs were caught glimpses through the trees in which they were embowered.

It was, however, no matter of surprise to see a craft like "Le Sanglier" in the Calcasieu lake, which had been for many years the resort of contrabandists and pirates. The inhabitants, ignorant of the exact nature of the calling of these wild men, and by their poverty offering no temptation for the cupidity of the rovers, carried on with them a petty trade by which both were benefitted. They obtained provisions and other necessaries, and in return willingly made their houses receptacles for the valuables which the pirates were at times compelled to leave in places of greater security than their heated vessels afforded. Inquisitive strangers at that time rarely found their way to a place of such difficult access as Calcasieu, and the inhabitants therefore remained in ignorance of the value of threasures committed to their care, and which they never dreamed of appropriating to their own use.

D'Auberval, who from his window had watched the approach of the vessel, contrary to his usual custom advanced to meet the strangers who were now occupied in securing their boat. The eldest of the two, a man of middle age and strongly marked features, met the Merquis with an easy familiarity which betokened an old acquaintance, and giving orders in an authoritative tone to his companion, who turned in an opposite direction, the two proceeded arm in arm to the house and into the library, which d'Auberval locked to prevent intrusion.

Their conference was long and uninterrupted; but when they again emerged from the house, the puzzled look of the stranger proved it to have been unsatisfactory at least to him.

"You surely understand me, Lafitte," said d'Auberval.

"I certainly do," was the reply, "but it will need some hours to arrange the business; it is, however, hardly noon, and the Sanglier will not weigh anchor before dark. I will oblige you if I can."

The Marquis grasped his hand in acknowledgment, and Lafitte, springing into the skiff and calling to his companion to throw off the rope, waved his adieu as the boat drifted rapidly from the shore.

"Do you know, Manuel," said Lafitte, at length, to the young man beside him, "do you know the cause of that old Marquis' unwonted affability to-day? He has discovered his son's attachment for Rosalie Vaudemont, and, with all the pride of his mouldy ancestry in arms, he has determined to prevent what he styles a mésalliance—and how think you he expects to do it?" and the pirate laughed long and merrily at the recollection. "He wishes me to decoy the girl on my vessel and take her off, where, he does not care, if she is only out of his way. He offered me a diamond cross, an heirloom he called it, as a reward for my services; but the bait was hardly tempting enough, for Lake Calcasieu is too convenient and necessary a port for me to debar myself from it by indulging an old fool's caprice."

"What answer did you make him, Captain," asked Manuel.

"Oh, an evasive one, of course; had I refused he would have employed some surer means for the attainment of his wishes, and I wish to gain sufficient time to inform old Vaudemont of the peril of his daughter; Rosalie is a sweet creature and even I would not have her harmed if I could prevent it; *et par Dieu*, it would be to my loss to displease *les bons gens de Calcasieu*, for of course we could never show our faces here after such an escapade. So, hasten, Manuel, that we may find some means of communication with Vaudemont, and prepare for our departure this evening."

In happy ignorance of his father's machinations Henri returned home to make his final arrangements for his departure from the paternal roof, for Rosalie, moved by her lover's importunities and his peculiar situation, had consented to give him her hand that very evening. He avoided, as much as possible, his father's presence, although he could not help noticing the grim smile of satisfaction which played upon his thin lips, but the plensant confusion of his ideas at the approaching momentous event of his life, prevented his attaching any undue importance to such a chance circumstance.

The afternoon wore slowly away, and when night approached, Henri to while away the time which must elapse before the hour appointed for the ceremony, took his way to the beach, his favorite walk. The island of Blackberry, which rose opposite, with its trees and thickets, cast a chequered shadow upon the lake now silvered over by the light of a full moon. The waves, broken into white crests by the wind which played over its surface, gleamed like the fairy craft of an Undine and her Naiad crew, and the breeze, which came laden with the perfumes of the orange groves, it had rifled on its course, gave a tremulous motion to the lotus which raised its snowy chalice from the waves to drink the dew which sparkled on its brim.

Henri gave himself up to the sweet influence of the scene and to the happy visions which filled his soul, but the dreamy meditation into which he had fallen was broken by a heavy footstep, and looking up he beheld his father before him.

He attempted to speak of the beauty of the night and scenery, but the words died upon his lips as he remarked the scornful smile which met his attempts at conversation. The Marquis at last broke silence by inquiring of his son what meant the preparations he had seen him making that morning.

Henri would willingly have evaded a reply, but fearing to provoke him still more by hesitation, he rapidly informed him of his intentions, and though deprecating in a respectful manner his father's resentment he firmly declared his intention to abide by his chosen lot, even if his decision should cost him a parent.

Like a torrent escaped from its bounds the old man's bitter taunts and imprecations fell with rapid vehemence from his lips. Every epithet of abuse which his malignant passions supplied him with he heaped upon the heads of his son and the fair girl whom he loved. The drop of bitter blood, his only heritage from his father, began to spread in Henri's heart until a deep and deadly hatred usurped the indifference with which he had heretofore regarded his parent.

He still retained sufficient self-control to wish to put an end to this scene by leaving the spot, when, with a discordant laugh, his father arrested his steps.

"Do you see, vile boy," he cried, "that vessel whose sails are gradually sinking in the distance? It is the Sanglier, of Lafitte, and amidst his pirate crew you may seek the bride for whom you have won my curse. Aye, and listen to me, by *my* kind cure she has been placed among those tender companions; do not doubt but what she will be well cared for."

Henri knew his father too well to doubt for one moment his words. As if struck by some sudden blow he staggered a few paces back, but a demoniac laugh aroused him to some degree of consciousness. There stood his father pointing with outstretched hand to the pirate vessel, and seeming to revel in the torture of his victim. Reason deserted the mind of the unfortunate young man, he only saw before him the tyrant of his early years, the arch-fiend who had dashed the cup of happiness from his lips, and with a low cry he caught the hunting knife from his side and plunged it into the breast of the mocking demon before him.

One wild cry of anguish and sorrow rose upon the stillness of the night, and slowly and heavily the old man fell from the bank into the shallow waters of the cove beneath. The long, gray hair streamed out upon the sand, and the moonlight poured upon the rigid face and stormy eyes which looked up with a ghastly stare upon the murderer.

Henri cast one stupified glance upon the bloody form at his feet, and while the echoes of that death-shriek rung in his ear, with maniac wildness he tried to imitate it. The sound of his own voice in some measure aroused him, and throwing himself into a pirogue which was moored at the cove, he pushed it over the lake with a kind of undefined wish to gain the rapidly receding brig; but ever and anon across the waters rung that same wild shriek by which the maniac strove to answer the sound which rung in his ear. The terrified *habitans* listened with awe to what they conjectured to be the shrieks of some infernal spirit; but the dead body of the Marquis, and the disappearance of his son, told them next morning the terrible truth.

Time rolled on and the fate of the unfortunate Henri d'Auberval remained an impenetrable mystery, for Lafitte, when questioned on his return to Calcasieu, made evasive replies which baffled their curiosity. One old man, however, who several years afterwards visited Baritaria, had many a tale to tell of one of the pirates, the most daring and reckless of that desperate crew, and he said that had it not been for the singularity of gray hair which shaded an otherwise youthful face, he would have sworn that Henri d'Auberval stood before him.

The spot on which the murder was committed has ever been avoided by the peasantry as unholy ground, but at each recurrence of the "*jour des morts*," that most touching and sacred day in the Catholic calendar, the figure of a veiled nun might have been seen there from sunrise to sunset, unt few could recognize the once lovely and joyous "Etoile de Calcasieu," in the emaciated form and faded face, whose guiltless life was passed in expiation for the crime which had gained the "PARRICIDE'S COVE!"

There are three things a woman cannot do—to pass a bonnet-shop without looking in—to see a baby without kissing it, and to admire a piece of lace without inquiring how much it was per yard.

THE OLD STYLE REVIVED.—At the contemplated celebration of the Fourth of July at Springfield, Mass., it is said that a cavalcade of young ladies and gentlemen will be formed, dressed in old continental style, with cocked hats, broad laps, tights, kres-buckles, short waists, powdered hair, pillions, etc.

HIGHLAND MARY.—Highland Mary was Mary Campbell, from Campbelltown, in Argyleshire, and lived in Cellefield, in the humble situation of dairymaid to Colonel Montgomery. She also lived st one time as nursemaid in the family of Burns' friend and patron, Gavin Hamilton, where he visited her. Mary had gone to the West Highlands to make arrangements among her friends for the marriage with the poet, and her return to Greenock—where it was appointed they should meet—was seized with fever, of which she died, a few days before Burns even heard of her illness. This was the cause of their sudden separation.

Although Mr. Denham travels over some of the grounds touched upon by "Heather Jock," yet, as he relates incidents, many of them unknown to the general reader, we believe it will repay for the time lost in the perusal: "Most people, most people, most reading people," writes Thomas Denham, "are more or less acquainted with the bard's two beautiful effusions—"Highland Mary" and the address to "Mary in Heaven." Poor Highland Mary was a beautiful, interesting, and innocent young creature—for human loveliness, goodness and greatness,

"Can nestle in the lowly build,
As weel's in castle ha'."

And though brought up in humble circumstances, Mary had charms which attracted many wooers; and, says Allen Cunningham: "There was not wanting the temptations, etc., to allure." But nothing could win her young affections from the peasant poet—they were betrothed. Mary was to go home to the Western Highlands to make arrangements for their marriage. "And their adieu," says Cromeck, an author, "was performed in a striking, moving way. The lovers stood on opposite sides of a small brook, face to face: they laved their hands in the running stream, holding a Bible between them; pronounced their vows to be faithful to each other, and parted never to meet again!"

By way of continuation, Burns' own words are: "At the close of the following autumn, she crossed the sea to meet me at Greenock, where she had scarcely landed, when she was seized with a malignant fever, that hurried my dear girl to her grave in a few days before I even could learn of her illness." The Bible they made use of on this their final parting, was afterwards in the possession of Mary's sister, in two volumes, on each of which is inscribed a quotation from itself in Burn's handwriting. On the first, "And ye shall not swear by nome falsely—I am the Lord." On the second, "Thou shalt not forswear thyself, but perform unto the Lord thy oaths."

There is something exceedingly touching in this phrase of poor Burns' existence, and the pathos and deep feeling evinced in these two admirable poems can well attest how his sensitive heart must have writhed under the harrowing affliction which wrenched the tenderest, dearest chords. Long songs pall upon the ear, and 'tis customary to abbreviate them in singing; but I cannot see how one link of this sweet chain can be spared without marring its beautiful symmetry. May God ameud the taste that can mutilate "Highland Mary."

SINGULARITIES OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—"Your language," said a learned philologist, in speaking of English, "is the most unphilosophical, and yet the most practical in the world. And no wonder! It is not a pure tongue which was gradually developed by a single race from the earliest dawn of society, but a compound of many elements, hurried by a rapidly advancing civilization into life and being.

"Foreigners on becoming partially acquainted with the English language, justly complain that it lacks uniformity—that there is no reliable philosophy on which they can depend for the correctness of an expression. Our own children, too, when an expression comes up which they are not familiar with, find the same difficulty. We become familiar with contradictory modes of expression, and do not notice them as do children and foreigners. When we sand the floor, we cast sand upon it, but when we dust the furniture, we remove dust from it. When we paint the house, we lay something on, but when we skin an ox, we take something off. We dress a child by overlaying it, and scale a shed by removing that by which it is overlaid. If it be proper to say—skin the ox, why is it not proper to speak of wooling the sheep, instead of sheering it? What would we think of a farmer who should talk of corning or grassing his fields, or appling his orchard—or his wife who should speak of feathering her geese, or blacking her knives, or dirting the clothes? Ilut we do that which is equally ridiculous, when we speak of dustiug the furnijure, skinaiag the ox, and scaling the fish, although custom has sanctioned these modes of expression, and Noah Webster recorded them in his dictionary.

"Yet, despite these irregularities, let any one familiar with the true character of our language reflect on the case with which it lends itself to every new phase of thought, surpassing, in this particular, any other longue. In this particular, English may, indeed, almost be termed a language of improvisation. In German, as in French, we frequently hear quaint and striking phrases, or old instances of slang, which strike the ear as novelties. But it will almost invariably be found on examination, that these phrases were stereotyped long ago. But the Englishman, and more particularly the Western American, dashes forth into the most singular and original figure of speech with the fullest confidence that he will be understood. It is this practical pliability which renders English, despite its difficulties and irregularities, so eminently a language of business and of progress.

WHERE IS THE WEST?—On Friday last, at 4½ P. M., Samuel Lawrence, Esq., was in Boston, having left Lasalle, Illinois, at 3 o'clock, Wednesday, P. M., preceding. He came by way of Chicago, looked in upon Cleveland, called at Buffalo, was sped over the plain by the "lightning express" train to Albany, and whisked over the Western and Worcester railroads to Boston! Once, and within the memory of the middle aged man of this day, Buffalo was considered quite "out west." Chicago, but yesterday, was "far-off land". Now, a merchant shakes hands and bids good-bye to his customers 180 miles west of that, and in *two days and one hour and a half* greets his friends in Boston. It is in fact only *eleven hundred and fifty miles*. [Boston Journal.

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[From the London Times.]

THE WORLD IS FULL OF BEAUTY.

There is a voice within me,
And 'tis so sweet a voice,
That its soft lispings win me,
Till I esire sturt to mine eyes:
Deep from my soul it springeth,
Like hidden melody:
And ever more it singeth
This song of songs to me:
The world is full of beauty,
As other worlds above,
And if we did our duty,
It might be full of love.

Faith and loving kindness
Passed coin 'twixt heart and heart,
And Bigotry's dark bliadness
And Malice would depart.
Men were more forgiving,
Were kind words oftener spoken,
Instead of scorn so grieving,
There would be few hearts broken.
Then Plenty round is smiling,
Why wakes this cry for bread?
Why are crushed millions soiling,
Gaunt—clothed in rags—unfed?
The sunny hills and valleys
Bloch ripe with fruit and grain,
But the lordling of the palace
Still robs his fellow-men.
O God! what hosts are trampled
Amidst this press for gold,
What noble hearts are sapped of life,
What spirits lose their hold!
And yet upon this God-blessed earth
There's room for every one;
Sugarner's food still ripens,
To waste—rot in the sun;
For this world is full of beauty,
As other worlds above,
And if we did our duty,
It might be full of love!

Let the law of bloodshed perish,
Wars, gore, and glory, splendor—
And men will learn to cherish
Feelings more kind and tender.
Were we true to each other,
We'd vanquish Hate and Crime,
And clasp the hand of brother,
In any land or clime;
If gold were not an idol,
Were mind and merit worth,
Oh! there would be a bridal
Betwixt high heaven and earth!
Were truth an uttered language,
Angels might talk with men,
And God-illumined earth should see
The golden-age again;
For the leaf-tongues of the forest—
The flower-lips of the sod—
The birds that hymn their raptures
Into the ear of God—
And the sweet wind that bringeth
The Music of the Sea,
Have each a voice that singeth
This song of songs to me:
This world is full of beauty,
As other worlds above,
And if we did our duty,
It might be full of love.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

REMOVE NOT THE OLD LANDMARKS.

Mr. Editor:—The present age is one of speculative, as well as real refinement. Every thing (even our religious experience,) seems to be undergoing a process of polishing, which gives it more of an artificial than real appearance. We fear that it is in a measure destroying the energy and usefulness of the Church. A desire to conform to the world, a spirit of worldly pleasing, opposes the old and well tried usages, the refinement of the age. Customs, which the experience of years has proved to be efficient in spreading holiness throughout the land, must at once be modified to suit the notions of the world. There is a dignity belonging to the Church and its service, that is distinct from the conventionalities of a false though highly polished state of society—a dignity peculiarly its own.

This worldly conformity has introduced formality—the bane of true piety and religious success—into the Church. Something like the lament of a professedly Christian mother, that her daughters would not learn to kneel gracefully. It has caused an opposition to revivals, deploring the *din and confusion* (for so they reproachfully term the cries of penitence and shouts of joy,) which attend them, as the effect of sympathy, or animal excitement. The birth throes of Methodism was a revival. God by his spirit stirred up the hearts of the Wesleys to seek for and spread scriptural holiness throughout the land. Under their ministry some of the most astonishing things occurred, which, though it surprised them, yet they never ventured to check. Nor could they, for these things had Scripture and reason for their support. If the consequences of sin be as fearful as the Scriptures represent it; if conviction and conversion of sin be true experience; then is there no impropriety in strong cries for mercy, or praises when mercy is received. The exercises of devotion have a strong tendency to excite the mind; so, when the foundation of the second temple was laid, the noise of the shout of joy could not be distinguished from the noise of the weeping of the people. On the day of pentecost, too, the excitement was so great that the charge of drunkenness was preferred. The speaking with tongues is not an effect of drunkenness; but confusion is.

These truly apostolic men, Asbury and Coke and Bredree, with their coadjutors—"men that turn the world upside down" by their preaching—spread this revival, with all its confusion, over this country; and by their successors in *spirit* it is maintained to this day. Revivals are fixed facts, and necessary ones, in the Church. Without them, no society could maintain its piety or its influence; it does not even its existence. In our periodicals there are regular "REVIVAL DEPARTMENTS," where the pious rejoice to see the accounts of Zion's prosperity. In what spirit must he be baptized who is afraid or ashamed of revivals?

But the Methodist Church has not the monopoly of revivals. God graciously pours out his spirit upon the Churches, and a gracious harvest succeeds in faithful cultivation.

Objections are sometimes raised to the means by which these revivals are carried on. So your excellent correspondent, "Woodsman," in one of his late communications, writes: "As a mere 'looker on in Vienna,' I studied this revival subject with interest, though I confess to my doubts of the propriety or scriptural warrant of some part of the proceedings." The "part" objected to seems to be a want of "more prayer" and "instruction," and too much "excitement-making;" also a certain "kind of hymnology and ndeaptandnm songs, which pervaded the meeting."

This reminds me of an anecdote of Mr. Dawson, as related by Caughey. An individual complained that "he lost all the good of the sermon by the noisy prayer meeting that succeeded." "I went into the gallery, and leaning over the front, saw the whole of it, and lost all the good of the sermon." "That is easy neeounted for," replied Mr. D, "you mounted to the top of the house, and on looking down the chimney, got your eyes full of smoke. You should have united with the people of God in the prayer meeting, if you desired to retain or obtain good." If Bro. "Woodsman" had gone up to the altar, he would doubtless have heard much *earnest prayer* and good *instruction*, which did not appear to a "mere looker on in Vienna."

The philosophy of revivals is not to be adduced by a speculative reasoning. The mode must be inductive; facts must be the basis of our opinions; and the past history of the Church furnish us with material upon which to build. Let us study this revival subject by the facts presented by "Woodsman." "The services were opened by announcing that thirty-three had been converted during the week past." It is fair to presume that the same means were used "during the week past" as at the time spoken of. At the invitation, "the altar was soon crowded with mourners"—a good sign of continued success. During the services, there were "interludes of manifested joy and sorrow." The mourner was comforted—their "sorrow was turned to joy." Here is success. If God sanctified the means to the conversion of souls, shall man doubt their propriety or "scriptural warrant!" What is a "scriptural warrant?" Is it a plain text of Scripture? If this be so, many things we do are without scriptural warrant. We think that if the means be not contrary to Scripture, or not sinful, and if they are blessed to the salvation of souls, they are proper and scriptural. But the more intelligent part of the community object to so much excitement. Well, suppose they do. Will they not object to any means by which souls are saved? We think so, "because the carnal mind is not subject to the law of God; neither, indeed, can it be;" and any thing that would bring souls to God, would be also objectionable. But the refined and intellgent of the Church "doubt their propriety and scriptural warrant." Not all. Intelligent Christians, both ministers and laymen, love to engage in a revival. If it be not so, then have we very little intelligence among us.

Revivals of this existing character are found in our colleges, and the educated faculty engage in them; in all our Churches we find them. We will not undertake a defence of those "adcaptandum songs," but will observe that, as a revival increases in interest, Hunter's "Select Melodies," and Pitt's "Zion's Harp," have always taken precedence of "the Songs of Zion," or the regular hymn-book. I have been in many revivals, and seen a thousand souls converted, but have yet to see one prove successful without these songs. As for their being "banished from the sacred precincts of our altars," and the Church collection substituted, I never expect, nor do I desire, to see it. When printed prayers and written sermons are substituted for the heartfelt supplication and extemporaneous teachings of our Church, then this thing might come to pass.

Meanwhile, Mr. Editor, would it not be as well for our periodical writers to cease insulting the memory of our fathers, and the prejudices of a large number of our most pious members, by their invectives against what affords consolation to many hearts. If our poetry is not exactly measured into feet, and our music governed by scientific principles, they nevertheless breathe a pure devotion, express glorious hope, and is not, we believe, unscriptural. God save the Church from formality.

GREENWOOD.

Caddo Parish, July, 1853.

"ALL FOR THE BEST."—Dr. Johnson used to say that the habit of looking at the best side of every event is better than a thousand pounds a year. Bishop Hall quaintly remarks, "for every bad there might be a worse, and when a man breaks his leg, let him be thankful that it was not his neck!" When Fenelon's library was on fire, "God be praised," he exclaimed, "that is not the dwelling of some poor man!" This is the true spirit of submission—one of the most beautiful traits that can possess the human heart. Resolve to see this world on its sunny side, and you have almost half won the battle of life at the outset.

THE GOLD HARVEST.—The total coinage of gold at the United States Mint, in 1852, was $52,240,000. The quantity of gold dust sent from California during the same time is calculated at about $12,000,000, deducting $240,000 for gold produced in Carolina and Georgia, the production of California would be $64,000,000. Supposing that Liberia and Australia yield $44,000,000—which is a moderate calculation—it would make the annual yield of gold from these three countries, independent of others, about 108,000,000.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

JEWISH CEREMONIES.

EVERY DAY LIFE.

Although the Talmud, or rather the *Shulchan Orach*, tells the pious Jew to rise from his bed with the right foot foremost, and then proceeds to give directions as to which stocking and boot is to have precedence, these "weighty matters of the law" are now but little attended to; but in his ablutions he is still as strict and precise as were the Pharisees (Matt. xv.: 2) when they said, "Why do the disciples transgress the traditions of the elders? for they wash not their hands when they eat bread;" or the people at Cana, who had "six water-pots of stone, after the manner of the purifying of the Jews;"—John ii.: 6. This manner is now somewhat different; for it appears that at Cana they had two sets of three vessels each—*unclean*, *clean*, and *holy*, whereas the Jews of the Continent now ordinarily have something like our patent water-cooler, with a basin underneath, and here they have their hands and face three times. This is also done before every meal. While they are drying their hands, they repeat, "Blessed art thou, O Lord, our God, King of the universe, who hast sanctified us by the commandments, and hast bidden us to *wash our hands*." Then follows another prayer. No prayer must be offered before these ablutions, as it would be criminal to pronounce the name of God in an "unclean" state.

The females are absolved from any further prayers, but the men proceed to the synagogue—in the summer, at five; in the winter, about seven o'clock. To form a quorum—if I may be allowed to use modern phraseology—there must be at least ten males above the age of thirteen; otherwise there can be no public service. It is more than probable that Christ had reference to this custom, when he promised "Wheresoever *two or three* are gathered together," etc. The same prayers are delivered in public as in private, with a few trifling exceptions.

The principal feature in these morning orisons is the wearing of *phylacteries*. Of all the customs alluded to in the New Testament, this has perhaps undergone the least change; Christ's reproach to the Pharisees is just as applicable to the ostentatiously pious of this day: "They make broad their phylacteries"—Matt. xxii.: 5. The more modest, who do not pretend to such great sanctity, prefer them very small. The Jews call them *Tephelin*, which may be rendered aids or adjuncts of prayer. Deut. vi.: 8, "And thou shalt bind them for a sign upon thine hand, and they shall be as frontlets between thine eyes"—is quoted in their support. They consist of a piece of parchment containing the following four paragraphs from the Pentateuch, bearing on this subject: Deut. vi.: 4-9; xi.: 13-21; Ex. xiii.: 1-10, 11-16. This writing is enclosed in a leather case, fastened to a long leather thong, which is wound seven times round the left arm, (next the skin, and near the heart,) then round the hand and middle finger. There is also another case, containing the same four passages of Scripture, but in separate compartments, likewise attached to leather strings, and surrounding the head like a bandlet. The Talmud contains the most minute directions to be observed in their preparation. They are worn at morning prayers every day in the year, Sabbath and Festivals excepted.

There is one part of the Jew's wearing apparel which I must not pass by here—the *Arba Canphoth*, or "four corners." It consists of two square pieces of cloth, attached to two bandages or bracce; one of these pieces falling on the chest, the other over the back. At each of the *four corners* are woollen threads, or "Fringes," tied in mysterious knots, according to prescription. Whenever they repeat Numb. xv.: 38—a part of the daily liturgy—they kiss these fringes, as that is the text authorizing them. All males, even small children, wear this Arba Canphoth, and must not go four yards without it. Your readers have doubtless, ere this, identified it with the Roman Catholic *Scapulae*, which it exactly resembles. These fringes are also attached to the four corners of a veil worn at public service by all males above thirteen, and without which they cannot be admitted to the reading of the law. This is called the *Talith*.

After having been at the synagogue about an hour, he returns home and takes his breakfast, which he can never do before prayers. Now he may pursue his usual vocation, until an hour or two before sunset, when the *Mincha* prayer (vespers) must be offered up, at the synagoge, if convenient; but should he be on the road, unable to reach any house before sunset, he will stop there, direct his face towards the east, and fervently repeat the *Shemoneh Esrah*, (or *eighteen* benedictions,) and then proceed on his way. After dark, or sometimes immediately after the Minchah, the *Maarib*, or evening prayers, are read. No conscientious Jew will ever omit his morning, vesper, and evening prayers, though he may hurry over them without understanding a word, which in fact is the case with ninety-nine hundredths of them, partly because they have repeated them so often, and no longer attach any meaning to the familiar sounds; and partly, also, because of their being in Hebrew—a language but imperfectly understood by the large mass of them.

While I am on the subject of prayers, I may as well state that the pious Jew scarcely does any thing whatsoever without offering thanks for, or praying for protection against it. Before drinking water, he will silently bless God, "through whose word all things are created;" for the different kinds of fruit he has another blessing; for wine, rain, rainbow, lightning, thunder, hail, war, or an eclipse of the sun, or seeing a prince or potentate, or viewing the beauties of nature, and so on, *ad infinitum*. These benedictions are found in their more comprehensive prayer books. The modern Pharisees daily say a hundred of these "occasional Blessings," as an act of supererogation. To read the Book of Psalms through in consecutive order, once a week, or even once a month, is also considered as highly meritorious. The other books of the Old Testament do not rank so highly, and are only read [in public] on stated occasions.

The *Mezuzah* (door-post) has been referred to in a former article. This is a small square piece of parchment, containing Deut. vi.: 4-9, enclosed in a tin case, which is nailed on the door-post of every room in a Jewish house. The pious kiss it reverently on entering or leaving a room. On consulting the text alluded to, your readers will find the authority for the Mezuzah.

The orthodox Jew does not shave; for the rabbinical interpretation of Lev. xix.: 27 inhibits the use of the razor, and in its stead, *more majorum*, they use the scissors. In every well regulated community there is a professional artist to perform this operation, known in Germany under the sobriquet of *Zwicker*. On a Friday afternoon he goes from house to house in the performance of his barberous duties. In Poland, Gallicia, and Palestine there are still many genuine *Nazarites*, though, for several years past, the progress-loving Nicholas, Czar of all the Russias, has been carrying on a fierce war against their long ringlets, as well as at the inordinate length of the *Shubatz*—a long gown worn by the Polish and oriental Pharisees.

But where are the ladies all this while? Why, you have not mentioned them once in this long medley about all sorts of matters! Well, madam, in my next you shall have an entire chapter devoted exclusively to your Jewish sisters: then, as Sterne would say, a chapter on births, and a chapter on deaths; a chapter on feast-days, and a chapter on fasts; a chapter on marriages, and a chapter on—what not all!

Meanwhile, good evening to you.

Louisiana. JOSEPHUS.

[From the Richmond Christian Advocate.]

METHODISM IN LIBERIA.

At the General Conference of the M. E. Church, in 1852, the position and relations of the Liberia Mission Conference was a subject of anxious thought. The question of putting them in a position of independence of American Methodism, and leaving them free to act for themselves in spirituals, as the Republic does in temporals, was discussed. If we remember rightly, for we speak from memory, it was proposed to elect a Bishop for Liberia. But the proposition was encumbered with difficulties. If they elected a white man, he might not be willing to reside in Africa, and if he did, his residence there would not comport with the doctrine of an itinerant general superintendency; and if he was a Bishop of the M. E. Church, he must exercise Episcopal functions in America as in Africa. The action of 1844, in the case of Bishop Andrew, was an unfortunate precedent in the way of such action. On the other hand, if they elected a colored man, he would be a Bishop here, as well as there, and the jurisdiction of a colored Bishop over their white consciences was a thing not to be thought of for a moment. As a compromise between these conflicting interests, it was resolved to extend to them, as to other conferences, the benefits of the home Episcopacy, making it to itinerate to Liberia. In accordance with this plan, Bishop Scott was put down in the list of Episcopal visitations of the current year, for Liberia. He has fulfilled his mission and returned safe; and on the main interests involved in the questions gives utterance to his opinions in the words below, as we find them in Zion's Herald:

"1. Is the question of a separate and independent M. E. Church entertained, to any considerable extent, among our brethren in Liberia? I think it is. Not that our brethren there have any objection to the doctrines or disciplinary regulations of the M. E. Church in the States, but simply because, being independent in regard to civil government, they think it might subserve their interests in Liberia to be independent in regard to Church organization also. And could they be fully satisfied that our Missionary Society would not withhold its aid, and that our General Conference would consent to the consecration by our Bishops of a man whom they might elect to the office of Bishop, my opinion is, they would form a separate and independent organization by the time of our next General Conference.

"I ventured to assure the brethren that it was my opinion that our Missionary Board would not withhold their aid so long as they were satisfied that that aid was needed, and faithfully and properly applied; and that our General Conference would consent to the consecration by our Bishops of a man of their own choice to the office of Superintendent or Bishop, provided there should be nothing in their church organization justly objectionable to that body.

"2. It is the general, and as far as I could learn, the almost universal opinion of our brethren in Liberia, both among the preachers and the people, that the superintendent of our missions there ought to be taken from among their own preachers. And they ask, why this may not be safe and proper, when the civil government is manned in all its departments with colored men? My own opinion is, in the hands of white men we never shall have a uniform, steady, and efficient superintendency."

No man is a gentleman who, without provocation, would treat with incivility the humblest of his species. It is a vulgarity for which no accomplishment or dress can ever atone. Show me the man who desires to make every one happy around him, and whose greatest solicitude is never to give just cause of offence to any one, and I will show you a gentleman by nature and practice, although he may never have worn a suit of broadcloth, or ever have heard of a lexicon.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

A PASTORAL TALK.

Mr. Editor.—Although I have frequently made part of the following talk in substance, to the people of my care, I fear it does not excite in them a response either present or prospective, in heart and life, in faith and works, in prayer and money, which corresponds with its importance. And as there is frequently more heed given to printed than spoken matter, with the hope that it may be prayerfully considered, I ask for it an insertion in the Advocate.

Dear Brethren: In view of my responsibility to the Lord of the vineyard, and emboldened by the love you have for me so frequently manifested, allow me tenderly and in all Christian love to invite your attention to some of the duties which I conceive immediately and imperatively press themselves upon you. Times of revival are coming. Already the waters are being troubled. The armies of the living God are in the field. Some fierce conflicts have been had. Some glorious, most glorious, victorious have been achieved. Dayton has sent by Heaven's telegraph the news on high, that scores are born to God, and that Israel has prevailed. Uniontown shouts back the response—just such a response as we might reasonably expect. They have conquered, and are still conquering. The heaven so faithfully wrought in must necessarily continue to work; nor will its effects cease until the whole is leavened. Marion, too, joins the revival chorus, and reports to Heaven 90 born to God. And now, my dear brethren, what is your duty in the premises? Signs there are, most certainly, in our congregations—specks of war; or what mean the swimming eye and trembling frame of the sinner? And occasionally methinks I see the old standbys of the Church drawing themselves up to their full height, standing forth in their proper place, lifting up their faith's eye with an unblanching firmness, as though they were trying their strength and power.

A word, brethren, as to your duty. What is your state of grace? Are you in favor, in full favor, with God? Does grace reign in your hearts? Is your heart fixed? Are you at peace with each other? Is there no jarring? no bitterness? Does brotherly love continue? Are you prepared, with minds and hearts enlightened and warmed, by praying and reading the word of God and other religious works, to enter heartily into the plans adopted to promote the glory of God and the interests of the Church? the monetary concerns of the Church, conference, and missionary contributions? (To the call for Sabbath School subscriptions you have properly responded.)

Brethren, don't leave these to accident. Get your consent to meet promptly the amount assessed to the different societies for conference collections. And then the missionary claims. Have you heretofore given enough for this religion-diffusing object? My brethren, have you given *according to what you have?* How much has God blessed you?

Thus, brethren, I have freely spoken to you of some of your duties. I cannot hopefully look for such a revival as we ought to expect, unless we do all our duty. But having done and purposed by grace to do all, I do most confidently expect, for Jesus's sake, such a revival as the circuit has never before witnessed. Your children, neighbors, and even sinners, look for a revival among you. May we have it? *Will you, brethren?*

Alabama. PASTOR.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

EASTERN TEXAS, July 2, 1853.

Mr. Editor:—It is something singular that all persons who are at all satisfied with their portion of country, claim for it a superiority above all other portions. This will of course apply to your correspondent, who thinks that a few reflections upon this section of Texas would not be objectionable to your readers.

The progress of events is slow but onward, and for the better. Sunday Schools and Churches are holding their own, and making some aggressive movements. Pure and scriptural religion is very prevalent, while sentimental and imaginative Christianity is under par. Yet we have evils to mourn over here, as well as elsewhere. Our laboring and faithful ministers are but poorly provided for, which makes the respect and courtesy always paid to them appear cold and formal. Still they remain buoyant, with purposes firmly fixed, pressing onward, with the sanguine hope that they will soon receive their reward where they will be beyond the necessity of the precarious, uncertain compensation in this practically money-loving, time-serving generation.

There is another evil here which deserves the especial attention of those in authority. Our class meetings are but poorly attended, and the discipline has not, to our knowledge, been brought to bear upon a single member for this neglect. Perhaps the preachers are as much to blame in this matter as any one else. I know of an instance where a local preacher has engaged to preach every Sabbath, not occupied by the circuit rider, at a Church where the society consists of a hundred members, thereby excluding any thing like a class meeting. We know not how far this evil extends; but if it is as prevalent throughout the connection generally as it is here, I will agree with our correspondent in his "small talk," that the stringent rules in the discipline enforcing the attendance upon class meetings should be abolished.*

We believe that, besides the Christian religion, there is no brighter prospect for Texas than the ascendancy of the star of Temperance. The Sons of Temperance once occupied a prominent position in this country. The Order has, however, become nearly extinct. But scattered throughout almost every community, there are many of these noble champions of a noble cause, who constitute the bone and sinew of society. The Temple of Honor is gaining ground in this State, and is calculated to produce an immense amount of good, and I am confident that it will have the prayers of every true lover of his country for its success. We have begun organizing the Social Degree, in connection with the Temple, which is quite fascinating to the younger members of the Order, and is acting very detrimental to the interests of the rum-seller.

W. F. W.

* This is a singular objection. [Ed.

[For N. O. Christian Advocate.]

MARRIAGE FEES—NEW PLAN OF CHEAP LIVING.

Mr. Editor:—In these days days when the cost of living, according to the most approved and respectable style, requires no small fortune, any plan which would materially lessen the expenditures without in the least diminishing the comforts and luxuries of living, would certainly meet with peculiar favor from the public. He who will devise and give publicity to such a plan, will be hailed as a benefactor of his race. All men desire ample *means*, if not ample *fortunes*; but all men do not have either to *begin* upon, nor are they likely to obtain either in after life, without some cheapened plan of living.

Now, we shall not attempt, in the plan which we are about to propose, to enumerate all the minutiæ of cheap living; but simply to give a man the right start: and who does not know that a good start is half the battle?

Just let a man begin at the proper *place* and the proper *time*, and the end may be secured. No *time* perhaps can be more proper than the time of his marriage, and the *place* is indicated by the first two words of our caption—marriage fees. A wrong start here might cripple, if it does not ruin, a man for life. And there is imminent danger here. The joy and exultation which a man feels when he finds himself possessed of the object of his love and long and anxious solicitude, are likely to melt away all the penuriousness of his nature, and to cause an abundant and, may be even, dangerous flow of generous affections; and under the influence of these affections and sentiments, a man will display an unguarded and unwonted liberality. This is perhaps verified, more frequently than any other way, in the presents and fees which are given to the officiating minister, or other functionary who has had the honor of performing the ceremony. Why, sir, we have known, before the introduction of the new plan, considerable sums of money thus lost entirely *to the newly-married*. Now, the best way to manage this matter is the following: First, make up your mind beforehand; then, lest your feelings should betray you into so great an indiscretion, leave all your money at home; and finally be sure to employ a minister, for *they* never *charge* any thing. All other functionaries of the kind have legal recourse, and would probably resort to it in case of necessity.

Besides, these ministers, particularly Methodist preachers, are already living upon large salaries, some of them even getting two or three hundred dollars! and are therefore to be regarded as a kind of public property. Now, sir, if a man wishes to make the object of his love happy, to rear a family in decency and splendor, and make a little useful that lazy and almost superfluous class of men—the preachers—just let him adopt the above plan.

I cannot claim the honor of having originated this new plan of cheap living; I found it in the country, to some extent, when I came here, and it has been patronized by myself and *others* in certain cases. A minister *whom I know* was called upon, not long since, to marry a gentleman of property. The preacher is poor, has a heavy family to take care of; (some of which are helpless orphans) he was busy, the distance was considerable, and the weather excessively hot. But busy as he was, and scorching hot as was the sun, he must attend to this urgent call. The gentleman is married, supper is over—it was dinner, I believe—and the poor preacher starts for home. But neither the necessities of the minister, his obliging kindness in promptly attending the call, his sufferings in so doing, nor yet the felicity of the nuptial hour, shakes the admirable firmness of our new convert to the above plan of cheap living. No, sir, when he finds his resolution failing him, he fortifies himself by reviewing the whole ground, and comes off victor over the power of a long established but mischievous custom. Such is one instance of the practical operation of our new system.

Hoping to have conferred a great favor upon the public, to have excited their interest in our new plan, and that we shall receive the award of honor to which we think ourselves justly entitled, we remain, yours truly,

ALABAMA PREACHER.

July, 1853.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

A STRANGE THING.

Mr. Editor:—Perhaps you may remember an article which was published in your paper about the 20th of April, headed "A little too much charity." Said article was obviously intended as a plain reproof of the Methodists of a certain village. Moreover, it is equally plain that the allusion in that article to a certain Episcopal preacher, was only incidental, and was made to give greater point and force to the reproof given by the writer to his Methodist brethren.

Again, the writer of that communication, if I remember aright, gives us no intimation of where his "village of charity" is located; and from the article itself, one could hardly guess whether the "village of charity" was in Texas, or Georgia, or Alabama. Yet there is a certain village in Alabama, which some suppose to be the one alluded to; and strange as it may appear, the Episcopalians in that village and the vicinity are much more annoyed by that article than the Methodists themselves.

Well, is it not singular that they should so readily conclude that the writer had reference to their quiet village. Surely, the statements made by him must have been peculiarly applicable to them. From their complaints about that article, and another over the signature of "Sigma," one might infer that their own preacher had been engaged in the business of proselyting. If not, it is very strange that Episcopalians should be so much annoyed by a reproof given to their Methodist brethren, especially as they are not wont to sympathize with us in our troubles.

But, sir, that which is the strangest of all strange things is, that Episcopalians in Alabama should consider their Church and their ministry slandered, when it is said that they are skilled in proselyting. Really, I had thought that their love of proselyting was known and read of all men; nay, I had believed that they themselves were fully persuaded that God had specially called them to the work of saving men from the awful sin of schism, by proselyting them from "the sects."

For one, I must confess that I had thought the Bishop of Alabama, and his clergy, were more actively engaged in proselyting from the sects to "the Church," than they were in calling sinners to repentance. Indeed, I think this impression is quite prevalent, and there is at least one good reason for the prevalence of this opinion, and that is this, wherever the Bishop or any of his clergy go, you may easily track them by the proselyting documents that are left behind. But I do not think it would be easy to teach them, by those books and pamphlets, which are suitable for calling sinners to repentance. My own observation leads me to the conclusion that these two classes of documents are in the proportion of—say 6 to 1—in favor of the former.

But here I must do them the justice to say, I have seldom, if ever, found any of their proselyting hooks in the dwellings of the poor. Nor have I found any thing else from them among those people. There are but few marks of their visitations among this class.

But from the complaints of persecution and misrepresentations which are heard in Alabama, it appears we were all mistaken. It is slander upon "the Church" and her ministry to suppose any of them capable of the vile sin of proselyting. True, they think the Temperance Society is as much of a Church as the Presbyterian Society, or the Methodist Society, but they would not proselyte from either. No, no. They have no desire to incur the terrible malediction which is found in Matt. 23-15.

A LOVER OF PEACE.

July 4, 1853.

"I AM A LOST MAN."

The newspapers inform us that these were the last words of Bugeaud, Marshal of France, and Duke of Isly. When he uttered them, he was just closing a brilliant, many would say, a useful life. He had led vast armies to battle. He had governed extensive States. He had been conspicuous in the councils of nations. The President of France made anxious visits to his death-chamber. The stern Cavaignac wept as he looked upon the dissolving frame of his old comrade; and the Convention was profoundly affected when the news of his death was announced. With all this accumulation of honor, he was, by his own confession, "a lost man." How mournful the contrast between the glory of his life and the deep gloom of its close!

From the same source we learn that Bugeaud had a pious mother. In the history of his eventful life, this seems to have been the only quarter in which good influence was exerted upon his heart. His mother's voice alone warned him of his danger, and spoke to him of eternity; all other influences led him astray. In the camp he heard of God only in blasphemy. In civil life he saw nothing but a desperate struggle for earthly place and power. In the saloons of Paris he heard wit mocking, and philosophy denouncing the religion of youth. The quiet voice that had warned him, and prayed with him, was, alas for him! unheeded and lost in the midst of these babbling voices of the world.

In the hour of death, however, these voices die away and are forgotten. The acclamations of a world could not have made the failing pulse of Bugeaud beat faster. Other tones were in his ears; for the accents we will not listen to when they admonish us, we are often forced to listen to when they accuse. The dying moments are often the time of resurrection for abused privileges and neglected gifts. They "stalk forth from the burial-place of memory," to foreshadow our doom, and convince us of its undeniable justice.

Thus we explain that fearful expression that fell from the dying warrior. He heeded a voice which he had long neglected and forgotten. Across the waste of years, through the storm of battle, it comes clear and distinct upon his failing ear. It asks for the fruit of early counsel; it seeks for the result of pious care and zeal. One comprehensive glance over his life satisfies the man that he has wasted it. His own conscience condemns him. In this he knows that he but anticipates the sentence of God, and he sinks into death, "a lost man."

The lesson of this sad incident is easily read. It is only another instance of the ease with which carelessness can turn our best blessings into curses. A mother's love and a mother's pious care are inestimable gifts of God's mercy. Indifference and impenitence can make them causes of our deeper damnation, and so change the soft voice that sung our infancy to sleep, that it will haunt our dying pillow with accusations that we can neither gainsay nor resist. [Rev. M. B. Grist.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $1 50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, July 23.

REMOVAL.—The office of the Christian Advocate has been removed from 56 Gravier street to 36 Camp street—up stairs. Our friends who do us the pleasure of a call, either for sociality or business—to see us or to settle accounts—will find themselves in a comfortable sanctum: light, airy, and with room enough. Call and see us.

CURRENCY.—To those friends who inquire, "Shall I send you our current bills in payment for subscriptions, or wait till a New Orleans bill can be procured?" we answer, that while the latter would be preferable, yet we receive the bills of any specie paying Bank in their States respectively.

HEALTH.—The yellow fever, as the hospital and interment reports show, is on the increase in the city. The fresh immigration suffers mostly. The Howard Society, a noble fraternity of citizen gentlemen for giving attention to the destitute sick, is fully organized and doing duty. The City Council, on last Tuesday evening, put at their disposition $1000 from the Treasury.

BOOK STORE.—Carver & McGinnis have removed their excellent book store to 36 Camp street—a convenient, beautiful and business location. The experience and popularity of the two members of this firm, united in the 36 Camp street establishment, give an augury of large success, and well deserved, too. Mr. Carver is of the late Mobile firm—Carver & Ryland—and Mr. McGinnis is well known in this city, in this line of things.

CONFERENCE RESOLUTION.—The receipts for publishing Sunday School books, as they appear in the Visitor, show that the members of the Louisiana Conference are not, *all*, forgetful of the pointed and special resolution passed at the last session. We beg leave to stir up the minds of those concerned, by way of remembering an important interest. This is the resolution:

Resolved, That in view of the necessities of our Sunday School Library, we will make an effort to raise, as soon as practicable, five hundred dollars to assist in stereotyping and bringing out a hundred or more new works, now understood to be in readiness for the press.

METHODIST QUARTERLY, SOUTH, (July.)—The Editor's Review Table is even more than usually rich. Among the contributors to this number we notice the ever active pen of Rev. R. Abbey (Miss.) on the penalty of Church excommunication, for non-attendance on class meetings. He and "Small Talk," of the Advocate, ought to have a talk, face to face. We would like to have the pleasure of introducing them.

The editor gives an article on "Ecclesiastical Authority," in his own lucid and graceful style.

METHODIST QUARTERLY.—This (for July) should have been noticed before. The N. Y. Mirror speaks its opinion in this wise:

"It is remarkable that the Methodist denomination should be the one to present to the public the most profoundly philosophical of all the religious quarterlies. The editor, Dr. McClintock, has undoubtedly done more towards giving it this high character, than is usually done for a magazine by its editor."

CHEAP LITERATURE IN GREAT BRITAIN.—The Family Herland, chiefly composed of selections from American periodicals and newspapers, at two cents a copy, has a circulation of 300,000 a week. The London Journal, at the same price, has a circulation of 280,000 a week. Reynolds's Miscellany, also a two cent affair, sells nearly 100,000 weekly, and Dickens's "Household Words," (in which he rarely writes, but has contributors who copy his style,) has a circulation of about 50,000 a week, at four cents a number.

"GO THOU AND DO LIKEWISE."

MR. EDITOR:—I have just received through the Post-office the following anonymous note, with the money enclosed. How many there are among our people who could do the same, and never miss the money. Will not some of them, on seeing this, forward their subscriptions?

July 11. J. HAMILTON.

"Enclosed find $20—one-half to be applied to the education of young ministers, and the other to the ministers' sons."

FRANKLINTON, La., July 12, '53.

MR. EDITOR:—In the Weekly Picayune of the 4th instant, I saw an extract from the Marshall Republican, Texas, stating that cotton was in bloom on the plantation of Dr. G. Cole, on the 12th of June. I think the Piny Woods of Louisiana can beat that, as on Mr. G. Ellis's plantation, of this place, cotton was in full bloom on the 9th of June, three days earlier. Our crops of cotton and corn, generally, throughout the parish are in a most flourishing condition, and promise an abundant harvest. ROBT. BARRINGTON.

The Nevada Journal says that at the anniversary of the Nevada County Bible Society, on Sunday evening, May 29th, two hundred dollars were raised for the benefit of the Society. Also, that Bishop Soule, of the M. E. Church, South, preached to a large audience at that place, on the same day.

YOU CAN DO YOUR DUTY.

"Be not weary in well-doing," is an exhortation of no common significance and necessity; the best efforts seem at times to be productive of so little good that we are oft tempted to be discouraged.

How often it may be that the minister of Christ seems to labor in vain. He reads, writes, meditates and prays. He presents the truth of God, with as much clearness and force as his gifts allow, and endeavors to trust God for his blessing; but to mortal eye the seed falls "by the way-side and on stony ground."

Let us, then, in view of these discouragements, contemplate a passage in the moral and psychological history of a minister of Christ. The morning breaks brightly—it's the morning of the holy Sabbath. The church-going bell rings out its solemn tones, and calls the worshipers to the house of prayer. The preacher of Christ listens with attention and feels that it calls him again to his holy work. But it wakes up in his mind a train of most important reflections. And it may be he thus soliloquizes to himself: What can I do? Can I preach more acceptably than for many Sabbaths past? No. Are the people more susceptable and likely to become pious? No. Perhaps less so; they are nearer death and daily growing harder and more worldly-minded. Have I any new terms to offer? any new or stronger motives to present? No. Is it probable, then, that your sermon, to-day, will lead any sinner to Christ? It does not so appear. Why preach at all, then? why weary and wear yourself with study and toil? why not pursue some more pleasing and hopeful path to usefulness and success? Such, perchance, is the train of thought that passes in review in the pastor's mind, and by possibility, "almost persuaded" him to turn away from his holy trust. But the lessons of God's truth furnish him an answer and a deliverance from his dilemma.

"Offer the sacrifices of righteousness, and put your trust in the Lord." Do you ask, brother minister, what, in the midst of discouragements, and a seemingly hopeless future, you can do? You can do your duty. Yes, and that is all that a righteous God requires—all that a good conscience can demand.

Do your duty, and you do enough—angels could do no more. Leave the result of your faithful toils with God, "for as the heavens are higher than the earth, so are my ways than your ways, and my thoughts than your thoughts; for as the rain cometh down, and the snow from heaven, and returneth not thither, but watereth the earth, and maketh it bring forth and bud, that it may give seed to the sower and bread to the eater; so shall my word be that goeth forth out of my mouth, it shall not return unto me void, but it shall accomplish that which I please, and it shall prosper in the thing whereto I sent." You have been called of God, and anointed by the Holy Ghost for the holy work; see that you do it "with all thy might," and trust the result to God. It is his cause and far more dear to his honor and to his purposes than it can be to you. We are not to be hindered or stopped by unpropitious indications. "In the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thy hand, for thou knowest whether shall prosper either, this or that, or whether they both shall be alike good."

"Be ye patient, therefore, brethren, unto the coming of the Lord. Behold the husbandman waiteth for the precious fruit of the earth, and hath long patience for it, until he receive the early and the latter rain." And remember 'tis written, "they that sow in tears shall reap in joy." J. B. W.

THE WITNESS OF THE SPIRIT.

"He that believeth on the Son of God hath the witness in himself." This is the witness, the evidence, and the only satisfactory evidence for the millions that Christianity is true and of God. Theologians classify the several forms of Christian evidence under the designations of external, internal, and collateral evidence.

The external evidence arises from miracles performed, and prophecies fulfilled by the agents claiming to have a revelation from God. Now, to ascertain whether such agents claiming to have revelation from God, whether they wrought miracles, or whether they uttered prophecies, and whether those prophecies have been fulfilled, requires an acquaintance with books and a knowledge of history quite beyond what the masses have yet attained, even in the most favored and advanced state of civilization.

The internal evidence is suffered to arise upon a consideration of the contents of the Bible—its just and exalted delineations of God and their consonance with the teachings of nature. The excellence of the moral lessons and their general tendency to promote the highest good of man and their vast superiority over the teachings of the wisest and purest sages. But this requires a mental discipline, a closeness of observation and a maturity of mind far in advance of the millions under the highest types of civilization.

The collateral evidence is gathered from cotemporary history, the agreement of the Bible with the authentic history and chronology of past nations and ages. Its agreement with the geography and natural productions of the several countries with which it is or claims to be conversant.

Every one must see, how much study, how much examination and careful comparison there must be before satisfactory conclusions. Besides all this, the infidel has subtle objections and difficulties, drawn from what he claims to be inaccurate statements in the Bible in relation to natural history—chronology, and even morality. How is the unlearned man to meet all these difficulties, and have in his own mind, a personal and a satisfactory conviction of the truth of our holy religion?

If all this study and learning (which are really impossible to the toiling millions) is necessary to attain satisfaction upon this most momentous question, then we give it as our conviction, that Christianity is radically defective in its primary elements. It must have a greater adaptability to the mental and moral wants of man, or it must be voted sadly defective. But God be thanked it is perfect in all its parts, wanting nothing; it proposes to give an internal test in the minds of all who will seek for it, in the exercise of believing prayer, of its truth, which shall have all the certainty and satisfaction of a demonstration—"If any man will do his will he shall know of the doctrine whether it be of God." The spirit itself shall bear witness that we are the children of God.

Sustained and satisfied with this internal and personal conviction of the truth of the gospel, the believer can laugh and scorn all the assaults of the infidel. It is not necessary for his comfort in Christ, or conviction of his truth, that he should be deeply read in history, that he should be conservant with all the objections of the unbeliever, or even to be able to make satisfactory answers; he need not be skilled in all the niceties of logical argumentation—not at all. He has the spirit of God in his heart "crying Abba Father." He knows that his Redeemer lives. He has peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ, and rejoices in hope of the glory of God.

The doctrine then of the witness of the spirit is one of primary importance, and essential to the spiritual comfort and support of millions. A doctrine and an enjoyment without which the mass of our race would be forever in doubt as to the truth of our holy religion, and doubting would be forever in painful suspense and apprehension in regard to their future destiny. J. B. W.

CONVERSION.

The turning of an immortal soul "from darkness to light and from the powers of Satan unto God" is an event of the very highest order of the moral sublime. If it should be attempted to celebrate such an event in a manner commensurate with its overwhelming and everlasting importance, the concentrated blaze of a thousand suns would not be glorious enough for the illumination and the shout of all the saints of God not triumphant enough to proclaim the joy of the blessed hour.

Let us, for the better appreciation of such an event, contemplate for a moment the concomitants, the surroundings and result of such an occasion.

The Son of God, clad in a habiliament of clay, has come down to earth, and bled to win a mortal's love—the blessed Bible has taught the will of God, and from all its thousand pages poured light on the path to heaven—the Gospel has sounded forth its spirit-stirring notes of warning and invitation, and the Holy Spirit has accompanied and applied all their agencies of salvation with soul awakening power. The individual sinner, who has thus been plyed with all this Divine Machinery of Mercy, feels that he is a wretch undone and cries in the bitter of his guilt-troubled soul, "Oh, wretched man that I am! who shall deliver me from the body of this death? God be merciful to me, a sinner." But Satan, who "seeketh whom he may devour," is nigh with all the subtilty of infernal machination to quell his fears, or else sink him into the shades of deep dispair—and the host of God are nigh, and on bended knees cry, "Oh, now let thy will be done on earth—open his lips and his mouth shall show forth thy praise." Angels are waiting to rejoice over one sinner that repents. How momentous the interest that hangs upon this eventful moment, destinies it may be of everlasting rapture, or endless woe. But grace, all sufficient grace, meets his need. The penitent despairs of any other righteousness, save that of Christ the Lord's, and looks a look of faith and lives—a sinner saved by grace.

"Faith tends its realizing light:
The clouds disperse, the shaddows fly.
Th' invisible appears in sight,
And God is seen by mortal eye."

Perhaps in a flood of celestial splendor the vision of God's countenance reconciled bursts upon the soul; or, perchance, in rays as wild and gentle as when morning light appears. Perhaps in tones of loud sweet harmony the voice of God seemed to say: go in peace and sin no more; or it may be in a small still voice, he whispered: come unto me and I will give you rest. Nor does it matter whether in a moment as sudden as the lightning's flash from the dark bosom of the cloud, the light of God flamed upon the sin-benighted soul; or whether with the gentle march of morning o'er the eastern hills the light, first faint and gradual, rose and brightened into day. Can I say, whereas I was blind I now see; it does not matter whether the Master said to me, "receive thy sight, thy faith hath saved thee;" or whether he anointed my eyes with clay and bid me go and wash in the pool of Siloam, and come seeing. I see, that is the great fact. I have realized a great and blessed change. Let me rejoice, and not repine, that it was not done unto me as unto another. Is it not lawful for him to do what he will with his own? Perhaps, reader, the time's long past and the scene is afar, but hallowed, forever hallowed in the blest memories of the past will be the hour of your espousals to God. J. B. W.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

RIGHT OF COMPLAINT.

MR. EDITOR:—I have already spoken in your columns of pamphlets of which Bishop Cobb, or his "assistants," or both, circulate in this State. I have recently obtained four of them, in spite of the *loaning* system practiced; and as they are complaining of being persecuted by the circulation of "Reasons," I will give your readers a specimen or two of the manner in which those *persecuted* people speak of and treat Methodism. The tract from which I extract is entitled "Methodism, as held by Wesley." It had reached a second edition *ten years* ago! Its object is to show that Methodism, as it exists in this country, has no authority from Wesley; in short, that it has no authority from God or man! This pamphlet is no private enterprise, but is advertised for sale at Church Tract Depository in New York. Perhaps, upon reading the extracts, and remembering that these *lambs* have been circulating this and kindred documents for the last ten or fifteen years, some sympathizing Methodists may change their opinions. But to the extracts:

"But higher and vital ground is taken. It will be proved that Methodism is not a Church. Wesley is the witness. It will be proved that Methodism has no sacraments; no ministry; no divine warrant." Wesley is the witness. In love, too, are the pages written; and with a deep desire for the success of truth only, are they put forth; and with earnest prayer for the approbation and the blessing of God for that which is truth."

Speaking of Dr. Coke's ordination as Superintendent, or Bishop, of American Methodists, he says:

"The act was done in Mr. Wesley's 'chamber.' It was done as a favor to save Dr. Coke, in America, from the established and growing power of Mr. Asbury. It was done conditionally, to be 'known or not known,' as circumstances might demand. It was done privately; for Charles Wesley says: 'I was then in Bristol at his elbow; yet he never gave me the least hint of his intention.' It was all considered—the arrangements were all made, (even to bringing on other ministers to aid in the affair,) and the act was carried through by Dr. Coke, and for his own personal benefit. So much for the origin of those appointments." "Wesley cut of the way, they made themselves a ministry; and they made for themselves sacraments; and they called themselves a Church. Were they a Church? If they were, then may the Abolition Society at length become a Church; then may the Moral Reform Society become a Church; then may the Temperance Society become a Church. Nay, then may any number of men and women, who have been some time for any purpose united, appoint some thing they call a ministry, arrange some thing that they call sacraments, and then stand out to the world as the Church of Almighty God."

Are not the people who write, publish and circulate such things clandestinely, in circumstances to complain of bad treatment!

July 16. SIGMA.

PROTESTANTISM IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

The N. Y. Independent furnishes the following information from what it endorses as unquestionable authority:

Rev. Mr. Crowe, an English minister of the Baptist denomination, who resided for several years in the English settlements at Honduras, and afterwards for a long time in the city of Guatemala, and who has for some years past been traveling in England and Scotland, and on the Continent, in behalf of his missionary plans in the city and country of Guatemala, is now in this city on his way thither. The accounts which he gives of his missionary life there, are exceedingly interesting and instructive; and the field which he opens in that country to the efforts of Evangelical Christians is not uninviting. Mr. Crowe is not connected with any Missionary Society, but during his residence at the South supported himself by teaching; at the same time circulating the Spanish Scriptures, wherever he could find opportunity, and distributing Spanish tracts and books on the themes of personal religion. He held his own there, against the strenuous opposition of the ecclesiastics, for nearly four years; and was at last expelled from the country not by regular process of law, but by an illegal and violent seizure of his person in the streets of the capital.

His wife has ever since remained in Guatemala; and he is confident that his own return is now practicable, and that he can resume his evangelical operations there to a greater extent even than before, and without being interrupted. The Liberal party in the State will be with him. The Aristocratic party, or "the Serviles," as they are called, will of course be opposed to him, being under the control of the priests. But ever, as liberal ideas prevail and extend, the introduction of the Gospel will be more and more easy, and a readier hearing will be given to it among the people. Mr. Crowe contemplates also the establishment of a colony, composed, so far as possible, of pious English or American families, within the limits of Guatemala, and thus the further conciliation of the Government, who are very desirous of such immigration. The country and the climate he describes as eminently favorable to this colonization; the earth producing its fruits with tropical luxuriance, and yet a mild and salubrious climate being always attainable within short distances, on the rich table-lands. His impression is, that in addition to the natural exports of the country, cotton may be produced there, cheaply and abundantly.

THE WRATH OF MAN WORKING THE GLORY OF GOD.—Before the Punjaub came under British control, the Rajah who governed there would not permit the Gospel in any form to cross the frontier; but no sooner had British troops passed over the Sutlej, than missionaries followed, and erected the standard of the Cross. So, too, no access was granted to Birmah Proper, till the proclamation was published, annexing the lower part of it to the British Empire, when missionaries can at once traverse it, through its length and breadth.

[From the Drawing Room Companion.]

SLANG PHRASES.

It is a fact that cannot be disputed, that cant phrases have become the order of the day. The English language literally groans beneath these expletives, which have grown out of the vulgar taste. They may be called moral excrescences, which should be exercised by the hand of propriety. The mania for cant terms in expression has spread far and wide, and infected old and young, until there are but very few persons who can relate the most simple event without interlarding the narration with phrases that must shock every truly refined mind.

The evil seems to be steadily on the increase, and one cannot walk the streets without hearing the most juvenile portion of the community employing terms but ill adapted to their childish lips. It is the duty of the press, and of parents, to endeavor to check this growing appetite for what is monstrous and unbecoming. Elegance of language, as well as elegance of manners, is necessary to entitle any person to the distinction of "lady" or "gentleman."

We admit that many persons of good sense, and of very good taste in many respects, have been betrayed into the habit; but that furnishes no excuse for the continuance, and does not go to prove that cant phrases are necessary or proper.

So far from assisting to express an idea, facilitate the process of narration, or conversation, they actually have a contrary effect, and render the process more slow and difficult. They are like extra weight placed upon a horse intended for speed, which weighs down and wearies the animal. The human speech should be noble and dignified, and worthy to express the thoughts of immortal beings. Low ideas are always attached to cant phrases, which must inevitably exercise a degrading influence upon the mind. Low conceptions are as detrimental to improvement, as wet and heavy plumage to a bird that would take a lofty flight.

Those who would be really refined, fashionable and elegant, would do well to remember that in all works of fiction truly valuable, it is only the coarse and vulgar who make use of low and inelegant phrases. The really good, learned and polished, are made to employ chaste, simple and elevated language, in order that the contrast between the high and the low may be strikingly apparent. It is intended by the author of such productions, that we should imitate the first and shun the glaring defects of the second.

To illustrate the cant phraseology of the day, we will take the liberty to introduce our readers to the Stout family, which comprises four persons—Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Stout, Josephine and Napoleon Stout. Josephine is old enough to excite some attention among the beaux, and Napoleon has reached that period in his existence when he thinks himself entitled to a "stand up" dicky of the most lofty pretensions, bears' grease and cigars, and when his heart beats fast at hearing the footsteps of some young miss, just emancipated from short clothes.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Stout had been reared in an atmosphere of cant phrases; and they had inhaled it until they were fully and hopelessly impregnated with the malaria. Their courtship, even, was conducted on cant principles; for, when Mr. Stout asked his bride elect if she would "hook on for life," she promptly answered that "she'd be blest if she did'nt!" When Josephine made her advent to bless the connubial state of the couple, Mr. Timothy pronounced her a "trump," and Mrs. Timothy declared, with equal earnestness, that "she beat all creation." When Napoleon made his début upon the stage of his life, his male parent averred that he was a "tenrer." When both were old enough to play about the house, one was "up to snuff," and the other was "a brick." In their juvenile disputes, Josephine branded Napoleon with the infamous epithet of "small potatoes," the latter retorted smartly, and with equal severity, that she "didn't know beans." When Napoleon was obstinate and obstreperous, his mother warned him that he "would catch it," to which he finally learned to reply, as his intellect expanded, with a significant gesture well understood by fast young men, "over the left, old woman," which unparalleled precocity pleased his father to such a degree that, in the exuberance of admiration, he was impelled to make the impressive remark that Napoleon was "hard to beat." This encouraged the lad so much that he instantly assumed an attitude, *a la Napoleon*, and mildly recommended the senior Stout to "go it boots!"

We feel that we cannot better illustrate the subject before us than by subjoining the following conversation which transpired a few days since in the Stout family:

"I declare to goodness! I really think Mr. Rustle is making up to our Josephine!" said Mrs. Stout, after the gentleman referred to had passed the previous evening at their house, staying to a later hour than usual.

"You'd better believe it," rejoined the young lady, playfully.

"You may bet high on that!" added Napoleon, who was in the act of lighting a real Havana.

"How do you like the 'cut of his jib,' Timothy?" resumed Mrs. Stout, turning to her husband.

"I don't greatly like his 'rig,' but Josephine thinks he's 'some,'" was the reply.

"Whether you like him or not, it's my opinion he'll make a 'tip-top' husband," continued the mother.

"'Put her through,' mother," said Josephine, blushing.

"Go in lemons!" suggested Napoleon, smoking through his nose; a remark, by the way, so ambiguous that it certainly must have puzzled other parties to guess at his meaning; but in the present case, it seemed to be invested with perfect lucidity.

"Napoleon, I advise you to 'shut your hopper!'" eloquently retorted the young lady.

Mr. Stout proceeded to inquire if Mr. Rustle was a man of property; and was assured by his better half that he had a "pocket full of rocks." The husband and father then remarked to the effect that he had been more favorably impressed with Mr. Goodwin, a young farmer in the neighborhood, than with the gentleman under consideration. Miss Stout manifested a different opinion on the subject, emphatically declaring that he "couldn't come in."

"He's over that way," said his brother, making a gesture over his shoulder with his thumb.

We will not extend this conversation further, for fear that we may weary the reader's patience by the repetition of phrases so common. Suffice it to say, that such expressions dragged into almost every conversation of the Stout family. Their cant vocabulary appeared to be so extensive, that it comprised all the folly and stupidity of the past and present; and, indeed, they seemed to entertain the idea that to use such phrases skillfully and liberally was an accomplishment. But this bliss of ignorance, thoughtlessness, was finally interrupted by the visit of an old friend of Mr. Stout, whom he had not seen for many years.

Mr. Thompson was a man of strong, good sense, and had the rare faculty of expressing himself in an appropriate and elegant manner. A gentleman so accomplished could not remain long in the family without being shocked; and he was perfectly astounded at hearing, every hour, such an avalanche of coarse and unrefined forms of expression, which obviously originated among the lowest classes of people.

Taking liberty of an old acquaintance, he ventured to remonstrate with Mr. and Mrs. Stout in regard to the impropriety of such language.

"You wrong both yourselves and your children," he remarked. "The latter are already imbued with ideas that associate them with the profligate and the vile, and which will forever prevent them from expressing themselves correctly."

"Mercy on me, if I don't believe the gentleman is right!" exclaimed Mrs. Stout. "But I never thought of the subject in that light."

"The habit has been one of such long standing that it will be a terrible 'muss' to get out of," observed Mr. Stout, thoughtfully, unconscious that he had used a cant word, even when he meant to have spoken sincerely and to the point.

"But do your children use no such words!" asked Mrs. Stout earnestly.

"Never," resumed Mr. Thompson. "Having been properly taught the English language, they do not feel the need of such phrases; they regard them with as much repugnance as I do."

"It beats the dickens!" added the lady, sentimentally. "How strong the force of habit is. Now, I could easily leave off such things, but it would be different with husband and children. 'As true as I'm alive.' I don't think they ever could mend in that respect."

"My eyes! you're cutting it fat, mother!" exclaimed Napoleon. "You've used two of 'em since you began to speak."

Mr. Thompson smiled, and said:

"Yes, yes, the force of habit is strong, Mrs. Stout."

"'There's no getting round that,'" suggested the senior Stout.

"My conscience, Mr. Thompson!" cried Miss Josephine, "I hope you don't think I'm addicted to language that I cannot leave off just as easy as nothing."

"'That's high!'" vociferated Napoleon, exultingly. "The more you try, the worse you make it! 'Jerusalem crackets!' 'your highfalutin' stuff, common among the 'snobs,' aint worth a copper."

"Bless me, Napoleon, how you do run on. I never heard the 'beat of you.'"

"I thank heaven!" exclaimed Mr. Thompson, emphatically, "that my children are not infected with this moral leprosy which disfigures human language, and detracts from the dignity of the human family. My friend, I hope you will make a strong and long continued effort to repair the mischief which your example has wrought. Be never weary in this work of reform, and ever bear it constantly in mind that your children never can appear to good advantage in elegant and refined society, until they can speak correctly; or, at least, in a manner not to offend ordinary good taste. There are circles to which the slaves of such habits cannot by any means gain admission, because their influence would be deemed pernicious. I trust you will not be offended at my plain dealing, for I speak from the most disinterested motives. Let Josephine and Napoleon visit me at the city, and I will do all I can to eradicate ideas so degrading, and to instill others of so much more value that they shall never regret the exchange."

In justice to the Stout family, we will say that they did make some faint efforts to profit by the suggestions of Mr. Thompson; but without any particular results. Mr. Stout resolutely declared, after a few trials, that he "couldn't come it;" Mrs. Stout endorses this opinion, by adding that it was a "hard case," and Miss Josephine rendered the idea still stronger, by rejoining that it "wasn't nothin' else;" while the bold Napoleon concluded, finally, to "let her slide;" so that no perceptible change took place in the Stout family.

BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.—The C. C. Advocate, June 15, says:

"The San Francisco Baptist Association convened at the Pine street Baptist Church, in this city, on Friday last, and organized by the election of the Rev. O. C. Wheeler, of the 1st Baptist Church of Sacramento City, Moderator; Dr. J. S. Skinner, of the 1st Baptist Church, Secretary; Theodore Adams, Esq., of the Pine street Baptist Church, Treasurer; Rev. Wm. Rollinson, pastor of the Pine street Church, Corresponding Secretary. The Association is represented by delegates from three Churches in this city, one from Sacramento, one from San Jose, one from Stockton, one from Placerville, one from Sonoma, one from Santa Rosa, one from Santa Clara, one from Refugo Church, El Dorado; one from Napa, with some seventy delegates, making one of the most respectable Conventions that has ever assembled in our rapidly growing State. Four hundred members are enrolled in the Churches."

THE WORLD OPENING TO THE GOSPEL.—Less than fifty years ago the whole of the East was closed against efforts to disseminate the Gospel. A tract in Persian, contrasting Mohammedanism with Christianity, which was found in Calcutta, filled the Government with alarm, and they sent immediate orders to Serampore, whence it had issued, for all remaining copies of it to be delivered up, and no more of a like kind to be sent forth. If such things were permitted, it was feared that India would be set in a blaze, and the British swept into the sea. But within thirty years, millions of tracts have been put into circulation in India itself, and no one interposes any hindrance.

THE THRONE OF GRACE.—The righteous Lord sits upon that throne; but his face has no frown upon it; his voice has no terror in it. On whatever part of that throne you cast your eye, you see inscribed with grace in all its variety of application to your circumstances. There is grace to blot out your trespasses, though they be "red like crimson." There is grace to purify your hearts, though they be full of all uncleanness. There is grace to subdue your enemies, though they "come upon you as a flood." There is grace to console you amidst all your sorrows, though they be great, and multiplied, and protracted. There is grace to guide you through life, to cheer you in death, and to carry you to heaven; and, as surely as God sits upon the throne of grace, so surely will he listen to the prayers that you prefer at his footstool, and uphold the character which he himself has enstamped upon it, by freely tendering and imparting to you whatsoever you ask in sincerity and faith. [Rev. Dr. A. Thomson.

A GROGGERY IN DAVID'S TIME.—The Rev. Mr. Pierpont, in his address at the Tabernacle, was sure that there were groggeries in David's time, in the lanes and alleys of Jerusalem, with little red curtains before the windows. He was confident there was a description of the dram-seller in the tenth psalm, which he read with great effect. It is commended to such as are in the trade:

Verse 6. He hath said in his heart, I shall not be moved; for I shall never be in adversity.

7. His mouth is full of cursing, and deceit, and fraud: under his tongue is mischief and vanity.

8. He sitteth in the lurking places of the village, in the secret places doth he murder the innocent; his eyes are privily set against the poor.

9. He lieth in wait secretly, as a lion in his den; he lieth in wait to catch the poor, when he draweth him into his net. (His shop.)

10. He croucheth and humbleth himself, that the poor may fall by his strong ones. (His strong liquors.)

11. He hath said in his heart, God hath forgotten; he hideth his face; he will never see it. [Temperance Union.

CAN'T! COS HE SUNG SO!—Leaning idly over a fence a few days since, we noticed a little four year old "lord of the creation" amusing himself in the grass by watching the frolicsome flight of birds which were playing around him. At length a beautiful bobolink perched himself upon a drooping bough of an apple tree, which extended to within a few yards of the place where the urchin sat, and maintained his position, apparently unconscious of the close proximity of one whom birds usually consider a dangerous neighbor.

The boy seemed astonished at his impudence, and after regarding him steadily for a minute or two, obeying the instinct of his baser part, he picked up a stone lying at his feet, and was preparing to throw it, steadying himself carefully for a good aim. The little arm was reached backward without alarming the bird, and Bob was within an ace of damage, when lo! his throat swelled, and forth came nature's plea: "A link—a link—a-link, bob-o-link, bob-o-link! a-no-weet, a-no-weet! I know it—I know it! a-link—a-link—a-link! don't throw it!—throw it, throw it," etc., etc., and he didn't. Slowly the little arm subsided to its natural position, and the despised stone dropped. The minstrel charmed the murderer. We heard the songster through, and watching his unharmed flight, as did the boy, with a sorrowful countenance. Anxious to hear an expression of the little fellow's feeling, we approached him, and inquired:

"Why'll'n't you stone him, my boy? you might have killed him and carried him home."

The poor little fellow looked up doubtingly, as though he suspected our meaning, and with an expression of half shame and half sorrow, he replied:

"*Couldn't, cos he sung so.*"

Who will say that our nature is *wholly* depraved, after that; or ever that music hath no charms to soothe the savage breast? Melody awakened humanity, and humanity—mercy! The angels who sang at the creation whispered to the child's heart. The bird was saved, and God was glorified by the deed. Dear little boys, don't stone the birds. [Clinton Conrant.

AN EXQUISITE STORY BY LAMARTINE.—In the tribe of Neggdeh, there was a horse whose fame was spread far and near; and a Bedouin, of another tribe, by name Daher, desired extremely to possess it. Having offered in vain for it his camels and his whole wealth, he hit at length upon the following device, by which he hoped to gain the object of his desire. He resolved to stain his face with the juice of an herb, to clothe himself in rags, to tie his legs and neck together, so as to appear like a lame beggar. Thus equipped, he went to wait for Naber, the owner of the horse, who he knew was to pass that way. When he saw Naber approaching on his beautiful steed, he cried out in a weak voice, "I am a poor stranger; for three days I have been unable to move from this spot to seek for food. I am dying, help me, and Heaven will reward you." The Bedouin kindly offered to take him up on his horse and carry him home, but the rogue replied, "I cannot rise, I have no strength left."

Naber, touched with pity, dismounted, led his horse to the spot, and with great difficulty set the seeming beggar on its back. But no sooner did Daher feel himself in the saddle, than he set spurs to the horse and galloped off, calling out as he did so, "It is I, Daher: I have got the horse, and am off with it." Naber called after him to stop and listen. Certain of not being pursued, he turned and halted a short distance from Naber, who was armed with a spear. "You have taken my horse," said the latter. "Since heaven has willed it, I wish you joy of it; but I do conjure you never to tell any one how you obtained it." "And why not?" said Daher. "Because," said the noble Arab, "another man might be really ill, and men would fear to help him. You would be the cause of many refusing to perform an act of charity, for fear of being duped as I have been." Struck with shame at these words, Daher was silent for a moment, then springing from the horse, returned it to its owner, embracing him as his guest, where they spent a few days together, and became fast friends for life.

GENERAL CASS.—During our recent visit to Detroit, in company with a number of friends, we called on the venerable statesman and patriot, Lewis Cass. We found him at his old mansion, in excellent health, enjoying a good old age, with all the comforts of life blooming around him. With a nation's respect and esteem, he feels that it is better to be right than to be President. He lives not exactly in a log cabin, but in the same plain and substantial old brown frame house erected on his farm soon after the war of 1812. In looking on this mansion there was, however, one melancholy reflection. She who, for the last forty years, has been the life and light of that mansion—the hope, the comfort, and the joy of its lord—is no more. The old statesman is left to tread the path of life, with the evening shades gathering around him, unsustained by that strong hand which was his hope and prop in the morning of his life. Long may he live to enjoy a nation's gratitude and esteem, and to give that Republic, for whose establishment his father perilled his life, the benefits of his counsel and advice. [Indianapolis Sentinel, July 4.

SIX-PENNY SAVINGS' BANK.—It is stated that the experiment of a Six-Penny Savings' Bank, in New York, though only a few days old, exceeds far beyond the most sanguine expectations of its managers. Deposits as small as five cents are received. Hundreds of mechanics, and the poorest persons, have already availed themselves of this opportunity to "lay something by for a rainy day."

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

OBITUARY:

[From the S. S. Visitor.]

THE PET LAMB.

MESSRS. EDITOR:—Let me tell the thousnnde your children readers something of my own little friend.—Mary Evelyn, daughter of S. M. and Mary Ellis—who died 13th of May in New Orleans, aged 6 years, 5 months, and 7 days.

Such was her name in baptism, but she was much better known among all her school friends, and old ones, too, as "Pet Lamb." When she began talking, the first word was ma, and this she called in such a way of her own, m-a-a, that they gave her the evening pet name she ever afterwards bore. Until I heard this account of it very lately, I had supposed it was suggested by her soft, lamb-like looks, and her innocent, lamb-like ways. The good Shepherd has taken our pet lamb to his bosom!

I knew the pastor of the Felicity street church, of which her parents are members, and opportunities, which were not neglected, of becoming well acquainted with this one of the flock. There is much benefit in the friendship of a good child. It is one of those "communications" with human beings that are not evil. There is nothing tempting here—no, not in any kind of degree. It acts kindly upon the sentiments. It leaves no stain upon the character. The female frame, the gazelle eyes, the soft curls of this Pet Lamb are among my sweet memories.

She entered the Sabbath School before she could spell or read, and luved to go. Two years since she had learned, by oral teaching, the whole of the Wesleyan Catechism in full.

Pet Lamb not only said her prayers, but she knew how to pray: she knew the nature of prayer. To her standing prayer she added for a year or two, to add new words suitable to what might happen each day. If she had spoken or done wrong to her parents or brothers and sisters, she asked the Lord to forgive her. On the Wednesday evening before her death she had been out later than usual, and got her feet wet. Her mother was preparing to go to the week-night meeting. "Ma, don't leave me." "O, yes, my dear Lamb, ma must go to Church and try to get good." "Well, then, please let mo say my prayers before you go." Afterwards she said, "My dear mother, I put n new word in my prayer to-night. I prayed to the Lord to bless you at the meeting."

That was the Pet Lamb's last prayer. The next morning the scarlet fever, which has been so fatal among us, had fastened upon her. Soon she was delirious, and in a few days she died. Little children ought never to forget their prayers. When they little think that a prayer may be the last. And what a comforting reflection to weeping mothers, who have taught their children to pray, that their last prayer was for them!

There is evidence convincing me that the innocence of this child was tender, easily and sensibly burdened, and that she found relief in telling it before the Lord. Even so may young hearts can Jesus make himself precious, by giving "rest."

I would not have any of my young friends suppose that Pet Lamb was not a child like themselves. She was a very child. No old head on young shoulders—no unnaturalness. She had childish ways—loved to play and run out joyously when pleased—had her high-chair at the table, and the last doll baby. She was, in not out of fashion in the nursery. She was as happy and smiling as those little children that never pray—and a great deal more so.

Pet Lamb was so much loved by her teacher that, for the Sunday School celebration that takes place next month, they had given her a poetry-speech. She had got it nearly by heart. And one day when the fever had turned her cheeks very red and made her eyes vicious, her mind was running on it and she repeated distinctly one verse. It was:

> Once, on a sunny summer's day,
> As I was in the grove at play,
> Two little birds lit on a tree,
> And went to singing merrily.—

Though she had learned the next verse, yet she did not repeat any more. The fever returned and her mind wandered away, but her eyes sparkled as though she saw the two little birds and heard them "singing merrily."

Blessed Sabbath School that fills the thoughts of dying children with such visions as these!

I need not tell you how placid and angelic that pale face looked—this white veil covering it so lightly and the jessamino flowers strewn around. I never saw death so beautified before. The wicked think of death as a fright, a monster, n cruel enemy—and to the wicked so it is. But death cannot harm whom Jesus loves. The Pet Lamb slept as sweetly in his arms as ever in her mother's.

So died Mary Evelyn Ellis. One half of her life had been spent in the Sabbath School. Long before reaching her seventh year she was more matured christain than many are at twenty! Little children, bo like tho "Pet Lamb."

Your friend, H. N. M.

New Orleans, June 15, '53.

THRILLING SITUATION FOR A MOTHER.—A few days since a daughter of Mr. Isaiah Sawtelle, of Belgrade, Maine, about two years old, fell into a well eighteen feet deep. The mother was informed of the accident, but when she arrived the little one had sunk to four feet water. She ran to a neighbor's, twenty rods or more, for assistance, but found none. Returning, she secured the well-pole to the bottom, and brought the child to the surface, the little thing clinging to the pole with its hands. The mother raised it a few feet, when its hold relaxed and it again sank. Again she lowered the pole, which came in contact with the little hands, it was taken in a death grasp, and the child thus drawn twenty feet to its mother's arms. Notwithstanding it was apparently dead at the time, by proper exertions it was restored to life.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.—About ten days since two negro boys belonging to Robert A. Mayo, of Powhatan, about one mile below Richmond, were drowned in James River. The last Southern Argus states that they came to their death in the following singular manner:

They had taken a dog down to the river with the intention of drowning him. When they reached the water, one of the twain went into it with the animal, and, to drown him more effectually, got upon his back. The dog attempted to escape from the hands of the boy, and while doing so dog and boy got deeper into the water, where the dog got away, leaving his murderer to his fate. The other negro on the bank, seeing his comrade about to drown, plunged in to his assistance, and vainly essayed to rescue him. The boy both perished by drowning, while the dog safely reached the shore, and went back to the house. Such an incident we do not remember ever to have heard or read.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

ADVERTISEMENTS, of a proper character and to a limited extent, will hereafter be inserted in the "New Orleans Christian Advocate" at the following rates:

One Square, first insertion	$1 00
Each subsequent insertion	50
One Square, one year	15 00
One Square, six months	10 00
Two Squares, one year	25 00

☞ A Square is ten lines—ten words make a line. No Advertisement inserted until paid for.

COMMENCEMENT. CENTENARY COLLEGE.

The Examination of the Students of this College will begin July 20th.

On the Sabbath following the Annual Sermon will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Speer, of Natchez.

Monday, 25th, the Joint Board will meet.

Tuesday, 26th, the Anniversaries of the Literary Societies will be celebrated.

Wednesday will be Commencement Day.

The friends of Education are requested to be present.

R. H. RIVERS.

Jackson, La., June 13, 1853

LA GRANGE COLLEGE.

FALL SESSION.

The next Session of this College will begin July 15th.

FACULTY.

Rev. JAMES W. HARDY, M. A., President, and Professor of Experimental Science

Rev. SMITH W. MOORE, M. A., Vice President, and Professor of Mental and Moral Science.

OSCAR F. CASEY, M. A., Professor of Ancient Languages.

SEPTIMUS P. RICE, M. A., Professor of Pure Mathematics, and Rector of Grammar School.

Rev. D. B. ROSS, M. A., Professor of Mixed Mathematics.

THOS. B. SMITH, B. A., Principal of Grammar School.

SCHOOL EXPENSES.

Tuition	$25 00 Per Session.
Room rent and servant's hire	3 00 .. ..
Board and washing	50 00 .. ..

The College dues must be paid invariably in advance.

jy25 4t*p* JAMES W. HARDY.

La Grange, Ala., June 13, 1853.

UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Third Annual Course of Lectures in this Department will commence on Tuesday, the first of November next, and continue till the first of the ensuing March.

PAUL F. EVE, M. D., Principles and Practice of Surgery.

JOHN M. WATSON, M. D., Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

A. H. BUCHANAN, M. D., Surgical and Pathological Anatomy and Physiology.

W. K. BOWLING, M. D., Institutes and Practice of Medicine.

C. K. WINSTON, M. D., Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence.

ROBERT M. CORTER, M. D., General and Special Anatomy.

J. BERRIEN LINDSLEY, M. D., Chemistry and Pharmacy.

WILLIAM T. BRIGGS, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Anatomical rooms will be opened for students on the first Monday in October.

A full Preliminary Course of Lectures will be given by the Professors, commencing also on the first Monday in October.

The students will have free access to the State Hospital.

Fee of each Professor, $15; Matriculation ticket, $5; Dissecting ticket, $10; Graduation fee, $25.

Good board can be obtained in the city at from $2 50 to $3 per week. Further information may be obtained by addressing the Dean.

jy23 5t J. B. LINDSLEY, M. D., Dean.

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 1853.

SONG OF EMIGRATION.

[This excellent production is from the pen of the celebrated Mrs. Hemans; it is true to the life, and every sentiment is worthy of commendation]:

> There was heard a song on the chiming sea,
> A mingled breathing of grief and glee;
> Man's voice, unbroken by sighs, was there,
> Filling with triumph the sunny air.
> Of fresh green lands, and of pastures new,
> It sang, while the bark through the surges flew
>
> But ever and anon,
> A murmur of farewell—
> Told, by its plaintive tone,
> That from woman's lips it fell.
>
> "Away, away, o'er the foaming main!"
> This was the free and the joyous strain.
> "There are clearer skies than ours afar,
> We will shape our course by a brighter star;
> There are plains whose verdure no foot hath pressed,
> And whose wealth is all for the first brave guest."
>
> "But, alas! that we should go."
> Sang the farewell voices then.
> "From the homestead warm and low,
> By the brook and in the glen"
>
> "We will rear new homes under the trees that glow,
> As if gems were the fruitage of every bough;
> O'er our white walls we will train the vine,
> And sit in its shadow at day's decline,
> And watch our herds as they range at will
> Through the green savannas all bright and still"
>
> "But, alas! for the sweet shade
> Of the dowering orchard trees,
> Where our first childhood played
> 'Midst the birds and honey bees"
>
> "All, all our own shall the forest be,
> As to the hound of the roebuck free;
> None shall say, 'hither no further pass!'
> We will track each step through the wavy grass
> We will chase the elk in his speed and might,
> And bring proud spoils to the hearth at night"
>
> "But, oh! the gray church tower,
> And the sound of Sabbath bell,
> And the sheltered garden bower,
> We have bid them all farewell."
>
> "We will give the names of our fearless race
> To each bright river whose course we trace;
> We will leave our memory with mounts and floods,
> And the path of our daring in boundless woods;
> And our works to many a lake's green shore,
> Where the Indians' graves lie alone before."
>
> "But who shall teach the flowers,
> Which our childhood loved, to dwell
> In a soil that is not ours?
> Home, home, and friends, farewell!"

HEADS OF THE WORLD.—At present in this year of our Lord, 1853, there are eighty-three sovereigns of republics, empires, monarchies, principalities, duchies and electorates. Of these, the number of governing Presidents is eighteen, all of which, outside of the United States, Presidency, are Central and South American offices, with the exception of Liberia. There are six Emperors, including his sable highness Faustin the First; sixteen Kings, counting as one of the "heads of the world" Jamaco, King of all the Mosquitoes Under this "head," also, come the Kings of Dahomey and the Sandwich Islands. Of reigning Princes there are ten, Grand Dukes seven, Dukes ten, all of which are petty German States, and nearly all of which are very insignificant. Under this head also comes one Elector and one Landgrave. Of Queens we have five, including Ranavalona of Madagascar, Pomare of the Society Islands, and others scarcely more civilized. We have one Pope, two Sultans (those of Borneo and Turkey), two Governors, of Entre Rios and Corrientes; one Viceroy, of Egypt; one Shah, Persia; one Imaum, Muscat; one Ameer, Cabul; and one Director, of Nicaragua.

The word "tariff" is taken from a fortress which is situated on the Straits of Gibraltar, a promontory which, from its position, is admirably adapted for commanding the entrance of the Mediterranean sea, and watching the exit and entrance of all ships. It was the custom of the Moors to watch from this point all merchant ships going into or coming out of the Midland sea; and, issuing from this stronghold to levy a certain fixed scale of duty on all merchandise passing in and out of the Straits, and this was called, from the place where it was levied, "tariffa," or "tariff," and in this way we have acquired the word.

COLD WATER IN RAILROAD CARS.—A silver urn, with iced water, is carried through the cars of the Boston and Worcester Railroad, at proper intervals of time, by a lad especially employed for that object—the urn being strapped to the boy's shoulder, so that passengers, with a silver goblet with which they are furnished, may help themselves. The little water-bearer, whose presence is so grateful to travelers, is a constant attendant upon the train to which he is attached, and, valuable as the refreshment is which he bestows, he is not allowed to take any pay from the recipients.

A MAMMOTH SHIP.—A new packet ship, named Calhoun, intended for the Liverpool trade, was launched at New York on Saturday. She is said to be the largest merchant ship in the world, having capacity for carrying 2000 tons of freight, and accommodations for 1000 steerage passengers.

STEAM YACHT NORTH STAR.—The steam yacht North Star, Capt. Edridge, with Com. Vanderbilt and party on board, arrived at St. Petersburg on the 21st ult., after a passage of six and a half days from Southampton.

General Intelligence.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—Interments in the City of New Orleans for the week ending July 16, 1853:

Apoplexy	4	Fever, Puerperal	1
Abscess	1	Fever, Continued	2
Anæmia	1	Fever, Typhoid	1
Cerebritis	4	Fever, Bilious	3
Contusion	1	Fever, Nervous	1
Consumption	14	Gastro-Enteritis	2
Croup	1	Hydro-Pericarditis	1
Cramps	1	Intestines, Ulceration of	2
Convulsions	7	Measles	2
Cholera	3	Marasmus	0
Cholera Infantum	3	Meningitis	0
Dentition	2	Old Age	2
Diarrhœa	14	Pertussis	1
Debility	1	Peritonitis	2
Drowned	6	Pneumonia	1
Dysentery	9	Scrofula	1
Delirium Tremens	8	Stillborn	8
Erysipelas	2	Tethes	6
Enteritis	3	Trismus	0
Fever, Yellow	204	Unascertain	7
Fever, Congestive	8	Uterus, Cancer of	1
Fever, Pernicious	1	Ulcer Phagedenic	1
Fever, Typhus	1		
Total			344

Of these, 65 were under ten years of age, and 21 colored.

Interments in the following Cemeteries.

Lafayette	61	St Vincent de Paul	34
Hebrew	4	Potter's Field	30
Catholic No 1	4	Cypress Grove	6
Catholic No 2	12	Charity Hospital	115
St Patrick	101		
Protestant	13	Total	344

Of the deaths from Yellow Fever, one hundred and five occurred in the Charity Hospital:

A. HEARSE, Sec. B. H.

From the above statement it will be seen that the Yellow Fever is on the increase. By reference to our published accounts it appears that the deaths from this disease for the week ending Saturday, the 2d inst., were 25, and for the week ending the 9th, 59, while during the past week the number has been nearly quadrupled.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The following is the weekly report of the above institution, from Friday, the 15th, to Friday, the 22d inst., at 12 o'clock M., carefully prepared for the Crescent by Mr. Hy. Vanderlinden, the obliging clerk:

Admitted	531
Discharged	282
Died	213
Number remaining in Hospital	760

Of the 213 deaths, 180 were from Yellow Fever—an increase of 91 over the preceding week.

Louisiana Interior.

The Louisiana Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind has just concluded its first session. The next session commences on the 5th of next October. The Baton Rouge Advocate says:

We are also gratified to learn from them that there is room for the reception of a few more pupils in the mute department, (the blind department not being yet open) at the commencement of the session. It may not be generally known that this is a school free to all the deaf and dumb of the State between the ages of ten and thirty years, without charge for board and tuition. We are also authorized to announce that all who may be brought to the Institution between the above ages, at the commencement of the next session, whether application shall have been previously made or not, will be received.

The Crops, etc.

IN LOUISIANA.—The Opelousas Whig says:

For several days we have had a superabundance of rain. The cotton crop must be injured materially by it, as it will cause the forms to fall off, and leave the plant in a condition to be destroyed by rust, when the warm sun comes out on it.

The young cane will produce finely and in great abundance.

The Capitolian Vis-a-Vis of the 13th says:

We have had an abundance of rain for the last three weeks; it, however, has been much wanted, and its effect is shown in the beautiful appearance of our crops. We have never seen the cane look finer or more promising than at the present moment.

The Shreveport Democrat of the 14th says:

The corn crop of this section will be full, though probably not quite equal to the crop of last year. The constant rains for the last two weeks, which to some extent have been hurtful to the cotton crop, have proved beneficial to the corn.

There is some uncertainty as to the prospect of the cotton crop in this and the adjoining parishes. The grass-worm, said to be the certain forerunner of the caterpillar, has already made its appearance on many plantations. Should the planters escape this calamity there is a prospect of a fair average crop, but there is no hope of such a crop as that of last year.

THE VICKSBURG AND SHREVEPORT RAILROAD.—The Bastrop North Louisianian, of the 9th inst., says that $10,000 have been subscribed by citizens in that town to the Vicksburg, Shreveport, and Texas railroad, making nearly $40,000 subscribed to the road in all in the parish of Morehouse.

Mr. Coleman, President of the road is visiting every parish on its line of route, for the purpose of soliciting subscribers. He obtained the above amount in Morehouse by his personal exertions.

The Ouachita paper says that it is almost reduced to a certainty that every parish along the line of the road will vote a subscription of from $100,000 to $200,000 to aid in its construction.

THE SMALLEST STEAM ENGINE IN THE WORLD.—Mr. Benjamin J. Warner, the London Watch Manufacturer, has sent to this country, for exhibition at the World's Fair, the working models for two steam engines. The smallest one, an oscillating cylinder engine, stands upon an English fourpenny piece, (size of half a dime) with room to spare. The cylinder is but one-sixth of an inch in diameter, the length of stroke three-eighths, and diameter of the piston is that of an ordinary needle. The other is a beam engine, composed of more than two hundred pieces. The length of the stand is three and a quarter inches, length of beam two and a quarter inches, diameter of cylinder three-eighths of an inch, and the length of stroke seven-eighths of an inch. Both of these engines are screwed together with the delicacy and precision of the work of a watch.

LIGHTNING RODS.—The Scientific American, in some remarks on this subject, gives the following as the essentials of an effectual rod:

"A thick iron or copper rod extending above the highest part of a house, continuous in its connection, perfectly insulated, kept separate and distant from any large metallic body, and terminating in a moist part of the earth, such as a pool or well, is a perfect lightning conductor."

The same journal says that copper is preferable to iron, though it is somewhat more expansive. Where the chimneys of a house are not near together, branch-rods pointed with gold should run from each to a common stem.

A JOURNEY ROUND THE WORLD.—The English papers tell us that a Swedish frigate arrived at Plymouth, England, a few weeks since, from a voyage round the world. She sailed from Sweden in October, 1851, and having touched at Rio Janeiro and La Plata, passed through the Straits of Magellan in February, 1852. Sailing circuitously through the Pacific, she visited Gallipagos, Panama, the Sandwich Islands, Otaheite, San Francisco, the Friendly Islands, and Sydney. She was then steered towards the Indian Ocean. Leaving Australia, she directed her course to the Carolinas, the Ladrones, Canton, Manilla, Singapore, Batavia and the Mauritius. On the 20th of April, 1853, she reached the Cape of Good Hope. Having sailed thence, she stretched away to St. Helena. On the 4th of May she took her departure from that island, and reached Plymouth on the 8th June.

SIGNAL ORDERS ON SHIPBOARD.—English papers describe an important innovation in the management of the new and gigantic screw three decker, the Duke of Wellington. The introduction of a telegraphic communication from the poop to engine-room has allowed the usual commands of "stop her," "ease her," "go ahead," etc., to be dispensed with. An index of figures is placed on the top-rail of the poop, and, being always stationed there, the master is enabled to work his orders to the engine-room silently and effectively. This valuable improvement originated with Captain Crispin, who has applied it to practical purposes on board the royal yacht Victoria and Albert.

A DUTCH STEAMER EXPECTED.—Letters from the Hague bring the intelligence that the Dutch government have determined to send to New York the war steamer Amsterdam, containing some contributions from Holland for the Crystal Palace. The Amsterdam is probably now on her passage, and may be expected soon at New York.

Opening of the Crystal Palace.

SCENES AT THE PALACE.

The great centre of attraction, the Crystal Palace, was the scene of much excitement all day, and the spectacle presented, in that neighborhood, was one of the most stirring character Nothing like it was ever seen in New York before.

Towards noon, the main avenues leading to the Palace—especially Broadway and the Bowery—presented a lively scene. "All creation" seemed to have turned out in holiday attire, *en masse*—some to gain the most advantageous position to see the President and the procession, as they marched along the route, but the greater number *en route* for the World's Fair.

The side walks of the Sixth Avenue looked like one solid mass of human beings, men, women and children; some standing and some sitting—some in horizontal attitudes, en stoops and piazzas, and many ensconced upon awning posts and the eaves of the houses above. These were the "masses" who had no tickets of admission, and couldn't get in, but they seemed to enjoy, even under a broiling sun an outside look at the Palace, quite as much as the more fortunate few, inside.

THE INTERIOR.

In the interior of the Palace the spectacle, at about twelve o'clock, was most animated. People came crowding in through the several entrances in hundreds, all eager to get possession of the seats nearest the platform, in the centre, the place assigned to the "distinguished visitors." The special police, however, managed to maintain admirable order, and, though the crowd grew denser and denser every minute, no confusion, to speak of, was visible.

The colossal statue of Daniel Webster and the equestrian statue of Washington, which are placed immediately under the dome, attracted much attention. The crowd seemed, indeed, to gather the thickest at this particular point.

THE INAUGURATION.

After the opening prayer by the Rev. Bishop Wainwright, the following anthem (composed for the occasion, was sung by the New York Sacred Harmonic Society, accompanied by the National Guard Band, and members of other societies:

> "Here, where all climes their offerings send,
> Here, where all arts their tribute lay,
> Before thy presence, Lord, we bend,
> And for thy smile and blessing pray.
>
> "For thou dost sway the tides of thought,
> And hold the issues in thy hand,
> Of all that human toil has wrought,
> And all that human skill has plann'd.
>
> "Thou lead'st the restless Power of Mind
> O'er Destiny's untrodden field,
> And guid'st him, wandering bold but blind,
> To mighty ends not yet revealed."

Theodore Sedgwick, Esq., President of the Association, then arose and remarked in substance as follows:

He first returned thanks to the President for attending the inauguration. He was glad that the exhibition had secured the support and approbation of our own Government, though mainly relying upon its own energies. He paid a compliment to Daniel Webster, (pointing to his statue near him) who, among the first, had lent his influence and name to this enterprise. [Cheers.] He then dwelt upon the importance of bringing before the American people the genius and industry of the Old World, inasmuch as the exhibition of them would diffuse like tastes among our own people.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The President, who looked very pale and indisposed, replied in terms as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen—I return you my most warm and cordial thanks for the honor you have done me. I come to be present at the inauguration of this building, and to express the respect I entertain for this great Industrial Exhibition, designed and calculated to promote all that belongs to the interests of our country. You, sir, and the gentlemen associated with you, have laid claim in all you have done to thanks that will be enduring.

Whatever short-comings you have spoken of there may be, I can only say that they appear not here, and, so far as I have learned, they appear not at all. Everything around reminds us that this is a militarian age, and that science, instead of being locked up, appears before the admiration of the world, and has become tributary to the arts, manufactures, agriculture, and all that promotes social comfort. [Applause]. Sir, if you had achieved no other object but what you have done in bringing together citizens from all parts of this Union, you would have fulfilled, perhaps, one of the most important missions that can be imposed upon any of us in the way of strengthening that Union.

But you have done more; you have nobly alluded to it. Your Exhibition has brought here men most eminent in almost every walk of life, from every civilized country on the face of the globe. And thus you have done more, perhaps, than any of us in promoting that great object, dear to you, dear to me, dear to my venerable friend near me (alluding to Bishop Wainright) to promote peace among men. [Great applause]. Sir, I have not the voice to address you, and return you my thanks again for the honor you have done me. I must conclude.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

We have files of London papers by this arrival to July 2, but the news they bring is not important.

The debate on India has terminated in favor of the government by a much larger majority than was anticipated—322 against 140, in the proportion of more than two to one.

A repeal of the tax on advertisements has once more been carried in committee of the House of Commons.

The Times' correspondent writes, that in quarters usually well informed, the opinion of a pacific solution of the Eastern question now prevails.

The Paris correspondent of the Morning Chronicle states that the Porte, encouraged by the presence of the English and French fleets, had followed up their rejection of the Russian *ultimatum* by a demand of armed intervention, addressed to the other four great powers of Europe.

The Washington arrived off Cowes on the 1st of July.

ENGLAND.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.—The Duke of Newcastle has brought the affairs of Jamaica before the House of Lords in a masterly and comprehensive speech. It appears from this, that Sir C. Grey is recalled—that the late Governor of Guiana, Mr. H. Barkley, is to succeed him with a salary of £5000 a year—that the British government is prepared to pay off the half million of debt owing by Jamaica, by raising money at a lower rate of interest—that some changes are to be introduced into the legislative council—and that a sinking fund is to be formed, by which the debt will be altogether cancelled in a few years. These are striking changes, and cannot fail to alter the whole complexion of the dispute which now exists between that colony and the mother country.

TURKEY.

NO DECISIVE MOVEMENT.—The letters from Turkey brought by the Europas contain no facts of importance with which the public is not familiar. Indeed, their date, the 15th, is antecedent to that of the accounts already published.

From the Danube no certain intelligence is to be reported, although rumors are rife, and belligerent operations are again positively announced by telegraph. According to calculations based on the assumption that the rejection of the Russian *ultimatum* would have to be reported to St. Petersburg, and that the Czar would at once order the immediate advance of troops, such order should have reached the Russian commander in Bessarabia yesterday, or should come into his hands to-day. It is not, however, certain, that the commander had not received instructions to act on the news from Constantinople, supposing it to be unfavorable, in which case the Pruth may have been crossed by this time.

A novel dental operation was performed at Allentown, Pa., by two of the resident physicians, one day last week. It was the extraction of three teeth from the mouth of a large rattle snake. Before the commencing the extraction, chloroform was administered until Mr. Snake was wrapped in gentle slumber, when the teeth were drawn without difficulty.

AN EDITOR'S TRIALS.—The Springfield Republican, in giving an account of the parade of the "Antique and Horribles" on the 4th inst., mentioned that one of the horses used by the inspecting officer was "broken down." The owner of the horse writes an indignant letter to the editor, in which he states that he has known the beast for upward of *forty-seven years*, and he was never yet broken down.

Later from Texas.

By the arrival Wednesday of the steamship Mexico, J. S. Thompson, master, from Indianola, we have Galveston papers as late as the 16th.

In reference to the crops, the Civilian says: "Our Texas exchanges, from Red river to the Rio Grande, speak of refreshing rains, and represent the crops as highly promising. The complaints made a few weeks ago appear to be entirely forgotten."

The Bastrop Advertiser of the 9th inst. says if nothing supervenes to destroy the cotton crop before it can mature, the planters of this county will make more cotton than they can possibly secure. Showers of rain have of late been frequent, and the weather most favorable to the growth of crops. There will be at least double the crop of last year. The corn crop, too, never looked finer. The only question will be, as it was last year, how to dispose of it at remunerative profits.

The Advertiser understands the wheat crop in the upper country, in the vicinity of Georgetown, is very abundant. A gentleman from Virginia, and one who knows what good wheat is, who has been lately through that section, says it will compare both in quantity and quality, with any he ever saw in Virginia. What can we not produce in Texas?

The Southwestern American of the 8th inst. says the crops in Bell county are fine. The seasons have been good, latterly. The wheat crop is fair, and mostly harvested. A great many new farms have been opened. Emigration has not ceased. The last twelve months have quite doubled the population.

The Austin State Gazette of the same date says that city and the surrounding country was visited on Thursday last with a very heavy rain. The ground is now soaked so that corn crops cannot suffer for rain before they are fully matured.

The editor of the Bastrop Advertiser had an interview not long since with Capt. Hoddenman, of Cincinnati, in relation to the inducements presented to the enterprising for navigating the Colorado river. Capt H., from what he has seen of this river, has no reason to doubt but that it may be navigated with immense profit, both to those who will engage in the enterprise, and to the country. He thinks it, as a natural river, fully equal to the Arkansas, upon which he was engaged in the early period of its navigation. He has no doubt but it would at this time be in successful navigation, were it not for the obstructions at its mouth.

The Gonzales Enquirer learns that a few days since, as Mr. Miller, of Peach Creek, was riding, not far from home, a large panther suddenly sprang upon him from the branches of a tree, dragged him from his horse and scratched his shoulder and face quite severely. After a short but vigorous struggle, Mr. M. obtained some advantage over his savage assailant and struck him several times with his gun, whereupon his panthership concluded that he had enough of the fight and decamped, leaving our worthy friend master of the field.

The Republican informs us that the measles has prevailed for several weeks past in Marshall and vicinity, as well as other parts of Harrison county. Some deaths have occurred.

The Victoria Advocate of the 2d instant says the crops in that and the adjoining counties bid fair to be unusually good this season.

The Marshall Republican of the 2d instant says every thing seems to be pushing up. The corn looks exceedingly bad. There will be nothing like the yield anticipated. A favorable fall may bring out the cotton; from present indications, however, it is fated to believe that the crop will be quite short.

FLORIDA CROPS—COTTON.—An unusual quantity of this staple has been put under culture. More seed has been put in the ground this year than in any two successive seasons previous. The excessive drouth during the spring will shorten the crop somewhat, but not enough to inflict any serious loss on the planters, or injure the quality and texture of the cotton.

COAL.—A short crop of this article is anticipated throughout the State. The drouth has so affected the plants that not more than half a crop will be made, and we shall have to look abroad for our grain this year.

TOBACCO.—Very little tobacco has been planted, and most of that for private use, except in Gadsden county, where the crops look well, and a full one is looked for.

The lumber business on the St. Johns and at Jacksonville is very prosperous, and many new mills are being constructed.

POSTAGE ENVELOPES.—The New York Journal of Commerce says:

The Postmaster General has authorized Mr. Nesbit, the contractor, to leave the points of the envelopes without any device for the present, reserving the right secured in the contract, of having them ornamented at any time hereafter that he may deem it expedient. The Department has also authorized the contractor to manufacture a quantity of envelopes of a larger size than those hitherto used, together with a quantity a size smaller.

Our New York and Philadelphia exchanges are complaining bitterly of the high prices of beef in the markets of those cities. The Philadelphia Ledger of the 9th attributes the scarcity and consequent high price to the number of cattle and quantities of other stock driven from Illinois and Missouri and other Western States, and says:

Before the discovery of the gold mines, there was no market for this Western stock, except at New Orleans, or here in the East.

These being the chief causes of the high price of beef, there is no prospect of its cheapening while the causes continue; and the best informed stock-raisers and dealers in the West see no chance of any change, from reduced exportation, for four or five years at least. From the same cause, horses and mules also are dear, and will probably remain dear for years to come. Cattle, horses and mules, in fact, are products of slow growth: they cannot, like grain, be brought into the market within the year; but a scarcity in them having once occurred, several seasons are required to supply the deficiency.

BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES.—By a tabular statement in the money article of the New York Herald, it appears that there existed in 1852, 940 Banks in the United States, with an aggregate capital of $310,785,211; their circulation was $169,173,124; specie $51,683,974; and loans $486,857,236. The article says further:

This is very good so far as it goes. It shows that, after all, there has not been such an enormous expansion as is generally supposed. It shows that in 1852 the line of discounts was less than in 1836, sixteen years before. That capital and circulation were larger, but by no means so large as they should have been in view of the immense increase in the commercial operations of the country, our increase in population, and the great addition to the amount of property created within that period. On the other hand, the expansion in private credits has been very great, which is not shown by bank returns. The metallic currency of the country has largely increased in volume, and the circulating medium is much more valuable than it used to be. The banks of several States in the Union have, within the past three years, been prohibited by special acts of the Legislature from issuing or circulating bills below the denomination of five dollars, which has called into active circulation a very large amount of gold and silver. This has reduced the power of banks in influencing prices by contracting or expanding the paper currency. [Exchange.

A MONSTER CHERRY TREE.—The N. Y. Evening Post says there is in the town of Shawangunk, Ulster county, on the premises of John Bruyn, Esq., a cherry tree of such size, beauty and productiveness as cannot, perhaps, be excelled in our country. The tree measures thirteen feet in circumference around the trunk, immediately under the limbs, and fifty feet across the extreme point of one limb to that of another immediately opposite. It cannot be less than forty-five feet in height. It is in full bearing, and is estimated to produce a wagon load of fruit in one season.

THE CHOLERA IN CUBA.—The accounts from the interior of Cuba are quite disheartening. On one plantation they have lost 280 negroes from cholera. The Chinese have also suffered terribly. In some instances the whole number taken on the estate have been swept off.

FATAL MISTAKE.—The Louisville Journal of the 12th says:

A few days since several of the hands of crew on the steamer Franklin Pierce, while aground in the Ohio river, tapped a cask of whisky, as they supposed, in the hold of the boat, and drank pretty freely of its contents. The liquor made them dreadfully sick, and two of the party died in convulsions. One of the others was not expected to live at the last accounts, and a fourth, who fortunately drank a small portion of the liquor, recovered. He was brought to this city yesterday on the Republic.

The Franklin Pierce was on her way to this port and Cincinnati, with a cargo for New Orleans, and grounded at Harricans Island. These men were stealing the whisky from the hold to drink; and instead of whisky, as they supposed, the barrel being thus marked, they imbibed some poisonous drug, which brought a speedy retribution upon their heads.

DEMOLITION OF BROCK'S MONUMENT AT QUEENSTON.—The celebrated land mark on the Queenston Heights, Canada, erected in memory of Sir Isaac Brock, who fell on that field October 13, 1812, was on the 9th inst. felled to the ground. An ineffectual attempt had been made to blow it up the day before. It was found necessary to use a second blast, which shivered the shaft into atoms. It was done by direction of the British Government, who will erect a new and beautiful monument in its place.

A cow in Johnsonville, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, within seven days, gave 375 quarts of milk, from which fourteen pounds of butter were churned. In addition to this an abundance of milk and cream were used by the family. This same cow, the present spring, raised a calf that at the age of five weeks, weighed 187 pounds. During the time the calf was with her, she also made fifteen and a half pounds of butter. She had no extra feed, her feed being pasture and five quarts of meal per day.

VISITORS AT OLD POINT.—Ex-President Tyler and a number of distinguished guests are at Old Point, and it is stated in the Norfolk Argus that orders have been received at the Navy Yard to get in readiness the steamer Engineer, for the purpose of conveying President Pierce and his family from Washington to Old Point Comfort, probably next week. The White House is at present in utter confusion, in consequence of the renovation and repairs it is now undergoing; and it is the intention of Mr. and Mrs. Pierce, it is said, to remain at Old Point until the repairs are finished.

BIRTH PLACE OF HENRY CLAY FOR SALE.—We learn from the Richmond Enquirer that the farm known as "Clay Spring," in Hanover county, Va., and upon which the orator and statesman Henry Clay was born, is offered for sale by its present owner, Mr. William B. Dabney.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE OFFICE,
Saturday Morning, July 23, 1853.

The past week has been a quiet one in our market, made so in a great measure by want of supplies, and particularly with regard to Western produce. Flour, Corn, Bacon, Lard and Whisky have advanced, and Tobacco has sold at very full prices. The Cotton market has also been firm, notwithstanding the moderate demand for that staple. Telegraphic communication has been interrupted except at short intervals throughout the week, and later accounts from Europe by the Franklin and Europa have been prevented from reaching us. Advices by the former came to hand yesterday at noon, and were published in the evening papers. Her accounts embrace Liverpool dates to the 5th instant, and represent the Cotton market firm and buoyant, with a slight improvement in the rates for Middling qualities. No quotations were given. The sales of the three business days preceding the Franklin's departure were 25,000 bales, of which 6000 were taken for export and 5000 for speculation, leaving about 14,000 bales for the trade. Flour continued in good request, and prices maintained an upward tendency, notwithstanding a large increase of imports. Western Canal was quoted at 26s 6d@27s, and Baltimore brands at 28s 6d ₱ bbl. Corn had also further advanced, and closed on Tuesday at 81s for Yellow and 82s@82s 3d ₱ quarter for White. Lard was in demand, and prices had advanced 1s ₱ cwt. The transfers Cotton market had been more active. The sales of the 4th inst. are stated at 1750 bales, and of the 5th at 800 bales, the closing rates being 62@97 francs for extremes.

COTTON—The Cotton market opened on Saturday morning with a rather languid appearance, and during the day barely 800 bales found purchasers. On Monday there was rather more animation in the demand, and about 1800 bales changed hands without any change of moment in prices. There was less inquiry on Tuesday, and the sales were limited to 600 bales, and on Wednesday and Thursday together, only about 2000 bales were taken. Yesterday there was still less animation, and only about 400 bales changed hands, making the total business of the week 5600 bales. Prices are without any material alteration, and we still quote as below.

The receipts of the week are 1960 bales, against 2198 bales for the corresponding period last year, and in the total receipts at this port the increase, compared with last year, is 222 773 bales.

NEW ORLEANS CLASSIFICATION.

Inferior	—@—	Middling Fair	11½@11¾
Ordinary	8¼@ 9	Fair	—@—
Middling	9¾@10¾	Good Fair	—@—
Good Middling	11 @11½	Good and Fine	—@—

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

A MOCK EPIC.

The reader will be amused, in spite of himself, at the ingenious quaintness and simplicity of the following fiction, of dialogues and at the same time we well told:

From the Knickerbocker Magazine.

It would have been quite easy on the part of Mr. C. Cockin Simpkins that excluded the following stirring "poem" from the columns of "The Quiz Library Gem" We take an early occasion to do justice to the talents of the author, C. K. Pepper, Esq., who writes us that he has given the hydraulic measure because, next to hydrostatics, he considers it the most effectual:

"CHAPTER: A COLLISION BETWEEN A ALEGAITER AND A WATER-SNAIR: TRITCHED BY THE WATER-SNAIR: DEATH OF THE ALEGAITER:"

"There is an land on a river lying,
Which runs into Gastonaly, a warm country
Lying near the Tropicks; covered with sand;
Near and there a symptom of a Wilow,
Hanging of its umbragious limbs and branches
Over the clear stream meandering far below.
This was the House of the new sliest Alegaiter,
Where such a his other element consign'd:
Near he would set upon his eg, a sleep
With I ey observant of his said other pacing
Objects: a while it kept a going on so;
Fearless of danger was the hapy Alegaiter!
But a last! in an evil our he was forced to
Wake: that dreme of His was two sweet for him.
I see rising the sun arose with unusual splender,
Which also did our Alegaiter, coming from the water,
His scaile a-flinging of the rais of the sun back
To the fountain-head which tha originly sprung.
But having had nothing to eal for some time, he
Was sleep and gaged. In a short time, widely,
Unfolding soon a wealth of pert-white teth,
The rais of the sun soon shot his sinister ey
Discovers of their mutooal splender and warmth
The Evil One (which I see) was now come;
Evidently a good chans for a water-Snaik
Of the large Specie, whitch soon apeared
Into the horison, near the bank where repose'd
Calmly in slepe the Alegaiter before spoken of.
About 60 foot was his Length (not the 'gaiter)
And he was aperiently a well-proportioned Snaik.
When he was all ashore he glared upon
The Hand with aproval, but was soon
Astonished with the view and lost to wonder' (from Wade)
(For just then he began for to see the Alegaiter.)
Being a natural Enemy of his'n, he worked hisself
Into a fury, also a al position.
Before the Alegaiter well conild ope
His eye (in other words, preceve his danger,)
The Snaik had enveloped his body just 19
Times with 'foulds voloconinus and vast' (from Milton)
And had tore off several scails in the confusion,
Besides spreding him awfully onto his stomic.
Just then, by a fortitate turn in his stairs,
He ceased into his mouth the careles tale
Of the unrelenting water-Snaik! Cross desperate,
He, feeling that his tale was fast squeesed
Terrible, while they roaled all over tha Hand.

* * * * * * * * *

It was a well-conducted Afair: an noise
Disturbed the harmony of the Seen, except
Once when a Wilow was shaped into by the roaling.
Each of the combateace had'nt a minit for holering.
So the conflict was naterally tremenjous!
But soon by grate fource the tale was bit complete-
Ly off: but the eggsertion was too much
For his delicate Constitution: he felt a compression
Onto his chest, and generaly over his body:
When he escpred his brething, it was with grata
Difficulty that he felt inspir'd once more.
Of course this State must sufer a revolcotion.
So the Alegaiter gave but a yel, and eggsire'd.
The water-Snaik realed hiself off and survay'd,
For my 10 minits, the condition of
His fo: then wondering what made his tale hart
He study went off for to cool."

CALCASIEU AND ITS INHABITANTS.

BY M. A. W.

CHAPTER V.

The Creole *habitans* are generally extremely loquacious, but any allusion to the pirates who formerly infested the laks they will take refuge in a stolid silence and a "je ne sais rien" kind of air, which is not surprising when we consider their close connection with the buccaneers. It is also generally known that one or two of their most venerable compatriots have not always led the quiet and monotonous life of a "vechar" of the prairies; but as the reputation of a pirate would not at the present time be the most respectable heritage for their children they preserve a prudent silence upon the former events of their lifs, and only when "en boisson" do they condescend to claim the acquiescence of Lafitte and Black Beard.

Hackberry, on Lake Calcasieu, was a stronghold of John Teach, or Téche, better known by the name of Black Beard. He made it a deposit for his valuables and a place of concealment for the prisoners whom he did not wish to destroy. It is hardly possible to realize that lovely island with its embowering trees, its thickets of the Acacia Farnesiana, which perfums the air with a rich and pungent odor, could have ever been the scene of the wild orgies of the most abandoned set of miscreants who ever polluted the earth.

There, according to popular tradition, Black Beard caused one of his men who had displeased him, to be stripped, his body smeared with honey, and well secured to a tree, where he left him, to be destroyed by musquitoes and other insects. Certainly if the musquitoes of those days resembled in numbers and venom the present generation, which every East wind brings from the marshes, the poor wretch must have had but a short lease of tortured life.

Lafitte was better known in Calcasieu as a contrabandist than as a pirate. The few acts of violence which he committed within the cognizance of the inhabitants seem to have proceeded more from a desire to secure his own authority against the insubordination of his lawless crew than from a wanton and unjustifiable love of cruelty. He found Calcasieu a escret and profitable market for the disposal of slaves and contraband articles which he brought here in great numbers and quantity, and which were purchased by the wealthy planters of the adjacent parishes, at a little more than a quarter of their actual value.

He has left some traces of his frequent visits to this place. The trees under which he buried his treasures are still to be seen with their appropriate marks, although the money has long since vanished. One spot on the Calcasieu river known by the name of "L'Ile d'Argent, (Money Hill,) abounds in these landmarks, and, more labor and time have been vainly spent there in digging for chimerical treasure than would have sufficed to cultivate one of the most extensive plantations in Louisiana.

It is, probably, owing to tha unforgotten wealth of the buccaneers that the imagination of the Calcasieuite so deeply imbued with images of golden splendor; In a miserable havel, in want of the commonest necessaries of life, he consoles himself for the abject poverty of his mélange by the unbounded extravagance of his fancy. The thirsty traveler will turn with disappointment from the deceitful mirage which leads his weary steps astray, but the Calcasien, on the contrary, seems to find the shadow of a substance a sufficient consolation for the actual evils which address themselves to his every sense. He shuts his eyes to the stern reality and passes his life in hopes that the discovery of some buried hoard may convert into actual viands the unsubstantial enjoyments of his Barmecide feast. If ynn speak of him of the sterility of the soil which he half cultivates, he will answer you by the story of a brig which lies at the bottom of Black Bayou, filled with gold and jewels, which is to be discovered by some beautiful maiden, and at her signal rise from the waters and deposit its treasures at her feet; or you will hear of the golden cannon of Spanish doubloons concealed by the pirates on some inaccessible island, to which, however, some patron saint may direct his steps.

The beggar who dreams himself a king differs in nothing from the actual monarch, save in the shortness of his reign; but the Calcasien has discovered the rare art of prolonging the dream through the whole period of a needy existence. The secret lies in his indolence, which finds it easier to imagine the possession of a plentiful meal than to work hard to obtain one. Give him a tree to shade him from the summer sun, a cracked fiddle to "attune his soul to harmony," an innumerable quantity of shuck cigars, and a sturdy wife to plow the fields, and you have before you the picture of a contented philosopher in all the enjoyment of the *dolce far niente* of life. His pleasure can only be increased by becoming the listener to some wonderful legend, for a tale of the marvelous, filled with all kinds of supernatural incongruities, is the "Open Sesame" to his heart. He will rejoice with unutterable satisfaction at the triumphs of Jack, the Giant Killer, and equal, if not surpass, that doughty hero, in the relation of his own encounters with the evil spirits, "white, black and gray," whom, he positively asserts, are the cause of every misfortune under the sun. The very idea of natural causes he rejects as an impiety or absurdity not to be listened to, and in truth he finds it most convenient to lay the weight of his own misdemeanors upon this invisible gentry, the scape-goats of his every sin of omission or commission. They sometimes assume the shape of a wolf to devour the sheep which he had neglected to secure in their fold, or bring a scarcity of the grain which his indolence had refused to cultivate.

Argument is worse than useless against this cherished belief. His father or grandfather were the witnesses or victims of supernatural visitations, and how can he be so undutiful as to doubt their word. "Ah," he will exclaim, "you are incredule," but you have never heard the tronbles which want of feith brought upon L'Amirand."

CHAPTER VI.

L'Amirand was a native of France, who, however, had past the greater part of a long life in Calcasieu. Like his countrymen, in general, he was skeptical upon every subject which could not present itself in a tangible, or at least a reasonable form. He never applied to the conjurors for charms to cure his own distempers or those of his beasts, and in fact classed that very respectable community and their caballistic words under the comprehensive titles of "*betes et betises*." They vainly threatened him with manifestations of their potent displeasure—he would laughingly reply, "If you bring the charbon among my cattle to-morrow, and cure my wife of her scolding propensities, I will believe every word you say."

In pursuance with a yearly custom he visited the Gulf shore one autumn for the purpose of hunting and fishing, but old age had brought with it such an increase of corpulence that he was compelled to take with him an assistant in the person of a Catalonian—solemn, superstitious and vindictive. A more uncongenial companion the mirth-loving old man could not have chosen; but at last, from the peculiarities which at first excited his impatience, he contrived to extract an unfailing fund of amusement—of amusement, too, adapted to his peculiar taste. He related to the credulous Spaniard all the most extraordinary events which had occurred at the place to which they were bound. The great flood which had swept off all the inhabitants, whose voices were heard at midnight on the anniversary of their deaths, moaning around their homesteads and petitioning the stranger for christian burial. He told him also of the pirate Johnson, who, stained with the most attrocious crimes, had chosen a residence on a wild and uninhabited part of the coast, there dug his grave, and when he found death approaching had rolled himself into it, and his bleached skeleton was found years afterwards with the fingers clasped and raised towards heaven, as if imploring that mercy which in life he had never shown.

With these and similar tales the tedium of their voyage was beguiled, and L'Amirand chuckled inwardly at the effect they produced upon the Spaniard, who, with staring eyes, sat in trembling silence, only interrupting the narrator by extravagant ejaculations of horror. He regretted from the bottom of his soul having undertaken a journey which would bring him to the theatre of these awful events, and perhaps inflict upon him visitations of a nature which he had dreaded and avoided all his life. When the boat touched the shore he threw a terrified glance around as if he expected the musquite bushes to disclose some extraordinary spectre; but, as if to confirm his fears, they had hardly proceeded ten paces towards the camp when they beheld at their feet a human skull which had been swept in by the tide.

"Ah, voila," cried L'Amirand, "camarada, here is one of your countrymen, see how grave and silent he is. So saying, he irreverently kicked the skull towards his companion, who sunk on his knees and offered to every saint in the celendar petitions for this repose of the soul whose unquiet tenement had not even found rest at the bottom of the sea.

L'Amirand stood at a little distance eojoying the dismay and genuflections of his companion, when an idea struck him which he hastened to put in execution. He ordered the Spaniard to a point of land at some little distance, from whence he affirmed he could see and destroy more game than on any other spot on the coast. With some reluctance the man obeyed, and no sooner had he turned his back than L'Amirand seized the skull, which he carried to his camp, and with the help of a long pole, a sheet, and some pine splinters, arranged a very respectable apparatus of terror. When he had completed his preparations, he placed the spectre in a conspicuous place and imposing attitude, and sauntered off to rejoin the Spaniard, to whom he excused his delay by mentioning the trouble he had found in securing his boat on the marshy bank.

It was dark when they returned to camp, and L'Amirand purposely drew back in order to give the Spaniard the advantage of the first look at the ghastly spectacle. No sooner did it meet his eyes than with an appalling shriek he fell prostrate to the ground in strong convulsions. He was raised by the old man, who now deeply regretted the unfortunate consequence of his practical joke, and who now attempted to soothe his victim by a relation of the means he had employed to produce tha illusion.

"You will be acoursed for this implous deed," said the Spaniard, solemnly. "The vengeance of the dead is terrible; it will pursue you standing or sitting, sleeping or walking, and as you have desecrated these remains so will your own skull be denied Christian burial, and kicked like a foot-ball by every passer-by."

There was something decidedly unpleasant in this last malediction; for, although a skeptic, L'Amirand had not yet arrived at that point of philosophical indifference which could contemplate with "sang froid" such a contemptuous treatment of the seat of reason. He tried to laugh off the whole affair, and by degrees his companion seemed to have forgotten the transaction. They remained for a few days only at the Gulf, and on their return home, L'Amirand avoided all mention of the subject to his wife and children, for he knew their censure and loquacity would know no bounds; and, to tell the truth, he began to think the story did not redound much to his own credit. The Spaniard, whom he had engaged as a laborer on the farm, was also silent, for reasons best known to himself.

One dark, cold and rainy night, a few weeks after his return home, L'Amirand, ou his return from the well, was thrown on the ground by an invisible hand, drenched with water, rolled in the mud, and so severely beaten that it was with difficulty he could reach tha house. None could imagine who had been guilty of this assault, for, with the exception of the conjurers, his natural enemies, the old man was generally beloved. They, too, were not in the parish, and although he looked ruefully at the Spaniard, the concern expressed by the latter disarmed his suspicions. Moreover, he had been the first to meet him at the door on that memorable night.

Groaning in body and spirit, tha old man laid down on his bed, but about midnight he was pulled violently on the floor, and the same invisible hand bestowed so many twitches and pinches upon his face that his cries soon aroused the household. When lights were brought nothing was to be seen but the visible marks of the intruder's fingers on his bruised and angry visage, and his poor wife in the last atage of terror, who had concealed herself under the bed clothes during tho engagement.

This scene was but the commencement of a series of petty persecutions, which seemed to be pursued regularly and systematically, and at last included the whole family in their operations. Their clothes were burned, their noses tweaked, their hair pulled, stones thrown at them from mysterious hands, strange whisperings heard in their ears, and every morning the most doleful and haggard faces assembled at the breakfast table to hear and relate the annoyances of the past night.

L'Amirand could bear it no longer; from a corpulent, jolly old man, he had dwindled away to a shadow of his former self; his wife, equally corpulent and equally jolly, was in the same predicament; his daughter's beauty was spoiled, and his sons were afraid to move a step in the dark. He assembled a council of his neighbors, who immediately proposed keeping a vigil with them that night to discover the cause of the nocturnal visitation. At the head of these bold spirits was a pompous dictatorial Creole, who expressed loudly his opinion that it was all nonsense, the effects of imagination, and if there was anything in it he was the man to find it out. Towards midnight, however, his loquacity deserted him, and he was seen cowering around the fire place with the rest of the company. Terrified glances were cast around, when, suddenly, a loud yell was heard at the door. The intrepid band waited no louger; with the bonetter at their head, they precipitated themselves through the shutterless window, and rushed across the prairie at race-horse speed, leaving the haunted family to their unearthly visitants. They had not proceeded very far when they perceived they had brought with them the cause of the disturbance in the shape of a hound belonging to their gallant captain, who had raised his well known voice to intimate to his master his presence at tha door.

L'Amirand, thus deprived of the assistance and support of his friends, began to tax his own brain for the cause of these visitations. He bethought him at last that as he had lost two wives in the house, it was probably their perturbed spirits who were giving him all this trouble. At the instance of his family he sent for holy water, with which he sprinkled the apartments; but this, instead of laying the ghost, only seemed to lend fresh vigor to their persecutions.

At last, when he had actually given up to despair, the Spaniard very demurely inquired if he had ever thought that all these pranks might have been the revenge of the skull at the sea shore.

"*C'est Cela!*" exclaimed L'Amirand, eagerly. "You have discovered the secret; I will give you twenty dollars, my good friend, to take to Opelousas, where you will have masses said for the soul of that '*pauvre diable*.'"

The Spaniard willingly departed, and it is needless to add that from that day the whole family were freed from the persecutors; but a great change had taken place in the cherished prejudices of L'Amirand. He had been fairly driven from his stronghold of skepticism by a sad experience, and he now rushed to the extreme of credulity. At the most extravagant and absurd propositions he would only shake his head and say mournfully: "I did not once believe those things, but I was punished for my want of faith; I now donbt nothing for I would not willingly renew the miseries of a haunted house."

CHAPTER VII.

There are but few remarks to be made upon the face of the country, or natural productions of Calcasieu. The soil is, in most places, sterile, although there can be found no prospect more pleasing to the eye than the vast prairies which border on tha lake.

In the spring or summer their green and undulating surface, diversified by flowers of every hue, from the brilliant Phlox to the modest Verbena, convey to the mind a refreshing sense of coolness and verdure. Here and there a little oasis of trees remove the monotony inseparable from a level and uniform surface, while large herds of cattle, grazing in every direction, are the animated accessaries to this landscape of quiet and dreamy loveliness.

"The Acacia Farnisiana is generally found on the banks of streams. Like most of the species, it is of a gnarled and crooked growth, but when in bloom its pendant branches, with its feathery leaves and golden balls of a rich and pungent odor, give it the first place among the indigenous productions of the country. An aquatic plant, the Lotus, is also remarkable for its beauty and singularity. The name Lotus has occasioned such a diversity of opinion, and has been applied to such a variety of plants, that it is necessary to specify the one to which I have reference belongs to that class of plants mentioned by Herodotus; to describe it, it is only necessary to transcribe his words:

"There is a species of the Lotus, which grows in the Nile, resembling a rose. The fruit which grows from the bottom of the root is like a wasp's nest, and it is found to contain a number of kernals, tha size of an olive stone, which are very grateful, either fresh or dried."

The snowy chalice and graceful growth of this singular flower fully justify the poetical idea of the Egyptians, who represented the dawn of day by a young boy sitting or sleeping "on the flushed bosom of a Lotus flower."

The kernels of the fruit are, in Calcasieu, employed for medicinal purposes, and are considered a sovereign remedy for nausea, heartburn, oto.

The Marsh Mallow (Althea Officinalis) is found here in great quantities, covering miles in extent with its showy blossom; and the Tarragon (Solidago Odora) with its spicy odor and aromatic taste, form no inconsiderable part of the luxuriant vegetation which borders on the lake.

Further in the interior the natural productions become scanty, and the country assumes a wilder and sterner aspect. Towards the East, "la grand prairie" stretches out its desolate and arid waste, unenlivened, for thirty or forty miles, by a single tree, or even shrub, to form a landmark to guide the bewildered traveler. Surrounded on every side by interminable marshes, he is compelled to follow a narrow and winding ridge, so low as to be hardly discernible from the adjacent bog. The slightest deviation from this course will leave him in a morass, over which, in wet weather, might well be inscribed the "Lasciato ogni esperenza" of Dante.

I never traverse this desert without ceasing to wonder at the little intercourse kept up by the Calcasien with his neighbors. The few New Englanders who have found their way to this "*ultima thule*" seem to regard impassable roads as a mere trifle, but they would carry to the Deserts of Arabia the same go-ahead and energetic spirit which would care nothing for any difficulty that would not impose an insuperable barrier to their further progress. The shy and indolent Creole, however, feels little or no inclination to overstep the limits which would bring him in contact with a race distinct in language, manners and habits, from himself. He could not live contentedly out of Calcasieu, and in fact resembles many of the plants of his native prairies, to which the scorching rays of an unclouded sun are necessary to produce development, and even to ensure vitality.

I cannot take a final leave of Calcasieu and its Inhabitants without expressing an earnest hope that when the Catholic or Protestant Propagandist have completely civilized and converted Africa and every tribe and kingdom of "*heathenesse*," they will recollect that in their very midst, at their door, is to be found a society of many hundred souls, the greater number of whom have never seen or entered a place of public worship—to whom the tidings of salvation have been handed down from generation to generation in so garbled a form, as rather to resemble the mysterious fragments of an incomprehensible legend, than a soul-inspiring truth. Among those in particular of European parentage are to be found many of capacious and powerful intellect, quick wit, and an ardent desire for improvement—to those instruction would lend but the necessary and final touch to the uncut gem, which, ill-set and unpolished, still betrays, through every disadvantage, its natural lustre.

POETRY, PUNNING, AND PIETY.—When the Hon. Mrs. Norton was applied to, on Hood's death, for a contribution to the fund then raised for his destitute widow, and headed by Sir Robert Peel with the munificent donation of £50, promptly sent a liberal subscription, with the following lines, (never before published:)

"To cheer the widow's heart in her distress,
To make provisions for the fatherless,
Is but a Christian's duty, and none should
Resist the heart appeal of Widow Hood."

Poetry, punning, and piety, all of the genuine sort, are not often thus happily united.

JAPANESE MARRIAGES.—A very singular custom at the marriage of the Japanese is, that the teeth of the brids are made black by some corrosive liquid. The teeth remain black ever after, and serve to show that the woman is married or a widow. Another circumstance is, at the birth of every child, to plant a tree in the garden or court yard, which attains its full growth in as many years as a man requires to be mature for the duties of marriage. When he marries the tree is cut down, and the wood is made into obesis and boxes to contain the clothes and other things which are made for the new married couple. The Japanese may marry as often as they please; marriages with sisters are prohibited, but they can marry any other relative.

NAILS GROWING IN THE FLESH.—A late writer in the Ohio Cultivator gives the following remedy:

Cut a notch in the middle of the nail every time the nail is pained. The disposition to close the notch draws the nail from the sides. It cured mine after I had suffered weeks with its festering.

Throughout the whole of Virginia, where internal improvements have thus far penetrated, there has been a great advance in the price of lands. In many counties, particularly of the West, the advance has been from 50 to 100 per cent.

AN EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY.—The attention of men of science, in Paris, has been drawn to no extraordinary discovery made in a neighboring department. A grave digger, in throwing up some earth, came upon a body in a state of perfect preservation. On examination it proved to be that of an individual buried thirty seven years ago. He had died from the effects of the bite of a mad dog. The shroud and the coffin had fallen to dust, but the body remained intact. This is the third exhumation made within twenty years, of bodies of the victims of hydrophobia, under similar circumstances; and it would really seem that they are beyond the reach of decomposition. The registry of deaths was consulted, and no mention of the embalment of the body was found.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The N. Y. Tribune of the 9th inst. contains the following description of this edifice. It is the most satisfactory we have seen. The Tribune says:

"The edifice starts in its delicate beauty from the earth like the imagining of a happy vision. Viewed at a distance, its burnished dome resembles a half-disclosed balloon, as large as a cathedral, but light, brilliant, and seemingly ready to burst its bands and soar aloft. In every sense the Crystal Palace is admirable. To us on this side of the water it is original. Nothing like its shape, materials, or effect has been presented to us. If it were to contain nothing, it would alone be an absorbing attraction, and he beyond all else in New York, an architectural curiosity.

The building is two stories high. The first is in the form of an octegon, the second of a Greek cross. The centre of this is a dome 148 feet high. The four corners of the octagon are furnished each with two towers seventy feet high. These towers support flagstaffs, adding to the lightness of their appearance. The construction of the building is similar to that of the original in London, as far as the connection of iron columns, girders, and so forth, go; but the principal parts of the rest, the dome included, is fashioned by the architects, Messrs. Carstensen and Gildermeister, who devised the plan of the whole structure as well as the details. The main building covers 173,000 squire feet, galleries included; and the additional builing 33,000, being 200,000 feet in all. The additional building is composed of a first and a second story gallery 21 feet broad and 450 feet long, lit from above, the sides being quite closed up, so as to form a suitable place to exhibit pictures and statues. This additional building is connected with the main building by two one-story wings, which contain the refreshment rooms, and the mineralogical department under the charge of Professor Silliman, Jr.

There are twelve stairways, the ballustrades of which are light iron tracery in accordance with the general spirit of the designs. The stairways are at each point of the compass, on the sides and under the dome. The great circular windows, facing at four points, add much to the charm of the effect.

Walls, properly speaking, the building, has not, being enclosed with glass sustained by iron pillars. This vast mass of crystal occupies 45,000 squars feet.

The cast-iron weighs 1,200 tons, the wrought, 200. Each pena of glass is 16 by 38 inches. The prevailing style of the architecture is Moorish and Byzantine in its decorations. The ceilings are painted in octagons, in blue, white, and cream-color. A portion of the ceiling will not be finished and will reveal the rafter and girders, which is a drawback on the general effect.

The decorative artist is Mr. Greenough. The offices of the directors and artists are in imitation of satin-wood, their appearance being very neat.

The entrances of the Palace are three, all alike, one on the Sixth avenue, one on Fortieth and one on Forty-second street. Each entrance is forty-seven feet wide, the central nave is forty-one feet wide, and the aisles fifty-four feet. Within, at the entrance, the visitor sees an arched nave forty-one feet wide, sixty-seven feet high and three hundred feet long. The dome is one hundred feet across. The building, though not nearly so large as that of London, is superior in architectural beauty. It is a magnificent ornament to the city, and should be purchased by the Council as a permanent property. Various orations could be fitly celebrated in it. The work assures a national renown to the architects, Messrs. Carsteasen and Gildermeister.

The contributors will amount to about six thousand. Six thousand specimens of the superlative genius and industry of all nations. What a world of detail, of division of labor, of thought, anxiety, toil, enthusiasm, invention, is here concentrated! How many eyes have strained, fingers plied, muscles swelled, nerves quivered, to produce this multitudinous and multiform array of outworkings! What a complexity of interests is here to be exposed! What a congeries of national rivalries, honorably undertaken in witness of the new and beneficent ideas of the time, in opposition to the State hostilities of by-gone history! In this read the brightest contribution to the Crystal Palace, for a richer offering than gold or jewels, is the heart of the age throbbing with love.

U. S. PUBLIC DEBT.—A Washington correspondent of the New York Courier, in a recent letter, furnishes the following items of interest in relation to the United States debt:

The amount of public debt, five per cent. of 1843, redeemable on the 1st of July, is estimated at $2,500,000. The amount of this stock outstanding on the 1st July, 1853, was $4526, and the portion redeemed since that date, according to returns, including Saturday last, has been $2,020,000. About $1,600,000 of the outstanding stock is held by the Comptroller of the State of New York, as securities for bank issues. The interest will cease upon the whole of it, whether paid off or not, on the first of the coming month. It is probable that a large amount of the other stock has been redeemed during the past half year, but the Treasury declines to furnish information on the subject. Taking no account of these secret redemptions, the account of the public debt after July 1, 1853, will stand:

Miscellaneous	$1,615,735 50
Loan of 1842, 6 per cent., redeemable Dec. 31, 1862	8,198,680 00
Loan of 1846, 6 per cent., redeemable Nov. 12, 1858	4,999,139 81
Loan of 1847, 6 per cent., redeemable July 1, 1868	25,656,000 00
Loan of 1848, 6 per cent., redeemable July 1, 1868	15,735,000 00
Loan of 1850, 8 per cent., Texan indemnity, Jan. 1, 1865	5,000,000 00
Total	$60,005,161 00

The semi-annual interest payable on these loans, inclusive of that due on the stock of 1843, subject to redemption, is $2,012,693. Nearly the whole of this will be paid in New York, making the total payments for that day, for Government account, from $3,000,000 to $4,500,000.

ANOTHER SLAVE CASE IN CINCINNATI.—Several weeks since we published a statement that a couple of slaves were manumitted by Mr. Orville Thomas, of Louisiana. Recent occurrences induce us to state again the following facts: Mr. Thomas was on his way to the East, and when he arrived here he was told that he would lose his slaves. He then resolved that he would anticipate their designs, if they had any idea of leaving him, and, on the morning he left, he called them before him, and told them they were free, and that he would have their papers made out on his return. They were taken by surprise, and did not seem to express any great degree of joy upon the announcement in which they were so much interested being made to them. On Tuesday morning Mr. Thomas returned, and, as he was about entering the Burnet House, he was met by his boys, who requested the privilege to be taken back again. They protested that they would prefer returning with their master to Louisiana, than to remain in Cincinnati and have their freedom. We afterwards learned that the result was just what Mr. Thomas expected, for he did not believe they could take care of themselves. He received them, and Wednesday morning the party left on the Tishamingo for Louisville, en route for home. [Cin. Gazette, July 8.

HAIR.—A writer in a late number of the London Quarterly Review furnishes the following information on this subject: "London imports about five tons of human hair annually. Black hair comes mainly from Brittany and the south of France, where it is collected principally by one hair merchant, who travels from fair to fair, and buys up and shears the crops of the neighborhood damsels. A traveler in Brittany describes the peasant girls as attending at the fairs with their beautiful tresses, perfectly willing to sell out. He saw several girls sheared, one after another, like a sheep, and as many more standing ready for the shears, with their caps in their hands, and their long hair combed out and hanging to their waists. By the side of the dealer was placed a large basket, into which the successive crops of hair were thrown, each tied up in a wisp by itself. For a head of hair about twenty sous in money is given, or a gaudy handkerchief. This hair is the finest and most silken that can be produced. Light hair comes from Germany, where it is collected by a company of Dutch farmers, who go over to England for orders once a year. And who know from what source come those pendant tresses gleaming in the gas-light, with which our blooming Eves, aptly entangling their snaky coil with their own, tempts our eligible Adams."

INTERESTING MISCELLANY—*Interesting Statistics*—A gentleman who keeps the run of facts, figures and babies, has just laid before "an inquiring world" the following statistics:

The whole number of languages spoken in the world amount to 3064, viz: 587 in Europe, 937 in Asia, 276 in Africa, and 1364 in America. The inhabitants of our globe profess more than 1000 different religions. The number of men is about equal to the number of women. The average of human life is about 33 years. One-fourth die previous to the age of 7 years, one-half before reaching 17 years of age, and those who pass that age enjoy a felicity (?) refused to one-half the human species. To every 1000 persons, only one reaches one hundred years of age; to every one hundred only six reach the age of 60, and not more than one in 500 live to 80 years of age.

There are on the earth 1,000,000,000 inhabitants, and of these 333,333,333 die every year, 91,324 every day, 3730 every hour, 60 every minute, or 1 every second. These losses are about balanced by an equal number of births. The married are longer-lived than the single, and above all, those who observe a sober and industrious conduct. Tall men live longer than short ones! Women have more chances of life in their favor previous to being 50 years of age, than men, but fewer afterwards.

The number of marriages is in proportion of 175 to every 1000 individuals. Marriages are more frequent after the equinoxes—that is, during the months of June and December.

Those born in the spring are generally more robust than others. Births and deaths are more frequent by night than by day. The number of men capable of working or bearing arms is calculated at one-fourth of the population.

Some of these statements are rather singular, and yet many of them are susceptible of an easy solution. That marriages take place more frequently in June and December, than other months of the year, was just what we have always suspected was the case. Those who marry in June, do so because they can't help it; while those who connubialize in December do so, doubtless, to guard against the chilly pillows which distinguish the frost-bitten months of winter. The matches which come off in June are commonly love-matches, and are brought about by green fields and the contagious influence of boblinks and yellow birds; whilst those which happen in December are brought about; in a degree, by mixing plain mathematics with the market value of flannel under-garments. [N. Y. Dutchman.

A SOUTH CAROLINA GOLD MINE.—We had the pleasure of meeting and conversing with Mr. Dorn, a few days past, when on a visit to Greenville, and of learning from him some particulars in relation to his valuable gold mine in Abbeville. Much as we had previously heard of the incalculable value of this property, we were astounded at some of the facts stated by Mr. D. It may be as well to state that Mr. Dorn is a plain unostentatious gentleman and a man of truth, which is better than all his wealth. Therefore his statements may be implicitly relied upon.

Mr. D. informed us that he had within the last eighteen months, with a small force, taken from his mine some three hundred thousand dollars; that he had traced the vein a mile and a quarter on his land; that it was fifteen feet wide and we forget how many feet deep; that there was gold most frequently discoverable from the surface to the rich vein below. Mr Dorn has got as much as $1,000 from one bushel of dirt, and has been, if we recollect aright, offered a million or two dollars for one-half of his mine, which he very wisely declined taking. His mine is manifestly worth an indefinite number of millions, and the poprietor is unquestionably the richest man in America; perhaps the richest, and, ladies, a good-looking and agreeable bachelor, also! We trust Mr. Dorn will not fail to attend the Ladies' Presbyterian Fair at this place, bringing with him the products of a bushel of that dirt for the benefit of the church, and we know several of our beautiful girls envy one of whom would alone be a fair exchange for his hand and gold-mine. [Greenville Mountaineer.

THE WAY RAILROADS ARE BUILT IN GEORGIA. The way railroads are made in Georgia has an air of novelty. The contract for the railroad from Brunswick to Thomasville, 136 miles long, and the road from the latter place to Albany, Georgia, 58 miles more, including iron, equipments, and all, is only $13,000 per mile. Collins & Alexander, whose trade is making railroads in the South, are the contractors. They contract for these large jobs by the wholesale, and retail them out to planters and others on the line. These planters subscribe for so much stock; give their notes, payable when the road is made, and then generally contract, under Collins & Alexander, on sections nearest their plantation, to furnish cross-ties, and do what grading is to be done; and this work being thus done by their negroes, pays their notes when due, with little or no outlay in money. The same firm have contracted to build a road, 28 miles long, from Thomasville to Tallahasse, Florida, where there is already a road to St. Marks, on the waters of the Gulf of Mexico. These roads are to be completed by July, 1855.

A CITY WITH TWELVE THOUSAND INHABITANTS DESTROYED.—In the foreign news by the Atlantic, it is stated that, on the first of May, the city of Shiraz; in Persia, was destroyed, with twelve thousand of its inhabitants, by the shock of an earthquake. This is the second city in Persia, and in former years had a population of 40,000 persons, but an earthquake in 1824 nearly destroyed it. It was formerly a place of great beauty, and is celebrated by the Persian poet Hafiz, who was a native of Shiraz, for its beauty and fertility. Since the earthquake of 1824, it has greatly declined in both, most of its public structures having been ruined by that calamity.

A farmer's daughter in the State of Maine was visited by a rustic youngster, who finding it difficult to keep up conversation, asked the girl, after an embarrassing silence had prevailed for some time, if she knew "anybody that wanted to buy a shirt?" "No, I don't," she replied, "have you got one to sell?" "Oh, no!" said he, "I only asked to make talk."

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VOLUME III. NUMBER 26. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1853. WHOLE NUMBER, 130.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

JEWISH CEREMONIES.

MARRIAGES.

Much has been written about the odium resting upon unmarried females in the Jewish commonwealth, and with perfect truth; but I always thought it strange that this should be deemed so extraordinary as to call forth so much scribbling, since I have never discovered much difference in public opinion on this subject even among Christians. I believe, as a general thing, a Christian maiden is no more averse to becoming a matron than whilom was her Hebrew sister. The Talmud, it is true, has some very fierce denunciation against all—male and female—who live in "single blessedness;" and I have been told of a rich old [Jewish] bachelor, who died in great agony, for no other reason than because he had neglected to comply with the commandment in Gen. ix: 7.

In former times the Jews married their children very young, and generally betrothed them as soon as they were born. These practices, however, have now pretty well passed away. In most countries on the Continent the Jews still labor under many restrictions, and perhaps the laws relating to marriage are the most tyrannical. Jews are limited to certain towns and villages where they have lived for ages; and in these communities only a limited number of families can reside; and not until the head of one of these dies, or emigrates, can a marriage take place, or a new one be formed. These laws, I suppose, are based on the wise maxim laid down by Monsieur Malthus.

One of the most important personages connected with matrimonial matters is the *Shadchon*, (vulg, anglicè, *coupler.*) He is easily coaxed or dreaded by the anxious mammas of marriageable daughters; for you must know that the various arts of that intricate science, styled husband-catching, are not of such modern origin as many of your readers would perhaps imagine; although the *modus operandi* may vary somewhat in different climes. The *Shadchon* has a list of all marriageable males and females within his bead, (a district often of a hundred miles round,) with their probable fortunes, and knows pretty well who will suit who. He is always up and doing, proposing a match to the parties concerned, and carrying on all the minor negotiations. He or she (for women are often engaged in this profession,) ascertains what dowry the lady is to receive—for never has it been heard of in Israel that a man, however poor himself, married a wife without a dowry. After all the preliminaries are settled, the gentleman, perhaps for the first time, pays a visit to his intended. If this visit results to their mutual satisfaction, which is usually the case, the engagement is entered into, and the betrothal is celebrated in the presence of the parents and relatives of both parties; contracts are drawn up, stating the amount the lady is to receive, how much the husband will settle upon her, etc. A china cup is then dashed to the ground, and pieces of it sent to all the friends. The sending of wedding cake is now an improvement upon this custom. The origin of this ceremony is somewhat doubtful; but the usual reason assigned is, that those who disturb the union and harmony of the betrothed couple, should be thus cut to pieces. Others think it is done to remind them that Israel is still in captivity, and thus to prevent an undue excess of joy. Every body then congratulates by saying *Masel tov*, ("Good star"—good luck,) and on the following Sabbath the bridegroom—for so he is styled immediately after betrothal—is called up to the reading of the Law, with the omiuous *Hachathan* (the groom) appended to his name. In the synagogue of his joy he then has *Mishebeirach* ("blessings") said for all his friends; and until the day of his wedding he has no more ceremonies to go through.

As the civil authority gives him quite enough to do now. He must procure authenticated certificates of the birth and marriage of his and his wife's grandparents and parents, his parents' certificate of *vaccination*, as well as his own; and certificates of death in case of the above-mentioned relatives as may have departed this life. Owing to the great difficulty of procuring all these documents, years some times elapse between the betrothal and the wedding. These requirements must be attended to by Christinn, as well as Jew, in most parts of Germany. When every thing is in order, the day is fixed, which is usually a Wednesday, for widows and widowers on Thursday. There is also a great prejudice against marrying in the wane of the moon.

The bridegroom must fast till he receives the benediction, (*consecration*) usually about noon; then confess his sins, and pray for forgiveness as he assumes his new responsibility. The day is thus very sad till after the ceremony is over. There is a custom—now but little observed, however—of putting a veil over the couple, and throwing several handfuls of wheat over them—a typical wish of fruitfulness.

After this the matrons take the bride in hand, dress her for the approaching ceremony, and cut her hair very short, and hide it beneath a cap or bonnet. And never more must her hair be seen—not even the faintest trace of it—by any woman. They then proceed to the synagogue, usually with music, and here the Rabbi ties the final knot, after repeating a prayer, and then pronouncing the seven blessings. Some times he preaches a sermon appropriate for the occasion. The ceremony is concluded by handing the cup of consecrated wine round to the nearest relatives of the married couple. The exchanging of the rings, giving away the bride, and the bridesmaids and groomsmen, is almost the same as practiced here among us.

The parties then return to the house of the bride; where a sumptuous feast is provided, which is often prolonged till midnight, and some of the guests do get a little drunk, it is considered rather as a meritorious act than otherwise; though, I am glad to say, that these questionable acts of supererogation are getting to be of very rare occurrence. In the midst of their mirth the different guests cause "blessings" to be said by the Hazan, or reader, for their various friends present, who again reciprocate the compliment. If a Rabbi is present, he may be called upon to deliver some *Talmud Torah*, or extempore exegesis of some Scripture passage. He will get up and take a text, it matters little as to its appositeness, and start various difficulties, which he settles to his entire satisfaction, by quoting various Talmudical authorities. His audience profess to be greatly edified, and though they may understand never a word, they think it very pious merely to listen to the Rabbi, and pay him for his effort.

There is yet another functionary claims our attention on these occasions, that is a species of Merry-andrew, well known as "the fool." He is a great favorite at all Jewish merry-makings; being a tolerable fiddler, he plays the accompaniment to his own verses, which he strings together, and chants off by the hundred, like a genuine improvisatore, though they often be innocent alike of Syntax and Prosody. His wit is usually of the kind known as *low*, but I have met some who could set the table in a roar, and five minutes after be as pathetic as to draw tears from every eye. It is customary for every relative or guest to make a present to the bridal pair, a laudable custom which originated in a desire of delicately befriending the poor, by giving them in this manner the various articles of household furniture, etc., which they may need. It has now become a national custom, and the rich must take these donations, as well as the poor. The fool arrays these presents by his side, and holds them up one by one, all the while descanting on the virtues of the donor, the gift, and the donee.

Another time-honored and very laudable custom is to distribute the tenth part of the lady's dowry among the [Hebrews] poor, who assemble in great numbers on these occasions from every part of the land. "He that giveth to the poor, lendeth to the Lord," is a verse much more believed in and acted upon by the Jews than by most Christians. Every pious Jew will keep a strict account of his annual income, and give the tithe to the poor. Many of these poor Jews stroll about the country, from village to village, and present themselves at the houses of their brethren, where they invariably receive alms in money. I have known even some of these very beggars piously give away their tenth. In every Jewish community they have benevolent societies, on a large scale, to succor the needy, and particularly the wandering stranger.

To return from this digression, and finish this long article, I am obliged to acknowledge that there is but little of the romantic in a Jewish marriage, seeing that Cupid is quite a subordinate character to his mightier brother Plutus. But, on the whole, I think they turn out as well as those who are preceded by a five years courtship.

Louisiana. JOSEPHUS.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

INSTRUMENTAL CHURCH MUSIC.

MR. EDITOR:—Your correspondent, "A Reader," in your paper of 9th July, will allow me to make a brief rejoinder to his article on Church Music, which is a reply to a former article of my own.

The point in question is this: I had stated that there was "no direct Scripture authority for instrumental music in public worship; or, indeed, in any other kind of worship. Singing is recognized as a part of public and social worship, (I said) but no other kind of music is." Your correspondent thinks I must be mistaken in this, if I "admit the Old Testament to be Scripture." He then cites Num. 10: 10, and several places in the Psalms, where various kinds of instrumental music was enjoined as a part of public worship, and in relation to which it was said, as quoted by your correspondent, "For this was a statute for Israel, and a law of the God of Jacob."

He supposes, then, that these quotations "prove that it was proper in old times, and not only so, but was required to be done by the Lord of the sanctuary."

Your correspondent will allow me to suggest that he has inadvertently fallen into a very common error in relation to the supposed authority for the regulation of Church worship, to be found in the Jewish ceremonies and ritual observances. These ritual services furnish no authority whatever for Christian worship. If we conform to them in some instances, it is because we find authority elsewhere. A little reflection will perhaps show the correctness of these remarks.

First. If Christians are commanded to use these instruments of music, then how can we, without sin, habitually and wilfully neglect them? This is universally done in all Christendom. I presume no Christian considers himself bound by the "law of the God of Jacob" to use them. Then, if your correspondent is right, he and all other Christians are wrong.

Secondly. If we find our license to use these instruments in the fact that such customs prevailed in the Jewish ceremonies, under the sanction of Heaven, then we may practice any other like customs for the same reasons. This will lead where no Christian will be willing to follow. The avenger of blood may slay his brother; we may sacrifice with bulls and goats, as they did, and do many other very unchristian things.

Thirdly. Though these Jewish ceremonial services can be but dimly understood and but partially appreciated at this late day, yet we know that they were "a schoolmaster to bring us to Christ. Gal. 3: 24. They were lighted tapers, to be used in the early dawn of twilight, to light slowly but securely along the tottering infant Christian, up and up, into the light of Christ's proper religion. But once in noonday sunlight, we have no further use for the dim, flickering taper.

The Old Testament is "*Scripture*," though very little of it is Scripture precept. In fact, none of it which relates to the visible or external modes or forms of worship is precept for Christians. It is worthy Scripture history and Scripture doctrine, and informs us what precepts were given to the Jews in the infantile ages of the Church; but we are not thereby to infer that they are precepts for us. If we do this, look a moment and see what inconsistencies we will be carried into. Divine *precept must* be obeyed.

I was well aware, when I wrote my former article, of these instances of, or allusions to, the use of horns and other instruments in the Jewish worship. But it is seen they form no barrier to my expression that "there is no direct Scripture authority for instrumental music in public worship." Of course I meant, and was, I presume, understood to mean, authority binding upon Christians at this day. I still think I was correct in that remark.

The relation of the Jewish ritual service to Christian worship, may be seen explained at some length, by a correspondent of the Methodist Quarterly Review, in the January number (1852,) of that journal, in an article on the "Jewish Sacrifices."

This distinction is not, I think, sufficiently understood by Christians, and especially by Christian teachers. A free interchange of suggestion, among us, is perhaps of no disadvantage. Many things were commanded or allowed among the Jews that are neither commanded or allowed among us.

God began, *at the beginning*, to teach the world Christianity. He first taught A B C, and then proceeded on and on, step by step. With the Jewish dispensation he carried the world through the *primmer*, and then introduced the science and practical workings thereof. This custom was not known in the Church for more than eight hundred years after Christ.

SCHWARZERD.

THE POWER OF PATIENCE.

The patient in spirit is better than the proud in spirit. Eccles. vii 8.

The lion was caught in the toils of the hunter. The more he tugged, the more his feet got entangled, when a little mouse heard his roaring, and said that if his majesty would not hurt him, he thought he could release him. At first the king of beasts took no notice of such a contemptible ally; but at last, like other proud spirits in trouble, he allowed his tiny friend to do as he pleased. So one by one the mouse nibbled through the cords, till he had set free first one foot and then another, and then all the four, and, with a growl of hearty gratitude, the king of the forest acknowledged that the patient in spirit is some times stronger than the proud in spirit. And it is beautiful to see how, when some sturdy nature is involved in perplexity, and by its violence and vociferation is only wasting its strength without forwarding its escape, there will come in some timely sympathizer, mild and gentle, and will suggest the simple extrication, or by soothing vehemence down into his own tranquility, will set him on the way to effect his self-deliverance.

Even so, all through the range of philanthropy, patience is power. It is not the water-spout, but the nightly dew which freshens vegetation. They are not the flashes of the lightning which nature our harvest, but the daily sunbeams, and that quiet electricity which thrills in atoms and which flushes in every ripening ear. Niagara, in all its thunder, fetches no fertility; but the Nile, coming without observation, with noiseless fatness overflows, and from under the retiring flood Egypt looks up again, a garner of golden corn. The world is the better for its moral cataracts, and its spiritual thunderbolts; but the influences which do the world's great work, which freshen and fertilize it, and which are maturing its harvests for the garner of glory, are not the proud and potent spirits, but the patient and the persevering; they are not the noisy and startling phenomena, but the steady and silent operations. They are the Sunday schools, which line upon line repeat the gospel lesson, and keep alive in our youthful millions some fear of God. They are the good and loving mothers who begin with cradle-hymns, and who try to make the sweet story of Jesus as dear and as memorable as their own kind voices. They are the weekly Sabbaths which softly overflow the land, and which, when they ebb again, leave every where the freshness and the fertilizing elements conveyed in their heaven-descended tide.

Patience is power. In a thirsty land, one farmer digs a pit, and as no water fills it, he opens another; and as that also continues, like the well in Dothan, dry, he commences a third in a spot more promising; and a fourth, and many more, till he has tried all his territory without success; and then, chafed and chagrined, he abandons all effort in despair. His neighbor chooses a spot, and begins. No water flows, but he is not discouraged. The spade and the mattock he exchanges for the drill and the auger; and, after hammering through the flinty rock for days and weeks, at last the long sought fountain gushes, and at his threshold he secures a perennial spring, which neither feels the summer drought nor dreads the winter's cold. And so, on behalf of some right object, one man is anxious to enlist the good feeling of humanity; and he brings his project before one influential mind after another, and he is mortified to find how drily it is received by this celebrated philanthropist, and how many difficulties are started by another, till he is ready to declare that benevolence is all a sham, and every patriot a hypocrite. But, strong in faith and patience, another takes the Artesian auger. He knows that deep under our hard humanity there are tender feelings and kind sympathies. Or, if it be the Church on which he seeks to operate, he knows that under all its callousness and formalism, there circulates a conscience; there flows a fresh current of principle and love, fed from the crystal river, and he is resolved to reach it. He takes the Artesian anger. "One thing I do." Preserving his temper amid all rebuffs, and persevering amid all impediments, he keeps urging this one object; and at last the vein is struck, the fountain flows. Charles sees the Bible Society organized, and Carey is sent to India. Raikes sets his Sabbath schools agoing, and Naysmith the City Mission. Sadler sees infant emancipation become a popular movement, and Agnew finds the Church at last roused to the claims of the Sabbath day.

[Dr. J. Hamilton.

THE UNFORGIVING MAN

ASKING FORGIVENESS OF GOD AS HE FORGIVES OTHERS

"And forgive us our sins, for we always forgive every one that is indebted to us."

Conceive a revengeful, unforgiving man repeating this prayer, which you all, I hope, repeat daily. Conceive a man with a heart full of wrath against his neighbor, with a memory which treasures up the little wrongs, and insults, and provocations he fancies himself to have received from that neighbor; conceive such a man praying to God most high to forgive him his trespasses as he forgives the man who has trespassed against him. What, in the mouth of such a man, do these words mean? They mean—but, that you may more fully understand their meaning, I will turn them into a prayer, which we will call the prayer of the unforgiving man: "O God, I have sinned against thee many times from my youth until now. I have often been forgetful of thy goodness; I have not daily thanked thee for thy mercies; I have neglected thy service; I have broken thy law; I have done many things utterly wrong against thee. All this I know, and besides this, doubtless, I have committed many secret sins, which, in my blindness, I have failed to notice. Such is my guiltiness, O Lord, in thy sight. Deal with me, I beseech thee, O Lord, as I deal with him. He has been very ungrateful to me, though not a tenth, not a hundredth part as ungrateful as I have been to thee; yet I cannot overlook such base and shameful ingratitude. Deal with me, I beseech thee, O Lord, as I deal with him. I remember and treasure up every little trifle which shows how ill he has behaved to me. Deal with me, I beseech thee, O Lord, as I deal with him. I am determined to take the very first opportunity of doing him an ill turn. Deal with me, I beseech thee, O Lord, as I deal with him." Can any thing be more shocking and horrible than such a prayer? Is not the very sound of it enough to make one's blood run cold? Yet this is just the prayer which the unforgiving man offers up every time he repeats the Lord's prayer; for he prays to God to forgive him in the same manner in which he forgives his neighbor. But he does not forgive his neighbor; so he prays to God not to forgive him. God grant that his prayer may not be heard, for he is praying a curse on his own head. [Hare's Sermons.

From the New York Musical World and Times.

MRS. GRUMBLER'S SOLILOQUY.

"There's no calculating the difference between men and women boarders. Here's Mr. Jones, has been in my house these six months, and no more trouble to me than my grey kitten. If his bed is shook up once a week, and his coats, cravats, love-letters, cigars and patent leather boots left undisturbed in the middle of the floor, he is as contented as a pedagogue in vacation time.

"Take a woman to board, and (if it is convenient) she would like drapery, instead of drop curtains; she'd like the windows altered to open at the top, and a wardrobe for her flounced dresses, and a few more nails and another shelf in her closet, and a cricket to put her foot on, and a little rocking-chair, and a big looking-glass, and a pea-green shade for her gas-burner.

"She would like breakfast about ten minutes later than your usual hour; tea ten minutes earlier, and the gong, which shocks her nerves so, altogether dispensed with.

"She can't drink coffee, because it is exhilerating; bromn is too insipid, and chocolate too heavy. She don't fancy cocoa. 'English breakfast tea' is the only beverage which agrees with her delicate spineter organization.

"She can't digest a roast or a fried dish; she might possibly peck at an egg, if it were boiled with one eye on the watch. Pastry she never eats, unless she knows from what dairy the butter came, which enters into its composition. Every article of food prepared with butter, salt, pepper, mustard, vinegar, or oil; or bread that is made with yeast, soda, milk or saleratus, she decidedly rejects.

"She is constantly washing out little duds of laces, collars, handkerchiefs, chemisettes and stockings, which she festoons up to the front windows to dry, giving passers-by the impression that your house is occupied by a *blanchesseus*—then jerks the bell-wire for an hour or more, for relays of hot smoothing-irons, to put the finishing stroke to her operations.

"She is often afflicted with interesting little colds and influenzas, requiring the immediate consolation of a dose of hot lemonade or ginger tea; choosing her time for these complaints when the kitchen fire has gone out and the servants are on a furlough. Oh! nobody knows, but those who have tried, how immensely troublesome women are! I'd rather have a whole regiment of men boarders. All you have to do is, to wind them up in the morning, with a powerful cup of coffee; give them *carte blanche* to smoke, and a night-key, and your work is done."

FANNY FERN.

YEAR OF CHRIST'S BIRTH

Of Dr. Kitto's clear, satisfactory method of stating a question, and giving to it what answer can be rendered, we observe no better example than the following, which, we doubt not, will interest our readers:

"How long ago was our Lord born?"

Some will smile at this question, and will answer it by another question—

"Does not the date of the present year answer that very plainly? Eighteen hundred and fifty-two years since, of course."

"Then in what year was our Lord born?"

"In the year one, of course," some will answer.

"In the year 0, of course," others will affirm.

Then, here, to begin with, is a year's difference, seeing that some count one at the moment Christ was born, while others do not count one till the first year of his life had expired.

But there is greater difference still. A marginal note at the head of our English New Testaments informs us that Jesus was born in the "fourth year before the account called Anno Domini," by which account, therefore, it would seem that the year of our Lord which we call 1852, is really 1856, leaving us to infer that the person who first calculated the year of Christ's birth was mistaken to this extent. Nor should this surprise us, seeing that it was not done until the sixth century—a most unscientific and uncritical age. It was not until then that the usage of counting from the birth of Christ began, and it was but slowly that it acquired prevalence; so that, although with differences, it was generally established in the eighth century, it cannot be said to have become universal in Christendom until the fifteenth.

Lately the whole question has been re-examined by Continental and English scholars with much care; and although the *precise year* of our Lord's birth is still uncertain, a reasonably near approximation has been attained. The safest process, indeed the only attainable one, is to find, as nearly as we may, the year of Rome in which the event occurred. For this there are certain data in the Gospels and in Josephus, which, without leading us to absolute certainty, will not allow us to go far astray. We will endeavor to state this very briefly. As a preliminary, it may be well to remind the reader that the first year of the present vulgar era coincides with the year 733 of the building of Rome (A. U.)

According to Matthew ii: 1, Jesus was born in the reign of Herod the Great, and not long before his death. Now Herod died in the year of Rome 750, just before the passover. If, then, we make an allowance of time for the purification, the visit of the Magi, the flight into Egypt, and the remaining there till Herod was dead, for all which *not less* than six months can well be required—it will follow that the birth of Christ cannot in any case be fixed later than the autumn of the year of Rome 749, being four years before the present era.

Again, Luke (iii: 1, 2) says that John the Baptist entered upon his ministry in the fifteenth year of Tiberius; and, further on, (iii: 23) that Jesus was "about thirty years of age" at the time of his baptism by John. Now if, as is quite likely, John commenced his ministry at the same age as Jesus, we may, by reckoning back thirty years, ascertain the time of John's birth, and, consequently, that of Jesus, who is known to have been six months younger. Now, reckoning from the death of Augustus, in the year of Rome 767, the fifteenth year of Tiberius, who succeeded him, commenced August 29, A. U. 781; and going back thirty years, we find that John must have been born not earlier than August 29, A. U. 751, and our Lord of course not earlier than A. U. 752—a result differing by three years from that obtained from Matthew. But Tiberius had been associated with Augustus in the empire certainly two years, and probably three, before the death of the latter; and if, as may be well presumed, Luke reckons from this the commencement of the reign of Tiberius, the date deduced from his statement coincides entirely with that drawn from Matthew.

Further, in John ii: 20, the Jews say, "Forty and six years was this temple building." Now, Herod commenced the temple in the eighteenth year of his reign, coinciding with A. U. 732; if, therefore, our Lord was—at the time of his first passover, forty-seven years after, as is probable—thirty and a half years of age, this would carry back the year of his birth to the autumn of the year of Rome 748.

Moreover, a tradition preserved by the Latin fathers, on a point wherein authentic information is easily obtainable by them, makes the death of Christ to have taken place in the consulship of C. Rubellius and C. Rufus, that is, in A. U. 782. If, therefore, the duration of our Lord's ministry was three and a half years, making his age thirty-three and a half at the time of his death, this takes us back to the same date of 784 A. U.

From the concurrence of all these data, it would appear that the birth of our Lord cannot have taken place later than the year of Rome 749; but it may have been a year or two earlier, if we suppose the period of six months too short to cover the interval between the birth of Jesus and the return of the family from Egypt, on hearing of Herod's death. Some think that it could not have been less than one, two or three years. Taking all things into account, we suppose it could not well have been less than between one and two years. The uncertainty on this point seems to be the sole remaining difficulty. And the result is, that the birth of our Lord cannot well have been less than four years anterior to the present era, and may have been a year or two more. Upon the whole, we do not feel satisfied with less than a year more, and this would throw back the true date five years before the present era, so that the present year of 1852 would be actually the 1857th year since the birth of our Lord.

[Daily Bible Illustrations.

From the New York Recorder.

LETTER TO A LIQUOR SELLING CHURCH MEMBER

FROM SOME OF HIS BRETHREN.

DEAR BROTHER:—We, the undersigned members of the body of Christ, would most respectfully request you, in a plain, Christian-like manner, to stop at once the sale of intoxicating liquors, and engage no more in the deadly traffic, for the following plain, and it would almost seem, self-evident reasons:

1. *It is a reproach to Zion.*—In the sacred Scriptures she is represented as the Holy City, the New Jerusalem, and all her citizens are required to touch not, taste not, handle not any unclean thing. Now, public sentiment, as well as the divine oracles, have long since set down and condemned all intoxicating liquors as unclean things, poisonous in their nature ruinous to the best interests of mankind, and destructive to their immortal souls. Hence, no professed Christian can engage, at the present day, in this trade without bringing a terrible reproach upon our beloved Zion.

2. *It is, therefore, a great grief to all who love the Lord our God*—and in a special manner it is a grief to us who are connected with you to the Church of Christ, because it can in no sense be considered other than an awful stigma upon us as a Church, both in the eyes of the converted and unconverted. No one thing seems to hinder our prosperity as a Church so much as this trade of yours in intoxicating drinks.

3. *It is a great stumbling block in the way of sinners.*—Whenever our pastor, or any of us, personally warns and invites the unconverted to turn from the wicked way, and accept of the offers of salvation and eternal life at once, and almost universally, your traffic in intoxicating liquors is referred to, and many endeavor to take shelter behind it, and they seem almost unapproachable, and quite beyond the power of Gospel truth. Your pretensions to deal in it only for medicinal purposes only heighten the contempt and increase their sneers at the idea of becoming Christians, when those who profess religion can engage in such kind of trade and traffic.

4. *It is, therefore, a great hindrance to the successful labors of our pastor*, and is a terrible blot upon our own Christian character. Public sentiment and divine truth have long since fixed it so, and no excuse of yours can remove it. Very few have strong confidence in the Christianity of one who, in this day and age of high moral sentiment, can profess religion, and at the same time engage in this abominable traffic. Where is the man who, on a dying bed, will send for a rumseller to come and pray with and for him in his expiring moments? Even the youth in our streets say, "How can a man sell liquor when he belongs to the Church and goes to the communion?" Oh, brother N., put it away, and do it at once. If you knew how great a stain it is upon your Christian character, you would not hesitate a single moment.

5. *It brings an awful denunciation upon your own soul* from Him whose right it is to denounce and destroy. In the divine word, Jehovah has said, "Woe to him that giveth his neighbor drink, that puttest thy bottle to him, and makest him drunken also;" "the cup of the Lord's right hand shall be turned to thee, and shameful spewing shall be on thy glory." Habbakuk ii: 15, 16.

Now, brother N., we, whose names are hereunto annexed, fully believe that the foregoing reasons are every way sufficient, when fully understood, to induce any true follower of the Lord Jesus Christ to put away at once, wholly and entirely, the sale of intoxicating drinks. Although it may be attended with some sacrifice, yet in your case this cannot be, since you claim that you do not continue in the trade for the sake of the profit accruing therefrom. Still, if it be a sacrifice of any kind whatsoever, and you are unwilling to make that sacrifice for the sake of Christ's cause and the salvation of souls, it is highly necessary for you, as well as all others, to examine well your hope, since Jesus has said, "Except a man forsake all that he hath, yea, his own life, he cannot be my disciple." You may say that you keep it and deal in it only for medicinal and mechanical purposes. But this is, by many, wholly disbelieved; and besides, if this is your honest intention the trade is wholly unnecessary on your part, since others deal in it whose whole business is to supply the medical demand, where it can be obtained for such purposes without reproaching Zion or offending one of Christ's little ones.

In closing this communication, we desire to assure you, dear brother, that you shall have our earnest prayers to our heavenly Father that he may, by his grace strengthen you, that you may be able to comply with the request we, your brethren, do most sincerely make.

GRACE,
MERCY,
JUSTICE,
TRUTH.

A CITY WITH TWELVE HUNDRED INHABITANTS DESTROYED.—In the foreign news by the last arrival, it is stated that, on the 1st of May, the city of Shiraz, in Persia, was destroyed, with twelve thousand of its inhabitants, by the shock of an earthquake. This is the second city in Persia, and in former years had a population of forty thousand persons, but an earthquake in 1824 nearly destroyed it. It was formerly a place of great beauty, and is celebrated by the Persian poet Hafiz, who was a native of Shiraz, for its beauty and fertility. Since the earthquake of 1824, it has greatly declined in both; most of its public structures having been ruined by that calamity.

From the Night Watches.

ON THE FAITHFULNESS OF GOD—A MEDITATION.

"Thy faithfulness reacheth unto the clouds." Psalm xxxvi: 5.

It has been well said that "the universe around us is a parable of grace." "As the mountains are round about Jerusalem, so doth the Lord compass his people!" But firmer than even those types of immutability in the kingdom of nature is the word of a covenant-keeping God in the kingdom of grace. These mountains (nature's best emblems of steadfastness) may depart, and the hills be removed, "but," says their almighty maker, "my kindness shall not be taken from thee!"

We can look upward to the stars of night, and see the "faithfulness" of God "established" in the material heavens—"This day they stand as thou ordainest!" But these are feeble types and symbols of brighter constellations in the spiritual firmament—the declarations of an unchanging God—"Thy word is forever settled in Heaven."

What a gracious assurance amid our own unfaithfulness, "The Lord is faithful"—that the unfaithfulness of the believer never alters, and *can* never alter, the faithfulness of God!

My soul! anchor thyself on this rock of the divine veracity. Take hold of that blessed parenthesis which has been to many a tossed soul as a polar star in its night of darkness—"Having loved his own which were in the world, he loved them even unto the end." He loves them in life—loves them in death—loves them through death—loves them in glory!

Art thou not at this hour a monument of God's faithfulness? Where wouldst thou have been had not the magnet of His grace kept thee, and drawn thy fugitive affections towards himself? From how many temptations has he rescued thee—laying hold of thee on the precipice, when about to plunge headlong down—employing some times constraining, at others restraining grace—making this thy brief history, "Kept by the power of God," and overruling all—ALL for his own glory, and thine own good?

I love to think of thy faithfulness, O thou "tried stone," "laid in Zion!" Thou wert tried by the law—by justice—by men—by devils, and yet thou wert faithful! Thou hast been tried by prophets and apostles; by martyrs and saints; by youthful sinners, aged sinners, and dying sinners—and thou hast been found faithful by all and to all, and thou art faithful still!

My soul! never suppose, amid the faithlessness of earth's trusted friends, that thou art doomed to tread thy way in loneliness and solitude; there is more than one Emmaus journey! The "abiding" friend is left! He is always the same! "He fainteth not, neither is weary!" His faithfulness is a tried faithfulness! His word is a tried word! His friendship is a tried friendship! He is always "better than his word!" He pays with usury!

"O! who could bear life's stormy doom,
Did not thy word of love
Come brightly bearing through the gloom,
A peace branch from above!
Then sorrow, touched by thee, grows bright,
With more than rapture's ray,
As darkness shows us worlds of light
We never saw by day!"

When I think that at this very moment the eye of that faithful Saviour-God is upon me—"I will both lay me down in peace and sleep; for thou, Lord, only makest me dwell in safety!"

COINCIDENCES.—A London paper brings to mind the following curious coincidences: On the 18th of June, 1815, the English and French were engaged in a desperate conflict at Waterloo; on the same day of the same month in 1853, the English and French fleets were at anchor off the Dardanelles, engaged in a common cause. On the 14th of June, 1807, Napoleon conquered the troops of Alexander of Russia at Friedland, and the two monarchs at the subsequent interview at Tilsit, took counsel as to whether, together, they could not humble the naval power of England. Forty-six years later, day for day, the navies of England and France are united to resist the encroachment of the Muscovite. The brother of Alexander and the nephew of Napoleon do not act in concert, but in hostility. That a half a century, however, should produce such changes, is not surprising; but the coincidence of dates is striking.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The south-western portion of the building is assigned to France, the Zolverein, &c.; north-western to Italy, Denmark, Russia, &c.; south-eastern to Great Britain. The galleries are distributed in the same way. Among the valuable works of art in the Crystal Palace is Thorwaldsen's famous group of "Christ and the Apostles." Each figure is the size of life, and the whole is an admirable study. South Carolina sends to the Crystal Palace a cast iron Palmetto tree, made at Charleston. It is exactly copied from nature, and is a beautiful piece of work.

In a country grave-yard, in New Jersey, there is a plain stone erected over the grave of a beautiful young lady, with only this inscription upon it:

"Julia Adams, died of thin shoes, April 18, 1839, aged 19."

One stone, more conspicuous than the rest, has this singular inscription upon it:

"Here lay the body of John Jones, who never held an office." "An honest man."

LONDON GRAVE-YARDS.—Lord Palmerston stated that two hundred and six grave-yards had been closed within the limits of London, and the remainder would be closed as soon as possible.

Pride not only lifts men up but above themselves, so that they should not know who have forgotten them.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $1 50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, July 30.

LABORERS WANTED.

How many mistake the object for which they were created. Instead of spending time, talents and energies as duty demands, to enhance the condition of untold millions, who are buried in moral gloom, and who never enjoyed the first scintillation of light emanating from the Sun of righteousness, they pervert their best gifts to the deepest degradation that sin can cause.

How many come upon the stage of action, live and pass away, without the least effort to leave the world in a better condition than they found it. Suppose the many splendid and guilty actors, that figure so brilliantly on the pages of history, had lived to do good to mankind, and to honor their God, how different would the world be found to-day!

Cæsar should have been a Paul, and leading his legions into Italy, should have converted them to "the faith once delivered to the saints." Voltaire should have written Christian tracts. Hume should have been a Fenelon. Rousseau should have been a Howard, and flying from the Baltic to the Euxine, like some angel of mercy on an errand of love, should have died like Mills in an old age of charity.

These were young men when their influence was at its zenith, and it was exerted in blasting the prejudices of millions in opposition to the religion of the Bible. How awful will be their personal responsibility at the bar of God!

Many systems of religion have tried to better the condition of man. Paganism, Mystical Hindooism, and Iron-footed Rome—all have tried it, and each has spent mind and money enough to have redeemed the world, in trying to build up a corrupt system of religion; and that system, when built up, be it howsoever great, has sunk and fell under the weight of misapplied and perverted energies. The *Bible* is the only remedy for man in his sunken condition. But nine-tenths of the human race are destitute of its sacred pages!

How great the warning to the young men of our country, who live in the blaze of Gospel day, to spend, if but a moiety of their time in enlarging the bounds of Christianity.

Why do not more of our young men, gifted both intellectually and morally, enter the vineyard of Christ, and by laboring to secure the salvation of souls, add "stars to their crowns?" Many shrink from duty because possessed of an idea that the ministry is not a *popular* profession. We admit its unpopularity with men of the *world*; but no man, I care not howsoever degraded, morally, will fail to reverence a pious, dignified minister.

Admitting, as we do, that the ministry, in the main, is unpopular with worldlings, would you not prefer the esteem and high commendations of *good men*, although few, than the *unmeaning* applause of all the world beside?

Then what is to compare with the gratulation afforded us in the approbation of Christ, and in the reflection that we have done *something* to improve the condition of our race?

We call upon young men to cast to the "four winds" their meaningless prejudices, and be willing to work. Be willing to yield a hearty response to the cries that come up from every quarter, even in our own highly favored land, for the bread of life.

No literature is comparable to the Bible. No work is calculated to expand the mind, enlarge the heart, and ennoble the feelings of man like that of the ministry.

BEATRICE. By CATHARINE SINCLAIR, author of "Modern Accomplishments," "The Journey of Life," etc.

The talented and fascinating authoress remarks, in the first paragraph of the preface, that "the object of this narrative is to portray, for the consideration of young girls now fast emerging into society, the enlightened happiness derived from the religion of the Protestants founded on the Bible, contrasted with the misery arising from the superstition of the Romanists founded on the Breviary." This paragraph well presents the object of the book, which is kept steadily in view, in all its chapters and pages. The scene is laid in Scotland, and the parties immediately brought under review are composed of two noble families—one Protestant and the other Roman. The authoress has doubtless read the best Protestant and Romish writers, and skilfully works up the materials thus gathered into a most deeply interesting and instructive narrative. It shows, in most forcible terms, the practical working of the Jesuitical dogma, that the end sanctifies the means. How this dogma sanctions and commands the most unmitigated hypocrisy, unblushing falsehood, and unnatural cruelties; how the Jesuits secretly intrude themselves into every place of power and influence, and everywhere carry the blight of social and domestic happiness—obtruding between the confidence of husband and wife—parent and child. Let me make a short extract: "It is grand," said Sister Martha, perceiving the train of her own thoughts, "to be one in so great a scheme. We have every thing to gain by proselyting, and nothing to lose. Sir Allan McAlpine's conversion will be 10,000*l.* a year to our community, and Lady Anne's above 30,000*l.* That is very encouraging. Besides those pupils in the governess department, there are above two hundred of our scholars out in every imaginable capacity, who do our work well, and are warranted as 'perfect treasures.' Several are in bookseller's shops, recommending our own publications as the best antidotes to Romanism; but the system of family espionage answers best—therefore we go out as Protestant sick-nurses and nursery maids. Several act the part of being converts to Protestantism, and those ladies who fancy they have been the means of converting another, are so flattered at their own success that they often afterwards become an easy prey to our emissaries."

We do most heartily recommend this book to every Protestant family in the land. We doubt not its earsful perusal would be of infinite service to the cause of truth, piety, and domestic happiness. J. B. WALKER.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

BATON ROUGE, LA., July 22.

MY DEAR W.:—I arrived here yesterday morning, just too early for breakfast on the boat and too late for breakfast on shore. This description of time is complete enough, only that our good friend and brother Crenshaw looked to the comfort of our company in that respect, and all others to the end. We had a good many questions to answer about yellow fever, but nobody stood away from us as though we brought it along.

Of this place—it has a name, and the name its meaning, *Red Stick*. This, Gayarre tells in his history of Louisiana, was given it of old from a huge cypress that stood on the hill before the town had taken full possession. Said tree was tall, very; and its stem straight enough for a giant's walking cane, and the bark was red, after the species. Thus comes Baton Rouge. Said tree was a big one, too, if traditionary history may be credited, for a ship builder offered a wager that he could construct two water crafts out of it—one of fourteen and the other sixteen tons! Mark, I neither saw the tree nor wrote the history.

Two days here have been very pleasantly and not unprofitably spent, in part, attending upon the Annual Examination of the Baton Rouge Female Seminary, under the superintendence of Mrs. Read—one who has long and successful experience in this department of education. The music classes, under Miss Dodson, diversified the exercises delightfully, and the literary and mathematical exhibition was alike gratifying to listeners and creditable to the excellent Principal and her assistant, Miss Cobb. Not the least striking, and certainly not the least pleasing thing to be remarked, was moral culture, as here attended to. Several of the young ladies, in the more advanced classes, are firm Christian professors and members of the Church. How does piety polish our daughters "after the similitude of a palace."

Mrs. Read is a Methodist, and the Conference have done well in recommending her Female High School to public patronage. In the absence of Conference Institutions, at places where needed, it is at once duty and policy to encourage those that come nearest to them in discipline and teaching, and moral bearings. Here, as usual, is a nun's school—school kept by "the Sisters," guided of course by "the brothers." Whatever is not taught those *entirely committed to their charge*, "Ave Marias" are taught; and doubtless those pupils whose parents have imposed restrictions on the teacher's religious influence, yet more of this than is bargained for. Some Protestant parents have their children in this nun's school! Even so. It cannot be ignorance, and must therefore be set down to a little too much charity!

It is a gloomy place, worse than a graveyard or hospital dead-house, and yet I could not forbear a visit to the penitentiary. It contains 250 or 300 human beings. Rogues of all hues, murderers, perjurers, here do congregate. Pest-house is a feeble image. Every man has a history, and what a history! Once innocent—once some mother's joy, some father's hope. These are the wages of sin, in part. What will they be when it is finished?

Every convict has a downcast look. Heads shaved and dress parti-colored, they all have a family likeness. No sounds heard but those of hammers, planes, saws and looms. No conversation allowed. It was a relief to hear the crowing of a solitary Shanghai chicken that had the courage and the conscience to utter a full, free note.

The former Chaplain is acquainted with the cases of many. Passing the shoe shop, where half a dozen were employed, he directed my attention to a ball headed man, not more than 50 years old. He was driving pegs into a shoe, and doing it neatly, and barely turned his eyes towards us. "That man," said he, "is in for the third time." He worked out his first term and married a decent woman in the southern part of the State. For the old sin, stealing, he got back; broke out and joined Gen. Houston's army in Texas. Just before the battle of San Jacinto he was taken up for horse stealing and condemned to be shot. But soldiers were scarce, and he promised to fight bravely if spared. He did fight well next day. Soon after being taken up for new crimes, he revealed under trial that he was an escaped convict—was brought back from this military episode and wore his sentence out, and for the second time was released. Would it not seem that he had learned by this time to be honest? Nay, he had not got from the penitentiary to the river—a few hundred yards—before he was caught at old tricks, and a few hours after liberation was once more in durance vile. Here he is pegging shoes for a third term of six years.

The same day we called, four "representatives," as they are some times facetiously named, arrived from Orleans Parish. One was an old customer. He was put in for fourteen years; staid one; broke out and ran at large thirteen years; was taken up the other day, and has just returned, at the end of them, to make up the thirteen. I could but say, "Poor fellow; the devil is a hard master."

As we were departing, the bell rang, and immediately all work stopped. The convicts marched to their cells, taking up, as they passed along, a pan of mush boiled in molasses. This was supper, which they eat sitting on the door of the narrow, gloomy, solitary cell. The turnkey passed along, each entered and closed the door after him. Such a jarring of iron doors, after the reluctant and melancholy disappearance within—the bolting, the dull, heavy locking—and then the awful silence that follows the last door shut, created a sensation of horror and grief at human woes and what sin hath done, such as I never felt before.

I will not prolong this letter beyond a paragraph which I clipped this morning out of the Capitolian Vis-a-vis, a spirited newspaper of this place. Brulé Landing is about five miles below this place, on the other side of the river. It is headed—

"PRIESTLY INSOLENCE.—Quite an excitement was raised at Brule Landing, on Sunday week, in consequence of the pastor of the Catholic Church there (Father Lucas) slapping a young man's face. The particulars, as furnished us, are as follows:

"The young man, who is a nephew of Father Lucas, was engaged in the choir of the Church to sing bass, for which he was to receive a certain salary. Being in want of some clothing, he called upon the Secretary of the Church, who promptly gave him an order on the Treasurer for thirty dollars, which was paid him. Father Lucas, upon hearing of it, became offended, and, after Mass, slapped his face, and called upon some young men, who were standing by, to 'thrash the dirty hog' for him. This excited the indignation of some ladies that were present, and they called upon the young men to thrash the priest. However, it was not done.

"On Sunday last, Father Lucas attempted to justify himself by quoting (as he stated) from the Mosaic Law, 'That if the servant offend the master, he shall be taken before the priest and there punished"—or something to that effect. Although we have searched through the entire Mosaic Law, we are unable to find the quotation. This explanation was received by his congregation with hisses, as it should have been.

"This is certainly a new kind of slavery, where one white man (and that, too, a minister of Christ, who preached humility and forbearance,) has the privilege of beating another, simply because he pays him wages. But these long-coated gentlemen seldom practice what they preach; and, when it suits their convenience, can easily forget what is in ONE portion of the Scripture, when they attempt to justify themselves by quoting ANOTHER."

The facetious editor of the Comet remarks upon the above, that he trusts Father L. will not so trespass again upon the "peace and dignity" of the State, till he finds the text for it.

JACKSON, LA., July 25.

All astir here for Commencement. Besides the Centenary College, two or three literary institutions of the village hold anniversary exercises about this time. The College is enjoying a large and unprecedented measure of prosperity. In all its departments about 260 students are numbered. And they are from all parts of the State, and from adjoining States—a collection of young men of order and studious habits. I regret to find the President, Dr. Rivers, heavily afflicted in his family, his excellent wife having been an invalid for months.

Our Sabbath, yesterday, passed off with the usual privileges, and to-day is the meeting of the Board of Trustees and Visitors. I omitted to say that the Boards of Examination, appointed by the State and College, have reported favorably of the examinations they have witnessed and conducted among the under graduates. M.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

MR. EDITOR:—At the recent meeting of the "Ministerial Education Society" of our conference, the following By-Laws and Regulations were adpted for the government of the Board in its future action. As they are of interest to other portions, I send them for publication in your paper, and shall also have some fifty copies struck off on letter sheet—copies of which may be had of the Vice President, Bro. Hutchinson, Bro. Dorman, or myself—for the information of ministers or applicants. J. HAMILTON.

BY-LAWS, Etc.

1. No person shall be a benificiary of the Society until regularly received by the Board as such.

2. All applicants for aid shall come well recommended by the Quarterly Conference of the Circuit or Station in which they live. Such recommendations shall include a statement of the applicant's piety, capacity, and health, as also the fact that the conference is satisfied of his call to the ministry, and his suitableness for it, and be duly signed by the President and Secretary of the Conference.

3. All applications for aid shall be made in writing, accompanied by a statement of the applicant's age, general constitution; also the educational progress made by the party, and his intention to devote himself to the work of the ministry. It must also state the extent of the education desired, and the applicant's own means.

4. No beneficiary shall be received under 18 years of age, nor over 26.

5. Each beneficiary of the Society shall furnish the Board with an annual statement from the Quarterly Conference of the Church of which he is a member, of his continued worthiness; and from the President of the institution he attends, of the proficiency he makes in his studies.

6. No person shall become a beneficiary of the Society without distinctly declaring his intention to devote himself to the work of the ministry as long as the providence of God shall permit. And any one failing to enter upon it, or who shall discontinue it, except from providential hindrances, shall repay the money he has received, at the discretion of the Board.

7. All beneficiaries of the Society, whose board is paid by it, shall attend some Methodist institution within the bounds of the Conference or the State.

8. All beneficiaries who have commenced under the auspices of the Board, shall continue their studies, without remission, until their course is completed, except by permission of the Board.

9. No married man shall be received upon the funds of the Society, and any one who shall marry, while on them, shall be discontinued, and required to refund at the discretion of the Board.

J. Hamilton, R. A. Baker, and C. C. Calloway were appointed a committee to act upon special cases, and receive applications, until the next meeting of the Board.

They who are not made saints in a state of grace, shall never be saints in glory. The stones which are appointed for that glorious temple above, are hewn and polished and prepared for it here; as the stones were wrought and prepared in the mountains, for building the temple at Jerusalem. [Leighton.

WOODSMAN'S EXPLANATION.

The inference has been drawn from a paragraph of a communication written from Tuscumbia, that the author is opposed to the revival feature of our Church economy. However much that paragraph may have touched the sensibilities of the advocates and friends of Methodism in various parts of the connection, it cannot have exceeded the grief which Woodsman feels, that an impression of this sort should have been made.

The paragraph alluded to was perhaps ill advised, and calculated to express what was foreign to the meaning of the writer. It was not designed to cast any invidious reflections upon revivals in general, nor upon the particular one to which it refers. So far as I observed, that meeting was conducted with the *usual* propriety which characterizes periods of great religious interest, and no unkindness could be intended towards those who were engaged in conducting it, or who participated in its unquestionable benefits. It is admitted on all hands, that there are some things, often tolerated in our revivals, to which exceptions are taken by the best and most enlightened members and ministers of the Church. No one pretends to defend *all* the irregularities and excesses practiced on such occasions; but, on the contrary, the good and spiritual have ever deplored them.

It does not follow that one who condemns these objectionable and unnecessary features of revival meetings is guilty of repudiating Methodism and revivals together, any more than it follows that Paul renounced the Gospel, when he wrote, "Let every thing be done decently and in order." My respect for the discrimination of those who have placed me among the opposers of revivals will not allow me to suppose them guilty of such an illogical and unfair conclusion. The ground of this charge must, therefore, lie in the particular things to which exceptions were taken, or in the fact of their expression. There can be no doubt that scriptural instruction is one of the prominent means of bringing souls to Christ, and that the penitent seeker, more than any thing else, needs to be led to the Cross, and to be schooled there in the doctrine of the atonement, "For faith cometh by hearing, and hearing by the word of God." Whether the Scriptures be presented in sermons, in hymns, or in exhortations, is not important; but faith must come by the hearing of the word. Then, further, if prayer is important, it is all important. Revivals are sent in answer to prayer; souls are converted in answer to prayer. These are the two great instrumentalities, and so far as the exercises confuse or prevent their employment, those exercises are objectionable. "What is it, then? I will pray with the spirit, and I will pray with the understanding also. I will sing with the spirit, and I will sing with the understanding also." This is it—let not the spirit and the understanding be dissevered—let neither be neglected. What God hath joined together let no man put asunder. This violent divorce of the spirit and the understanding, of which some of our revival proceedings afford extravagant illustrations, is without scriptural warrant, and comes within the clear proscription of the word of God.

Excitement of the right kind is not objectionable. A sinful man, when enlightened by the Scriptures, when convicted of sin, when he looks eternity in the face, and when he sees damnation written in legible characters upon his sinful heart, must be the subject of an agitation only less than the movings of hell itself. When he beholds the Lamb for sinners slain, for the first time sees the bow of hope painted upon the cloud of heaven's wrath, by the rays of a self-illuminated Cross, and more than all, when the Spirit heralds the glad news of the soul's acquittal, there must be—there is a rupture of which the loudest shout gives but a faint indication. For the production of such excitement we need not resort to *mere* excitement making. The word of God faithfully applied, the use of instructive evangelical hymns, such as hold the doctrines and promises of the Gospel in equable solution, and the earnest, effectual prayers of the righteous, will not fail to bring it about, at the same time that sympathy and animal emotion—excrescences which frequently deform and hinder a genuine spiritual work—will cease to mar and vitiate its results.

Concerning the hymns noticed in my Tuscumbia letter, my convictions of their literary merits, of their scriptural character, and of their effect upon enlightened piety and vital godliness, were honestly acquired, and are sincerely entertained. That there are good and profitable hymns, besides those in our authorized edition, is not a matter of debate, and when those of another character were condemned, only an uncharitable carelessness could have stretched my meaning to the inclusion of these.

It may be shown that, besides preserving a pure hymnology, there are reasons for the use of the hymn-book even in revivals. In politics and in religion, songs exert a marked influence upon the principles of the one and the faith of the other. By their use, political unsoundness may be generated in the State, and heresy may creep into the Church. We must, then, have an orthodox hymnology, and in order to do this, our hymns must be subject to the sanction of Church authority. Those vagrant and straggling hymns, which have no such authority, in some cases may breathe the spirit of Wesleyan Arminianism, but in other cases they may be pregnant of doctrinal mischief and theological error. Not for convenience only, but to guard against these evils, we have a collection published for the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; and, to employ no stronger language, it would be safer to use it.

To assert that it does not abound in revival hymns, is a reproach greater than many will feel disposed to cast upon the memory of the Wesleys, whose productions it chiefly embodies. If those hymns were efficient in the revivals of which they, under God, were the master spirits, they will meet the wants of those revivals in which the Church of their planting is now interested. In the expression of these views, nothing fundamental to revivals has been traversed. The evils of which mention has been made have long since penetrated the conviction of the wisest and truest friends of revivals; and if I am alone in the public expression of these opinions, I am far from singular in entertaining them.

Revivals, with all their defects, are truly the life of the Church. Methodism is a revival missionary Church. Without revivals she dies, and her glorious peculiarities die with her; her aggressive forces are paralyzed. But we dishonor the principles we contend for, when it is assumed that the life of the revival element depends upon a few hymns not found in the regular collection, and the unprotested toleration of confessed irregularities and excesses. If these are inseparable from the outpouring of the Holy Ghost, let us have the one rather than be without the other; but if all things can be done decently and in order, let them be so done. WOODSMAN.

[For N. O. Christian Advocate.]

SMALL TALK.

And so, Bro. Mc., you think we ought to do as Bro. Williams, and append our names to our articles, where we propose changes in our economy. In most things, we think, we would be safe in taking your advice, but must beg leave to dissent from this arrangement. Anonymous articles are all the go now, in all our leading journals, and we think there is wisdom in the plan. It calls out much of the youthful talent of the age—it permits a youngster to speak his opinions out, for the benefit of older heads, without being considered presumptuous. Of course, all articles involving personalities ought to have the writer's name. We cannot see the necessity for them, under ordinary circumstances.

Speaking of Bro. Williams's article—really, Mr. Editor, we should be sorry to have our name appended to such a proposition as it contains. We know Bro. W. somewhat, and are proud of our acquaintance. He is a whole souled, generous Methodist. He pays his money, without stint, for the Church. He is, withal, a devoted Christian gentleman. Judge, then, our surprise, on reading his article. He says some good things about the necessity of allowing a more liberal sum for the support of our ministry. He says, truly, that money has depreciated in value very much within a few years past. You are led to expect he is going to make a proposition worthy of himself and indicative of a liberal soul. But, after such a grand prelude, how beautifully falls upon the ear his suggestion to raise the salary to one *hundred and twenty-five dollars!* This matter has been agitated, for some time past, in various portions of the Church. It has been spoken and written about extensively. And all this has been because the preachers lacked *twenty-five dollars* of receiving their support. Truly, this is a new illustration of the proverb, "What a great fire a little mutter kindleth." And a time-honored rule must be changed, and a dangerous precedent set, for the sake of securing *twenty-five dollars* to each preacher. Much has been said about preachers locating for want of a support. Is it possible that a member of the conference could reconcile it to his conscience to locate for the sake of *twenty-five dollars?* Is this the great cause of so many locations? Come, now, Bro. W., think of it again. A liberal, good man, such as I know you to be, will not insist on a proposition so illiberal. Let the magnanimity in your nature display itself to greater advantage. *You know* it is impossible for a minister to make himself comfortable on that sum. How much do you spend *yourself?* There, that is the point, if I do say it myself. That is the *argumentum ad hominem*. We repeat—would we could pour the sound into the ear of every Methodist—*how much do you spend yourself?* And have not your ministers a right to be comfortable, as well as yourself? Have they not a palate as sensible to pleasant food? Have they not an eye for the decent in raiment? Many of them have been tenderly brought up, amid plenty. Many of them have talents which would secure them honor and wealth. Is the ministry a sort of house of correction, where the inmates must be put on low fare, and worked hard, for the crime of preaching the Gospel? Not long since, a brother went to his new charge, and the stewards prepared to assess his salary. They proposed a certain sum. The brother knew it was not enough, but his arguments failed to convince the board. Finally, says he to one, who seemed most active in the opposition, and whose family was about the size of his own, "Do *you* spend no more than this?" This was a stumper. The brother did think he had more right to be comfortable than a preacher, but it would have been too bad to acknowledge it downright. So he stammered out as well as he could, "N—n—n—no—no." "Well," says the minister, "neither can I, and neither will I try. Give me more, or find another preacher." They gave him more. Besides, a minister ought not to be expected to live on an income which supports one in another calling. He does not study the mutations of trade. It would injure the tone of his preaching and curtail his usefulness, were he to busy himself cracking financial nuts, instead of visiting his flock or preparing his sermons. More hereafter. COMMON SENSE.

CALIFORNIA LETTER.

[Correspondence of the N. O. Ch. Advocate.]

SAN JOSE, June 18, 1853.

DEAR BRO. MCTYEIRE:—I have now been a little over three weeks in various portions of the lovely and far-famed San Jose Valley, whose beautiful scenery and fertile soil have astonished many, and been a topic for most who have written from our side of the world. If many who regard the descriptions given as highly colored and overwrought, could explore the valley from the San Francisco Bay Southward, and mark the towering bulwarks that bound it on either side, with the spreading plains from six to ten miles wide, stretching eighty or ninety miles in the distance, doted with fields of waving grain, now white to the harvest, while the larger tracts of yet uncultivated territory fill the eye of the husbandman, and promises a rich reward to the tiller's toil, they would doubtless say the half has not been told. The unsettled state of land titles greatly impedes the settling of all our valleys; yet very many families are coming into them, and preparing permanent homes; among these are many from the Southern States. The numerous acres of wheat and barley everywhere seen, have assumed a rich golden hue, the reapers have put in the sickle and are preparing the ripe shocks for the garner.

I had intended extending my remarks, and being more definite, particularly in reference to the Southern portion of this, together with other smaller valleys contiguous thereto, but must defer it. This much I will now say—those who come to California to settle their families, would do well to look at these Southern valleys before locating elsewhere. That a railroad will connect cars with the other States, is no longer problematical, and at no distant day. It will evidently, to my mind, intersect this State south of the point from which I now write.

But items of news relative to the prosperity of our branch of the Church will doubtless be of more general interest to your readers than any others that we can give. The Lord is with us on the San Francisco District. Our first round is not yet completed. At each point visited the indications of good have been a source of joy and gratitude. The Q. M. for San Francisco and Santa Cruz Circuit was held in a settlement some thirty miles below this. The house occupied stands alone in the valley, surrounded by many acres of unenclosed wild oats, of spontaneous growth, as tall and flourishing as those found on the most carefully cultivated farms of the Mississippi Valley. Until recently the visits of preachers to that point were not frequent. Most of the people were out on Saturday morning, and continued their attendance up to the close of the meeting on Monday night. Many rejoiced, six joined the Church, South, on probation, and one by letter. A local preacher, formerly of Texas, supplies the work, and has a pleasant and useful year in prospect. His field of labor includes some of the loveliest of our land.

The San Jose Station, with the adjoining circuit, appointed a camp-meeting to be held near the city, beginning Friday night, 10th June, but for various reasons it was postponed. At that time, however, the Q. M. began in the Church. Through the indefatigable labors of Bro. Wynn, the present pastor, and the commendable liberality of the people, a neat and commodious brick Church was erected during the past year. For some time past, even at the ordinary Sabbath exercises, it has been well filled with respectful and attentive hearers. God is now visiting them in power and great mercy. Services have been continued during the week—prayer meeting in the morning and preaching at night. Congregations continued large, attentive and serious. Several who have long heard and withstood the calls of the Gospel, have joined the Church and professed faith in Christ; among the number is an aged man, whose locks are white. The majority of the converts, however, as is usual in revivals, are young persons. It has been a time of refreshing, indeed, to the Church, such as they have not before enjoyed in this country. It reminds us of other days, and makes us feel that we are not forsaken of God, or far from the better land. Seldom have I witnessed a more deeply interesting scene than in prayer meeting on Thursday morning, the 16th, when seven penitents were happily converted to God. Since the meeting began twenty-six have joined the Church, and most of them have been happily converted. A gracious influence pervades the community, and we trust this is but an earnest of what we are to enjoy before the close of the year.

The preachers in my bounds are enjoying health, and in earnest about their work. Though some may become home-sick and abandon the field hastily, and regardless of results, others realize their obligations to the Church that sent them, and are endeavoring religiously to discharge those obligations.

I will add one other item to this communication, which may be of service to some. I regard the valleys of this State, near the sea coast, as among the healthiest portions of our continent, as a general thing. They are not the place, however, for consumptive persons, or lung diseases of any kind. They very soon end in death. Of fourteen funeral services performed within the last twelve months by the pastor of our Church in this place, nine deaths were from diseases of this class. Of all attended by the Presbyterian clergyman of the place, in the same length of time, *all but one* have been of diseases of this sort. They are nearly all persons who come here diseased. The mountains in the interior offer a more suitable climate for such persons, changes being less frequent, and the temperature more uniform.

Bishop Soule is still in the mountains, visiting the various prominent points and preaching to crowds. W. R. GOREA.

P. S. Contrary to previous calculations, I remained at the meeting at San Jose until the 20th, and have not before, since coming to California, addressed such large congregations within doors as were present on Sabbath, especially in the evening. The results of the meeting are not to be estimated by the number who joined the Church. We expect you to hear from that point again before the year closes. W. R. G.

San Francisco.

WASHINGTON AND NEW ORLEANS TELEGRAPH. We learn by a dispatch from E. G. Hydo, Esq., that transfer books for the stock of the Washington and New Orleans Telegraph Company have been opened in the city of New York, and stockholders have now a regular market for their stock.

The Washington Monument has attained a height of one hundred and thirty-four feet.

Recently there was received a block of granite from Braddock's field, contributed by its present proprietors, designed for insertion in the column.

The first regiment of light infantry, militia volunteers, of Boston, have notified the Board of Managers that they intend to forward a stone of similar material for a like purpose.

The united naval forces at Beska Bay, within a very few hours of the Turkish capital, are: French, thirteen vessels and 844 guns; British, eighteen vessels and 776 guns. The Turkish fleet at the Northern extremity of the Bosphorus consists of thirty-five vessels, two of them being three-deckers, three two-deckers, ten frigates, four corvettes, eight brigs and eight steamers, four of which are of large dimensions.

THE CHINCHA ISLANDS.—Orders were received at the Chincha Islands, May 31, from Lima, to clear all American ships from the Islands, with cargoes of guano, without going to Callao. This is a wise regulation of the Peruvian Government, as it tends to reduce the cost of guano on shipboard, by relieving the vessels from the loss of time in returning to Callao for clearance.

Captain Lee, of the schooner Elizabeth, which left Caicos, Turk's Island, on the 30th ult., and arrived at New York on the 16th inst., reports that Caicos had been visited by severe rain storms, which had destroyed large quantities of salt at that port and the adjacent Islands.

THE ROUTE TO MOBILE.

For the last few years a new spirit seems to have pervaded the mercantile and commercial community of New Orleans. The blind reliance upon natural advantages and the necessities of trade, which for so long a time checked the enterprise and retarded the growth of a city, by nature intended for the emporium of a greater trade than that which now flows through New York, has given place to broader and more enlightened views.

Prominent among the plans which have sprung out of this altered state of things is the system of railroads intended to link our city with every State and every county throughout the South-west, and to drain into our market the richness of their products and afford to them in return the most valuable of our imports. Not more than three years ago it was predicted in one of the publications of this city that a large portion of the present trade of New Orleans must in any event be drawn off to other seaports. Part of Eastern Tennessee must henceforth send its business to Charleston over the Georgia Railroad. The Selma, Tenaessee and Ohio roads must, from the date of their completion, draw off all the trade of Alabama, one-third of the trade of Mississippi, and about the same portion of the trade of Tennessee. Some steps have already been taken to avert consequences so pernicious to the wealth and prosperity of the city by the construction of railroads into Texas and through the heart of Mississippi to Eastern Tennessee; but hitherto nothing has been accomplished likely to prevent the realization of the prediction with regard to Alabama and the Atlantic States. Railroads have been run around us in every direction, intended to draw the legitimate business of our city to Baltimore, Charleston and other rival points, and we have been content to lay supinely and watch their progress without a single effort in self defence.

The immediate opening of a new and more expeditious route from this city to Mobile is an object so full of interest to our citizens and to the trading public, that the subject cannot be too frequently pressed upon those who have undertaken to carry it through. The present route by the Lakes and Gulf coast is one requiring a great length of time, and is liable to so many annoyances, as to have become a source of complaint that cries loudly for a remedy. The distance is now one hundred and sixty miles, requiring nearly twenty hours to make the passage, whereas by the contemplated railroad route the length of rail will be only about one hundred and thirty-three miles, which, by express trains, may be traversed in from four to six hours (more or less), according to the speed of the locomotive. This would effect a great reduction of time; and as in this fast age time is money, the immense capital saved is this way would be alone sufficient to build the road. The road would also pass through a very extensive country, heretofore remaining uncultivated from the difficulties of bringing its products to market, and in this way would add immensely to the supply and cheapness of vegetable food fit for the table—a desideratum so much and so long needed in this city. This road will unite the Gulf shore, offering a ready means of ingress and egress to and from the city to the seaside resorts. [N. O. Crescent.

A SEVERE RECKE.—We would the following from the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, of July 9, were gentler; yet we cannot suppress it:

INGRATITUDE.—So it is true that Mount Vernon has been sold to speculators. An old man peddles canes at ten cents a piece by the door of Washington's tomb; and pretty soon a whirligig and swing will be erected in the grounds, a saloon opened in the venerable mansion, and along the piazza, through which, with slow and dignified step, the best man of his age used to walk for recreation, there will be a line of smokers and tobacco-chewers, with their feet up, guzzling mint juleps and talking politics. Will the speculators be good enough not to disturb the sarcophagi, in which are the remains of Washington and his wife, for their contemptible purposes in getting operations. We hope they won't put them to Barnum.

Sell Mount Vernon! It is akin to that mean spirit which leaves the resting places of our great men unmarked and almost unknown. It is akin to that disgraceful neglect of all gratitude, all gratitude, which has characterized our National Legislature. This bragging country of ours which glorifies itself over its increasing wealth, enterprise; and ever-extending limits, has permitted its old revolutionary soldiers to die in hovels, or starve on beggarly pensions; to rot there, grown old, feeble, blind, to sleep on the cold charity of the almshouse. Is Westminster Abbey, our St. Paul's—where are they? Where the monuments to our patriots, our statesmen, our generals? Briars and thistles overgrow their graves, or hide the mouldering tablets that mark the spot. If a commission for a foreign Consulship or Post-office were open at the head of each, and the whole land a swarm of office-seekers set upon the hunt with such prizes in prospect, not one in a thousand could find them. The paltry spirit of economy refused a memorial to Clinton; and a Legislature who could not understand or appreciate anything that did not belong to party, deny the tribute which public gratitude demanded at their hands. Congress haggles and debates about the compensation which some of the more patriotic of that miscellaneous crowd may attempt to make to an old soldier, and squanders thousands in mileage on useless, and worse than useless members.

Well, we don't mean to get out of temper; but this exhibition of the remains of Washington, and the sale of ginger-pop in his mansion, is something to get angry about.

We saw a venerable man to-day who had seen and talked with Washington. His recollection of his stately presence, and had heard the music of his lips. We were glad to take the hand which had been clasped in that of the great Chief, to listen to the interesting incidents of his life at Philadelphia; to know how he lived, what was the manner of his home life; how he looked, talked and acted. We seemed to be gazing on one of the few solitary links that connect this generation with a great age, soon to pass away. When the venerable face of our informant was lighted up with the memories of his youth, which were thus called to mind, and his heart discharged itself of its burden of love and devotion to Washington, we could understand something of that character which impressed itself so indelibly on the age in which he lived and on the men who were his contemporaries.

Congress quarrels, and wastes the Public Treasure at the Capitol, under the shadow of the Monument that begs its way slowly towards the skies, and but a few miles distant from the scene of his death and burial. Alas for gratitude of republics! The grave of Washington is unmarked—almost obliterated. Jefferson lies amid the rank grass and the brambles; the graves of the Generals of the Revolution are many of them, forgotten; and the country which they have established and made renowned has consigned to obscurity the memories of the men whose lives were marked by her ingratitude.

SECRETARY GUTHRIE.—The New York Herald in speaking of Secretary Guthrie, says:

Secretary Guthrie is, perhaps, the plainest Kentucky farmer-looking man, that was ever at the head of the Treasury Department. He is as if he had lived in the Western backwoods all his life, and had just come over the Alleghanies to see something of the wonders of civilization on the seaboard. He might pass for David Crockett *redivivus*. His little eye, his strongly-marked agricultural countenance, his peculiar, raw-boned, Herculean figure, his heavy, angainly gait and drowsy somnolescent style of conversation, would hardly warrant the presumption that he is one of the most distinguished lawyers of Kentucky, where law is a general study of ambitious young men and the readiest passport to political preferment. But he is a singed cat. He speaks familiarly of subjects of which one might think he had never heard, and here, in New York was not a more disconcerted by the splendid things around him than a Camanche Indian. Not a whit.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

HYMENEAL:

MARRIED--Wednesday evening, July 20th, by the Rev. W. E. M. Linfield, Mr. J. G. CLEVELAND to Miss ELIZABETH REYNOLDS, all of Jacksonville, Ala.

MARRIED--Thursday evening, July 21st, at the residence of Mr. E. L. Woodward, by the Rev. W. E. M. Linfield, Mr. WILLIAM WHITE to Miss HANNAH FRANCES, daughter of Mr. E. L. Woodward, all of Jacksonville, Ala.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

ADVERTISEMENTS, of a proper character and to a limited extent, will hereafter be inserted in the "New Orleans Christian Advocate" at the following rates:

One Square, first insertion $1 00
Each subsequent insertion 50
One Square, one year 15 00
One Square, six months 10 00
Two Squares, one year 25 00

☞ A Square is ten lines--ten words make a line.
No Advertisement inserted until paid for.

Receipts to July 30--1853.

☞ Please see that the money sent is duly acknowledged.

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J W Mason 1 50
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Mrs S W Cottrell 1 50
Rev John Holding 1 50

UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Third Annual Course of Lectures in this Department will commence on Tuesday, the first of November next, and continue till the first of the ensuing March.

PAUL F. EVE, M. D.,
Principles and Practice of Surgery.

JOHN M. WATSON, M. D.,
Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

A. H. BUCHANAN, M. D.,
Surgical and Pathological Anatomy and Physiology.

W. K. BOWLING, M. D.,
Institutes and Practice of Medicine.

C. K. WINSTON, M. D.,
Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence.

ROBERT M. PORTER, M. D.,
General and Special Anatomy.

J. BERRIEN LINDSLEY, M. D.,
Chemistry and Pharmacy.

WILLIAM T. BRIGGS, M. D.,
Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Anatomical rooms will be opened for students on the first Monday in October.

A full Preliminary Course of Lectures will be given by the Professors, commencing also on the first Monday in October.

The students will have free access to the State Hospital.

Fee of each Professor, $15; Matriculation ticket, $5; Demonstrating ticket, $10; Graduation fee, $25.

Good board can be obtained in the city at from $2 50 to $3 per week. Further information may be obtained by addressing the Dean.

J. B. LINDSLEY, M. D., Dean.

Nashville, Tenn., Feb., 1853.

General Intelligence.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—Interments in the City of New Orleans for the week ending July 23, 1853:

Apoplexy	5	Fever, Yellow	420
Ascites	1	Fever, Congestive	10
Brain, Congestion of	10	Fever, Malignant	4
Bowels, Strangulation of	1	Fever, Intermittent	7
Consumption	10	Gongrene	1
Convulsions	8	Gastro-Enteritis	1
Cholera Morbus	1	Irritation	1
Cerebritis	1	Hepatitis	52
Cramps	2	Liver Chiborrls	1
Dysentery	4	Meningitis	1
Debility	9	Marasmus	3
Diarrhea	8	Old Age	1
Delirium Tremens	2	Pertussis	1
Dentition	4	Sun Struck	6
Dropsy	2	Still-born	8
Drowned	3	Skull, Fracture of	1
Erysipelas	1	Sarcoma of Stomach	1
Epilepsy	2	Tetanus	1
Enteritis	4	Trismus	3
Fever, Cerebral	5	Tabes	1
Fever, Pernicious	6	Uncertain	31
Fever, Bilious	4	Worms	3
Fever, Typhoid	9	Wound	2
Total			617

Interments in the following Cemeteries.

Charity Hospital	172	Catholic No. 2	15
St Patrick	135	Germna Hebrew	5
Potter's Field	34	St Vincent de Paul	62
Cypress Grove	10	Protestant	12
Lafayette	107		
Catholic No. 1	5	Total	617

A. HESTER, Sec. B. H.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—*Official.*—Report from Friday midnight to Saturday midnight: Admissions, 60; discharges, 51; deaths, 14. From Saturday midnight to Sunday midnight: Admissions, 50; discharges, 135; deaths, 33.

H. VANDERLINDEN, Clerk.

Charity Hospital, July 25.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—*Official.*—Report for the twenty-four hours ending at midnight on Monday, 25th inst.:

Admissions 80
Discharges 31
Deaths 31
Twenty-seven of which were of yellow fever.

H. VANDERLINDEN, Clerk.

Charity Hospital, July 26, 1853.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—Report for the 24 hours ending at Midnight on Tuesday 26th inst: Admission, 92. discharges, 36. deaths 20, 26 of which were of yellow fever.

H. VANDERLINDEN, Clerk.

Charity Hospital, July 27, 1853.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—*Official.*—Report for the 24 hours ending at midnight on Wednesday, 27th inst: Admissions, 62; discharges, 24, of which 11 were yellow fever; deaths, 28, of which 26 were yellow fever.

H. VANDERLINDEN, Clerk.

Interments in all the Cemeteries in the City, for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock P. M. on the 27th instant: 124—of which 100 were Yellow Fever.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—*Official.*—Report for the 24 hours ending at midnight on Thursday, 28th instant: Admissions 102; Discharges 34; Deaths 42, of which 40 were of yellow fever.

H. VANDERLINDEN, Clerk.

Interments in all the Cemeteries of the city, for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock, P. M. on the 28th instant: Yellow fever 89; Other diseases 16—Total 105.

We have already announced the death of the Hon. Samuel Appleton, of Boston. He was a wealthy merchant, well known both in public and private life. The Boston Transcript says: "He has lived a most useful and honorable life, and although for many years he has been withdrawn from the active scenes of business, yet his charities have been poured out with a lavish hand, to cheer the hearts of the afflicted, to aid in movements for the welfare of society, and to build up institutions of learning. His charitable donations for many years have exceeded $25,000 per annum. While he was distinguished for great generosity of character, and his charities were extended with great liberality, he had remarkable practical wisdom, and his gifts were bestowed with a discriminating and sound judgment truly surprising."

OUR MINISTERS.—The Washington Union of the 16th says:

It is understood that the Hon. James Buchanan, whose appointment as Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at the Court of St. James has already been announced, will soon proceed to London to assume the duties of his mission. We learn also, that the Hon. Messrs. Soulé, of Louisiana, Gadsden, of South Carolina, Borland, of Arkansas, Green, of Missouri, and Hedinger, of Virginia, having nearly completed their preparatory arrangements, are about to proceed to their respective destinations to enter upon the duties of the several missions confided to their charge.

The cholera is still carrying away hundreds of slaves in Cuba. Its ravages have been more fierce in the sugar estates of the district of Cardenas, especially in Banguises, where nearly all of the largest and most flourishing estates are located. One planter has lost 140 slaves, and several others, it is said, have suffered to a still greater extent. The malady, says the New York Express, is supposed to have been caused by the introduction of a lot of Coolies on the Poniha estate.

The proper officers in the Treasury Department are busily engaged in investigations to enable them to determine whether to regard the recent efforts to introduce half made sugar from Cuba into the port of New Orleans as fraud, or to pass the article on the payment of lawful duty on sugar. Sixteen cargoes in all, imported by the celebrated New Orleans refiners, Belcher & Co., have been seized and await the decision of the Department.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—We select the following account of the great Exhibition from the New York Express of the 21st inst.:

Every day reveals a gratifying progress in the Exhibition. Stalls that were empty when we last visited that building, were "swept and garnished," decorated and filled with handsome fabrics. Exhibitors were as busy as ever, and everything around bore evidence to a steady advance. We have more than once expressed our faith in the ultimate success of the New York Exhibition, and every time we visit it we find fresh grounds for adhering to that faith. The additional building will probably be completed in two weeks more, and then the picture gallery—which will, no doubt, prove one of the most attractive features of the building—will be fitted up. The fountains at present in course of construction in the main building, will be completed in a few days, and will operate powerfully in cooling down the atmosphere in the interior of the building, though, as for that matter, in consequence of the uninterrupted circulation of the air, the Crystal Palace, even as it is, is decidedly one of the most delightful places in the city.

The English Department is rapidly regaining lost ground, and presents a very brilliant appearance. The richness of the fabrics exhibited attracts universal attention. It is very far, however, from being complete as yet. Manchester, London, Leeds, Birmingham, and all the great manufacturing towns, are fully represented.

The American Department is of course by long odds the most advanced in preparation. The display of carpets, plate, porcelain, and more particularly machinery, is very fine. All the most prominent of our New York merchants and manufacturers are fully represented, as also are all the great cities of the Union—Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, New Orleans, and a host of other cities and towns—Philadelphia in particular makes a very fine show. The American contributors of sculpture, paintings, etc., will deservedly occupy a prominent position.

The Italian department from the first was one of the principal attractions of the Exhibition, and is in every respect one of which a land which boasts of being the "Mother of the Arts" may be justly proud. It does not occupy so much space as the departments allotted to other nations, but then it must be borne in mind that a large amount of its contributions, particularly its statues and paintings, ornament every part of the building, and were thus arranged for the purpose of giving effect to the whole Exhibition.

France of course stands pre-eminent in silks and fancy articles, though at the same time we think that America (that is, as far as it is possible to form an opinion, in the imperfect state of the departments of the two nations,) will prove a formidable rival to it, in the latter branches in particular.

The Belgian, Mexican and German departments are still in an imperfect state. Two weeks more, however, will effect a great change for the better. The Exhibition at present is only in the bud.

CRYSTAL PALACE, July 20.

Number of single admissions	3009
On season tickets	1200
Amount of cash receipts	$1479

WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT.

CRYSTAL PALACE, New York, July 20, 1853.

Amount of cash on hand	$223 21
Contributions received this day	58 69
Total	$281 90

Louisiana Items.

The Shreveport South-Western, of the 20th, says:

Red river is at a stand, with sufficient water for the largest class of boats to ascend to this port. We learn from Capt. Applegate that there is a slight rise above.

From the same paper we clip the following in regard to the crops:

Cotton and corn in this parish are daily improving, and all that we now ask is a few more weeks of favorable weather. The prospects in Claiborne for cotton, corn and potatoes, are unusually favorable. In DeSoto the crops are flourishing. In Harrison county (Texas) the corn crop will prove abundant; while the cotton is greatly improved, presenting a healthy and thriving appearence. Planters generally are in fine spirits.

We clip from the Democrat (Shreveport), of the 21st, the following interesting items:

We are informed by Mr. T. C. H. Smith, one of the main contractors on the New Orleans, Shreveport and Galveston line of telegraph, that the whole line will be in working order by the 1st of October next. From Galveston to Houston the line will be in working order in about three weeks. Before the close of this week the posts will be put up beyond Mansfield, in the direction of New Orleans, and beyond Marshall in the direction of Galveston. They expect to reach Austin and San Antonio by the first of January next. Their intention is to push on to the Pacific as rapidly as circumstances will justify.

Col. N. D. Coleman, the able and very efficient President of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad, reached here on Monday last, with a view to the necessary final arrangements to commence operations on the work. Col. Coleman brings the most cheering accounts from the parishes lying on the line of the road. At Lake Lafouchein, in Morehouse parish, the sum of $33,000 was subscribed; at Bastrop, in the same parish, $11,000; at a little place called Downsville, in the parish of Union, there was a small sum subscribed—the amount not recollected. At Vienna, in the parish of Jackson, the citizens took stock to the amount of $10,000; Homer, $4,000. This is in addition to a liberal subscription taken some time since. At Minden, on Saturday last, $20,000.

Col Coleman informs us that there is no doubt about the success of the parish subscription in Ouachita, Madison, Ilienville, and other parishes, and that the people of Vicksburg will vote a subscription of $150,000, just as soon as they are authorized by act of the Legislature. The people of Vicksburg are unanimously in favor of this route, and will spare, no efforts to push forward the work as rapidly as possibly.

MOBILE ITEMS.—An election was held on Monday for the purpose of ascertaining the will of the real estate owners in relation to the proposition for issuing city bonds of $1,000,000 in aid of the Grand Railroad. The result was 425 votes for the measure and 33 against it.

The Tribune says:

This shows a singular degree of unanimity on the subject, and we are satisfied that, but for a misunderstanding in relation to the condition of the bonds, the minority would have been smaller.

MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD.—We are glad to learn that a contract for constructing the Mississippi Central Railroad has been made with Messrs. Henly, Holman, Sims & Co. The essential terms of the contract are, that they shall construct and equip the road for $16,600 per mile—to be paid as follows: one-fifth in stock in said road, two-fifths in the bonds of the Railroad Company, bearing six per cent. interest, and maturing thirty years from their issuance, and the other two-fifths in money—the road to be completed by the 1st of January, 1857, and the contractors to have all the profits thereof up to that time, if it is finished before—the contractors to pay the interest accruing on the bonds for either two or three years. The contractors are a strong company—most of them have great experience in building railroads.

The name of Leroy Sims is enough to satisfy all that the work will be pushed forward with energy. It is needful that some four or five thousand dollars of stock shall yet be taken to enable the Railroad Company to comply with their part of the agreement. While the location of the road on the extreme eastern part of our county renders it less valuable to our citizens than it would have been had it been located near the centre of the county, yet it is easy to see that it will be of great value to our people, and what is more, there can't be a reasonable doubt of its affording a fine investment for money.

We sincerely hope our citizens will increase the private subscription of this county at least one hundred thousand dollars. Let it be remembered that we have yet something to do to enable the contractors to complete their undertaking. [Lexington Advertiser.

STRANGE INFATUATION.—The Richmond (Va.) Mail says:

Some ten years ago there resided in this State a gentleman, his wife and two daughters, who were as much respected as any family in it. Blessed with a competency of earthly goods, and surrounded by hosts of friends, their happiness seemed as near perfect as human beings could expect to enjoy. Six years since this family left here for the South, where the husband and father took to drink, and in two years became a bankrupt and a sot. Next, the wife and mother became a drunkard, and now we understand the two girls are the inmates of a low brothel in a city on the Mississippi river. What a commentary on the free use of ardent spirits! In six years a whole family of respectable people reduced from affluence to the deepest depths of degradation. And yet how many cases of a similar nature are to be met with every day.

FRIGHTFUL CATASTROPHE—*Three men swept over the Falls of Niagara.*—The New York papers bring us some additional intelligence, received by telegraph, of the frightful accident which occurred on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at the Falls of Niagara. The first dispatch, dated at the Falls at 9 o'clock in the morning, says:

Three men, belonging to a scow, which came down the river last night, got into a skiff alongside the scow, and it is supposed fell asleep, when the boat got separated from the scow, and was hurried on by the current with fearful rapidity towards the Falls. This happened about 9½ o'clock last evening. Two of the men, one named Andrew Hanaman, the other a stranger, were hurled at once over the foaming sheet; the third, Joseph Abie, caught hold of a stump in his fearful passage, and has clung to it ever since.

The excitment here is intense. We have no life-boat, and common boats are swamped as soon as they touch the rapids. A life-boat has been sent for from Buffalo. Parties on shore have succeeded in floating a box of refreshments to the poor fellow, who can be plainly seen from the shore.

Citizens and visitors throng the banks of the river to witness the efforts making for the rescue.

A second dispatch, dated 12 o'clock, M., says:

The man is still in the rapids, apparently drooping. The life-boat was sent on from Buffalo; but, sad to say, proved too light, swamped immediately it was launched, and was lost over the rapids. Unfortunately, but one boat was sent. The situation of the unfortunate man grows more and more critical, and it is questionable whether he can sustain himself until another boat arrives.

A third dispatch, dated 6½, P. M., says:

The man went over the Falls at 6 o'clock. A raft had been floated to him, which he was on, when they floated another life-boat to him, and as he was getting ready to jump into it the boat struck the raft and swept him off into the rapids. He attempted to swim to a small island, but failed to reach it. He raised himself up to his full height, gave a shriek, waived his arms wildly, and disappeared.

OPENING OF THE FIRST RAILROAD IN AFRICA.—Accounts from Alexandria, Egypt, of June 21, state that the Cairo and Alexandria Railway had been partially opened. A letter, dated the 21st, says:

"The first railway ever constructed in Africa has been for twenty-five miles from Alexandria, traversed this day by locomotives, and in the land of the Pyramids one more monument has been added to the abiding splendor of the past. There is to be a more formal opening in a few months, when the first section of the Nile's is completed."

Weather and Crops.

The Red River Republican of the 23d inst says:

The corn crops in the uplands are better than they have been for years; indeed, they are superior, generally, to those on the lowlands, which, though fair, we hear no one brag of. The season is said to have proved better for stubble than seed cane. The cotton crop is a late one, and its condition at this time is precarious One thing is certain; a *good* crop cannot be made this year; it is yet uncertain whether it will be only indifferent, or bad.

The Capitolian Vis-A-Vis of the 27th says: "We are visited almost daily with gusts of wind and showers."

The North Louisianian of the 16th inst. says:

Since the issue of our last the weather has been unusually and very uniformly warm; we had some very heavy showers of rain in the early part of the week; from what we can learn the drouth had been so long prior to the late rains that the corn crop will scarcely come up to an average; cotton has also suffered severely, and no matter what may be the character of the weather from this out, the yield must be comparatively small. The health of our parish is good, in fact, never better.

The Ouachita Register of the 19th inst. says:

The weather is very fine, and the crops in this Parish are looking very promisingly. Much, however, will depend upon the Fall, as the crop is much later than usual.

The Caddo (Shreveport) Gazette, of the 21st, says:

Among other evils to which cotton is heir, we have recently heard of its being attacked, on some plantations, by the grass worm. This does not constitute a serious evil, as it does not continue long after the grass has been eaten.

The Louisiana State Paper of the 23d instant says:

Mr. Augustus G. Cobb, on the 21st inst., presented us with an open pod of cotton from his field. It was a regular *simon pure*, old fashioned boll.

ARMY WORM.—It is with extreme regret, says the Catahoula Advocate of July 16, that we learned, by conversation yesterday with Mr. James Aul, manager on Col. Tew's Wallace Ridge Plantation, that the army-worm has made its appearance in vast numbers, and is committing its depredations with fearful impress.

The St. Landry Whig, of the 23d inst., says: We still have rain every day. The late rains we have had, have left a slimy deposit on the prairies, which we are afraid will prove injurious to health. The showers that are now falling, may remove it, and wash it into the streams where it can do us no hurt.

The rains appear to be very general. Notwithstanding so much water has fallen, the journals of the State speak favorably of the growing crop. We are inclined to the belief that a change of opinion among them must soon take place.

The cane may not be injured by these protracted rains, nor is it certain that the maturing corn will be *materially* damaged by them, unless it be caused by accompanying winds, but cotton *must* suffer "beyond all doubt."

It is a plant which requires for its maturity and productiveness, *dry weather*, and not such as we have had for three weeks back. At present, the forms are falling off in showers, while the germ of disease is taking hold on the plant.

It is quite small, almost everywhere, and this is the season when it should be developing itself, instead of being inundated with rain.

The Greensboro' (Ala.) Beacon, of the 23d inst., says:

On Wednesday night last a very abundant rain fell in this place, and, we judge, in this vicinity generally. It was the first really plentiful rain that we have had here since the last of March. As we now write, (Thursday morning) the indications are very strong that we shall have more in the course of the day. A few days of very wet weather would do great injury to the cotton; in fact, we had heard considerable complaint even before the heavy rain of Wednesday night.

The Selma (Ala.) State Sentinel, of the 22d inst., says:

For the last week we have been blessed with rains in the greatest abundance, there being now almost daily two or more good showers, though we regret to say these showers have not been general, as we learn, in some sections, the crops are suffering severely for the want of rain. In some places, however, they will benefit the crops, while in others they are too far advanced to receive but little benefit.

From a letter to the Savannah Courier, of the 19th inst., we extract the following:

With regard to the cotton crop, I hardly know what to say. I am of the opinion, however, that genial showers of rain until the middle of next month, and a favorable Fall, as to frost and gathering, will insure us tolerable fall crops. Without this conjunction of circumstances, however, we may expect a short crop, far behind those of the two last years.

THE NEW YORK CRYSTAL PALACE EXHIBITION. There were 2,685 persons admitted to the exhibition on Tuesday the 19th, on pay tickets, and 1,800 on season tickets. It is said that $35,000 worth of season tickets have been sold, and that the receipts so far have averaged $1,500 per day. The Evening Post urges that the exhibition be opened on Sunday afternoons, in order to attract the crowds from the drinking saloons and gambling houses in the vicinity; but the suggestion will hardly be adopted. The Tribune says:

The Crystal Palace is resonant with the hum of industry; it is putting on its exhibition dress by degrees. There is, however, a great deal to see, and as it will bear many visits, persons will be safe in attending now. Enough is shown already to prove that, although the United States made, artistically, a poor figure at the London Exposition, at this one they will do themselves credit.

The Italian department has yet much to do to put it in proper order. Many cases, however, will be opened for it in a few days. The Dutch Department also requires arrangement to present it to the public. As for the French, it is so far from full that we shall not attempt to prophesy its splendor—though some articles, especially the magnificent Porcelains, now make a liberal display. There are also a number of pianos in that department. The British Department has a good deal exposed, but any quantity of things almost yet to be set forth. The silverware of this department is beyond all praise. Among other things is the prize-work which obtained £200 from the Goldsmith's Company, London. The American Department has already some splendid contributions in carvings, especially buffets, and sideboards that are as ponderous as beautiful. So, too, various compartments devoted to wearing apparel—fancy and useful—clothes, hats, boots, etc., merit all praise.

In machinery, England and America will both be strong, but the machine arcade now building, can only, on its completion, develop these resources. Some American coaches of the last patents are attracting crowds, from their lightness, beauty and richness. We met, coming, the Philadelphia Hope Hose, a mass of silver, veneering, japanning, carving, and painting—handsome enough for a royal state coach. Some frames of looking-glasses of a size reaching from floor to ceiling, and decked with a Raphalesque fullness of design in alto-relievoe—French, English, and American—are among the most remarkable things in the Palace.

A few days more and we trust to be able to present in regular and clear order the various contributions which now are on the road, or lie about the floor uncovered or half taken out of boxes, or, if out, are in such confusion as to defy description.

The celebrated American clipper ship Sovereign of the Seas, Captain McKay, arrived in the Mersey, Liverpool, on Saturday evening, 23d inst., from New York, having made the run in a shorter time than was ever previously accomplished by a sailing ship. She departed from New York in tow of a steamer, at 11 P. M., on the 18th ult., and consequently made the trip in about fourteen days. It is said she ran from the Grand Banks to Cape Clear, a distance of 1668 miles, in 135 hours, being an average of 296 miles per day. On one day she made 344 miles, and on two others 340 each. She has been 228 days at sea since she was launched, and has made an average of 180 knots per day.

TRADE AND SPADE.—By Charles Mackay.

Between two friends to-days of old
A bitter strife began,
A father Spade and brother Trade
Disputed man to man.
"You're vain, undutiful and proud"
Said Spade, with flashing eyes,
"You earn your thousands while I starve;
You mock my children's cries;
You ride in state with lordly looks
You dwell in bower and hall,
You speak of me reproachfully,
And prosper on my fall.
So from this hour, in shine or shower,
We'll learn to live apart,
I hailed the earth ere you were born—
I rest you from my heart."

And Trade (of temper in his pride,
He uttered words of scorn),
"You do not know the ways of men.
Amid your sheep and corn
You doze away the lazy day.
Nor think how minutes run
Ho, put your shoulder to your work,
And do as I have done
You've all the earth to yield you wealth—
Built corn and pasture land,
I only ask a counting-house,
And room whereon to stand
And from this hour, in shine or shower,
I'll learn to live alone
I'll do without you well enough—
The world shall be my own"

And thus they wrangled night and day,
Pull like angry men,
Till things went wrong bel ween them both,
And would not right again,
But growing wiser in distress,
Each grasp'd the other's hand;
"'Twas wrong," said Spade, "to rail at Trade;
He loves me in the land."
And Trade as freely owned his fault;
"I've been unjust," he said,
"To quarrel with the good old man.
Who grows my daily bread
Long may we flourish, Trade and Spade,
In city and in plain!
The people starve while we dispute—
We must not part again"

And all the people sang for joy,
To see their good accord.
While Spade assembled all his sons
And filled his pleasant board;
And busy Trade sent fleets of ships
To every sea and strand,
And built me mills and factories
O'er all the prosperous land.
And so we'll sing God save the Queen
And long may brother Trade,
For sake of both the rich and poor,
Unite with brother Spade.

LATER FROM RIO DE JANEIRO—*Arrival of the U. S. Frigate Congress.*—The frigate Congress, commanded by Commodore Geo. F. Pearson, and bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Isaac McKeever, arrived at New York on the 20th inst., in thirty-seven days from Rio de Janeiro, which port she left on the 12th of June.

She has been absent three years and three months from the United States, and has been the flag ship of the Brazil squadron during the whole of that time. The only ships of war left on that station are the sloop-of-war Jamestown, left at Buenos Ayres, and the steamer Water-Witch, on a survey of the river La Plata.

The fever had subsided at Rio when the Congress left. Affairs at the river remained nearly the same as at last date. War still existed, but a temporary truce had been declared between the besiegers and the city.

The Congress returns, after her prolonged absence in good order and condition, and her officers and crew in fine health.

THE REVOLUTION IN BUENOS AYRES.—A letter dated Buenos Ayres, May 30, mentions the failure of the negotiation attempted by the Brazilian and Bolivian Ministers, and adds:

On the 3d of June all merchant vessels will have to leave this port, loaded or not, and it is reported that no extension of the time will be granted. The Congress of Santa Fé has sanctioned a Constitution; also, a custom-house laws with facilities of deposit, similar, we believe, to the one now in force here, and another, acknowledging the free navigation of the rivers. The town of Buenos Ayres is named as the Capital of the Confederation. If the town does not accept the Constitution, then another place will be named. A commission has been appointed by Congress to present the Constitution to this Government, but we have no hopes of its being accepted.

The Baltimore and Ohio Road earned last month on its main stem $190,900, against $133,883 the same month last year. The Washington Branch $30,600, against $36,782. The slight falling off in the latter is attributable to the absence of Congress and political Conventions at Baltimore. The proportion of freight trafic on the main stem is $142,600 to $48,300 for passengers.

The proposed vote of the city of Memphis, on the proposition to subscribe $150,000 to the Tennessee and Mississippi Railroad, has been postponed until the 13th day of August. This has been done in order that the thirty days' notice required by the order of the Board may be given, otherwise the vote would have been illegal.

RAILROAD AT BASTROP.—The citizens of Bastrop, Parish of Morehouse, are agitating the subject of a railroad from that point to Vicksburg, Miss. They are to hold a meeting on the 5th of August to deliberate on the subject, and Col. Coleman, of Vicksburg, is to attend and address them.

RAILROAD TAX.—The Police Jury of the parish of Natchitoches, on the 6th inst., came to the conclusion that it had no power to reduce, or otherwise change, the amount of tax ($250,000) voted last year as subscription to the Opelousas Railroad. [South Western.

Professor Schouw traces the history of the diffusion of the cotton plant and cotton with a tolernble degree of

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

From the Knickerbocker.

RAPPING IN THE CARS.

The car was full of passengers,
I can't recall the number,
But I had just awakened from
An unrefreshing slumber,
When a lady who sat facing me,
Directly met my eye,
But turned away immediately,
And smiled—I knew not why.

When youthful folks, who strangers are,
Are seated face to face,
In the silence of a railroad car—
And grave and formal place—
Their wandering eyes will sometimes meet
By some strange fascination,
And they cannot keep their faces straight,
Though dying with vexation.

Simpletons there doubtless are,
Whose mouths are always stretching,
But the guileless mirth of maiden's eyes
And dimpled cheeks is catching;
First she laughed, and then I laughed—
I couldn't say what of;
Then she looked grave, and I looked grave,
And then she laughed at *that*.

She endeavored to repress her mirth,
But couldn't hold it half in,
For, with face concealed behind a book,
She almost died a-laughing.
She pouted when she found her lips
Determined on a smile,
But 'twas very plain the pretty rogue
Was laughing all the while.

Thus happily the moments flew,
To me, at least, of course,
Though when she saw me smiling too,
It made the matter worse.
And when, at last, I left the car,
I caught her laughing eye,
And had one more good grin before
I tore myself away.

"Miss Ian" I sought in saddened mood,
And with feelings of regret;
Those brilliant eyes, I felt assured,
I never could forget
And when arrived, valise in hand,
I paused—I can't tell why—
Before a mirror on a stand,
And cared what curious eye.

My cravat was turned half-round or more,
And shocked was I to find
That my hat was badly jammed before,
And the rim turned up behind!
Then while in haste my room I sought,
I swore along the stairs
That I would not again be caught
A-capping in the cars.

A CHEERFUL HEART.—I once heard a young lady say to an individual, "Your countenance to me is like the rising sun, for it always gladdens me with a cheerful look." A merry or cheerful countenance is one of the things which Jeremy Taylor said his enemies and persecutors could not take away from him. There are some persons who spend their lives in this world as they would spend their lives shut up in a dungeon. Every thing is made gloomy and forbidding. They go moaning and complaining from day to day, that they have so little, and are constantly anxious, lest what they have should escape out of their hands. They always look upon the dark side, and can never enjoy the good. That is not religion. Religion makes the heart cheerful, and when its large and benevolent principles are exercised, man will be happy in spite of himself.

The indnetrione bee does not stop to complain that there are so many poisonous flowers and thorny branches on its road, but buzzes on selecting its honey where he can find it, and passing quietly by the places where it is not. There is enough in this world to complain about and find fault with, if men have the disposition.

We often travel on a hard and uneven road, but with a cheerful spirit, and a heart to praise God for his mercies, we may walk therein with comfort, and come to the end of our journey with peace. [Dewey.

Why not be polite? How much does it cost to say—"I thank you"? Why not practice it in *home*? To your husband, your children, your domestics? If a stranger does you some little act of courtesy, how sweet the smile of acknowledgment! If your husband—oh! it's a matter of course! no need of thanks.

Should an acquaintance tread on your dress, your very, very best, and by accident tear it, how profuse you are with your "never minds—don't think of it—I don't care at all." If a husband does it he gets a frown; if a child, he is chastised.

Ah! these are little things say you. They fall mightily upon the heart, let us assure you, little as they are.

A gentleman steps at a friend's house and finds it in confusion. "He don't see anything to apologize for—never thinks of such little matters." Everything is all right—cold supper—cold room—crying children—perfectly comfortable. Goes home where the wife has been taking care of the sick ones, and working her life almost out. Don't see why things can't be kept in better order; there never were such cross children before." No apologies accepted at home.

Why not be polite at home? Why not use freely that golden coin of courtesy? How sweet they sound, those little words, "I thank you," or you are very kind?" Doubly, yes thrice sweet from the lips we love, when heart smiles make the eye sparkle with the clear light of affection.

Be polite to your children. Do you expect them to be mindful of your welfare? To grow glad at your approach? To bound away to do your pleasure before the request is half spoken? Then with all your dignity and authority mingle politeness; give it a niche in your temple. Only then will you have learned the true secret of sending out into the world really "finished" gentlemen and ladies.

A SHARP BUSINESS LETTER.—A cotemporary publishes a letter from one of a class who think that there is nothing valuable but trade in the world. It purports to come from a "cute" merchant, who writes, in reply to a boyish epistle from his son at boarding-school, to his master, for reasons which he thus characteristically explains:—

"Sir—My son's of 10th inst. came duly to hand, and cont's noted. Sorry to hear he's been stud'g Latin, &c. What's use? I never studied any such thing—nothing but Webster's Sp'g Book and Daboll's Arith'k and P'r Richard's Alm'k; yet got along well enough—am Bank Direct'r, Memb. Chamb. Com., &c. &c., &c. Latin?—better look into McCulloch—some use in that. Learn Dr. and Cr., ct. per ct., car'cy, exch., bank facil., mon'ze, &c.; that's the commodity of true knowledge—the best mid'se for counting-room—always in dem'd—always available in market, when y'r Latin and y'r Greek wouldn't fetch a *cocmarkee*, as my captain says.

"But to point. My son is now 14 y'rs old—can in want of another clerk—must have finished his education by this time, surely: would have let him stand for another half year, though, but for the Latin, and high rates of tuition at a board'g-sch'l. Please ship him on board of Delaware, with invoice and bill of lad'g, of bales &c., consigned to Merx & Co., N. York. P. S.—Send bill, and will remit by return mail. Stocks rather heavy. Sh'd be glad to send you lot of damaged Java at 7 cts. per lb.—very cheap, and good enough for board'g-sch'll. Please advise."

When humor joins with rhythm and music, and appears in song, its influence is irresistible; its charities are countless, it stirs the feeling to love, peace, friendship, as scarce any moral agent can. The songs of Beranger are hymns of love and tenderness; I have seen great, whiskered Frenchmen warbling the "Bonnie Vialla," the "Soldats au pas, an pas," with tears rolling down their moustaches. At a Burns' Festival, I have seen Scotchmen singing Burns, while the drops twinkled on their furrowed cheeks, while each rough hand was flung out to grasp its neighbor's; while early scenes and sacred recollections, and dear and delightful memories of the past came rushing back at the sound of the familiar word and music, and the softened heart was full of love and friendship, and home. Humor! its tears are the alms of gentle spirits and may be counted, as sure they may, among the sweetest of life's charities—of that kindly sensibility, and sweet and sudden emotion, which exhibits itself at the eyes, I know no such provocative a humor; it is an irresistable sympathizer; it surprises you into compassion; you are laughing and disarmed, and suddenly forced into tears.

AN AMUSING INCIDENT.—The Journal of Commerce tells the following story:

"One incident in the procession, trifling in itself, occasioned a good deal of amusement when Gen. Pierce had got as far up as the head of Wall street, his horse became restive, and came in collision with the animal rode by Gen Sandford. As the President was riding with his hat in hand, the hat received the brunt of the shock, and suffered severely, being badly stove in and indented. The General was too much engaged to notice the catastrophe, and soon put on the hat in its unfortunate condition, and retained it in its place for about a block, exciting roars of laughter among the boys.

Later from Texas.

The steamship Perseverance, Captain Forbes, arrived from Indianola *via* Galveston, Tuesday.

The ship Forest City, from New York for Indianola, arrived at Pass Cavalle on the 11th inst., with 176 troops.

The S. W. American says the citizens of Belton are rapidly repairing the damages of the flood. They are building on the high grounds. A court-house is in contemplation, and will be erected during the year.

The Indianola Bulletin says:

The brig Matagorda, of which we spoke in our last as being aground in trying to get up to Port Lavaca, is still there at the present writing, having been in that situation, within five or six miles of her destination, for *just ten days!*

The same paper contains the following:

There is a constant stream of young lawyers and doctors pouring into Texas. We say to all such abroad, stay away—Texas is literally flooded with men in these professions—not one-half of them succeed to any reasonable extent. We want farmers and mechanics—men who produce something to live upon.

The South-Western American announces the death of ex-Governor Payne. He expired at Waco on Wednesday, the 6th inst. His remains will be conveyed to the North in charge of Gen. D. W. C. Clark.

The Galveston News says:

The Telegraph says Major Neighbors has entered upon his duties as Indian Agent for the Government, and intends visiting the Texas tribes this summer, having about $16,000 to distribute among them. This amount, we are persuaded, must be greatly increased, as from all accounts the tribes are nearly in a state of starvation, owing to the great scarcity of game.

They must be supported, or nearly so, by the Government, or they will be compelled to steal and pillage for a subsistence. The sooner the Government acts upon this view of the question, the better. But in order to provide for tribes permanently and economically, there is not a doubt that the Government should set apart a suitable territory expressly for them. By adopting this measure at once, millions of dollars would be saved, and the Indians made more comfortable, and their improvements in the arts of civilized life greatly promoted.

THE CROPS.—The corn crops in Gonzales and De Witt counties are reported as in excellent condition.

The Victoria Advocate is informed that cotton is opening in that vicinity, and that the cotton crops are looking remarkably well.

The Palestine Advocate says they have been blessed with an abundance of rain. Crops are now in a flourishing condition.

The recent heavy rains, says the Houston Telegraph, have raised several of the streams in that vicinity unusually high. The Brazos, however, has been raised but a few inches. It is evident, therefore, it says, that the rains have not extended far into the interior.

The Gonzales Inquirer fears the late heavy rains will have a tendency to injure the cotton crops of that county. Old planters say they will produce worms, and cause the stalks to grow too rapidly. The corn is all matured and consequently can experience little or no injury.

Throughout Western Texas, says the Indianola Bulletin, the crops are promising; the abundant rains have guaranteed a heavy yield of cotton, and the corn crop is about matured, and the season, altogether, may be considered a good one. Such is the general tenor of its correspondence and advices from the interior.

The San Antonio Ledger of the 19th says:

Since our last issue copious showers have fallen for several days successively. Our planters now rejoice in most complete abundance. No more is needed to insure the best crops ever produced in this region of country. On the Gaudalupe, Cibolo, Salado, San Antonio, Medina and many smaller streams, the yield of corn will probably average fifty bushels or more to the acre. It is estimated that the county of Medina, which was first settled some six years ago, will have about 90,000 bushels for the market.

ARRIVAL OF THE PAMPERO.

The steamship Pampero, Capt. Flanders, arrived at this port on Sunday night, having left San Juan on the 17th inst. She connected with the Pacific steamer Sierra Nevada, which left San Francisco at one o'clock, P. M., on the 1st inst., bringing down 700 passengers and a large amount in gold.

Left in port at San Juan, British mail steamer Trent, two sloops and a schooner.

The British men-of-war Espeigle sailed from San Juan on the 16th toward the Bluefields.

Steamship Northern Light left for New York an hour or so previous to the sailing of the Pampero, with 600 passengers and $650,000 in gold an freight. The Irish Exile, Patriok O'Donohne, was among her passengers.

The health of the towns on the Isthmus is reported good. Transit across excellent. River in fine stage, and roads in good order.

The following summary is from the Alta California of the 1st of July:

Since the last steamer, the news from the interior has been of the most encouraging character. From all parts of the mines we hear the most favorable reports, and the miners are generally represented as doing better than at any time previous. A great many water companies have got their ditches in operation, so that many miners are now successfully at work where it has previously been impossible to do anything.

In the vicinity of Mokelumne Hill they are expecting the water from the Mokelumne river about this time. This ditch is one of the largest and best in the State, and extends through one of the richest mineral counties. The confidence which the near introduction of water has inspired the people with, is such that there are almost as many buildings in process of erection as there are already built. This will give some idea of the prosperity of the place.

In the vicinity of Murphy's the miners are more successful than in any district of which we have been informed. There are a good many claims paying in the way claims used to pay in '49. They speak there of the pounds taken out daily rather than of the ounces. The Union Water Company's ditch supplies all that section with water, and is giving returns to its stockholders that might sound like fabulous tales if told in round numbers.

At Columbia and vicinity, the miners are doing better than ever, being now supplied with water from the ditch of the Tuolumne County Water Company. This ditch is also paying large dividends on the cost.

Sonora is probably improving as fast as any town in the State. It is now expected that a large part of the emigration from the States will come through there, and the citizens of that vicinity are making strong efforts to build a road through to Walker's river, which will lessen the distance very much for the emigrants.

SAN FRANCISCO NEWS.—Mr. Wm. O'Donohue, one of the Irish Patriots and Exiles in Australia, has escaped and arrived at San Fracisco on the 22d of June. He has published an account of his escape.

The Convention for the revision of the Charter of San Francisco has conended its labors.

At a meeting of the business men it was resolved that money sould be collected and lawyers employed to try the constitutionality of the present license laws, which not a very severe taxes on labor and enterprise.

The question of what signals should be used at the Golden Gate to enable vessels to find the entrance, at all times in safety, has attracted considerable attention.

Some immigrants have arrived from New Mexico, and a few have arrived over the northern route.

The light-house at the Farallone Islands has been commenced.

SACRAMENTO NEWS.—The Assessor of Sacramento has completed his valuation of property for the years 1853 and 1854, and exhibits as follows:

Real Estate, $3,050,173; Improvements, $1,221,390; Personal Property, $2,241,787—total, $6,513,350.

The assessment from the formation of the city has been as follows:

1850-51, $6,174,480; 1851-52, $5,835,908; 1852-53, $6,377,889; 1853-54, $6,513,350.

THE NORTHERN SACRAMENTO—FROM YREKA. We take the annexed paragraphs, mining and miscellaneous, from the Mountain Herald:

Part of the command at Fort Jones, in Scott Valley, will leave this place for the immigrant trail about the 1st of July next. They will be stationed, we presume, about the lakes from the Humboldt to this place, to protect emigrants from the Indians.

The crops in this vicinity promise well. Wheat, barley and oats all promise a good yield. Vegetables are yielding well. The market is now supplied with green peas, radishes and other vegetables, with a fair prospect of soon having an abundance of those substantial vegetable pills called potatoes.

LARGE GRAIN.—Mr. Larkin, of this place, has shown us oats grown on the farm of Mr. Boles, the stalk of which measured in length six feet seven and a half inches; number of grains growing on one head, 114; the head was twenty inches long.

Also, wheat 6 5½ high; length of head six inches.

He has also some barley grown on a ranch below the town which was finely filled and quite heavy.

We have as good a grain growing country as there is upon the face of the earth, and the time is fast approaching when our market will be supplied with bread raised on our own soil.

SISKIYOU.—The Mountain Herald of the 18th of June says that the emigrant road from the Humboldt to Yreka is the nearest and best way into the beautiful vallies of Shasta, Scott, and Rogue river.

The crops in the vicinity of Yreka promise well. Wheat, barley, and oats will yield handsomely. The market is now supplied with green peas, radishes and other vegetables.

Part of the command at Fort Jones, Scott Valley, will leave this place for the emigrant train about the 1st of July next. They are to protect emigrants from the Indians.

Oats six feet seven and a half inches in length, wheat six feet five and half inches in height, and barley finely filled and heavy, are among the agricultural specimens of of Siskiyou soil.

SUPPLIES FOR EMIGRANTS.—On the 21st inst., Mr. Wm. Nellis passed through this place with a train of seventeen horses and mules, in the care of four men. Their destination is Big Meadows, beyond the forty mile desert. Mr. N. had thirty-seven hundred weight of assorted merchandise packed upon his mules. On the same day, the 21st, Mr. Robinson one of our enterprising merchants, fitted out three different trains for Carson Valley, with assorted merchandise, intended as supplies for emigrants from the States. [Republican.

SHASTA.—Mr. Gerard M. Roach is shortly to commence the manufacture of brick, and many of the citizens are to erect fire-proof brick buildings.

A Mr. Robert Carey is announced in the Union as having arrived in Sacramento from New Mexico, with a drove of 1700 sheep.

The party, after leaving Taos, struck due north to Fort Larumie, which they reached on the 16th of March, having crossed the Arkansas river sixty miles above Bent's Fort. From the last mentioned point they proceeded on the emigrant trail to Fort Bridger, a distance of some 400 miles, and struck into Hudspeth's Cut-off at Bear river, which brought them out at the junction of the Salt Lake and California road.

Mr. Carey found it impossible to come directly from Taos to Salt Lake, on account of the snows which had fallen, the winter at Taos having set in as early as October. The party, therefore, in order to strike the South Pass out, were even on this route detained twelve by the snow.

The weather at Fort Laramie had been mad was intensely cold. Buffalo, driven by stress of elements to the Fort, were shot in great numbers, and Mr. Carey's party also killed many of them, besides goats, deer and antelope.

GREAT FIRE—ROUGH AND READY DESTROYED. The flourishing mining town of Rough and Ready, in Nevada county, was almost entirely destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning last. The loss is estimated at $60,000.

OREGON.—Gold has been found on the Santiam river. There was considerable excitement in Portland in regard to it.

Very good coal has been discovered near St. Helens.

Gen. Lane has been elected Delegate to Congress by about 1000 majority over Skinner.

[Telegraphed to the Baltimore papers.]

NEW YORK, July 19.

The steamer Franklin, from Havre and Southampton, arrived this morning, bringing 86 passengers and Liverpool dates of the 6th inst.

MANIFESTO OF THE RUSSIAN EMPEROR—INDICATIONS OF PEACE AT ST. PETERSBURG—THE CROSSING OF THE PRUTH—*New York*, July 19, P. M.—The Franklin brings 300 tons of merchandise. Among the passengers, in addition to Princess Murat, are Hon. Neil S. Brown, of Tennessee, late Minister of the United States to Russia, Mrs. Commodore Hall, Miss Hart, and Countess de Ooguy.

The Franklin left Cowes at 6 o'clock A. M. on the 7th.

The report that the Russians had crossed the Pruth is confirmed.

The Emperor, however, had issued a decree declaring his intention to occupy the provinces.

RUSSIA.

The latest telegraphic dispatch, dated Vienna, July 5, states that the Pruth was passed by the Russians at Devva, by a corps destined for the occupation of Walachia, and at Skouliany by a corps which was to invade Moldavia.

Gen. Oortschakoff was to arrive at Bucharest on the 6th.

PEACEFUL APPEARANCES.—A letter from St. Petersburg, dated June 25, says: "To judge by the aspect of society here, there can be but little intention of involving the State in war at the present moment. It is true it is far enough from here to the Danubian principalities for our troops to have passed the frontier, and we to be living here in blissful ignorance of the fact. A number of high officials have received leave of absence, in pursuit of health and pleasure, and every thing at court betokens profound peace. There is at least an absence of war and war's alarms.

"But the old Russian party is working away beneath the surface, and is endeavoring to work up an interest for the orthodox faith in Turkey. It is this party—the old Russian—the Sclavonian, properly speaking—that Prince Menschikoff leads, as Count Nesselrode, the so-called German party."

TURKEY.

Letters from Constantinople, under date of June 2, say: In a month more the Porte will be able to have on foot 250,000 men.

M. DeBruck, of Austria, is actively engaged in the work of conciliation, and is endeavoring to have his Government as mediator.

There are extensive movements in operation among the English and French. Every day the discharge of cannon announces some new arrival.

The English steamer Retribution left this morning to take up a position with the Turkish fleet at the mouth of the Black Sea, and two Admirals are momentarily expected.

Important intelligence has been received from Servia, which states that the Prince offers 45,000 men—of whom 15,000 are for the protection of the fortress of Belgrade, and 30,000 for that of the frontiers of the principality.

Gold is being coined in great abundance at the Mints in Turkey, and four machines are at work day and night.

Four ships are being fitted out for immediate service at the Arsenal.

The Redifs of Constantinople have received orders to muster.

Sanitary intendance has been abolished at Quarantine.

The English Embassador received a dispatch on Friday, the 17th instant, brought by hand, and on the following day a courier left.

The correspondent of the Trieste Zeitung writes that the Turkish fleet in the Black Sea numbers 1060 guns, and the Russian fleet in the same sea 1500.

According to the Turkish accounts 40,000 volunteers have already reported themselves.

The Turks are laboring hard, erecting block houses on the heights which command the entrances to the Bosphorne from the Black Sea.

The late Samuel Appleton, of Boston, was worth one million of dollars. By his will he leaves to his widow specific bequests amounting in value to $200,000. He makes forty-two other bequests to nephews and nieces and others, amounting in all to $320,000 more; among which may be mentioned $5,000 "to his friend and pastor, Rev. Ephraim Peabody," and $5,000 to the servants living in his family at his decease, to be distributed among them in the manner and according to proportion, to be fixed upon by his widow. He then bequeaths to his executors manufacturing stocks of the value of $200,000, to be by them distributed for scientific, literary, religious, or charitable purposes. The residue he also bequeaths to his relatives.

Arrival of Steamer Europa.

Halifax, July 10.—The steamer Europa has arrived, bringing Liverpool dates of July 9.

ENGLAND.

Parliamentary proceedings were uninteresting. Lord Clanricarde's motion for information concerning the Turkish question has been postponed as premature in the present state of negotiation.

A Dublin paper says that Smith O'Brien was residing at New Norfolk; John Mitchell at Richmond, and Doherty at Hobart Town—all well.

MARKETS.

Liverpool, July 6.—The Arctic's news had no effect on the cotton market. Prices of fair and middling grades were slightly better, but lower grades were not so firm. The sales of the week amounted to 65,750 bales, of which speculators took 3,500 bales, and exporters 12,000 bales. The quotations were: Fair Orleans, 6¾d., Middling, 6¼d., Fair Mobile, 6¾d., Fair Uplands, 6¾d., Middling Upland and Mobile, 6d.

Sugar and teas quiet, coffee dull.

Tobacco unchanged.

The Manchester market was unchanged.

At London, U. S. stocks were dull at a slight decline. U. S. 6s, '68, 107½ to 108¼ ex-dividend.

Havre July 5.—Sales of cotton for the week, 8,100 bales. Stock, 130,000 bales.

Havre, July 6.—Cotton is active. Sales to-day of 3,000 bales at firm rates.

Carolina rice is wanted at an advance, the market being bare.

The accounts from the French agricultural districts are rather better.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

London, July 6.—It is now hoped that the peace of Europe may be maintained by a Convention of France, England and Austria, through which the demands of Russia may be satisfied in substance, if not in form.

Athens, July 2.—The American Envoy insists menacingly on the immediate revocation of the sentence against Mr. King.

The Paris Bourse closed on Friday—Three per cents. 76f. 50c.; Four-and-half 102f.

RUSSIAN MANIFESTO.

The following extraordinary and highly important Russian Manifesto reached London on the 6th:

MANIFESTO.—"By the Grace of God, we, Nicholas I., Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, Czer of Poland, etc., etc., inform all people:

"Be it known to our beloved faithful subjects, the defence of our faith has always been a sacred duty of our blessed ancestors, from the day it pleased the Almighty Enthers, for the maintenance of our holy obligations with which it is inseparably connected, has been the object of our constant care and attention. There, acting on the ground-work of the famous treaty of Kain, adjd., which subsequent solemn treaties with the Ottoman Porte fully confirmed, have ever been directed toward upholding the right of our Church.

"But to our extreme grief in latter times, notwithstanding all our efforts to defeat the inviolability of the rights and privileges of our orthodox church, the numerous willful acts of the Ottoman Porte have infringed upon these rights, and threaten finally the entire overthrow of all that ancient discipline so precious to the orthodoxy.

"All our efforts to restrain the Porte from such act have proved vain, and even the word of the Sultan, solemnly given us by himself, is soon faithlessly broken. Having exhausted all the means of conviction, having in vain tried all the means by which just claims can be peacenably adjusted, we have deemed it indispensable to move our armies into the Provinces on the Danube, in order that the Porte may see to what his stubbornness may lead. But even now we have no intention of commencing war. In occupying those Provinces, we will hold a sufficient pledge and guarantee for ourselves for the re-establishment of our rights, under any circumstances whatever.

"Conquest we do not want. Russia does not require them. We seek to vindicate those rights which have been so openly violated. We are even yet ready to stop the movements of our armies if the Ottoman Porte will bind itself solemnly to respect the inviolability of the orthodox church; but if obstinacy and blindness will it otherwise, then, calling God to our aid, we leave it to him to decide the quarrel, and in the full confidence in the right hand of the Almighty we shall move forward on behalf of the orthodox faith.

"My success would render the Government more unpopular than at present with the Muscovite party, which is not now attached to the former by any good will.

"Given at Peterhoffe, twenty-sixth day of June, in the year of the birth of Christ one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and our reign the twenty-eighth.

"Sealed at Senate, St. Petersburg, the twenty-sixth of June, 1853.

"Signed, NIKOLAI."

A JAIL IN INDIA.—Bayard Taylor, correspondent of the New York Tribune, visited the Agra jail, Northern India, and, among other things, gives this account of the "exercises:"

Here were hundreds of men seated at their looms, weaving carpets, singing the multiplication table in thundering tones. "*Twelve times twelve*," sang the monitor, in a shrill solo; *One hundred and forty-four*," burst out the chorus, in all sorts of voices. We went into the blacksmiths' shops, where the prisoners, by a refinement of punishment, were made to forge their own fetters, themselves fettered. "*Seven times sixteen*," sang the solo, as he raised his hammer; "*One hundred and twelve*," was roared in answer, drowning the clang and bang of the iron. In the women's department there was a shrill tempest of vulgar fractions; the cooks recited astronomical facts while mixing their rice. Even the hardest cases confined in solitary cells were going through their "a-b-abs," through a hole in the door, to a monitor standing outside.

Commodore Shubrick carried his sailing orders for the fishing grounds with him; but an accident to the Princeton may detain him a short time. It seems that the crown plates of her boilers were blistered on her trip to Portsmouth. Naval Engineer Watson was dispatched to make an examination of her boilers. She was heaten forty-eight hours between Norfolk and Portsmouth by the Fulton. It is impossible to get respectable speed out of her. The defect is believed to be in the construction of her boilers, which are of Lamb & Summers' patent, but not improved, by a naval engineer. It will probably be necessary to put in new boilers before she can be sent on a long voyage; so it is not likely she will go to China, as anticipated. No other steamer is to be had for that purpose, except the Saranac, which cannot be got ready for sea before the first of October. It is not known whether Mr. Walker will submit to the vexatious delay ere starting for China.

THE IRON TRADE.—According to a calculation in the Pittsburg Post, the iron manufacturers of this country have a sure demand before them of nearly $300,000,000, for fabrics to be turned out from their manufactories—a demand that will require all, and more than all, their capacity to supply fast enough. The calculations upon which the statements are based, is the extent of railroad now in course of construction. With one hundred tons per mile, single track, it will require 1,300,000 tons of iron rail to complete the thirteen thousand miles of railroad either in progress or which will be in progress ere long, including the Pacific railroad. At $50 per ton, this would require an outley of $65,000,000 for single tracks alone. But many of these roads will be double tracks, besides turnouts, etc. Then follows a vast outlay for cars, locomotives, and other iron works about such roads, to say nothing of ocean steamships, iron buildings, machinery, etc.

During the first six months of the present year twenty-three thousand vessels passed, in the day time, the light-house on Staten Island, at the entrance to the harbor of New York. The largest number recorded in any one day was 281 vessels, and the smallest in the record is 19, which was on the 17th of June. This would make about fifty thousand vessels in the year, including those passing in the night time, of which no record is kept.

There are 990 miles of railroad now in actual and profitable operation in the State of Georgia. In addition to these, the city of Savannah has just surveyed a road to Florida, having its western terminus at Pensacola, a distance of three hundred and eighty miles. Savannah will build to its western border, two hundred and ninety miles. $5,600,000 have been enscribed. Besides these roads three more are in contemplation, and will certainly be built.

LOUISIANA CROPS.—The Farmerville Enquirer of the 15th says:

We have no cause to complain for the want of rain in this section. Up to the first of this month, we had a drouth of some four weeks, when it commenced raining, as the farmer says, a good season, for eleven successive days. If we should have no more rain this season, good crops of corn will be raised, and fair crops of cotton; but the fear is, that we will have too much rain, as at the time of writing it is cloudy and threatening rain. Cotton as yet is not injured materially, but it can't stand the rain many more days.

Georgia.—We are informed from various sections that the prospects of the crops are brightening; the rains which has fallen for the last two weeks has brought them out astonishingly, indeed, if the seasons continue as favorable as they have been for ten or a dozen days past, our county will nearly, if not quite, make enough to supply the wants of her people. We have been informed by several farmers, that corn which was absolutely yellow half way up the stalk, and looked two weeks since as if it was lifeless and dying, now presents an entirely different appearance; the yellow has disappeared and the stalk looks as green and flourishing as could be desired. The cotton, too, seems to be doing finely. With good seasons all may yet turn out well; but it is best not to *holler* till we get out of the woods.

We notice that different counties in the State begin to render more cheerful accounts of their crops. [Sandersville Georgian.

Florida.—The Charleston Mercury of the 21st says:

A gentleman who reached this city yesterday from Marion county, Fla., informs us that the crops promise a most abundant yield. Corn is ready for harvesting, and cotton is growing most luxuriantly. He brought with him a stalk of long staple cotton, which is ten feet two inches high, and when standing covered a space of twenty-seven feet in circumference. It had upwards of three hundred bolls and squares on it, and our informant states that stalks with from three to four hundred bolls, are no uncommon occurrence in his field, which is of pine land, and has been cultivated eleven years successively.

MOBILE ITEMS.—The Mobile Advertiser of Saturday morning furnishes the following items of Local news:

We understand that an Agent of the Post-office Department is now in our city, with the view of making arrangements for conveying the mails from hence to Montgomery and the intermediate landings by steamboat.

Notwithstanding the late rains, the rivers still keep low. The Alabama is navigable to Montgomery, and opposition between the boats running to that point has had the effect of reducing freights to 25 cents per barrel. The Bigbee last week rose 2 feet at Gainesville, but the boats could reach no higher than Demopolis. The chance of reaching the former landing for this season is exceedingly small.

The weather, which, for a week past has been more or less showery, yesterday became clear and almost autumn-like, for in other words, sunshiny and sultry to such a degree as to drive well-nigh every one into a shady nook or corner.

The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for the State of Mississippi, assembled in this city on Wednesday last, and adjourned on yesterday. We are informed that the representation was unusually large and respectable, and that the proceedings have been marked by great industry, unity, and good feeling. A proposition was made during the session, to remove the place of the meeting of the Grand Lodge, from this city to Jackson, but it was voted down by a very large majority. We are told that, at the close, a resolution was passed very complimentary to our city and citizens. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

M. W. G. M.—J. K. Conaelly, Hernando.
R. W. D. G. M.—R. Fletcher, Jackson.
R. W. G. Warden—O. H. Grinnell, Columbus.
R. W. O. Secretary—J. B. Dicks, Natchez.
R. W. G. Treasurer—S. A. Puterson, do.
R. W. G. Chaplain—C. Parrish, Clinton.
R. W. G. Reps. } N. G. Bryson, Vicksburg.
} A. M. Fante, Jackson.
W. G. Guardian—J. E. Forney, Vicksburg
W. G. Conductor—T. H. Jett, Warrenton.
W. G. Marshal—H. F. Cook, Vicksburg.

[Vicksburg Whig, 21st inst.

ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD BETWEEN JACKSON AND BRANDON.—We regret to learn that on Saturday afternoon a portion of the trestle work of the Southern Railroad, east of Pearl river, fell down. There was nobody injured. For some time past a large number of hands have been engaged in repairing that trestle work, and while engaged in raising one of the new frames, something gave way and knocked down about one hundred and fifty feet in length of the work. It will be repaired as soon as possible, and will probably in four or five days be in a condition to permit the passage of the trains. [Vicksburg Sentinel, July 19.

NEW YORK CLOTH TRADE.—Woollens are selling in New York freely at an advance of 20 to 25 per cent. over prices at the corresponding period of last year, owing mainly to the enhanced rates of the raw material, dye-stuffs and labor. Heavy cottons, such as brown sheetings and shirtings, and prints, are active at an advance of about 5 per cent. The market is bare of printing cloths, and the mills generally are working on orders. The sales last week amounted to 14,000 pieces, 60 by 64, which is considered the standard commands, at 6c. In British and Continental goods there is a fair amount of business doing. Prices remain much the same—Black silks are tending upwards, as are also most styles of China goods.

LARGE CROP OF WOOL.—The clip of wool this year from the flock of Elisha Newell, Esq., of Johnstown, Rock county, Wisconsin, yielded him $3,000. He has six hundred and forty acres under cultivation, and his receipts the year, including his wool, will amount to about $7,000. Mr. N. was the second settler on Rock Prairie. In 1837 he was living on the prairie, under his wagon cover.

THE BRITISH QUARTERLIES,
AND
BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., No. 34 Gold street, New York, continue to publish the following British Periodicals, viz:
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MATHEMATICAL IN

New-Orleans Christian Advocate.

Publishing Committee of Louisiana Conference, { J. C. KEENER, L. PARKER, J. B. WALKER.

H. N. McTYEIRE, Editor

J. HAMILTON, D. D. T. W. HOWMAN, W. MURRAH. } *Publishing Committee of Alabama Conference.*

VOLUME III. NUMBER 27. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1853. WHOLE NUMBER, 131.

THE SABBATH DAY.

[The follwing lines are by Mrs. P. Farmer, of Southwest Louisiana, descriptive of the way the holy day is kept there. Ed.]

It is the Holy Sabbath day—
I hear the matin bill,
And anxious crowds are hurrying past,
Their prayers and beads to tell.

I see the Chapel and the Cross,
But cannot worship there,
Where man to graven images
Bows down in humble prayer.

It is the Holy Sabbath noon—
How close the Chapel gate,
But open wide is the saloon,
Where dice and billiards wait.

The sparkling bowl is circling fast,
And those who knelt in prayer
Before their Saints at morning Mass,
Now kneel to Bachus there.

It is the Holy Sabbath eve—
A sound has met mine ear:
It is the merry dancer's feet,
And music light I hear.

Now on the light fantastic toe,
They trip the hours away;
Thus closes out the bill of fare
For this most holy day.

Good pious orthodox are mum,
And what to me looks queer,
They give with no unsparing hand
To missionaries here.

And bid them hie to foreign lands,
While good men for them pray,
And teach the Sandwich Islanders
To keep the Sabbath day.

SABBATH EVENING.

How calmly sinks the parting sun!
Yet twilight lingers still,
As beautiful as dreams of heaven,
It slumbers on the hill;
Earth sleeps, with all her glorious things,
Beneath the Holy Spirit's wings,
And, rendering back the hues above,
Seems resting in a trance of love.

Round yonder rocks the forest trees
In shadowy groups recline,
Like saints at evening bowed in prayer
Around their holy shrine;
And through their leaves the night winds blow
So calm and still—their music low
Seems the mysterious voice of prayer
Soft echoed on the evening air.

And yonder western throng of clouds,
Retiring from the sky,
So calmly move, so softly glow,
They seem, to Fancy's eye,
Bright creatures of a better sphere
Come down at noon to worship here
And from their sacrifice of love
Returning to their home above.

The blue isles of the golden sea,
The night arch floating high,
The flowers that gaze upon the heavens,
The bright streams leaping by,
Are living with Religion—deep
On earth and see its glorious sleep,
And mingle with the starlight rays,
Like the soft light of parted days.

The spirit of the holy eve
Comes through the silent air
To feeling's hidden spring, and wakes
A gush of Music there!
And the far depths of ether beam
So passing fair, we almost dream
That we can rise and wander through
Their open paths of trackless blue.

Each soul is filled with glorious dreams,
Each pulse is beating wild,
And thought is soaring to the shrine
Of Glory undefiled!
And holy aspirations start
Like blessed angels from the heart,
And bind for earth's dark ties are riven—
Our spirits to the gates of heaven.

PROTESTANT WORSHIP AT ROME.

A letter from the Rev. Edward Lathrop, pastor of the Baptist Tabernacle Church in New York, dated at Rome, says:

"It is a most gratifying fact, that amidst the gross darkness that prevails here, there is one spot at least from which the light of a pure Christianity emanates. In the house of the Hon. Mr. Cass, Charge d'Affaires of the United States, public worship is regularly held every Lord's day. The officiating minister is the Rev. Mr. Baird, son of Dr. Baird, of New York, who is well known for the interest he has so long manifested in behalf of the Catholics of our own and of foreign countries. If I should remain in Rome another Sabbath, I expect to enjoy the privilege, through the invitation of Mr. Baird, of preaching to the little company who are assembled from time to time in the 'upper room,' which has been appropriated to religious worship. It is certainly on occasion of no little interest to stand in a spot where, centuries ago, the greatest of the apostles was 'not ashamed' of the gospel of Christ, and to be permitted, though very imperfectly, and in much conscious unworthiness, to preach that same gospel, which now, as then, 'is the power of God, and the wisdom of God.'"

THE SHORT ARGUMENT.—This short and pointed argument cannot be too prevalent:—"The Bible must be the invention either of good men or angels, bad men or devils, or of God. It could not be the invention of good men or angels, for they neither would nor could make a book, and tell lies all the time they were writing it, saying, 'Thus saith the Lord,' when it was their own invention. It could not be the invention of bad men or devils, for they would not make a book which commands all duty, forbids all sin, and condemns their souls to hell to all eternity. It therefore draw this conclusion, that the Bible must have been given by divine inspiration."

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

JEWISH CEREMONIES.

DEMONS — BIRTHS — ABRAHAMIC COVENANT — FIRST-BORN.

If you should ask a Jew whether he believed in demons, apparitions, etc., he will in all likelihood answer in the negative. Now, let me see how this denial agrees with the real state of things; and for this purpose I must conduct you to the domestic sanctum—the bed-chamber; and there in the cradle you behold, fresh from the hands of his Maker, a new-born infant: with all nations and in all ages the object of most tender solicitude. I shall not here expatiate upon the numerous superstitions which the people of Israel have, in common with all mankind: such as not allowing a child to be handed through the window, to look into a mirror, and a thousand other trifles; but I would point out to you four pieces of paper, pasted upon the four walls of the room, on each of which is written the 121st Psalm, (which shows Jehovah to be the ever vigilant Keeper of Israel,) with divers Cabalistic signs and characters to keep off the Shedim (Deut. xxxii: 17) or evil spirits; for the demons are supposed to have much power over an infant during its season of "uncleanness." Lev. xii, *et seq. Lelah*, the demon of *night*, is the most malicious, and hovers round everybody during the night to disquiet their slumbers, and make evil suggestions in the manner of Milton's Satan. It is for this reason that the Jew is legally "unclean" in the morning till he has three times washed hands and face. Before these ablutions are performed, he must not pronounce the name of the Deity, touch the phylacteries, or any other sacred object.

The male child is supposed to be peculiarly susceptible to demoniac influence in the interim of his birth and his admission into the "Abrahamic Covenant;" and the friends of the family usually sit up till very late on the night preceding the ceremony, and say various prayers, to prevent the child from being "bewitched."

On the eighth day the child is received into "the congregation of the Lord"—Gen. xvii, *et seq.*—on which occasion he receives his name, still in the old oriental style—say *Shimeon bar Yitzchack*, or Simon son of Isaac. This may be called his religious name, for it is only used in the synagogue. For the ordinary purposes of life, he has an appellation more befitting the time and place of his sojourn. Although Moses is silent about the office of sponsor, the Talmudists have discovered that this formed part of the ceremony as enjoined to Abraham. This office is looked upon as both highly honorable and meritorious, and the poor Jew, after having thus honored his immediate relatives, selects some wealthy brother for his child's godfather, who then defrays all the expenses of the day—which are generally very considerable—and has the welfare of the child at heart ever after.

The prophet Elijah is considered the patron saint—if I may so express myself—of this institution, though I am sure I never could discover any thing in his history that seemed to designate him as peculiarly gifted with social qualities. Mal. iii: 1, is referred to in support of the theory. The Jews have many stories of his appearing bodily, even in these latter times, to assist in the performance of the holy rite. The following may serve as a specimen: Once upon a time there was a very poor man, who had been so abundantly blessed with male offspring as to have exhausted the stock of sponsors in the town, it being a law that no man can stand godfather to more than one child of the same family. He was reduced to a great strait, and on the seventh day he was still without a sponsor. As a last resort, he went to a miserly brother in a neighboring town, and was refused. Very much dejected, he turned his face homeward, in despair of finding what he so much wanted, when he fell in with another Jew, very poorly clad, who asked him for the cause of his distress; and on being told, he kindly proposed to take the affair upon himself. The other asked him for his name, which the stranger, however, refused to tell. He then gave him a *Groschen*, (two cents) and told him to go and buy the necessaries for to-morrow's feast. The other stared, but ere he had time to make any further inquiries, the newly-found sponsor had disappeared. Wrapt in meditation, our poor friend went to the baker's to buy one cent's worth of bread, and one cent's worth of butter, as a treat for his wife—the stranger's slender donation being all the money in his possession. You may conceive his astonishment when he received a whole handful of silver coins in change. He at once perceived that *Elijah Hatcheh* (the prophet) had taken compassion on his distress, and that he was now a "made man." He went home full of joy, and prepared a splendid feast: and next morning Elijah made his appearance in due time, but still *incog.*, for that is his invariable rule. As soon as the services were over, he left again in the same mysterious manner. As the ladies are so generally neglected in the Hebrew ritual, I must not omit to state that a boy has a godmother, as well as a godfather—the former being generally the wife of the latter. A female infant, however, has no sponsors.

The *Brith Milah* (covenant of circumcision) is a season of great rejoicing, and the feast following the ceremony of the morning is pretty much the same as that of a wedding, as described in my article on "Marriage." The Hazan chanting his blessings, the Rabbi delivering his extempore harangue, and the fool rattling off his doggerel. To assist at any of these ceremonies, though by your mere presence, is a great *Mitzveh*, or meritorious act. On the third day after, the ladies of the congregation meet at the house of the neophyte, and bathe him in the manner prescribed in the Law. At the expiration of a month (Lev. xii: 4) the mother, if well enough, goes to the synagogue for the first time again, and in the afternoon the boys or girls (as the new-born may happen to be) repair to the house, and formally receive him into their little republic, by bestowing a name upon him. This is exceedingly curious, and regarded as a great frolic among the little folk. They are usually accompanied by their teacher. When every thing is ready, they surround the cradle on every side—the largest standing at the head and foot: the teacher takes a Hebrew copy of the Pentateuch, and repeats the two or three first verses of each of the five books of Moses, as well as the last verses of Deuteronomy: then Genesis xlviii: 48. "The angel which redeemed me from all evil, bless the lads, and let my name be named on them, and the name of my fathers Abraham and Isaac; and let them grow into a multitude in the midst of the earth." The children repeat all this, *verbatim*, after the teacher. Then they take the cradle, with the child in it, and lift it up as high as they can—sometimes three yards from the ground—saying at the same time: "*Hologriash*, what is the childs name? His name is * * * * *." This lifting and naming is repeated three times. Then the children are treated to a collation of fruit and cake. The ostensible object of this very singular and unaccountable ceremony is the naming of the child: for, although a boy receives his name three weeks earlier, he is not called by it till after the *Hologriash*—the term by which this custom is known. I may as well warn your learned readers that they need not consult Gesenius or Parkhurst for this outlandish word, as they will not be likely to meet with it there. I am unacquainted with its etymology.

If the first child be a male, the father must redeem him (Vide Ex. xiii) thirty days after. He invites a priest, i. e. descendant of Aaron, and some friends or relatives. He acquaints the priest in a formal manner with the fact, that his wife has presented him with a male child, and offers it to him for the service of the Lord; or, in its stead, the price of redemption prescribed by law—Num. iii: 47—about three dollars. The priest chooses the money according to his formula, and may either keep it or return it again to the parent. This ceremony is called *Pidyon Haben*, (redemption of the son.)

The thirteenth chapter of Exodus and the fifteenth of Deuteronomy also consecrate the first-born of "clean" animals to the Lord; and now that there are no longer any sacrifices, this is usually a great burden. If a man should have a first-born male calf, lamb, or goat, he must not make any use of them whatever—cannot kill them, nor give them away to a Gentile; and there is no Jew who will take it off his hands. He generally takes good care not to possess an animal who might put him to such trouble; but in spite of all caution, he some times comes to own a first-born. He keeps it for a while, then perhaps takes it some dark night, and leads or carries it several miles to a neighboring village, fastens a slip of paper on its back, indicating it to be a *bechor*, (first-born) and then leaves it within the premises of some wealthy brother. He is now clear of his responsibility, and returns home with a heavy load off his shoulders. Should the new possessor suspect or find out the author of this trick, he will in all probability send the animal back again. If not, he will try to rid himself of it in the same manner. Thus the animal is shifted about till at last it finds rest in the cemetery of some large congregation. In Central Germany the Jewish cemetery at Frankfort-on-the-Maine is the place of refuge for all the *bechorim* within hundreds of miles round. There they live unmolested, and well provided for, till they die a natural death.

Now, this certainly is not a very dignified subject to demand so much attention, but I venture to say that none of your readers ever heard of it before, for I do not recollect ever to have met with it in any of the numerous books treating on Jewish Ceremonies; and they cannot but be surprised to learn that such customs as these should be so strictly adhered to in this second half even of the Nineteenth Century.

JOSEPHUS.

Columbia, S. C.

[For N. O. Christian Advocate.]

SMALL TALK.

Yes, we say, a minister ought not to be expected to live on the same amount with men of other callings, other things being equal. He has many things to purchase, every year, as a result of his removals, which they already have. From the fact that his mind is accustomed to act, steadily and continuously, in other directions, he is without that skill in economy and driving advantageous bargains, which so many of them possess. And would the Church have it otherwise? Would the Church have a minister who is as remarkable for keenness in trade as he is for heart-searching sermons? Besides, he has not the time. Trading and money-making are in the line of their business. His is to gather sinners into the fold, and then educate them for heaven. Shall he spend the precious time which is necessary to visit his flock and prepare his sermons, and keep his heart in tone to preach successfully, in casting up accounts and seeking opportunities to turn a penny to good account? He who attends to *all* his duties, as a minister—does *all* his work, and does it *well*—will find very little time and very few opportunities to do any thing else. Was not that an excellent arrangement by which the Levites were exempted from ordinary business, and the onus of their support devolved upon the Church? A minister has not a little company to entertain. He has books to purchase he must take periodicals, if he would keep his mind stored with fresh knowledge, and be prepared to preach acceptably and usefully. Not a few little expenses and not a few disadvantages are his, from which others are free.

"Now, is the present allowance at all adequate to meet his expenses, pay his doctor's bills, his drug bills, his post-office bills, none of which is taken into account in assessing his "table expenses?" Now, suppose we notice a few of the items which are expected to be purchased with his *hundred dollars*. We will mention only such things as we suppose a respectable preacher—one who has any regard for decency—is *necessitated* to purchase. We speak not now of a thousand little conveniences and comforts which he is as much entitled to enjoy as any one else. Let us see. He must have—

Two summer coats	$20 00	Two pr. summer pants	$ 10 00
Two winter coats	30 00	Two pair winter pants	10 00
One hat	5 00	Two pair boots	10 00
One pair shoes	5 00	One overcoat	20 00
Cravats	5 00	Underclothes, Shirts,	20 00
Two summer vests	5 00	Postage bill	4 00
Two winter vests	10 00	Unavoidable charities	15 00

All this is but a rough estimate. We have put the articles at their minimum prices; yet this amounts to $163. Now, add his other little expenses, with the books he is *compelled* to purchase, and it would not fall short of $200.

Now many, very many, cannot get along with so few articles as we have mentioned—many cannot get them at the low prices we have mentioned. Many, with their utmost economy, cannot move in respectable society, without going far over the amount just mentioned.

But how do our preachers manage to live as they do, if this be so? Some of them hardly *live at all*. True, there is not much complaint among them, because (God bless them!) they rather suffer than complain. But if we had an autobiography of them, there would be records of sleepless nights, and bitter tears, and agonizing reflections, and of silent enduring, which might mantle the cheeks of our rich membership with shame, and awaken a healthier tone of feeling in their hearts. Their money runs out of their pockets, and they run in debt. The prospect for paying is gloomy. They go to the pulpit dispirited from anxious thought, and dread to see one of their creditors in the congregation. A few receive extras enough to help them out. A few others become local itinerants. Many locate entirely. And who can blame them? They are told to hold on and trust to Providence. And all the while, the particular interferences of Providence in their behalf are instrumental in encouraging the parsimony of the Church. So long as he trusts in God, and God does for him what the Church should do, so long will the Church leave God to do it, and excuse themselves. I knew not that we have any right to look for special interferences, under such circumstances. They may relieve the preacher, but they injure the people. More again.

COMMON SENSE.

LIGHT READING.

There is a species of literature that is everywhere to be met with under the well known name of light reading. Scott was its Coryphæus, and his success has tempted a thousand imitations—

"In one weak, washy, everlasting flood."

You meet it in various shapes and disguises, the two-volume novel, the two-shilling romance, the fashionable monthly, and the trashy tale in the literary newspaper.

Far be it from me, in the spirit of fanatical bigotry, indiscriminately to proscribe all fiction, when Christ employed it for purposes of instruction, or to refuse to the overtasked mind an innocent or rational recreation. But I must be allowed to say, that, like some of the medicines of the pharmacopœia, this sort of reading requires a great deal of caution. It is best to err on the safe side, and to take too little rather than too much. I knew a lady who completely used up her stock of sensibility by devouring novels at the rate of fifty or a hundred a year; and when she came to her dying-bed, (and it was a most awful one,) her complaint was that she *could not feel*.

There are some things, as Sue's Wandering Jew and Mysteries of Paris, which, I am not ashamed to confess, I know only by reputation; and that reputation is sufficient. If for "every idle word" we speak, we are to give an account in the day of judgment, what is to be done with the idle words we read—much more with what is really reprehensible? Miss Edgeworth's tales are probably among the best; yet so good a man as Robert Hall confessed that it was sometime before he could get rid of the benumbing effect they had upon his personal piety. The reason is obvious: there is no religion in them.

Novel-reading, loose poetry, and theatrical entertainments should be shunned by all who desire to cultivate that spiritual-mindedness "which is life and peace"—life to the soul, and peace to the conscience. Nor let any one denounce the sentiment as narrow-minded or puritanical. The heaviest censures upon recreations of this sort come from their authors themselves.

Goldsmith, himself a popular novelist and play-writer, gave this advice about the education of his nephew: "Above all things, never let your son touch a novel or a romance. How delusive, how destructive, are those pictures of consummate bliss! They teach the youthful to sigh after beauty and happiness that never existed; to despise the little good that fortune has mixed in our cup, by expecting more than she ever gave; and in general—take the word of a man who has seen the world, and studied it more by experience than by precept—take my word for it, I say, that such books teach us very little of the world."

Add to this testimony the pregnant facts, that Moore kept his voluptuous lines from the sight of his own daughter, and that the tragedian Macready has never allowed his children to frequent, and even, if I am not greatly mistaken, to see the inside of a theatre. Are not these men good authority?

But we are not left to theory and inference alone. Schiller's robbers tempted so many youths to the highway, that the government had to forbid the representation. Courvoisier, who murdered his master, was an admirer of Paul Clifford. Lovett, who was executed at Louisville, was an imitator of Jack Sheppard. Poor Spencer, who was strung up to the yard-arm, learned his lessons out of the Pirate's Own Book. The error of the unhappy woman who figured in the Richmond tragedy, which terminated in her own disgrace and the death of her lover, was traced by her father to her passion for French novels. [Watchman and Observer.

THE BETTER LAND.

A father and mother were living with their two children on a desert island in the midst of the ocean, on which they had been shipwrecked. Roots and vegetables served them for food; a spring supplied them with water, and a cavern in the rock with a dwelling. Storm and tempest often raged fearfully on the island.

The children could not remember how they had reached the island; they knew nothing of the vast continent; bread, milk, fruit, and whatever other luxury is yielded there, were things unknown to them.

There landed one day upon the island four Moors in a small boat. The parents felt great joy, and hoped now to be rescued from their troubles; but the boat was too small to take them all over together to the adjoining land, so the father determined to risk the passage first.

Mother and children wept when he embarked in the boat with its frail planks, and the four black men were about to take him away. But he said, "Weep not! It is better yonder; and you will all soon follow."

When the little boat returned and took away the mother, the children wept still more. But she also said, "Weep not! In the better land we shall all meet again."

At last came the boat to take away the two children. They were frightened at the black men, and shuddered at the fearful sea over which they had to pass. With fear and trembling they drew near the land. But how rejoiced they were when their parents appeared upon the shore, offered them their hands, led them into the shade of lofty palm-trees, and regaled them upon the flowery turf with milk, honey, and delicious fruits. "O! how groundless was our fear!" said the children; "we ought not to have feared, but to have rejoiced, when the black men came to take us away to the better land."

"Dear children," said their father, "our voyage from the desert island to this beautiful country conveys to us a still higher meaning. There is appointed for us all a still longer voyage to a much more beautiful country. The whole earth, on which we dwell, is like an island. The land here is, indeed, a noble one in our eyes, although only a faint shadow of Heaven. The passage hither over the stormy sea is—death; that little boat resembles the bier, upon which men in black apparel shall at some time carry us forth. But when that hour strikes, then we, myself, your mother, or you, must leave this world. So fear not. Death is for pious men who have loved God, and have done his will, nothing else but a voyage to the better land."

"Expectant of eternal peace,
The Christian feels Death's terrors cease;
And, led by God's paternal hand,
Mounts upward to the better land."

THE JUG WITHOUT A BOTTOM.

On the bridge that crosses the Grand Rapids we met a hale old man and his wife, with eleven sons, seven daughters, and thirty-seven grand-children, with numerous horses, carts, wagons, oxen, cows, calves, sheep, and furniture of antiquated appearance; among which were to be seen cradles for babies, cradles for grain, spinning wheels, pots and kettles, and almost every thing requisite for a settlement such as fifty blood relations will make in the Grand river country. After the train stopped, we made some inquiries, and asked the old gentleman what use could be made of a *bottomless jug*, which was carefully stowed away among his domestic equipments, and received the following reply:

"Why, sir, I am a man of many years, and have worked other people's land all my days, and paid four to nine bushels of wheat per year for doing it—and have all the time used a jug with a bottom to it, by which all my profits have been wasted, and I got sick of feeding both landlord and rum-seller—so I sent seven of my boys to Mexico to fight for their country. They all got safe, and brought seven sections of land, that, please God, will be mine without rent. And now that old jug you see there shall hold all the whiskey and rum that will be used in my whole family while I control them. Old General Taylor told my son John that a jug without a bottom was the best kind of a jug to put liquor in, and I believe it."

THE OLD ATHEIST!

Dead! and of all his wealth not sufficient to bury him with proper decency. Died, doubting to the last—poor old gray-headed Atheist!

Years ago his home was a palace. His daughters were beautiful; his sons stately and noble. He gloried in his unbelief. "His eyes stood out with fatness." It seemed hard to the poor Christians, and one was tempted to say, "It is better with the wicked than with the good."

But by those wet clods, on which the rain drips dismally, lies his pine coffin. And the sexton strikes it with his shovel, and coarse jests profane the "garden of God."

"Poor old Atheist!" One daughter lies broken-hearted in an early grave. One in a foreign land wanders under the weight of his curse. The youngest son, the "old man's darling," rots in jail; the other died drunken.

All were Atheists. Prosperity kept them company long. Their ships sailed in safety. Their orchards were never blighted. Sickness tainted not their beauty; care and disappointment left their hearts alone.

But to thy where are they, with the wealth and glory of prosperity?

Ay; it is true.

"The mill of God grinds late—*but it grinds to powder.*"

SCRIPTURE ILLUSTRATED BY LAYARD'S DISCOVERIES.

We may remark, that it is the peculiar character of the Assyrian bass-reliefs to bring whatever subjects they illustrate directly and completely before the eye. The prime object of the artists would seem to have been, not to charm the fancy by cunning effects, but to instruct the understanding by the commandment of plain facts. The absence of all idea of perspective, indicates at the first glance the very infancy of art; but the admirable composition of some of the groups, and the perfect execution of many of the details, dissipate at once the notion that we are contemplating the works of a rude and uncultivated people. The Assyrian sculptors composed historic on the bas reliefs, and took the shortest way to the reader's mind. The value of this exactness in dealing with details is strikingly manifest in the case of the bass-reliefs, which illustrate the moving of the bulls into their appropriate sites in the palaces. In one of these bass-reliefs a man is sculptured, giving instructions to his workmen through a speaking trumpet, a mode of conveying sound supposed to be of modern invention, now ascertained to have been familiar to the subjects of Sennacherib. In another stone we find the Assyrian workmen as well acquainted with the use of the lever and the roller as ourselves; in truth, so very little have we advanced in our knowledge of these instruments, that it appears from Mr. Layard's account of his removal of the bulls and lions from the shores of the Tigris to the British Museum, that he actually employed the very same means to effect their transmission as the Assyrians used themselves, ages upon ages since, when they first deposited the beasts before the palace gates.

The King of Assyria himself is represented superintending the building of the mounds upon which the palace with its bulls is to be built. This King, as the cuneiform inscription shows, is Sennacherib; and the sculptures, as Rawlinson and the initiated are permitted to read, celebrate the building at Nineveh of the great palace and its adjacent temples—the work of this great King. The inscriptions on the bulls at Kouyunjik record most minutely the manner in which the edifice was built, its general plan, and the various materials employed in decorating the halls, chambers, and roofs. Some of the inscriptions have a thrilling interest. They indicate that the Jews, taken into captivity by the Assyrian King, were compelled to assist in the erection of the palaces of their conquerors, and that wood for the building was brought from Mount Lebanon, precisely as Solomon had conveyed its cedars for the choice woodwork of the temple of the Lord. There is an awful strangeness in being thus brought face to face, as it were, with the solemn mysteries of the Bible, and with our own earliest sacred recollections.

During the month of December the treasure-seekers were rewarded with a rare harvest. A mound at the southeast side of the palace at Kouyunjik, forming apparently the chief entrance to the building, was uncovered. It was 180 feet long, and presented no fewer than ten colossal bulls, with six human figures of gigantic proportions. The bulls were more or less injured; some of them were even shattered to pieces, but fortunately the lower parts of all remained untouched, and consequently the inscriptions were preserved. Two of these inscriptions contained the annals of six years of the reign of Sennacherib, "besides numerous particulars connected with the religion of the Assyrians, their gods, their temples, and the erection of their palaces." There can be no reasonable doubt of the accuracy of the translation made of these writings, and now given in Mr. Layard's volume. The very differences and variations that occur when the cuneiform character is submitted to more than one translator, attest the correctness of the general interpretation. Colonel Rawlinson has translated into English the particular inscriptions of which we speak; and Dr. Hincks, an equally competent scholar, has done the same—both independently of each other; and there is no material discrepancy in their views. The inscription informs us that in the first year of his reign Sennacherib defeated Merodach Baladan, King of Kar-Duniyas, a city and country frequently mentioned in the Assyrian inscriptions. It is not for the first time that the reader hears of this King, for he will remember how, when Hezekiah was sick—"At that time Merodach Baladan, the son of Baladan, King of Babylon, sent letters and a present unto Hezekiah," who boastfully showed to the messengers all the treasures of his house. The Assyrian monument and holy writ thus begin to reflect light upon each other. But this is only a gleam of the illumination that follows. In the third year of his reign, according to the inscriptions, Sennacherib overran with his armies the whole of Syria. "Hezekiah," so runs the cuneiform writing, "King of Judah, who had not submitted to my authority, forty-six of his principal cities, and hamlets and villages, depending upon them, of which I took no account, I captured and carried away their spoil. I shut up himself within Jerusalem, his capital city." The next passage, says Mr. Layard, is somewhat defaced, but enough remains to show that he took from Hezekiah the treasure he had collected in Jerusalem—30 talents of gold and 800 talents of silver, besides his sons, his daughters, and his slaves. The reader has not waited for us to remind him that in the 2d book of Kings it is written how "in the fourteenth year of King Hezekiah did Sennacherib, King of Assyria, come up against all the fenced cities of Judah and took them:.....And the King of Assyria appointed unto Hezekiah, King of Judah, three hundred talents of silver and thirty talents of gold. And Hezekiah gave him all the silver that was found in the house of the Lord, and in the treasure of the King's house." It is something to have won from the earth such testimony on behalf of inspired Scripture. It is also something to have obtained from holy writ such evidence in favor of the monumental records of long-buried Nineveh.

At a later period, a chamber was discovered in which the sculptures were in better preservation than any before found at Kouyunjik. The slabs were almost entire, and the inscription was complete. The bass-reliefs represented the siege and capture, by the Assyrians, of a city of great extent and importance. "In no other sculptures were so many armed warriors seen drawn up in array before a besieged city." The sculptures occupied thirteen slabs, and told the whole narrative of the attack, the conquest and the destruction of the enemy. The captives, as they appear in the bass-reliefs, have been stripped of their ornaments and fine raiment, are barefooted and half clothed. But it is impossible to mistake the race to which they belong. They are Jews; for the stamp is on the countenance as it is impressed upon the features of their descendants at this very hour. The Assyrian sculptor has noted the characteristic lines, and drawn them with surprising truth. To what city they belong we likewise know, for, above the figure of the King, who commands in person, it is declared that "Sennacherib, the mighty king, king of the country of Assyria, sitting on the throne of judgment before the city of Lachish, gives permission for its slaughter." That it was slaughtered we have good reason to believe; for is it not written in the Bible that Sennacherib had quitted Lachish, having vanquished it, before his generals returned with the tribute extorted from Hezekiah?

If evidence were still wanting to prove the identity of the King who built Kouyunjik with the Sennacherib of the Old Testament, it would be sufficient to call attention to one other most remarkable discovery that has been made in these mysterious mounds. In a passage in the south-west corner of the Kouyunjik palace, Mr. Layard stumbled upon a large number of pieces of fine clay, bearing the impressions of seals, which there can be no doubt had been affixed, like modern official seals of wax, to documents written on leather or parchment. The writings themselves have, of course, decayed, but, curiously enough, the holes for the string by which the seal was fastened are still visible; and, in some instances, the ashes of the string itself may be seen, together with the unmistakable marks of the finger and thumb. Four of these seals are purely Egyptian. Two of them are impressions of a royal signet. "It is," says Mr. Layard, "one well-known to Egyptian scholars, as that of the second Sabaco, the Ethiopian, of the 25th dynasty. On the same piece of clay is impressed an Assyrian seal, with a device representing a priest ministering before the King, probably a royal signet." We entreat the reader's attention to what follows: Sabaco reigned in Egypt at the end of the seventh century before Christ, the very time at which Sennacherib ascended the throne.

"He is probably the So mentioned in the second book of Kings (xvii, 4) as having received embassadors from Hoshea, King of Israel, who, by entering into a league with the Egyptians, called down the vengeance of Shalmanseer, whose tributary he was, which led to the first great captivity of the people of Samaria. Shalmanseer was known to have been an immediate predecessor of Sennacherib, and Tirhakan, the Egyptian King, who was defeated by the Assyrians near Lachish, was the immediate successor of Sabaco II. It would seem that a peace having been concluded between the Egyptians and one of the Assyrian monarchs, probably Sennacherib, the royal signets of the two Kings, thus found together, were attached to the treaty, which was deposited among the archives of this kingdom."

The document itself has perished, but the proof of the alliance between the two kings remains and is actually reproduced from the archive-chamber of the old Assyrian king. The illustration of Scripture history is complete, and the testimony in favor of the correct interpretation of the cuneiform character perfect.

The guardians of our national museum may justly remember, with some gratitude and pride, that their country is indebted to the working men of this world, to the practical minds of a progressive age, for all that we see, read, and know, of ancient Nineveh. Rawlinson was a cadet in the East India Company's service, and when he first traced the cuneiform inscriptions upon the Behistun rock he sent his tracings home, that they might, before publication, be submitted to the intelligent eye of—whom? The professors of oriental literature in the great universities?—Not at all! A greater authority still was to be found in a *ci devant* clerk of the East India house, London—a modest man of the name of Norris, of whom nobody knew any thing, yet whose great knowledge actually enabled him to discover, though he had never seen the Behistun rock, that Rawlinson, who had been in constant communication with the monument, had not copied the puzzling inscriptions with proper exactness. Rawlinson, at the instigation of the East India house clerk, compared his copy again with this original, and found that Mr. Norris was right. To make the learning of these two self-taught men of any avail, it was necessary that a third should supply material for the exercise of their ingenuity and persevering skill. A lawyer's clerk came to their help. Austen Layard, if he ever studied oriental antiquities at all in his youth, must surely have pursued the knowledge under difficulties in the office of his uncle, a solicitor in the city of London.

Shortly after Mr. Layard's return to Mosul, in May, he floated down the river on a raft to Nimroud. The workmen had been also very busy here in his absence. Standing one day on a distant part of the mound, Mr. Layard tells us that he smelt the sweet smell of burning cedar. His Arab workmen had dug out a beam, and had made a fire of it to warm themselves. The inscriptions spoke of cedars brought from the forests of Lebanon to build the palace by the great king who had erected it. After 3000 years the precious wood had retained its original fragrance.

When Mr. Layard published, in 1849, the account of his first Assyrian researches, the monuments recovered were comparatively scanty, and the inscriptions impressed upon them could not be deciphered. Now, a connected history can be traced in the sculptured remains, and the inscriptions may be followed with the same facility as the Greek or any other character. That they may be read with immense profit and instruction is evident from the startling facts which they have hitherto revealed. Some of these facts we venture briefly to place before the reader.

We have previously hinted that the earliest king of whose reign we have any detailed account is the builder of the North-west Palace at Nimroud, the most ancient edifice yet beheld in Assyria. His records, however, furnish the names of five; if not seven of his predecessors, some of whom, it is believed, founded palaces, afterward erected by their successors. The son of this King, it is certain, built the centre Palace of Nimroud, and raised the obelisk, now in the British Museum, upon which the principal events of his reign are inscribed. Upon that obelisk are names corresponding to names that are found in the Old Testament. The fortunate coincidence furnishes at once the means of fixing specific dates and enables Mr. Layard to place the accession of the Assyrian Monarch who built the oldest Nimroud palace, at the latter part of the tenth century before Christ. The builder of the Palace of Khorsabad is proved to have been the Sargon mentioned by Isaiah. The rulers of his palace supply the most complete details of his reign; and from the reign of Sargon a complete list has been obtained of all the Kings down to the fall of the empire. The son of Sargon was Sennacherib, who ascended the throne in the year 703 B. C. We know from the Bible that Sennacherib was succeeded by his son Esarhaddon, and we now ascertain from the monuments, that one of the palaces at Nimroud was the work of his reign. The son of Esarhaddon built the South-east palace on the Mound of Nimroud; and, although no part of his history has been as yet recovered, there is good reason for concluding him to have been the Sardanapalus, who, conquered (B. C. 606) by the Medes and Babylonians, under Cyaxares, made one funeral pile of his palace, his wealth, and his wives.

While it is certain that there is no mention of Nineveh before the twelfth century B. C., Mr. Layard is still of opinion that the city and empire existed long before that period. Egyptian remains found at Karnak refer to a country called Assyria, and the enterprising explorer is not without hope that further investigation will supply him with still more ancient records than any he now possesses. The monuments of Nineveh, as far as they go, corroborate all extant history in describing the monarch as a thorough Eastern despot "unchecked by popular opinion, and having complete power over the lives and property of his subjects; rather adored as a god than feared as a man, and yet himself claiming that authority and general obedience in virtue of his reverence for the national deities and the national religion." The dominion of the king, according to the inscriptions, extended to the central provinces of Asia Minor and Armenia northward; to the western provinces of Persia eastward; to the west as far as Lydia and Syria; and to the south to Babylonia and the northern part of Arabia. "The empire appears to have been at all times a kind of confederation formed by many tributary States, whose kings were so far independent that they were only bound to furnish troops to the supreme lord in time of war, and to pay him yearly a certain tribute."

The Jewish tribes, it is now proved, held a dependent position upon the Assyrian from a very early period; and it is curious to observe that, wherever an expedition against

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the Kings of Israel is mentioned in the Assyrian inscriptions, it is invariably stated to have been undertaken on the ground that they had not paid their customary tribute.

Not every step sacred history is illustrated, illuminated, and explained by the speaking stones of Nineveh; and in this regard alone the Assyrian discoveries have a significance beyond any revelation that has been made in modern times. Even the architecture of the sacred people may be rendered visible to the eye by comparing it with that of the Assyrian structures; and certainly not the least instructive result of all Mr. Layard's labors is the ingenious analogy drawn by Mr. Fergusson in his "Palaces of Nineveh and Persepolis Restored," between the temple of Solomon and the palace of the Assyrian King. [London Times.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $1 50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, August 6.

TEN THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS!!!

Acts and Resolutions.—The members of Conference resolved to obtain thirty new subscribers, each, for the Advocate, this year—forward the cash, and attend to renewing old subscribers. A good, comprehensive resolution, that. We keep it before them. Let it not have the too common fate of *Resolutions*. It was passed, not as a mere sentiment, but a pledge of personal effort. An old divine somewhere says—"Resolution! I remember to have seen a book of the *Acts* of the Apostles, but never of their *Resolutions*."

Of two letters just received, one says: "Six more subscribers, and then I have sent my 'thirty' from this circuit."

The other: "I have introduced the Advocate into ten new families on my circuit, and at our camp-meeting, approaching, more shall be done."

Book of Sermons.—We were happy to meet Dr. Winans, in pretty good health, at Jackson last week. The Book of Sermons, at the request of his Conference, has been prepared and submitted to the committee. The book will be about 350 pp., large 12mo., and contain 13 sermons on the following subjects: Evidences of Christianity—Being and Character of God—Trinity in Unity—Creation—Creation of Man—Devil—Original Transgression, Legal Consequences—Moral and Physical Consequences—Incarnation of Christ—His Character—Death and Burial; Resurrection, Ascension and Intercession—The Holy Ghost.

Rev. Dr. Stevenson.—We tender sincere condolence to our esteemed friend, Dr. Stevenson, of Louisville, Ky., who lately has been called to mourn the death of his second and only daughter. Not long since he buried his eldest, and now his beloved Martha. A sojourn of few days in her father's house, a year ago, gave us opportunity, which we have ever highly appreciated, of numbering among acquaintances and friends the amiable and accomplished "Miss Mattie"—now no more.

Students.—In a notice of Centenary College, La., last week, we said, upon information, that it numbered, in all its departments, 260 students. It should have been that this number were *in attendance during the year*.

Maine Law.—While our Mississippi friends are working for a liquor law, it seems that at Natchez they have beat Maine. The papers tell it: The city authorities have established a quarantine to protect themselves from the yellow fever. The other day a 'thirsty one' walked down to a steamboat, just landed from New Orleans, to take a drink. The health officer would not let him come ashore for two days!

Dr. Parks.—Rev. M. P. Parks, D. D., assistant minister of Trinity Church, N. Y., died on the steamer Arctic, on her late passage from Liverpool. Dr. P. was once Professor of Mathematics in Randolph Macon College, Va., and began the career of his eloquent and useful ministry in the M. E. Church.

Illness of a Minister.—Rev. W. H. Watkins writes, July 29th:

"On my arrival yesterday, I called to see Bro. O. L. Nash, (Natchez) and found him still in very feeble health—indeed, nothing bettered by his recent visit to Cooper's Wells. He will not be able for months, if at all, to resume his pastoral duties. He requested me to inform his correspondents and friends, through you, that his health was such as to forbid his answering letters, or giving any attention to business."

The Main Point.—Let us not trouble our neighbors with unprofitable disputations, but all agree to spread, to the uttermost of our power, the quiet and peaceable gospel of Christ. John Wesley was wont to speak of good advice given him by a great and good man, Dr. Potter, Archbishop of Canterbury, for which he ever since had occasion to bless God:

"If you desire to be extensively useful, do not spend your time or strength in contending for or against such things as are of a disputable nature, but in testifying against open, notorious vice, and in promoting real, essential holiness."

F. F. V.—There are nearly 80,000 white adults in Virginia who can neither read or write. These are the long-sought "second families."

THE YELLOW FEVER.

The pestilence that walketh in darkness and the destruction that wasteth at noonday is upon our city. In less than ten days more than a thousand of its victims have fallen at our side.

No former visitation of yellow fever begun so early, or raged with equal intensity. While the principal mortality has been among immigration, yet it has in many cases attacked citizens of several years residence. Many children, born in the city, have died of it—in some cases, as reported to us on good medical authority, with black vomit. Even negroes, (blacks, as well as mulattoes,) who are generally considered exempt from this tropical fever, have been its marked patients.

The history, thus far, of what will hereafter be sadly known as the "yellow fever of 1853," gives assurance to the contagion theorists, and the advocates of establishing a quarantine below the city, to protect it from the febrile importations of Havana and Rio Janeiro. New Orleans, for several years past, has been steadily improving in its vital statistics. It was expected that in a few years the yellow fever visitation would be among things that were—as in the case of Philadelphia and other Northern cities. In the absence of any special local cause, a ship arrived on the 18th June laden with coffee, from Rio Janeiro—several cases of yellow fever on board and deaths. The infection spread from the shipping back toward the swamp—the type of it being malignant and foreign.

Those whose friends are here, and all interested, may see, in another column, the effective Samaritan police that has been organized. The noble Howard Association took in charge, from the 15th to 30th ult., inclusive, 924 cases of yellow fever—strangers and destitute persons. Of these, 187 died, 238 recovered, and the balance remained under treatment at that date. Others, too, as the Odd Fellows and Masonic and Sons of Temperance Associations, are greatly alleviating the general distress by systematic beneficence; while Christianity, under its broad seal of divinity, is busy everywhere doing good to soul and body. Ministers of various denominations are visiting the sick and burying the dead.

What a contrast between the appearance of streets and promenades and levee on the 1st of August and the 1st of June. Then gay, busy, crowded; now comparatively desolate. Mourners go about the streets, and scorce every day to their long homes. One hears in every group along the sidewalks—*sick, just taken, got well—black vomit—dead.* To speak of music and dancing, halls, theatre, opera, Sunday races, would sound like mockery and sacrilege, even to those who but lately thought not on God—who would none of his counsel, and despised all his reproofs.

Wholesome Warning.—A friend of learning and experience, who has been connected with a "Conference Institution" in a neighboring State, says of it:

"With a good constitution and great tenacity of life, it is yet dying from neglect and starvation—a friendless orphan. Our own people seem indifferent to its fortunes, running mad to establish new schools, and allowing the old ones to perish—a suicidal policy. We have *schools enough* in the older States. We want now some *concentration* of sentiment that will secure *connexional support*; otherwise we have just ahead of us a fearful crash and reaction in our educational interests."

Missionaries.—The Missionary Secretary of the M. E. Church, North, says in his last slip:

"Rev. D. D. Lore, our missionary at Buenos Ayres, has asked to return home in consequence of impaired health, and the Bishop will probably relieve him next spring. This valuable brother has remained at that post not so long as we had hoped he would, but much longer than he had engaged to stay when requested to take the position. Missionaries have not as yet been appointed to either Turkey or India, fields we had hoped to see occupied ere this; but the Bishop advises that the men are not yet found who can be spared for that work. The necessities of the Church at home have also operated to delay the reinforcement of our mission in China."

Alabama University.—An account of the ceremonies of the Commencement week in Tuscaloosa occupies nearly four columns of the Monitor. It seems to have passed off with as much *eclat* as any of the previous Commencements.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on the following alumni of the University: E. P. Gould, T. F. Bugbee, C. H. Cleveland, M. S. Cleveland, J. S. Merriwether, J. J. Ormond, H. E. Brooks, P. Fitzpatrick, Rev. E. R. Ware, J. E. Prince, W. H. Forney, and W. S. Wyman.

The following honorary degrees were conferred: Master Hon.—A. B. Levissee and W. B. Moss. Doctor of Laws—Hon. John A. Campbell, of Mobile. Doctor of Divinity—Rev. Henry Talbird, President of Howard College, Marion.

The Metropolitan Methodist Church, of Washington City, it is said, will be of stone, three stories in height, and 70 feet wide by 100 in length. It will not cost less than $50,000, and this exclusive of the lot, which is already secured.

The rev. J. T. Bowen, Rev. J. H. Lacy, Rev. J. S. Dennard, Baptist missionaries to Central Africa, with their wives, are about to embarkut Boston for Lagos.

Holston Advocate.—We are glad to learn that the health of Bro. Patton, editor of the Holston Ch. Advocate, is improving, and that he is expected to be at his post soon.

AID TO YOUNG MINISTERS.

The friends of the Society that has been operating three years, in the Virginia Conference, aiding needy young men in education, upon entering the ministry, have met some opposition, but are successful. Dr. Lee, in an able defence of it, in reply to a member of the Conference, who has written, in the Richmond Ch. Advocate, a series of articles on "Theological Schools to be Watched," with special reference to this Society, takes the wind out of his sails, by showing his misapprehension of its design. He denies that the Society is identical with, or has any tendency to Theological Schools; its object is not to teach divinity, but grammar, and so meet the requirement of the Discipline—to "speak justly, readily, clearly."

Rev. A. Dibrell, in the same paper, thus defines its character:

A number of young men, persuaded that they were called of God to the work of the ministry, have been recommended by their respective Quarterly Conferences to the Virginia Annual Conference as suitable persons to be received on trial in the traveling connection—young men of vigorous mind, solid piety, earnest zeal, and in their own communities useful as exhorters or local preachers. But in coming before the Annual Conference for admission upon trial, it has been found, in many instances, that from their indigent circumstances, or the early necessity that was upon them to engage in manual labor, or from other causes, they have been prevented from acquiring such a knowledge of their own language, as to enable them to speak readily, justly, clearly; and while they might be acceptable to a small portion of the work, they would be unacceptable to much the larger portion. The Conference in some instances, under the pressing exigence of the work, and the earnest advocacy and strong recommendation of friends, has received such, with the view of supplying some particular field of labor; but when these have been occupied, the appointing power has been embarrassed, because of their unacceptability elsewhere. But many others have been declined by the Conference. Feeling themselves relieved by this act of the Conference from all obligation to enter the traveling connection, and constrained by their circumstances, they have returned to their secular employments, and have been lost to the Conference, and comparatively lost to the Church. Now, it was to save just such men to the Conference, with others who feel themselves moved by the Holy Spirit to the work of the ministry, but who are deterred from applying to Conference from a consciousness of the meagreness of their information and rudeness of their speech, that our Young Men's Aid Society was formed. It was after an animated discussion that occurred at the Conference held in Richmond three years ago, upon the application of a young man to be received on trial, but whose application was rejected because his language was frequently incorrect, that a few of the ministers met and organized, under the constitution which has been published in the Advocate, the Young Men's Aid Society. The articles that set forth the design of this association are in these words:

"Art. 2. The object of this Society shall be to assist such young men as may give satisfactory evidence of a call to the ministry, but who are deterred from entering it by deficient education, and have not the means of educating themselves.

"Art. 3. Such young men, and such only, as those specified above, shall be sent, at the expense and under the direction of this Society, to some institution of learning, which the Society, or a committee appointed by it, shall select, to continue so long as the Society shall deem proper."

The two articles speak unequivocally for themselves—"such young men, and such only," &c. The constitution was formed in all integrity of purpose, and with a sincere desire to promote the honor of God, the kingdom of Jesus, and the good of souls.

The same writer thus briefly meets a theory that one when called to preach is always fully qualified for the work to which he is called:

Many who have become the most efficient traveling ministers in our connection, could at the start scarcely read their Bible correctly.

Again, if God calls not till men are prepared to begin the work, then the Christian Church, instead of being reproached for its apathy to the lamentable condition of the heathen world, should be reproached for its forwardness in sending men on foreign missions where, in many instances, they are compelled to devote themselves to hard study for several years before they can open their mouths to teach those who surround them the way of salvation.

We state these things at length because similar societies have been formed in other Southern Conferences, having a good and great work to do, and directly enlisting the sympathy of preachers and people. The only opposition likely to arise is from misapprehension of their character. The Alabama Society is moving off well, and the North Carolina Conference have just published their constitution of a similar Association—three articles of which are:

Art. 7. The Executive Committee shall examine the character of all applicants for aid, and shall recommend to the Society all such as they deem proper. It shall also be the duty of this committee to designate the school which any young man shall attend, and to secure from the teacher or teachers of each a written statement of his demeanor and progress—all which statements shall be embodied in their annual report to the Society.

Art. 8. It shall be with the Society, at its stated annual meeting, to say to whom assistance shall be given, and to specify the amount. A draft for this amount shall be made by the Secretary upon the Treasurer, in behalf of the person to be aided, which draft shall be paid by him only on reception of a note for the same.

Art. 9. The aid rendered to young men shall be in the way of loans, for which each beneficiary shall give his note to the Treasurer of the Society. These notes shall not bear interest; and any amount collected by the individual efforts of any beneficiary, and paid over to the Treasurer, in furtherance of the objects of the Society, shall be credited on the note given by said beneficiary.

COMMENCEMENT OF CENTENARY COLLEGE.

This occasion came off on Wednesday, the 27th ult. As usual, a very large and highly respectable audience from Mississippi and Louisiana, and a few from other States were present. The following young gentlemen, graduates, took their A. B. degree. We give the programme and the subjects of the addresses:

1. Latin Salutatory, (second honor.) W. C. Pipkin, St. Helena, La.
2. The Golden Age and the Iron—A Contrast. C. H. Ratliff, West Feliciana, La.
3. Moral Power. J. F. Houston, Madison, La.
4. Perseverance Ensures Success. Joseph A. McPherson, Jackson, La.
5. Triumphs of Genius. T. C. Keenan, Jackson, La.
6. Progress of Mind. Sanford Perry, Jackson, La.
7. Education, the Basis of Liberty. Jas. W. Saunders, Wilkinson county, Miss.
8. Hopes. Walter S. Compton, Vicksburg, Miss.
9. Essay. F. M. Guice, Concordia, La.
10. Philosophical Oration, (third honor.)—
11. Geology—Progressive Movements of the Creator. Geo. H. Clinton, St. Helena, La.
12. Man—The Emperor of Nature. C. N. Hines, Texas.
13. Life—A Battle and a March. W. W. Dunn, West Feliciana, La.
14. Be Just and Fear Not. G. Merrick Miller, Jackson, La.
15. Enthusiasm. C. S. G. Doster, Montgomery, Ala.
16. The American Head and Heart, with Valedictory Addresses, (first honor.) Robert Pugh, Assumption, La.
17. Baccalaureate, by the President.
18. Degrees Conferred.
19. Benediction.

A large and hopeful band of young men these—half of whom are members of the Church, and all of them of moral propriety. They have spent their college days in an atmosphere and under an influence highly favorable to moral as well as intellectual culture.

Our institutions of learning are still redeeming their pledges, not only to the Church and country, but to the ministry, by whose zeal in their rearing and support they have mainly begun and been maintained. In the above list, and bearing off the 2d and 3d honors, are the sons of two preachers, who have done long and hard work in the itinerant ministry. Worthy sons they are, and full of promise. May they be as useful as their fathers, and, with their advantages, abundantly more so. The son of another itinerant minister is a professor in this, his *alma mater*. Occasionally we meet them elsewhere—our ministers' sons and the sons of this college: the Church's by a double adoption, and reflecting their honors upon her. Last spring, at the Commencement of the Law Department of the Louisiana University, the address before this legal alumni was delivered by an alumnus of Centenary College—W. P. Winans, Esq.—the address which gave life and brilliancy to the event, and drew almost disorderly applause from the elite of the city, its Bar and University. We shall not soon lose a gratifying remembrance of it.

The degree of M. A. was conferred in course upon the graduating class of three years ago; the honorary degree of M. A. upon Emile Lepage, Rev. J. H. Derrhammer, Rev. W. H. Watkins, R. E. Green, and F. A. F. Harper. No other honorary degrees conferred.

Monday evening and Tuesday were occupied, very agreeably to the large concourse of visitors, in attending the exhibition of the Preparatory department and the two Literary Societies. The address before the Literary Societies was by Dr. D. Macauly, one of the Board of Examiners appointed by the Governor, on behalf of the State.

The Society of Alumni were addressed by one of themselves, Mr. Kernan, whom we had not the pleasure of hearing.

The meetings of the Joint Board of Trustees and Visitors were unusually interesting in the character and consequence of the measures adopted—progressive counsels prevailing. The chair of Ancient Languages in the college proper was divided into two—the Professorship of Greek Literature and the Professorship of Latin Literature. To the former the previous incumbent was re-elected, and to the latter W. H. Scales, M. A. Prof. Scales has signified his acceptance, and is regarded a valuable accession to an already full Faculty.

This arrangement was in view of bestowing more attention upon the preparatory department, which, for several years in connexion with the college, has of late risen, under the able and industrious direction of Principal Miller, into much consideration. It is a feeder of the college, both in a regular supply of well trained pupils for its first classes, and in funds. It is designed to add to that of the Principal, classical instruction of a permanent, elevated character. These two professors will, in addition to their college classes, take classes in the preparatory department, in their respective languages. Thus each professor will bring forward his own students, *ab stirpe*. This will give unity to the classical instruction, and help this important department. The salary of the Principal has been raised. The high schools of the country, both public and private, will find here unequal competition.

Such is this arrangement—an experiment, but it is sanguinely calculated by its friends to work well. We understand that Dr. Stanton, the President of Oakland College, Miss., who was present, expressed a favorable opinion of it, and a purpose to introduce a similar modification into the institution over which he presides.

The financial condition of the college is satisfactory. But money will be wanted, and those who have got it, and hold it for good uses, must get ready to give it. The original plan of the college building was laid out on an octagon, whose sides measure about 200 feet. Under the State, and before the Church came into possession by purchase, two of these sides were covered by a two story range of brick buildings, containing dormitories, recitation rooms, &c. The side between them was reserved for a large centre building, joining to these on each side by wings. The time has come and the demand, for that centre building. The friends of education in the Church must say to themselves—putting their hands generously in their pockets, as they say it—*Let us rise up and build.*

With some means on hand, and feeling the urgent need for more room to accommodate crowding students, the Board constituted a Building Committee, with instructions to go to work, as soon as possible, and carry it on as funds allowed. E. T. Merrick, Esq., of Clinton, is Chairman of that Committee. Rev. W. H. Crenshaw was elected Financial Agent to solicit aid in this behalf. He will start upon his agency when the Bishop authorizes, and much is looked for. At the last Legislature the authority was granted the Trustees, under charter, of disposing of certain portions of the college lands—the proceeds to be appropriated to this purpose. The lands have been surveyed and laid off into acre lots, offered at $100. Taking into account the beautiful and healthful location of Jackson, its society and educational facilities, it is expected that these lots will be purchased for family residences. It is certainly an eligible opportunity for parents who would educate their children under their eyes. Rev. B. M. Drake was empowered to sell these lots and make titles. On the first day he offered them, five or six were disposed of. To complete this centre building, and thus complete the original plan, will require at least $30,000. In it will be what every Commencement desiderates—a college chapel, large and well finished. The building now used for that purpose is the one occupied by the Convention that made the Louisiana Constitution before the last—wooden, and badly constructed for the purpose. It will also contain halls for the two Literary Societies—the members of which, with commendable spirit, have undertaken to raise funds towards the purpose. Thus the shoulder of "Young America" has been put to it.

Let us do this and be done with it. No hanging of fire—no Noah's ark of a hundred years building. It can and ought to be done in time for the present Sophomores to receive their first degree in.

Any description that leaves out the music that regaled the Commencement, would be unfair and imperfect. The college, at its own expense, ordered, two years ago, the purchase of instruments for a full brass band, and elected a competent gentleman, Mr. Blackmar—well designated in the catalogue as professor—to superintend and instruct in this department. That, from such young and raw material he can and has trained such an orchestra and brass band, is astonishing. The students make their own music, and it not only enlivens and adorns their public exhibitions, but it is to them personally no mean accomplishment and development. There is in this the useful and beautiful. It struck us, and we believe everybody, as "a thing that ought to be." The parting hymn, expressly composed, and in which a few exquisite female voices mingled, was a fitting *finale* to the chaste and manly valedictory of Mr. Pugh. It brought all hearts to a kind and melting mood, and helped professors and students to say good bye, with pledges of "ne'er forget." The Report of the Joint Examining Committee is a trusty account—as those need not to be informed who are acquainted with the names attached. It will appear next week.

The people of the South may educate at home if they will. This running after strange gods is a matter of taste—no longer of necessity. If they prefer to spend their money and patronage at Yale or Harvard, or any where but at home—to build up other institutions, rather than those at their door—to educate their sons under social and political maxims that it will be their interest to forget, and with companions whose acquaintance and friendship will be of no use or help to them in their future aspirations and toils;—why, this is a republican country. They can do it.

"What God has Joined Together," &c. The last accounts from Bishop Ives are of a peculiar character. To gain the priesthood of the Romish Church, he renounces the wife of his youth, and leaves her in the loneliness and desolation of widowhood. The account says:

"The Church Herald has been furnished with a letter, written by a member of the Episcopal Church in North Carolina to Bishop Green, which states that 'Mrs. Ives will return home with her brother, Dr. Hobart, he having received notice from the Pope that Dr. Ives would be ordained priest in the summer, and could no longer be considered as her husband.'"

This is putting away a wife for other cause than the Bible specifies. But we beg pardon; what cares His Holiness for the Holy Bible!

Death.—Rev. D. O. Andrews, of Memphis Conference, Panola Circuit, died on the 14th of July.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Columbus Ct. (Ala. Conf.)—The Lord is blessing us on this circuit. We have, up to this time, seventy-seven conversions, and over one hundred added to the Church. Bro. J. S. Belton, my colleague, has been accepted by Bishop Andrew for the China mission. We hope to get a liberal share of missionary money from the circuit. We have taken up our conference collections, and have something over the amount assessed to us.

S. H. Cox.

Linden Ct. (Ala.)—Linden Circuit blessed; 20 conversions and 26 accessions to the Church; backsliders reclaimed; old Church letters hunted up, and handed to the pastor. A new camp-ground is to be established in the midst of one of the most interesting communities in the State, at Hampden; 15 or 16 tents pledged. There will be 20, I have but little doubt; and I believe God will convert many, many of the people. Remember, the Hampden camp-meeting and the Linden camp-meeting, September 3d, four miles from Linden. Ministers and brethren are invited to attend both.

J. W. Laney.

Carthage, (Miss. Conf.)—I have just closed a three day's meeting. The Lord was with us; 10 embraced Christ, and 13 joined the Church. On Sabbath morning we held a love feast, and it was indeed a feast of love to the soul—one of, if not the very best, I have ever witnessed. To God be all the glory. Amen.

B. J. Woodward.

Lauderdale Ct. (Ala. Conf.)—I will further say, for the encouragement of all whom it may concern, that we have been blessed with a gracious season of refreshing from the presence of the Lord. We protracted our Quarterly Meeting, which commenced on last Friday. Our P. E. (Bro. Calloway) has been with us until this morning, and Rev. J. E. Newman. The Lord has blessed us abundantly with many awakenings and conversions.

July 27. R. Y. Rew.

Hernando, Miss.—Rev. J. W. Shelton writes, 20th ult.:

"We have had some gracious seasons of refreshing on our work. May we soon have much more to make our hearts rejoice."

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

CENTENARY INSTITUTE,

SUMMERFIELD, ALA.

The Annual Examination of this favorite institution of the Alabama Conference commenced on Friday, the 1st of July, and ended on the following Wednesday. In the absence of the Conference Committee, the undersigned were appointed to act in their stead, and the Report should have been forwarded much sooner, but the circumstances surrounding him who was appointed to write it prevented.

The audience was large, and composed of some of the most excellent people of the State. The Society of the place comprises many Methodist families of liberal means and taste, of intelligence and piety, who have sought Summerfield for the double purpose of finding a pleasant home, and the facilities of education. Commodious and tasteful residences adorn the beautiful vicinity of the college, and from the manifest tendency of wealthy Methodists to settle there, it is destined to be one of the most delightful social and educational retreats in the South. And this is the place where the preachers of the Alabama Conference hold their semi-annual "reunions;" many of them from all parts of the State attend every Examination. In addition to these, those who patronize the institution from abroad are generally wealthy and intelligent families that desire their children educated in the midst of such select social, moral and educational influences as Summerfield affords. All these advantages are manifest in the character of the young ladies of the college. There is a gentility and refinement, combined with a frankness, simplicity, reverence for sacred things, and, in many cases, piety, that, to him who has enlarged and elevated views of Christian culture, are delightful to behold.

It should be known, which is frequently not the case, that those who come here to live, and those who send here, have the double advantage of a school for boys and a school for girls. They are both under the same head, though in different buildings and some distance from each other—an arrangement that, in our opinion, has advantages over any other.

We regret that we did not witness the whole examination, but from the representations of competent gentlemen, we are convinced that those classes whose examination we did not witness were equal to the others. The classes in Geometry, Trigonometry, Moral Philosophy, French, and Natural Philosophy, were highly satisfactory. And we think candor requires us to say that the music was finer, and the concerts more successful, than any we have ever had. The declamation of the young men, some of whom are studying for the ministry, gave much promise for the future, as did the compositions of the young ladies, a fine class of whom (ten, we believe) graduated.

The Rev. Eugene V. Le Vert preached the Commencement Sermon on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, in his usually eloquent style. The Rev. C. C. Gillespie preached at 4 o'clock, P. M., and the Rev. John D. Fisher at night. On Wednesday, Commencement Day, after the compositions of the Graduating Class, and Dr. Mitchell's plain, strong and fatherly Baccalaureate, the audience listened to the Commencement Address, by Dr. Lipscomb, a young gentleman from Columbus, Miss. His theme was, "Youth and its Destiny;" in which, after a modest but manly introduction, he portrayed the unsophisticated aspirations of the youthful heart; then gradually expanded into a beautiful and philosophical exposition of the true relations of the affections and the intellect in character and civilization; then launched into a vehement and powerful argument against the present selfish, part intellectual and part material, civilization which leaves out the heart, and makes success the idol of its worship; then he proclaimed the Bible, the "Book of the Heart," as the great sanctifying, humanizing element needed; and concluded with one of the most touching, eloquent and powerful appeals to the Methodist itinerant ministry, as "men of heart," whose instincts and course were diametrically opposed to the prevalent pursuit of self, we ever heard. That young man "won golden opinions," and was himself a fine illustration of his doctrine, that "the heart makes the man."

The Examination was truly a delightful one; every person felt at home; preachers and people were delighted with "our school," we were glad to meet, were happy together, and regretted to part. There are no better facilities for the moral, intellectual and social culture of girls and boys, than at Summerfield, Dallas county, nine miles from Selma. And we might have said physical, also; for situated, as it is, on a high ridge between the Alabama and Cahaba rivers, the water is good, and the place healthy.

C. C. Gillespie,
E. Monsson,
T. Mendy.

☞ Southern Ch. Advocate please copy.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT IN CADDO, LOUISIANA.

On the 16th of July inst. the friends of Temperance gained a signal victory over King Alcohol, in a warmly contested battle, fought at the ballot-box in Greenwood, Ward No. 2, Parish of Caddo. The vote stood: "For license," 33; "No license," 34. This is a glorious result, and required for its achievement active exertions. It is a triumph of Temperance worthy to be chronicled. It is a triumph of principle—a triumph of truth over error—of virtue over vice.

Methodism is gaining a strong hold and powerful influence in Northern Louisiana. Her evangelical ministry—humble, active, zealous, efficient—are spreading holiness through the land. Good substantial houses for worship are going up in every neighborhood; Sabbath Schools are becoming common, and the membership of the Church is steadily on the increase. But Bochus is also erecting his altars all over the country where his infernal fires are never permitted to go out, but are kept constantly burning day and night, and where pure, spotless and unblemished character—the choicest young men of the country are offered up in sacrifice, and sons and sires bow together in worship. Let patriotism and religion unite in pulling down these altars, and extinguishing these fires. Greenwood has done well, nobly. Let the whole State follow the example of this beautiful little village.

Caddo.

The worms are doing serious injury to the cotton crop in the neighborhood of Greenwood. Already, on some plantations, they have entirely destroyed whole fields.

July 23, 1853.

Plain Spoken.—There is hope for South America. The politicians there are beginning to see that Romanism is impolitic; the republicans that it is anti-republican; the patriots that it is foreign in head and heart. The following, from a Chilian journal, shows how the Jesuits are liked in an exclusively Romish country, where they have been for a considerable time *tried*, and people *know what they are*. It is not a "Protestant fabrication," therefore:

"Unfurl your red banner, ye sons of St. Ignatius, and raise your voices against heresy, which is the prosperity of the country. Expel the foreigner—that is to say, the civilizer—from our ranks. It matters not; alone and destitute of support, we will combat you in the name of civilization and of the future. To-day ye are weak and miserable, because a ray of light annihilates you—because you would disappear before it as Lucifer before the manifestation of the God of truth. To-day ye are weak, because your prestige is false, your power a lie, your faith an imposture, your character sacrilege, your actions infamy, your religion a burlesque, your fraternity sarcasm, your virtue hypocrisy. Ye and yours are weak to-day, because you could not resist, with the aid of a hundred governments such as that which supports you, the powerful impulse of civilization and of the age. To-day the first step of this government consists in peopling our cities, not with laborious artisans and active foreigners, but with vampires, clad in black, who come to nourish themselves on our blood; with impostors, who come to consecrate ignorance and barbarity; with idlers, who come to deceive the people in the name of a divinity in which they do not believe, to favor their vices, to sanctify their infamies, and to frustrate the laws which condemn the guilty."

Good Men Wanted in Congress.—We cut the following well-timed expression from a Washington correspondence of the Philadelphia Presbyterian:

"If I had the ear of every Congressional district, I would say to the voters, do not send to Congress inexperienced and conceited boys—to not send men who ever get drunk—for if they get drunk at all at home, they will keep drunk all the time at Washington; there are here so many temptations. Do not send blackguards or profane swearers to Congress; a few such disgrace a whole nation, and one such disgraces a district. If Christian men all over the land would resolve, 'we will not sustain our party, unless our party nominate upright, sober, trustworthy men,' the matter would be remedied; for no party can afford to spare its Christian members. That political party would soon rot, that would exclude from it all the salt of the earth."

Georgia.—The sum of $2500 was raised at the late Commencement at Emory College, to complete the college buildings. Senator Toombs gave $400.

The man who cannot forgive, breaks the bridge over which he himself might pass to Heaven.

Arkansas.—Pulaski county has subscribed for $5000 stock in the Cairo and Fulton Railroad. Clark county has subscribed for $3500 stock in the road.

Heavy Damages in Favor of a California Passenger.—In the case of Orrin S. Bensted against Cornelius Vanderbilt and Daniel Drew, tried at the Ulster (New York) Circuit Court, last week, the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for the sum of $10,000. The action was for cruel and improper treatment of a passenger, who took passage by the Vanderbilt new line of steamers between New York and San Francisco, and for delay on the route.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

OBITUARY.

DIED—In peace, June 13th, in Lowndes county, Ala., WM. S. BUFORD, a native of Virginia, in the 54th year of his age.

DIED—At the residence of Dr. J. Gibbs, in Plaquemine Parish, La., on the 4th day of July, 1853, WM. A. DRAKE, aged 52 years.

He was a native of Edgefield District, S. C.; emigrated to the State of Georgia in 1828, in which State he married in 1831, and during the same year made a profession of religion and joined the M. E. Church, of which he remained a pious and consistent member until his death, which was peaceful and happy. He had been for several years a citizen of Minden, La. He lived respected, and died regretted. JOEL SANDERS.

☞ Southern Ch. Advocate please copy.

DIED—On the 3d inst., MARY LUCINDA, daughter of the Rev. M. Ford and Mary R. his wife, aged 5 years, 2 months, and 7 days.

Bro. Ford has lost two little daughters in about a week of each other. May God sustain the parents in this time of gloom and sorrow. Your children are safe with God.

"They have left you and gone before,
And landed safe on Canaan's shore,
With saints in light.

And though on earth no more you'll greet them,
Yet in that bright world you'll meet them,
In robes of white."

THOMAS NIXON.

Cayuga, Miss., July 20, 1853.

☞ Nashville & L. Advocate please copy.

Jesus said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not: for of such is the kingdom of God." St. Luke: 18.

Departed this life on Sunday morning, the 7th inst., in the Parish of Lafourche, after an illness of only eight days, KATE WINN, infant daughter of M. B. and Lavinia Champlin, aged 8 months and 4 days.

And thus has the great Shepherd gathered the fold another lamb.

"Life is a span, a fleeting hour;
How soon the vapor flies!
Man is a tender transient flower,
That ev'n in blooming dies.

We lay thee in the silent tomb,
Sweet blossom of a day;
We just began to view thy bloom,
And then art called away."

LEWIS A. REED.

Thibodaux, July 18, 1853.

JOHN F. GILMORE, son of John W. and Martha Gilmore, of Monroe county, Miss., departed this life, on the first day of June, 1853, aged 17 years and 6 months.

The sufferings of the deceased were very severe, but borne with Christian fortitude. He professed religion and joined the M. E. Church, South, in 1850, and always maintained a pious deportment, being obedient to his parents, and faithful to his God; and when called to die, he was prepared, and fully enjoyed the sustaining grace of God in the struggle. He frequently expressed his resignation to the will of God; requested his friends to sing and pray with him; told them he was going to Heaven to be with Jesus, and expected them to meet him there.

While his parents feel deeply the loss of so lovely and beloved, they sorrow not as those who have no hope, but anticipate the time when they shall be reunited, never to part again.

"I am the resurrection and the life," saith the Lord; "he who believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth, and believeth in me, shall never die."

GEO. SHAFFER.

My dear wife, MARTHA ANN, was born in, in the Parish of East Feliciana, La., and while at Jackson going to school, (I think in the year '37) under the ministry of Rev. C. K. Marshall, she was converted, and joined the M. E. Church. Bro. M. has this confidence in glory as a seal to his ministry. If grace should fall upon this, may it be no means to cause him to quit his location and throw himself into the work—itinerating is what I mean.

She was a consistent member up to her death. She will be remembered by a good many of the preachers of the Mississippi Conference, whom it always gave her pleasure to entertain. She was a Bible Christian. I believe that her work stands at the 29th hour, the last that she made. This was her morning's business—one chapter before entering upon the business of the day. I have been bereft of an affectionate wife; my children of a devoted mother. She said just before her death—"Jesus is precious."

J. HINES DAWSON.

Austin, Texas, July 13, 1853.

TEACHERS WANTED

To supply both departments of Pleasant Hill Academy, to commence on the first Monday in October next. Some experience, undoubted scholarship, and good moral character are qualifications that cannot be dispensed with, we therefore require all applications to be accompanied by testimonials from the following gentlemen: Dr. Manly, of Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Dr. Mitchell, of Greensboro', Ala.; Rev. M. P. Jewell, of Marion, Ala.; Dr. Powell, of Dayton, Ala.; Rev. A. G. McCraw, of Selma, Ala., and Gen. B. Y. Fair, of Montgomery, Ala. Recommendations from either of the above named gentlemen will be satisfactory.

The salary of $800 will be paid by the Trustees to supply the male department, and $750 for the female.

Applications still be forwarded to Pleasant Hill, La., directed to

JOHN JORDAN,
D. A. BLACKSHEAR,
A. H. REMBERT, } Examining Committee.

aug 6

UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Third Annual Course of Lectures in this Department will commence on Tuesday, the first of November, and continue till the first of the ensuing March.

PAUL F. EVE, M. D.,
Principles and Practice of Surgery.

JOHN M. WATSON, M. D.,
Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

A. H. BUCHANAN, M. D.,
Surgical and Pathological Anatomy and Physiology.

W. K. BOWLING, M. D.,
Institutes and Practice of Medicine.

C. K. WINSTON, M. D.,
Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence.

ROBERT M. POTTER, M. D.,
General and Special Anatomy.

J. BERRIEN LINDSLEY, M. D.,
Chemistry and Pharmacy.

WILLIAM T. BRIGGS, M. D.,
Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Anatomical rooms will be opened for students on the first Monday in October.

A full Preliminary Course of Lectures will be given by the Professors, commencing also on the first Monday in October.

The students will have free access to the State Hospital in lieu of each Professor. $15; Matriculation ticket, $5; Graduation ticket, $10; Graduation fee, $25.

Good board can be obtained in the city at from $2 50 to $3 per week. Further information may be obtained by addressing the Dean.

J. B. LINDSLEY, M. D., Dean.

Nashville, Tenn., Feb., 1853.

There are 142 railroad trains leaving Boston daily. The same number returns daily, likewise, and makes a heavy aggregate of business.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

ADVERTISEMENTS, of a proper character and to a limited extent, will hereafter be inserted in the "New Orleans Christian Advocate" at the following rates:

One Square, first insertion	$1 00
Each subsequent insertion	50
One Square, one year	15 00
One Square, six months	10 00
Two Squares, one year	20 00

☞ A Square is ten lines—ten words make a line. No Advertisement inserted until paid for.

General Intelligence.

☞ HOWARD ASSOCIATION—July 23, 1853.—The following gentlemen have been appointed to collect funds on behalf of the Howard Association:

FIRST DISTRICT.	SECOND DISTRICT.
J. C. HARRIS,	G. KURSHEDT,
G. W. SHAW,	W. L. ROBINSON,
H. W. PALFREY,	St. LIVINGSTON.
J. E. CALDWELL,	
THIRD DISTRICT.	FOURTH DISTRICT.
C. W. WHITALL,	J. J. BROWNE,
J. M. VANDERGRIFF,	J. WILLIS.

☞ Donations will also be received by the undersigned.

jy23 D. I. RICARDO, Secretary, 40 Camp street.

☞ HOWARD ASSOCIATION — New Orleans, July 21, 1853.—The following pearl ring Physicians have kindly offered their gratuitous services in attending patients under the charge of the Association:

FIRST DISTRICT.

Dr. N. SMITH, corner of Annunciation and Edward streets.
Dr. J. C. RENSHAW, Macarone street, near Bartholomew.
Dr. HOWELL, Carondelet street, near St. Joseph.
Dr. DESNARS, at Touro's Infirmary.
Dr. HALL, corner of Berwick and Tinchi streets.
Dr. LALLY, 400 Magazine street.
Dr. M. KEAVY, 70 Carondelet street.
Dr. GEO. W. CHRISTY, 18 Natchez street.
Dr. MATHER, Nayades street, between Esplanade and Polymnia.
Dr. G. W. DEMESTER, 11 New Levee.
Dr. M. FARRAN, corner of Circus and Povdras streets.
Dr. DALTON, St. Charles street, near Tallesalla.
Dr. JACOBSON, 11 Union street.
Dr. GOHNS, Bienville's Row.
Dr. KISSEE, 78 Dupre street.
Dr. A. BAYLE, Esplanade, miles street, near Orange.
Dr. LURTON, 147 Canal street.
Dr. FORT, MALCOLM, 78 Circus street.
Dr. JONATHAN LE, corner of Girod and Carlos.
Dr. A. HART, 58, Josephi, near Camp.
Dr. HIRE, 121 Annunciation street.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Dr. P. HAGAN, Bourbon and Bienville.
Dr. CHASSE, 48 Dauphin street.
Dr. F. W. BERTRAND, 214 Bloom street.
Dr. KEATZ, corner of Conti and Marais.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Dr. KOVALESKI, 13 Hospital street.
Dr. BIDWELL, 10 Girod street, below the Railroads.
Dr. J. A. LANTHELLE, 42 Congress street.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Dr. SCHREIBERT, corner of Rousseau and Second streets.
Dr. A. BELDUCH, Magazine street, near St. Andrew.
Dr. P. VEISER, Live Oak street, near Josephine.
Dr. WARREN, Jones, near City Hall.
Dr. J. K. GUILLAUD, corner of Canal and Apollo.
Dr. PERCHER, corner of Magazine and Seventh.

☞ The Medical Faculty generally of this city are respectfully requested to permit their names to be added to the above list, which they can do by applying to either of the Committees or the Secretary.

jy23 spd D. I. RICARDO, Secretary.

☞ HOWARD ASSOCIATION — New Orleans, July 22, 1853.—The following Apothecaries have been selected on behalf of the Howard Association:

FIRST DISTRICT.

J. G. VEISER, 189 Canal street, near Bourbon.
L. P. COXE, 83 Camp street, opposite Nat. Bank.
THOMAS MANN, corner Common and St. Charles streets.
M. S. HYAMS, corner St. Paul and Bienville streets.
J. S. M'FARRAN, corner Poydras and Circus streets.
SERRA, corner of Poydras and Bienville streets.
J. P. BARRIT, corner Esplanade and Bloome streets.
T. K. FINLAY, corner Jail and Camp streets.
A. BENAGH, corner Triton Walk and Tivoli Circle.
E. W. CROSS, corner of Bienville and Dauphin streets.
BIRENN, 179 Dryades street, opposite the Market.
P. PUECH, corner Navades and Palmyra streets.
F. C. DUNN, corner Magazine and Bienville streets.
L. PASSOLT, corner Rhee and Hospital streets.
F. HENDERICKSON, 206 Tchoupitoulas street.

SECOND DISTRICT.

SICKLES & CO., 90 Canal street.
A. BEALER, corner of Bienville and Marais streets.
A. S. HAYAS, Charter street, between Main and Madison.
C. RICHARDSON, corner of Bienville and Villere streets.
A. BROUSSARD, corner of Royal and Hospital streets.
J. ALLRICHT, corner Colborne street and Bayou Road.

THIRD DISTRICT.

H. A. GOLDMAN, corner of Louisa and Greatmore streets.
ARCH SIBLEY, corner of Bayou and Main streets.
B. LAPLACE, corner Victory and Elysian Fields streets.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

JNO. H. PIPE, corner of Apollo and Philip streets.
F. KALLAVEIL, corner of Bayou Philip and Sauguet streets.
S. BASKINS, corner Felicity Road and Magazine street.

☞ States will be put up at the Apothecaries above mentioned, whose persons applying for relief will leave their directions.

jy 23 spd D. I. RICARDO, Secretary.

☞ HOWARD ASSOCIATION.—RELIEF MEMBERS.—

W. DOUCEMET, President, 12 Bienville and Magazine street.
G. W. SHAW, First Vice President, Camp street, opposite Female Orphan Asylum, corner Camp and Poydras street.
C. H. CARLES, Second Vice President, New Basin.
G. KURSHEDT, Treasurer, 18 Bourbon and 48 Camp streets.
D. I. RICARDO, Secretary, 40 Camp street, and Tchoupitoulas street.
J. G. PERSON, corner Canal and Bloome streets.
W. L. GILES, corner of Camp and 12 Camp streets.
E. C. DILLARD, corner Canal and St. Charles streets.
W. L. SAMUEL, 87 Canal and 92 Camp streets.
W. EMMERSON, 78 Bienville street.
J. BENSADON, at Touro's Infirmary.
J. E. CALDWELL, 27 Bank Place, and Delord street, near Camp.
W. G. HAMER, 15 Old Levee street.
H. W. PALFREY, 27 Camp and 125 Julia streets.
W. L. ROBINSON, 18 Bienville street.
P. GONS, F. E., 27 Commandine street.
H. O'CONNELL, St Louis and Bourbon.
C. W. WHITALL, Esq., Bank street, opposite the Mint.
J. M. VANDERGRIFF, Architect Building.
J. J. BROWNE, First and Coliseum streets.
J. WILLIS, corner of Josephine and Chestnut streets.
J. LIVINGSTON, 10 Camp, and St. Louis street, near Royal.
J. C. HARRIS, Bank of the State street, near Magazine.
D. T. LONOVAN, Main street, between Girod and Julia.

☞ Persons requiring relief will please apply to one of the above members. It is also required that those applying for Relief will make their applications in the member residing nearest the Patients, also at the Touro Infirmary, corner of Bienville and Levee streets.

jy20 D. I. RICARDO, Secretary, 40 Camp street.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—*Official.*—Weekly report from Saturday, 23d, at 6 o'clock P. M., to Saturday, 30th, at 6 o'clock P. M.:

Admissions 602—different diseases. Discharges 240—of which 134 were yellow fever; Deaths 236—of which 231 were of yellow fever. H. VANDERLINDEN, Clerk

Report for the 24 hours ending at midnight on Friday 29th inst.:

Admissions 94; Discharges 46—of which 27 were yellow fever; Deaths 39—all of yellow fever.

H. VANDERLINDEN, Clerk

Report of the interments in all the Cemeteries of New Orleans for the week ending on Sunday morning, July 31, at 6 o'clock, A. M.:

Yellow Fever	692	Lockjaw	1
Pernicious Fever	7	Trismus Nascentium	1
Malignant Fever	7	Nervous	29
Black Vomit	3	Consumption	12
Erysipelas	761	Hydrothorax	1
Cholera	4	Respiration	13
Diarrhœa	5	Gastritis Chronic	1
Diarrhœa Chronic	2	Gastro-enteritis	1
Dysentery	5	Enteritis	1
Dysentery Chronic	2	Enteritis Chronic	1
Fever	1	Scirrhus Liver	1
" Bilious	2	Worms	1
" Remittent	1	Worm Fever	1
" Congestive	2	Dysentery	7
" Typhoid	10	Urinary Abscess	1
" Nervous	1	Uræmia	1
Ataxic	1	Metritis Chronic	1
Erysipelas	2	Of Females	1
Catarrh	1	Leprosy	1
Thrush	2	Intemperate	1
Croup	1	Old Age	1
Ecstasis	44	Stillborn	9
Hooping Cough	1	Fœtus	10
Measles	2	Still-born	
Monomenia	3	Fractures, Skull	1
Marasmus	1	Injuries from a Mule	1
Teething	2	Drowned	1
Dropsy	1	Casualties	3
Furunculi	1	Wounds	1
Inflammation	2	Executed	1
Weakness	7	Intemperance	2
Vascular Seat	14	Delirium Tremens	3
Apoplexy	4	Emetatine	5
Cerebral Fever	1	Unknown	57
Encephalitis	1	Natural Causes	3
Meningitis	2	Found Dead	2
Epilepsy	1	U. Known	46
Convulsions	15		
Total			881

J. C. SIMONDS, M. D., Sec. Board Health.

Interments in all the Cemeteries of the city for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock P. M. on the 30th ult.: Yellow fever 125; other diseases 28—in all 154.

Interments in all the Cemeteries of the city, for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock P. M. on Sunday, 31st ult.: Yellow fever 137; other diseases 20; total 157.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.—The following is the report of interments in the city for the week ending yesterday (Sunday) morning. The 31st ult. at six o'clock, A. M. Total interments 880, of which the deaths from Yellow Fever were 692.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION.—*Yellow Fever Cases.* We are indebted to the politeattention of the Secretary for the following statement. It will be seen that of the cases that have been under treatment, the proportion of cures is much greater than that of the deaths; which, considering the desperate nature of the cases in hand, is an encouraging circumstance:

This is to certify, That the following are the number of cases of Yellow Fever taken in charge of the Howard Association, commencing on the 15th and ending on the 30th July, inclusive:

Cases	924	Died	187
Discharged	238	Under treatment	499

D. I. RICARDO, Secretary.

☞ HOWARD ASSOCIATION — New Orleans, July 27, 1853.—The following Apothecaries have been selected on behalf of the Howard Association:

FIRST DISTRICT.

J. G. VEISER, 189 Canal street, near Bourbon.
L. P. COXE, 83 Camp street, opposite Nat. Bank.
THOMAS MANN, corner Common and St. Charles streets.
M. S. HYAMS, corner St. Paul and Bienville streets.
J. S. M'FARRAN, corner Poydras and Circus streets.
SERRA, corner of Poydras and Bloome streets.
J. P. BARRIT, corner Esplanade and Bloome streets.
T. K. FINLAY, corner Jail and Camp streets.
A. BENAGH, corner Triton Walk and Tivoli Circle.
E. W. CROSS, corner of Bienville and Dauphin streets.
BIRENN, 179 Dryades street, opposite the Market.
P. PUECH, corner Navades and Palmyra streets.
F. C. DUNN, corner Magazine and Bienville streets.
L. PASSOLT, corner Rhee and Hospital streets.
F. HENDERICKSON, 206 Tchoupitoulas street.

SECOND DISTRICT.

SICKLES & CO., 90 Canal street.
A. BEALER, corner of Bienville and Marais streets.
A. S. HAYAS, Charter street, between Main and Madison.
C. RICHARDSON, corner of Bienville and Villere streets.
A. BROUSSARD, corner of Royal and Hospital streets.
J. ALLRICHT, corner Colborne street and Bayou Road.

THIRD DISTRICT.

H. A. GOLDMAN, corner of Louisa and Greatmore streets.
ARCH SIBLEY, corner of Bayou and Main streets.
B. LAPLACE, corner Victory and Elysian Fields streets.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

JNO. H. PIPE, corner of Apollo and Philip streets.
F. KALLAVEIL, corner of Bayou Philip and Sauguet streets.
S. BASKINS, corner Felicity Road and Magazine street.

☞ States will be put up at the Apothecaries above mentioned, whose persons applying for relief will leave their directions.

jy 30 spd D. I. RICARDO, Secretary.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—*Official.*—Report for the 24 hours ending at midnight on Monday, 1st inst.

Admissions 86; discharges 47; deaths 38—of which 36 were of yellow fever. H. VANDERLINDEN, Clerk

OFFICIAL REPORT of Interments in all the Cemeteries for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock A. M. yesterday:

	Yellow Fever.	Other Diseases.	Total.
American, Girod street	3	2	5
Cypress Grove, (Dutch)	1	—	1
Fathersfield	10	3	13
Charity Hospital	19	1	20
Hebrew	—	—	—
St. Patricks	23	5	28
Lafayette, 4th District	33	4	37
Hebrews, Fourth District	1	—	1
St. Vincent de Paul, Third District	22	1	23
St. Louis, No. 1	—	—	—
St. Louis, No. 2	2	3	5
Total	113	20	135

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—*Official.*—Report for the 24 hours ending as published on Tuesday, 2d inst.

Admission 91; Discharges 52; Deaths 11—of which 35 were of yellow fever. H. VANDERLINDEN, Clerk.

INTERMENTS in all the Cemetries of the city, for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock, A. M., on the 2d inst.:

	Yellow Fever.	Other Diseases.	Total.
American, Girod street	—	—	—
Cypress Grove, Ridge	8	4	12
Odd Fellow Rest	1	—	1
Charity Hospital	27	3	30
Hebrew	—	—	—
St. Patricks	27	—	27
Lafayette, 4th District	10	6	16
Hebrew, Fourth District	3	—	3
St. Vincent de Paul, Third District	21	4	25
St. Louis No. 1	—	—	—
St. Louis No. 2	2	—	2
Total	129	17	146

Report of the Charity Hospital from Tuesday, midnight, to Wednesday, midnight:

Admissions 71; discharges 33; deaths 43—of which 39 were of yellow fever. H. VANDERLINDEN, Clerk.

Daily Report of the interments in all the Cemeteries of the city for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, the 4th inst.:

	Yellow Fever.	Other Diseases.	Total.
Protestant, Girod street	1	—	1
Hebrew, Melpaire Ridge	—	—	—
Cypress Grove	—	—	—
Odd Fell. Rest	1	—	1
Potter's Field	12	3	15
Charity Hospital	34	4	38
St. Patrick's	39	4	43
Catholic No. 1, Second District	—	—	—
" No. 2	3	3	6
St. Vincent de Paul, Third Dist	14	4	18
Lafayette, Fourth District	40	4	44
Hebrew	—	—	—
Total	151	17	168

J. C. SIMONDS, M. D., Sec. Board Health.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—Daily report of the interments in all the cemeteries of the city for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock, A. M., on Friday, the 5th inst.:

	Yellow Fever.	Other Dis.	Pub's.	Total.
Protestant, Girod Street	3	—	—	3
Hebrew, Metairie Ridge	—	—	—	—
Cypress Grove	2	—	—	2
Odd Fellows' Rest	1	—	—	1
Potter's Field	17	2	—	19
Charity Hospital	36	1	—	37
St. Patrick's	13	2	11	26
Catholic No. 1	—	—	—	—
Catholic No. 2	2	1	—	3
St. Vincent de Paul	19	—	2	21
Lafayette	34	3	—	37
Hebrew	2	—	—	2
Total	128	9	13	150

The above is arranged according to the official return made by Dr Simonds, the Secretary of the Board of Health. There is a discrepancy in our report and that of some of the other papers, arising from their having set down the deaths from unknown diseases in the Yellow Fever column.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—*Official.*—Report for the 24 hours ending at midnight on Thursday, 4th inst.: Admissions 69; discharges 39; deaths 40—all of yellow fever. H. VANDERLINDEN, Clerk.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—*Report for July.*—

Admissions.	Discharges.	Deaths.
Males 1412	Males No	Males 538
Females 651	Females report	Females 181
Total 2063	Total 1105	Total 719

Of this number, born in the United States 143; born in foreign countries 1036; unknown 15.

During the month there were born in the Lying-in Ward 14 children, 6 of whom 6 males, 5 females, 2 stillborn.

The furniture and household effects of the late Hon. Wm. R. King, Vice President of the United States, were sold at auction, in Washington, on Tuesday, the 26th ult. The Republic says the furniture was rich and beautiful, the greater part of it made to order in Paris. Among the many articles a rosewood Chickering piano was sold for $215; a pair of rare bronze vases, with marble pedestals, $150; a statuette of Cupid, $50; four suits of window curtains, with cornice and fixtures, $55 each; four arm chairs, $30 each. Two large and elegant cabinets, with Egyptian marble tops, elaborately carved and inlaid, two beautiful gilt and inlaid Brusle tables, and an oval centre table, richly gilt and inlaid with shell, were purchased by Mr. Sidney Webster for the President of the United States, at $600 for the set.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE EXHIBITION.—The New York Journal of Commerce contends that in nearly every department of industry, represented in the Crystal Palace, the United States manifests superiority over Great Britain. If Americans are excelled, it is in the fine arts, and those which create luxuries—to which as yet comparatively little attention has been given in America, as yet.

The rapid progress towards the completion of the Exhibition is said to be truly gratifying. Every day some new, useful, or tasteful object catches the eye, adding much to the effect of the fairy-like scene. The workmen have now nearly completed the picture gallery. It will contain about ten thousand square feet of wall space available for the display of pictures, every foot of which is bespoken for the purpose. A gallery four hundred and fifty feet long, appropriately lighted from the roof, and filled on both sides with pictures, will be something novel in extent, at least.

On Tuesday, 2011 single tickets were sold, and 721 season tickets presented at the doors. Receipts for the day, $1063. The sum of $2672 was contributed to the Washington Monument.

THE GARDINER CASE.—We learn from the Washington Star, that in the Criminal Court on the 29th ult., Messrs. Bradley and Carlisle, counsel for Gardiner, appeared in Court, and stating their willingness to go to trial in that case immediately, asked that the Court would fix a definite time for the trial. Their engagements in the Circuit Court demanded their attendance there at the September term. If not taken up now, they suggested that it be continued to the December term.

Mr. Fendall was willing to try the case at once, but he could not go to trial until the Commission which had gone to Mexico should return, when reasonable time would be given to the defence to finally prepare for the trial.

The Court declined to fix a day for the trial, or to continue it to the next term. The Commissioners were daily expected back, and when they returned a reasonable time would be given to both parties to commence the case.

Mr. Carlisle then gave notice of a motion for a continuance, but the Court declined entertaining the motion, on account of being about to enter upon the case of a man now in jail. Mr. Carlisle then asked to have his name struck from the docket in the case, and in company with Mr. Bradley left the Court-room.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE SHIP CANAL.—The New York Mirror says of the ship canal which is to unite the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays:

Though other places will be benefitted by this work in an eminent degree, it is the city of Baltimore that will take the cream and reap the greatest harvest of prosperity. Memphis Conventions may meet from year to year, and resolve and re-resolve in vain; practical action is the only thing that can accomplish their darling objects, one of which will be partially attained by this project. It will do more to build up a Southern City, and make it worthy the name of a rival to New York, than anything and everything that has hitherto been attempted. It will pour into the lap of Baltimore much of the trade that is now sent to Charleston and Savannah, and draw some from Mobile and New Orleans. The wonder is that Baltimore has been so long insensible to the importance of the work.

SAILS AND STEAM.—The Sovereign of the Seas, a sailing ship, made the voyage from New York to Liverpool in June, in thirteen days and nineteen hours, beating the steamer Canada that started with her.

"This is the quickest trip ever made by a sailing vessel. The shortest previous one was made by the packet ship Independence, Captain Nye, (now of the Collins steamship Pacific,) about ten years ago, in fourteen days and six hours. This, the Sovereign of the Seas has beaten by eleven hours.

Foreign News.

English papers to the 10th ult., brought by the Asia, furnish the following details of the European news:

ENGLAND.

The dinner at the annual meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society came off at Doncaster on the 13th, when over one thousand farmers and others sat down together. Lord Ashburton occupied the chair, supported by three or four Lords, a dozen members of Parliament and other local notables. Hon. Jo. Ingersoll, ex-President Aristo, and Judge Haliburton were present. Mr. Ingersoll's health was drank. In reply he alluded to the relative position of England and America in a commercial point of view. Agriculture, he said, was in many of its products an especial bond of Union between Britain and America. A portion of the agricultural productions of the United States was to a daily bread of the manufacturers of Britain, and business, certainly in their manufacturing cities, was to a great extent influenced by the operations of the United States.

The Earl of Mornington, sixty-six years of age, had sent a challenge to the Earl of Shaftesbury, failing an explanation to some remarks made by the latter in the House of Lords. Earl Shaftesbury, declining the explanation, refers his antagonist to a police magistrate or to his solicitors. Lord Mornington thereupon characterizes my Lord of Shaftesbury's conduct as "absurdly impertinent," and publishes the correspondence in the Times.

A. D. Hobbs writes to the Times declining his position on lock-picking. Mr. Totterell, whose premium lock he opened, has called him into print.

The preliminary committee had concluded the examination of witnesses on the subject of a decimal currency, and it was believed the result will be a unanimous report in favor of a decimal system—making the pound sterling the integer, and dividing it into one thousand mills or farthings.

In the House of Commons, Sir H. Ingles inquired as to what the Admiralty were doing to further Lieut. Maury's (of the American Navy) improved system of navigation, by which Americans were now making voyages to California in 110 days, which before required 180, etc. Admiral Berkley replied that her Majesty's Government were prepared to take their part in any well-digested plan for the objects in view, but it would be costly.

IRELAND.

The number of visitors to the Dublin Exhibition number 10,000 a day.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable prognostications, the potato crop is flourishing throughout all Ireland; there is not a vestige of the disease anywhere.

A movement is on foot to shorten the distance between Dublin and London to eleven hours, by placing an improved class of steamships on the sea passage.

The great Orange Anniversary of July 12, had generally passed off peaceably.

FRANCE.

The Emperor had kept very close since the late attempt on him at the Opera Comique. Some additional arrests had taken place in connection with that affair.

The following noticeable paragraph appeared in the *Estafette*:

"We blame the Government for not having made public what we are assured was decided upon in the Council of Ministers, namely: that in the event of any misfortune happening to the Emperor, the pregnancy of the Empress shall be immediately declared, and Prince Jerome declared Regent."

The Eastern question keeps the people in anxiety. The *Constitutionnel* confirms the statement already made, that a joint note by France and England is on the way to St. Petersburg; and adds that the note has likely been approved by Prussia and (this is questionable) by Austria. Meanwhile, business on the Exchange is almost suspended, awaiting the results of these final attempts at reconciliation.

Rumor, in which at present we are indebted for all kinds of surmises, says that the French Government was quite anxious to hurry matters, and had sent a note through the Embassador to inquire if England yet saw the necessity of making an energetic demonstration, by ordering its fleet to enter the Dardanelles. General Waroutoff was the bearer to Paris of Nesselrode's circular, and brought also a letter from Nicholas to Napoleon, in which, *on dit*, there are sarcastic allusions to the worthlessness of England's alliance.

The joint proposal of France and England is said to be written out in three different forms, of which the Czar may take his choice, and which ever one he selects, England and France guarantee to have the Sultan sign it. All three notes are drawn out as nearly as possible in middle terms between the ultimatum of Russia and the concessions the Porte would be willing to make. The propositions were forwarded through Austria, in her capacity of mediator, and the result is anxiously awaited.

The notes were penned before the appearance of Count Nesselrode's second circular.

Ney's statue of bronze is to erected on the spot where he was shot, in the Garden of the Luxembourg. It will probably be inaugurated on the 15th of August.

Queen Christiana, of Spain, had arrived in Paris.

AUSTRIA.

The position that Austria will occupy in any recourse to hostilities, is watched with anxious eyes. From Vienna we have nothing directly bearing on the question. Letters from various parts of the Empire, indicate that troops are concentrating along the Adriatic.

The Bishops of Neusohl and Csanad, who were implicated in the Hungarian Revolution, had been pardoned.

RUSSIA.

Two characteristic incidents are noticed: The Russians have assumed direction of the Moldavian and Wallachian post-offices; and have ordered a solemn religious service to be celebrated in the camp at Warsaw, to induce God to bless the arms of the "Orthodox Faith" against the Infidel.

TURKEY.

A dispatch from Constantinople, June 28, mentions that the Porte had effected a loan of 45,000,000 piastres (about $2,000,000) from the Oriental Bank, and that another 50,000,000 is in progress of negotiation with foreign capitalists. The Sultan has sent to the Mint all the plate he inherited from his mother.

The naval and military commanders continue to take all precautionary measures to guard against surprise.

Riots, which were attributed to the intrigues of Russian emissaries, had taken place against the Christians of Adrianople and elsewhere, and the Turkish authorities had taken energetic steps for the protection of life and property.

There are three American ships (names not stated) at Constantinople. It was reported that the Cumberland had brought a large amount of money to Constantinople.

ITALY.

Several arrests of Mazzini's friends had taken place at Florence. There is again talk of the Grand Duke abdicating in favor of his son, and report adds that the new sovereign's first act will be to publish an amnesty, to include Guerrazzi and his followers.

IONIAN ISLANDS.

From Corfu, to the 10th ult., news had been received of a riot, in which two Englishmen were killed. The assassins had been arrested, and were to be hanged on the 11th. No further details.

SPAIN.

A settlement had been come to with France, respecting the boundary line of Navarre.

HEAVY BANK ROBBERY.—The Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, in Jersey city, was entered on Monday night, and robbed of $3600. The thieves stole the keys at the Cashier's house, with which they entered the bank and plundered the vault of the above amount in bills and specie. Sheriff Marselles left a bundle at the bank on Monday, containing $1200, principally in notes of the North River Bank, which the thieves also carried off.

MINING IN SOUTH AMERICA.—A navigation and mining company, it is said, is about to be organized in New York for the purpose of navigating the Rio de la Plata and its confluents, and working the mines of Bolivia, Peru, and portions of the Argentine Republic.

Mr. I. S. Richardson is now exhibiting his ingenious invention of the "Atmospheric Telegraph," in Worcester, Massachusetts, where it attracts much attention. It is proposed to lay down a tube for the transmission of parcels and letters between Boston and Worcester, preliminary to the through line to New York.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Death of Col Bliss.

MOBILE, August 5.

Colonel W. W. S. Bliss, of the Army, died of yellow fever, this morning, at first Passengarde.

Government Appointment.

WASHINGTON, July 31.

Daniel E. Sickles, of New York, has been appointed Secretary of Legation to England.

Later from Rio de Janeiro.

BALTIMORE, August 3.

The bark Herod has arrived here, bringing dates from Rio Janeiro to June 22. Her advices state that coffee was coming in slowly at Rio, and the Baltimore had slightly advanced. Flour was dull.

LATER FROM BUENOS AYRES.—Thirty-Three Days Later.—Salem, July 25.—Advices by the Ethel, dates to the 23d June, have been received here, also some dates from Buenos Ayres. The city was still besieged, and guerilla contests were of daily occurrence. Many have been wounded or killed, particularly among the outsiders.

The National Congress at Santa Fe had adopted a constitution for the confederated provinces, in most respects like that of the United States. It has been accepted by Urquiza, but it was not probable that the authorities of Buenos Ayres would accept it, while Urquiza, with an army and fleet, surrounded the city.

The time allowed vessels in the port of Buenos Ayres to load had been extended 12 days.

In a naval brush on the 20th of May, Dr Gonzales, an estimable young citizen of Buenos Ayres, was killed.

All articles from the United States were in brisk demand. Flour had advanced to $10 a $12 50. Hides were eagerly purchased at advanced prices. Wool coming in was purchased on English account at high prices. Lumber was scarce and in demand.

YELLOW FEVER IN PHILADELPHIA.—*Philadelphia*, July 28.—The disease, which has been existing in our city for some days is now ascertained to be the yellow fever. It is confined chiefly to the vicinity of South street wharf, and mainly among the emigrants. There were six fatal cases in this region last night. They died after a very brief illness, and from motives of prudence were buried this morning before daylight. The people in the neighborhood of the infected district are being much alarmed. Quite a number have closed their stores and suspended business. It seems, however, that the disease does not spread rapidly. There are hopes that it will soon be checked.

The Board of Health has ordered the bark Mandarin, lately arrived from New Orleans with the disease on board, to be removed to quarantine, thirteen miles below the city. Also, that her planks be torn up and the bilge water pumped out. Several houses in the vicinity of the fever have been fumigated. The process of purifying them is now going on. Some of our physicians assert that this is malignant yellow fever.

HEALTH OF PHILADELPHIA.—*Philadelphia*, July 29.—The Board of Health held a meeting at noon to day, and passed a resolution, asserting that the disease which had recently occurred was only malignant bilious fever, arising from bilge water in the bark Mandarin—that only 11 cases in all had occurred, and none since Sunday; that no epidemic exists, and that the city enjoys unusual health. The telegraphic reports sent off within the last two days, representing a contrary state of facts, were grossly exaggerated, and did not emanate from the regular correspondent of the Northern and Southern press.

SCIENTIFIC CONVENTION.—*Cleveland*, July 28. Among the many distinguished persons present at this convention are Spencer S. Hairil, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute; Professor Thomas, of Cincinnati; Brown, of Natchez; Rainey, of New York; Riddell, of Louisiana; and Kennedy, of Pennsylvania; also, Horace Greeley, Ex-President Fillmore and Judge Hall, Dr. Leidy, of Philadelphia, and Prof.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

GIRLHOOD.

A sweetness in the morning air,
A witching laughter in the woods,
A group of maidens everywhere,
With glowing cheeks and flowing hair.
And not a screen or a care
Within their dainty hoods.

An agile fleetness in their limbs,
A tint of morning on their brows,
Their postures full of girlish whims;
No dappled fawn so nimbly skims
Along the silver lakelet brims,
Beneath the dripping boughs!

They are a ruthless, tomping rout,
Marauders of each nook and glen;
They disappear with song and shout,
They beat the forests all about,
And ferret timid flowers out,
Then come in glee again.

Such knot of flowers, and knots of girls,
With beauty in their bony eyes!
One plaits a cincter with her curls,
Another in her fingers twirls
A nosegay rich with liquid pearls,
A tell-tale in disguise.

On! girlhood is a guerdon fair
That still is left a recreant race;
There's witchery in its wayward air,
Sprinkling the sunshine everywhere;
Alas! that later years impair
Its simple, guileless grace!

WASHING SHEEP.

The following story, which has been told some time ago, though it has never appeared to any extent in print, is decidedly rich:

Once upon a time, when the subject of temperance was being freely discussed, the citizens of a little town in the western part of Massachusetts called a meeting to talk over the matter. There had never been a temperance society in the place, but after some little discussion it was voted to form one. They drew up a pledge of total abstinence, and agreed that if any member of the society broke it he should be turned out.

Before the pledge was accepted Deacon D. rose and said he had one objection to it; he thought Thanksgiving Day ought to be free for the members to take something, as he could relish his dinner much better at this festival if he took his glass of wine.

Mr. L. thought the pledge was not perfect. He didn't care anything about Thanksgiving, but his family always made a great account of Christmas, and he couldn't think of sitting down to dinner then without something to drink. He was willing to give it up on all other days, and, in fact, that was the only time he cared anything about it.

Mr. B. next rose, and said he agreed with the other speakers, except in the time. He didn't think much of Thanksgiving or Christmas, though he liked a little at any time. There was one day, however, when he must have it, and that was on the 4th of July. He always calculated upon having a "regular drunk" on that occasion, and he wouldn't sign the pledge if it prevented him from celebrating Independence.

Squire S., an old farmer, followed Mr. B. He was not in the habit of taking anything often, but must have some when he washed his sheep. He would sign the pledge if it would give him the privilege of imbibing when he washed sheep. Why, he considered it dangerous for him to keep his hands in cold water without something to keep him warm inside.

After some consideration it was concluded that each member of the society should take his own occasion to drink—Deacon D. on Thanksgiving, L. on Christmas, etc. The pledge was signed by a large number, and the society adjourned in a flourishing condition, after it should be the duty of the members to watch each other, to see that they did not break the pledge.

The next morning Deacon D. walked to his neighbor's yard, who, by the way, was Mr. S., the sheep man, wondering, as it was a bitter cold morning, whether S. was yet up. He met his neighbor coming out of the house, and, to his surprise, gloriously drunk—or, to use a very modern phrase, "burning a very beautiful kiln."

"Why, S.," exclaimed the astonished Deacon, what does this mean, sir? You have broken your pledge, and disgraced our society and the temperance cause."

"Not—hic—as yen know; ne—hic—Deacon, I haint—hic—broke the—hic—pledge, Deacon."

"Certainly yon have, sir, and I shall report you to the society. You agreed not to drink except when you wash sheep. You cannot make me think you are going to wash such a cold day as this."

"Follow me, Deacon."

S. started for the barn and the Deacon followed. On entering the door the Deacon saw a large wash-tub standing on the floor, with an old ram tied to it, the poor animal shaking dreadfully with cold, and bleating pitifully.

"Hie—there, D-deacon," said S., pointing to the sheep with an air of triumph, "that old—hic—ram has been washed six times this—hic—morning, and I—hic—ain't done with him—hic—yet!"

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The following statement shows the number of visitors at the exhibition on a particular day, and the amount contributed to the Washington Monument:

NUMBER OF VISITORS TO THE CRYSTAL PALACE, JULY 22, 1853.

Number of single admissions	2898
On season tickets	1100
Amount of cash receipts	$1429

WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT.

CRYSTAL PALACE, New York, July 22, 1853.

Amount of cash on hand	$333 91
Contributions received this day	47 45
Total	$381 36

Among the objects of curiosity exhibited, the Herald says:

"There is a curious musical instrument, called the mechanical piano. This has one great advantage over ordinary pianos—it can be played by persons who have no practical knowledge of music. The performer, by turning a handle exactly similar to that of a hand organ, can play the most difficult pieces. The mechanical arrangement is in some respects different from the common hand piano, but it has also a finger board, and can be played in the same manner. This instrument cost five hundred dollars. The music is set in a very different style from that sold in the music stores, and is, besides, more expensive, so that, after all, we are inclined to think that, whatever advantage it possesses over the other pianos is more than counterbalanced by the difference in the price."

The same paper, in speaking of specimens of Italian statuary, says:

"The Veiled Faces are a perfect triumph in this branch of the fine arts, and show to what perfection the sculpture of marble can be brought. The veil extends over the whole face, yet leaves every feature as distinctly visible as if the veil were made of gauze. These pieces are by Raffaele Monti, an artist of considerable distinction, who obtained a prize at the World's Fair in London for specimens of art in this particular line.

"Pasquale Romanelli, a distinguished Florentine artist, has contributed a piece representing the son of the Swiss patriot Tell immediately after the apple was shot from his head. We do not speak too highly of it when we say that it is a work of great merit, and is not surpassed by any in the whole collection. The boy is in the act of rising from his knees, the bandage has fallen from his eyes upon his neck, and he is looking with a mingled expression of pleasure and astonishment at the apple which is pinned to the tree by the arrow from his father's bow. The features of the boy are admirably executed, and the whole body is faultless. Those who look at this work once, and have a love for the beautiful, must look again and again before they leave it.

"Near this statue is one of Columbus, a copy from the original by Costa, a celebrated sculptor of Florence. The original was made for Abbas Pacha, the ruler of Egypt, in whose possession it is at present. It is regarded as a work of great merit, and it certainly betrays great boldness and vigor of execution. The great discoverer is represented pointing to that portion of the globe on which is mapped the continent of America."

Here is Fanny Fern's idea of female friendship: "Two women joining the mutual admiration society; emptying their budget of love affairs; comparing bait to attract victims; sighing over the same rose leaf; patronizing the same milliner; and *exchanging female kisses*. Betty, hand me my fan!"

About the coolest item we have ever met with is that idea of Sam Slick's, where he says "he felt a desire to take off his flesh and sit in his bones a while, to cool himself." If any body can report a "cooler comfort," we should be happy to hear.

Louisiana Interior.

The South-Western (published at Shreveport) of the 27th ult. contains the following items:

Cotton in this parish is suffering much from the effects of heavy rains. Accounts from Hempstead county, (Ark.) of the 20th inst., represent the weather as dry and warm; highly favorable to the growing crops, which have improved greatly of late. The cotton generally in that section is equal if not superior to the crop of this time last year.

The Jefferson Herald, of Saturday, says that a severe wind passed over that place on Thursday evening, which it fears did some damage to the crops.

Shreveport was visited on the same evening by the heaviest squall of wind we have had for the last twelve months. It was accompanied by a rain which gave promise of a second deluge being at hand.

The town of Greenwood, in this parish, is the first place in the Red River country to refuse granting of license to sell liquor. At an election held on the 16th inst. the vote was: For no license 34; for license 33. We learn that the question will be again tested in Shreveport at the November election.

The Shreveport Democrat of the 28th ult. says:

Since our last issue we have had about two days of sunshine. Two heavy rains have fallen, and many lighter showers, with threatening clouds throughout the greater portion of the week. Our planters, we fear, will suffer, unless there is a change, which there is no immediate prospect of at present.

The river is still falling at this place, and, as far as we can learn, throughout its entire length. We cannot reasonably hope for navigation through to New Orleans beyond another fortnight, if so long.

We have made strict inquiries and can hear of but very little sickness of a serious character. A considerable number of light cases have occurred, but most of them have been easily controlled by our physicians. Intermittent and remittent fevers, and affections of the bowels, are the prevalent forms. Some few cases of bloody flux have occurred, which have proved somewhat difficult of management, but there has been no fatal case of the kind as far as we can learn.

Later from Texas.

By the arrival of the steamship Mexico last evening, from Indianola and Galveston, we have Indianola dates of the 26th and Galveston of the 29th ult.

We select the following from the Galveston News of the 29th ult.:

FIRE.—We learn that a destructive fire occurred on Tuesday last at Indianola, which consumed four houses and their contents. The loss is estimated by the Bulletin as follows:

Baldridge, Sparks & Co., four large houses, lumber and goods	$27,000
Lewis & Hughes, and Dr. F. E. Hughes, one house, drugs and furniture	6,000
Thomas Rooke	2,000
Supposed loss of goods on storage	10,000
Total	$45,000

Baldridge, Sparks & Co. are insured to the amount of $18,000. The other sufferers have no insurance.

It is said to be the work of an incendiary.

The Civilian and Gazette says:

The number of German emigrants who arrived at Galveston during the quarter ending June 30, was 429.

A collision took place between the steamers Neptune and Star State, in the Bay, on Wednesday night. The Star State was somewhat injured. We forbear any statement of particulars, as the matter is undergoing investigation in the U. S. Court.

Professor Forshey returned to Galveston by the Mexico, and is immediately to resume the survey and location of the railroad from this city to Houston, and thence to Henderson. Mr. Lacy and his coadjutors in this work profess to be sanguine of success, and state that they have made all their arrangements for its immediate prosecution.

The Advertiser says there is probably not a cotton planter in Bastrop county who will be able to gather his entire crop, provided nothing interferes to prevent it from fully maturing.

The Leon Pioneer says the corn crop in that vicinity will be a good one. Cotton looks unusually well.

The Jefferson (Texas) Herald learns that a company is now organizing there in anticipation of speedy difficulties between Mexico and the United States.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.—The citizens of Galveston are agitating the question of establishing quarantine regulations for that port for the purpose of preventing the importation of yellow fever from New Orleans.

BRAZOS CANAL.—The Telegraph has been informed by Mr. McGregor that the work on the Galveston and Brazos Canal is progressing rapidly. The new dredge-boat is far superior to those that were first used by Capt. Bradbury.

At the last accounts the canal had been opened within a few hundred feet of Oyster Creek, and Capt. Bradbury expects to complete it to the Brazos by the middle of October. The distance to be excavated is about two miles and a half, and the ground is so soft and pliable that he expects to excavate, on an average, ten or twelve rods a day.

SOMETHING NEW.—The Lavaca Commercial has noticed several loads of hay brought into that market within the past few days. This hay has been cut from the prairie near that place, and is intended to be shipped to Pensacola, as an experiment. If this experiment should prove successful, it is expected ere long to see a large quantity of hay shipped from there to Pensacola, Mobile, and other places.

WEATHER AND CROPS.—The Marshall Republican of the 15th inst. says during the previous two weeks they had frequent showers of rain, which have been general throughout the county, and the crops now present a cheerful appearance.

The Gonzales Inquirer regrets to learn that the worms have made their appearance in some of the cotton fields in that county. A gentleman informs the editor that on the San Marcus he noticed, in one large field, these insects were at work on the cotton, but had not done much damage. Should the present fair weather continue a few days longer, they will, it is thought, soon disappear.

INDIANOLA.—The Indianola Bulletin says:

On Tuesday last, the 21st ult., there were at the wharf and landing and leaving, in all, of large and small craft, twenty, which presented, for a new place like Indianola, quite an imposing spectacle.

MOBILE ITEMS.—Some cases of Yellow Fever have appeared in the Mobile City Hospital, but the Hospital physician denies that they originated there. He states that, from the best information, he is led to believe that they were all imported from New Orleans.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular to the Custom-house officers, directing them in future to take the invoice cost of the foreign importations as the valuation by which to estimate the duties to be collected thereon in all cases, except where the importer or his agent declares on oath, that the merchandise had depreciated prior to the shipment, in which case the depreciated price sworn to shall be taken as the declaration of cost, and shall be conclusive against the importer.

FIRE AT BOOKSVILLE.—Capt. Summers, of the steamer Ventura, reported to the officers of the steamer Texas Ranger that on Sunday night, the 19th ult., a fire broke out in the store of Berthold & Jones, Caddo parish, destroying stock, books and papers; also the store of Stewart & Co., Dr. Booth's drug store, and a large warehouse and several other buildings. Stewart & Co lost everything excepting books and papers. No insurance. Berthold & Jones's stock was insured for $10,000....ltiver falling.

A Western writer, in speaking of a new play just written by a gentleman of Cincinnati, says: "The unities are admirably observed—the dullness which commences in the first act never flags for a moment till the curtain drops."

Foreign News by the Arctic.

Our New York exchanges bring us full details by the Arctic.

The news is full of interest. The attitude of Russia towards Turkey is warlike, and Count Nesselrode has issued a new circular, more imperious and threatening than the last. Notwithstanding the belligerent aspect of affairs, the Bourses manifested no alarm, and the popular sentiment of Europe seemed to point to a peaceful issue.

A rumor, not authentic, has gained circulation, that Austria has seized the opportunity of again demanding from Turkey the concessions refused to the late mission of Count de Leininger. This, if true, shows that Austria would not be neutral in the anticipated struggle.

ENGLAND.

The tone of the London Times towards Russia, seems decidedly pacific, although it cautiously but firmly backs the cause of Turkey. Her Majesty's Government has doubtless calculated the cost of a war, and will decide in favor of non-intervention. The Daily News thinks that the disposition of the United States to sympathize with the nations who are opposed to aristocratic and dynastic oppression, may have an effect on the Turko-Russian difficulty that has not yet been sufficiently considered.

FRANCE.

An attempt had been made to assassinate Louis Napoleon, but the plot had miscarried. Many persons supposed to have been implicated in the conspiracy had been arrested with arms concealed upon them. The plan was to strike one of the horses in the Emperor's carriage, and in the confusion which would have followed, a more decisive blow was to have been struck. For the failure to unravel this plot, M. de Maupas was removed from the Ministry of Police, and his office abolished.

RUSSIA.

Prince Gortschakoff, the commander in chief of the Russian invading armies, had addressed a proclamation to the inhabitants of Moldavia and Wallachia, of which the following is a synopsis:

"The Emperor has ordered me to occupy your country with the armies. We come among you neither for purposes of conquest nor to modify your institutions. The occupation of the provinces is for no other purpose than a protection against grave and unforeseen circumstances, since the Ottoman Government replies to our proposals with refusals, and opposes the most offensive suspicions to our disinterested advice. The Emperor will avoid an aggressive war with Turkey so long as his dignity and interests will permit him so to do. When he obtains the reparation which is due him, and the guarantees for the future, which he has a right to expect, he will withdraw his troops from the Turkish territory. The presence of the Russian troops is not intended to impose on you any fresh charges or contributions. Forage and rations levied on you shall *in due time* (?) be paid from his Majesty's treasury. Look tranquilly to the future! Engage with security in your agricultural labors and commercial pursuits. (That supplies may be furnished to the Russian hordes!) Be obedient to the laws and acquire the best claim to the powerful protection of his Majesty, the Emperor!

(Signed) GORTSCHAKOFF."

The following is a synopsis of the new manifesto published by Count Nesselrode:

The note is entitled "Russian Notification to the European Powers," and says, "that Russia claimed nothing but a demand concerning the Holy Places, which was but a simple confirmation of what she had long possessed—that if this demand was not complied with within eight days, measures more decisive than the rupture of relations would be taken. France and England had been requested not to complicate the difficulties that existed by their attitude. This request has been unheeded. They had sent their fleets into the waters of Constantinople, and by that advanced attitude had placed Russia under the necessity of a threatening demonstration. Consequent on this the Russian troops had entered the principalities, not to make war, but to substitute for a moral a materiel guarantee. Further than this Russia had no intention to hold possession of the provinces, and when the pressure applied by the two powers had ceased, she would withdraw her armies. (Signed,) NESSELRODE.

TURKEY.

It was not learned with certainty what decision the Porte had taken with regard to the Russian passage of the Pruth. The Embassadors of France, England, and Austria, at Constantinople, on hearing the news that the Russians had crossed the Pruth, requested an audience of the Sulten, and asked him not to demand that the allied fleets should enter the Dardanelles. He complied with the recommendation, and confined himself against the invasion of the territory.

SMYRNA.

GALLANT CONDUCT OF AN AMERICAN NAVAL OFFICER.—The correspondent of a French paper gives the following account of the disturbance in Smyrna:

It appears that M. Costa, a Hungarian, ex-aid-de-camp to Kossuth, and who had just returned from the United States, was secreted in the house of a Sardinian, in Symrna. His whereabouts came to the ears of M. Vekbecker, Austrian Consul General, who, under pretence of searching for a thief, dragged him out gagged, handcuffed, and conveyed him on board the Austrian brig-of-war Hussar. All the efforts of the other Europeans, aided by Ali Pacha and the native officers, to have the prisoner handed over to the local tribunals, were in vain. On the following day the U. S. frigate St. Louis entered the port, and the Captain of the frigate, accompanied by the U. S. Consul, immediately went on board the Austrian ship and demanded to talk with the prisoner, whom they believed to have a claim to the protection of the United States. The Austrian Lieutenant in command denied that he had any prisoners on board. The Captain of the St. Louis and the Consul then went to the Austrian Consulate, where, after a scene of the most violent kind, M. Vekbecker admitted that the prisoner was on board, and gave a forced consent to see him. Returning on board the Austrian vessel, the American Captain thus addressed Commander Schwartz—"When I came on board a short time since, your Lieutenant lied to my face! The meanest of my cabin boys would not have been guilty of such cowardice! Where is the prisoner? I wish to see him." As Commander Schwartz hesitated, the American added—"Bear in mind, that if the prisoner claims my protection, and has the slightest right to it, I will remove him myself, and will not allow him to remain another minute on board." Unfortunately, the generous efforts of the Captain of the St. Louis were useless, for the prisoner prevaricated and betrayed himself so much in his replies, that he did not give his defenders the slightest chance to save him.

THE LATEST—*Paris*, Monday Evening, July 11, 1853.—It is said that a join note from England and France has been addressed to the Russian Government, making propositions for the pacific settlement of the impending question. Constantinople news of the 27th June, is of a pacific tendency; and an arrangement, advised by the Embassadors of England, France and Austria, was believed to be approaching its conclusion.

The House of Assembly of Bermuda has adopted a resolution directing the Receiver General to exempt from the payment of light duties all vessels arriving within the ports of the Bermuda Islands that shall be engaged in the whale fishery. The object of this measure is to encourage such vessels to visit Bermuda for the purpose of landing their cargoes of oil for shipment to the United States. It has been prompted by the circumstance of the two American whalers having arrived there lately with a considerable quantity of sperm and common whale oil on board, which they have landed, and the same has been shipped to New York in Bermuda vessels.

LATER FROM HAVANA AND KEY WEST.—The steamship Isabel, Captain Rollins, arrived at Charleston on the evening of the 24th ult., having left Havana on the morning of the 23d, and Key West on the evening of the same day.

She brings no news of the least interest from Havana.

We select the following from the Key West correspondence of the Charleston Courier:

The wreck of the brig Scotsman, of London, was sold on the 15th inst., by order of the U. S. District Court, for $1,610 80.

The following note was found attached to the neck of a sea-fowl known as the "Booby," shot at Sand Key:

"1, Booby, take my departure from the ship Moses Taylor, N. Y. French, master, 14 days from New Orleans, bound to Liverpool. Latitude 24 deg. 30 min. Long., 80 deg. 15 min. West. I have not had one hour that I could leave the yards in one point, since leaving the S. W. Pass of Mississippi. If this falls into the hands of any one bound to the United States, will please report as all well.

(Signed,) N. Y. FRENCH."

The bark Robert Morris, from Cienfuegos, bound to Philadelphia, ran ashore on Pelican Shoal on the morning of the 22d. All hands sick. The wreckers were endeavoring to get her off.

The following table exhibits the number of vessels wrecked on the Florida Reef, and those that have arrived at Key West in distress, from 1st January to 30th June, 1853:

Number wrecked	19
Number in distress	18—37
Amount of salvage paid	$128,887 00
Amount of expenses for repairs	119,652 00
Value of vessels and their cargoes	1,330,000 00
Number of ships	5
Number of barks	10
Number of brigs	10
Number of schooners	12—37
American ships	4
American barks	10
American brigs	7
American schooners	12—33
English ships	1
English barks	1
English brigs	2—4
	37

The ship Marathon arrived since the 30th June and is not included in the above. Her cargo is worth from $60,000 to $70,000—salvage not yet known.

The light-house at Sand Key was lighted up for the first time on the 20th July. It was erected under the superintendence of Lieut. Geo. G. Meade, of the Topographical Engineers, though destined by Mr. Lewis, a civil engineer of Boston, and is said to be one of the best lights on the coast, and one of the most perfect structures of the kind in the world.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.—The New York Herald has further files of West India journals. The dates come down to the 14th inst.

The most important item of news is with regard to the action of the House of Assembly of Bermuda, in the exemption of American whaling vessels from light dues.

We copy the following from the Bermudian of July 13:

The House of Assembly, by a large majority, adopted a resolution on Monday, July 11, directing the Receivor General to exempt from the payment of light dues all vessels arriving within the ports of these islands that shall be engaged in the whale fishery. The object of this measure is to encourage such vessels to visit Bermuda for the purpose of landing their cargoes of oil for shipment to the United States.

The Bermudian, of July 12, says:

On Friday, July 8, these islands were visited with a severe storm of thunder and lightning. The warm weather during the last fortnight has been kept healthy by the frequent showers of rain and thunder and lightning. Three weeks past we had cause to fear a sickly summer, but thanks to a kind Providence in ruling events, the hand of the destroying angel has been stayed. A month ago a number of cases of cholera occurred among the convicts at Ireland Island, and a few cases in different parts of the islands; but that fearful epidemic we hope has now left us.

Dominica.—The yellow fever was raging with great violence.

Demerara.—The new immigration bill had been disallowed by the Imperial Government. This circumstance, it was calculated, would check for a time the prosperity of the colony.

FROM NEW MEXICO.—The editors of the St. Louis Intelligencer hear from a gentleman who came in with the July mail from San'n Fe, that affairs were moving quietly in New Mexico.

The sheep and most of the other animals taken by the Navajos from Mexicans had been restored. The Navajos seemed anxious to make reparation and be at peace. The murderer of the Mexican, killed in May, near La Canada, according to the story of the Navajos, fled to the Utahs. No further difficulty was anticipated, although Gov. Lane was insisting on the delivery of the murderer to the authorities of the Territory.

The Navajos were busily engaged in planting. So also were a large portion of the Jicarelli Apaches.

The approaching election in September, of a delegate to Congress, was exciting some interest. Judge Beard was anxious to get up a *democratic* party—which might help him into Congress. Gov. Lane had not positively consented to be a candidate. The Mexicans were canvassing the question of setting up one of their own number. Maj. Weightman was still prospecting, but it was thought without strength enough to venture on announcing himself. To the many here who are acquainted with New Mexico, it may be interesting to state that Padrn Gallegos, Thomas Baca and Miguel A. Otero, are spoken of among the Mexicans. Mr. Otero warmly advocates the selection of Gov. Lane.

The Mexicans this year are paying more than usual attention to farming, with a promise of fair crops.

The Indians of the Plains were perfectly peaceable. Col. Sumner, (late military commandant of New Mexico,) Maj. Morris and Lieut. Whistler, were overtaken at Cotton Wood Fork of the Arkansas, coming in.

CHARLESTON, *July* 27.—The Danish brig Anna Margarita arrived at this port yesterday, seven days from Havana, bound for Copenhagen, with a cargo of sugar. She put in here to land forty passengers and a quantity of specie, taken from the ship Galena, on the 23d inst., near Abaco. The Galena had been struck by lightning, and was on fire, but bearing up for this port.

The ship Galena, of New York, bound from New Orleans for Havre, arrived here yesterday on fire. The Galena cleared from New Orleans on the 14th inst., with a cargo of 2032 bales of cotton and 7000 staves. On Saturday last, when near Abaco, she was struck by lightning near the mizzen-mast, and was soon after found to be on fire, when she bore up for this port, first transferring her passengers to the Danish brig Anna Margarita.

The firemen are at work on board the Galena, but it is feared they will have great difficulty in extinguishing the fire, which has had so much time to make headway.

EFFECTS OF RAILROADS.—A late number of the Chattanooga Gazette says: "Never before have we seen so much activity in the erection of buildings in our city as at this time. Several substantial depots and dwellings are springing up, and a few months will change the appearance of Chattanooga considerably. We are happy to see our mechanics and laborers so generally engaged in profitable employments. We already have a population of between 4000 and 5000 inhabitants, but it is scattered over a large area—as a gentleman lately remarked, "it seems to be sown broadcast over the land." Nothing can keep Chattanooga down—it must grow—its course is onward. It is now the first city of importance in East Tennessee. Knoxville does not like to admit this, but our railroads, population, trade, travel, location, etc., all speak plainly the facts as well as the words."

CHICAGO TO CAIRO.—It is confidently stated that the Central Illinois Railroad from Chicago to Cairo will be finished and opened for travel by the 20th of July, 1854, and we think this will prove true, for we know of no road in the country which has been prosecuted with more vigor than the Great Central. Ten thousand hands are now at work on its main trunk and branches. There is no lack of funds; the recent negotiation of the company of three millions gives them all the money they want for a long time. [St. Louis Intelligencer.

News Items by Mail.

The National Intelligencer understands that the six new revenue cutters just built at Bristol and Somerset, Massachusetts, by S. M. Hood, contractor—the builder of the celebrated swift clipper ship Pathfinder—prove to be perfect models in their way. They are called the Wm. L. Marcy, the Jefferson Davis, the James C. Dobbin, the Robert McLelland, the James C. Campbell, and the Caleb Cushing. They are expected to be at once taken to New York, where they will be fitted for sea as soon as possible, to proceed thence without delay to their several stations in the revenue service.

Lieut. M. F. Maury, Superintendent of the National Observatory, recently received from merchants, ship owners and others, of New York, a magnificent token of their appreciation of his services to commerce and navigation in getting up his wind and current charts. Just before leaving the city on his way to the Scientific Convention in Europe, a package was placed in his hands containing $5000 in gold, and a handsome service of plate. Such good fortune could have befallen no more worthy man, nor more useful servant of his country and the world.

The New York correspondent of the Sunday Dispatch says: "The Crystal Palace seems to be considered a total failure. Its receipts do not average $1500 per day. Double that amount would scarcely liquidate its unavoidable expenses and place to the credit of the sinking fund a sufficient per centage for the reimbursement of the capital stock. Shares have, therefore, fallen twenty-five dollars each on change, and sellers are plenty, while buyers are uncommonly scarce.

Some delay has taken place in the payment, by the U. S. Treasury, of the interest due 1st inst., on a portion of the 5 per cent. stock redeemed by Simeon Draper for the Government, owing to the official notice for the redemption of said stock having indicated, in some ambiguous terms, the manner of paying this interest. The Department has now decided to pay this interest, in conformity with all previous regulations, to the legal holders of the stock on the 1st June last.

A letter from Canton says it is the opinion of intelligent Chinese at Shanghai, that the Revolutionists will succeed in holding Nankin, and that part of the Empire, but that they will not be able to overthrow the Emperor at Pekin, so that the trouble may result in a division of the Empire.

The report of interments in the city of Baltimore makes the number of deaths for the week ending the 25th ult. 129, of which 33 were from cholera-infantum, 21 from consumption, 12 from dysentery, and 12 from infantile unknown. Of the whole number, 83 were under five years of age.

The Jacksonville (Fla.) Republican states that the whole stock has been subscribed for the construction of a railroad across the Peninsula of Florida. The route and terminus are not definitely fixed. Tampa Bay will probably be the Western terminus.

There is a demand for laborers on all the various railroads now making near Wheeling—the Cleveland and Pittsburgh, Marietta and Cincinnati, Central Ohio and Hempfield. It is said the latter road offer to pay $1 per day.

By these and previous lettings, the entire line of the road from Wheeling to Milford, near Cincinnati, has been placed under contract, and the whole will be completed in the course of the next twelve months.

The value of the wheat crop of 1851, in the United States, was $143,000,000. The value of the corn crop the same year was $391,300,000.

It is said the small-pox prevails to an alarming extent in Moyamensing, Philadelphia, among the blacks of that district.

The cholera has broken out among the boatmen on the Chesopeake and Ohio Canal, above Harper's Ferry.

The improvements at the President's House are fast progressing, and thus far are greatly admired.

So far, 116 democrats, 50 whigs and 4 abolitionists have been selected to the next Congress.

Mr. Murphy, now in the Sixth Auditor's office, is appointed Consul at Shanghai.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE EXHIBITION.—The following table shows the number of visitors and the cash receipts of the New York Crystal Palace Exhibition for the week ending Saturday, the 23d ult:

Season Tickets.	*Transient Visitors.*	*Receipts at Door.*
Monday... 3,506	2,721	$1,390 50
Tuesday... 1,800	2,686	1,295 00
Wednesday. 1,200	3,609	1,479 00
Thursday.. 1,000	2,810	1,389 50
Friday..... 1,100	2,898	1,429 00
Saturday.. 900	2,484	1,224 00
Total.. 9,506	16,608	$8,147 00

This gives the gross number of visitors during the week as 26,114, and the daily average as 4,352. The cash receipts, from transient visitors, are over and above the amount received from the sale of season tickets.

THINGS IN NEW YORK.—The total number of deaths in New York during the week ending the 23d ult. was 521; which was a decrease of 43 on the mortality of the previous week. There were 217 deaths among children under one year, and 357 among children under ten years. Cholera-infantum appears to be exceedingly prevalent at this particular season, there being 78 fatal cases, besides 31 from diarrhœa, during the week. The number of deaths from consumption was 49; from dysentery, 43; from marasmus, 22; and from dropsy in the head, 25.

MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY.—At the parish church of Hambleton, by the Rev. John Vernon, James Hobbins, Esq., of Cladesley Corbett, after a courtship of *four days*, and Harriet, youngest daughter of Wm. Chambers, of New House, Himberton. The bridegroom was in his ninety-seventh year and had no time to lose; his fair bride, who has nearly seen sixteen summers, had pity on him, and took him off hand, "for better or for worse," after he had settled upon her the whole of his property, amounting to £8,000 a year. [Montreal Gazette.

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[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

JEWISH CEREMONIES.

SCRIBE, HAZAN, AND RABBI.

The "Scribe" (*Sopher*) of the New Testament denoted one skilled in the Law, but in later times this appellation was only given to professional writers, or transcribers of the Law, etc. The Pentateuch, Book of Esther, Phylacteries, Messuzah, Writing of Divorce, and Amulets, are now all that lie within their province.

The Law can only be read from a written scroll in the synagogue; hence to have one transcribed is the most meritorious act a Jew can perform. If a man have many daughters, he may make a vow that he will have a *Sopher Torah* written, as soon as his wife shall present him with a son; or if he is prosperous in business, he may give one to the synagogue at his eldest son's confirmation, or some other propitious occasion. I need not say that these, as well as minor vows, are scrupulously kept.

A copy of the Law is pretty expensive, and would here cost about $200. The execution of it takes about a year. The Talmud contains a volume of directions to be observed in the writing of it: the principal ones of which are, that it must be written on parchment made out of calfskins; in black ink, prepared according to a rabbinical receipe; without crotchets or accents; the pen must be washed every time the scribe comes to the word *Jehovah* or *Elohim*, (when the latter stands for the True God,) and he must pronounce a blessing while writing the Sacred Name. Any ordinary mistake may be erased, but the name of God must not, *under any circumstances*, be effaced; and if it should be written by mistake, it may be *cut out*, and another piece of parchment glued in its place; but this can only be done once on the same sheet. If the mistake is doubled, the sheet is lost, and must be written over. A sheet is about a yard square, generally divided into three or four columns, with about an inch and a half between them. The margin above and below is from two to three inches. Certain verses must begin a fresh column—for instance, Gen. i: 1; xlix: 8; and four others, all marked in the margin of the Hebrew Bibles. Between each of the five books of Moses there must be a blank space left of four lines. Then there are some arbitrary appearances, laid down by the *Masorites*, the editors of the present edition of the Hebrew Bible—such as writing some letters larger, and some smaller than the rest, and some even in an inverted position, etc.; all doubtless owing to the ignorance or carelessness of some of the anti-masoretic copyists. I have seen some scrolls, each column of which began with the letter *vau*, which arrangement costs the scribe incalculable labor and trouble.

But suppose it to be finished now, consisting of some thirty-six sheets. The Sabbath is appointed for its consecration. The scribe goes to the town or village of his patron. He must not go alone, as the Sopher Torah must always be guarded by *one*; there must at least be *two* men to transport it. Now, these sheets must be sewed together—a labor very much coveted by the ladies. The thread is prepared by the scribe in the following manner: He takes certain sinews from the hind-legs of cows or steers, dries them till they are perfectly hard. When they are beaten soft again, they reveal a fine silky thread inside, which is now prepared in the same manner as flax or hemp would be, then spun and twisted. All this must be done by Jews, and blessings said at every step of its progress, consecrating the article to religious uses. This is also the case with the wool for fringes, leather for the phylacteries, and the parchment mentioned as often.

The ladies have finished their work. Both ends are now fastened on finely-turned rollers, metaphorically called *Etz, Chayim*, or tree of life—Prov. iii: 18. The male friends and relatives of the donor now make their appearance to do a *Mitzvah*—some thing meritorious. In Deut. xxvii: 3, we find: "And thou shalt write upon them all the words of this law." Now, although this text is not at all germane to the subject, they infer from it that they must individually write *part* of the Law at once. That the scribe will not allow his carefully written MS. to be soiled by every clodhead, you may readily imagine; but when he has found out a way of getting round the difficulty. The Jews rarely have any but Scripture names; and as the scribe generally knows all who wish thus to perpetuate their memories, he merely writes their names where they occur, in outline: they then fill up, and thus are precluded from doing any more. If a name is only found in the Prophets or Hagiographa, the scribe fixes the matter composing it out of several connective words.

The privilege of sewing, as well as of writing, is paid for to the scribe; and the latter does not think he has done any thing of merit, unless it costs him some thing. Now, although this is carrying even "justification by works" a little too far, yet we should remember that there is great danger of running from the opposite extreme, and despising "good works" a little too much. At all events, I think that the Jew has never received credit for deeds of this nature, as his very name has become synonymous with parsimony and meanness. Did he love money as much as is imputed to do, and for its own sake, he would hardly be so liberal in every thing relating to a charitable or religious purpose. No; I think even Christians might take some lessons from him in these matters. But to return to the subject.

After all these preliminaries are brought to a happy conclusion, it is rolled up to next Sabbath's "lesson" or section, and fastened by a bandage, and a richly embroidered cover or mantle is drawn over it. I must here describe the bandage, or *Mappah*, a little closer than a insulate of four strips sewed together lengthwise. It originally formed the swaddling cloth used at the performance of the Abrahamic ceremony. When the child is a year old, he is carried to the synagogue, and brings his *Mappah*. On it are embroidered in Hebrew letters his name and age, etc.: and the closet containing these bandages is thus a sort of parish register. They are only used to be wound round the Law.

The Sepher Torah is now (Friday) put *in state* in a room all ornamented with flowers and shrubs, and some times a miniature imitation of the tabernacle made by Moses. On Friday night, after the regular service, the congregation assembles in the said *Hechal* (temple) where various hymns are sung, while every man and woman present, in their turn, take the Law on the arm, and dance round the room with it. This is done after David—2 Sam. vi.

Next day the scroll is carried to the synagogue in procession, and all the other copies are brought out in their mantles glittering with gold and silver, to meet it. After having arrived at the synagogue, they go round the *Al Memmer* (or reading desk in the middle) some seven times, with all these scrolls, amidst the singing, and kissing [the scrolls] of the congregation. Then every male is called up to the reading of the Law. The priests all first, then all the Levites; then the remainder one by one, according to their age, till it comes to the youngest of those above thirteen, whose name is then called out: "Let come up (say) Isaac son of Abraham, *with all the boys!*" and immediately commences a scuffle all over the synagogue; all the little boys, with their father's *talith* or veil, which is three times longer than they are themselves, coming up to the Al Memmer. After the passage of the Law is read, the Hazan "blesses" them individually, according to their age, and mentioning every name seperately. How their face beams with joy, when each one hears his own name mentioned; and the whole thing is always looked forward to with great delight. Not so by the *young man* of thirteen, in whose train they are called up. His disgrace, which lasts until he is relieved by one younger than himself, can only be properly appreciated by the *devil*, or last boy in a printing office.

The doner of the scroll—who nevertheless remains its possessor, and may take it away again, whenever he should move to another place—generally gives a large dinner, to which every member of the congregation is invited—ladies and gentlemen; and this with very liberal alms to the poor, and a ball in the evening, usually closes this interesting ceremony.

The Law is kept in the *Aron Hakodesh*, or Holy Ark, a closet on the east side of the synagogue, which is covered with splendidly embroidered curtains, bestowed by private liberality. The curtain and ark are both of course copied from those of the tabernacle and temple.

No congregation can be without a *Hazan*, (reader) or *Shochet*, (slayer) for which reason these two offices, as well as a third that of teacher, or schoolmaster, are united in all small congregations. The duties of the last two are obvious. The Hazan must not be confounded with the Rabbi; for, though he may hold that office, it is but a rare occurrence in Europe. He recites the prayers aloud in the synagogue, chants certain passages, sings some, only hums or whispers others—all, however, to set tunes. The Jews believe to have received these innumerable tunes and chants, together with their liturgy, from great antiquity; and no one is properly prepared for this office, unless he knows all the chants for all the festivals. He is always chosen for his *voice*, and no attention whatever paid to his other acquirements, and but very little to his piety or moral character; and I have known Hazans myself who could not translate the daily liturgy, much less the difficult hymns they sing on the festivals. But then, on the other hand, he would equal Belotti in singing the *Al Hakol* after *Don Giovanni*, or the *Lechal Dodi* after *Robert diavolo*; for in some of the anthems modern compositions may be introduced. On extraordinary occasions the Hazan has two assistants, bass and soprano singers—sometimes a whole choir, which generally are much more amusing than edifying. The Hazan never preaches.

The *Rabbi* of the "Old School" is fast disappearing, and of course along with him go many of the ceremonies described in these papers. For the cause of this we must look in the regulations of the German and French Governments requiring them to pass through the University, which, I need not say, greatly tends to modify their zeal for orthodox and talmudical Rabbinism. But even many of these reformed (or "new" Rabbis, as they are called among the Jews,) have to submit to the rule of superstition and the Talmud, though they are gradually breaking away the outworks and bulwarks; and let us hope that they are the instruments (though against their will) in a higher hand of introducing a more glorious era—even that of Christ Jesus—the King of the Jews, and Desire of Gentiles.

The Rabbi has usually, except in large cities, a number of congregations under his superintendence, which he visits three or four times a year, catechizes the children, and sees what progress they have made in their Hebrew studies; also preaches in the vernacular once or twice a year at each place. He marries and divorces couples. The latter is now but a very rare occurrence, not because the Talmud does not render it a very easy and irresponsible matter, but because the modern Jew is better than the religious system he professes. This, however, I shall have occasion to show hereafter.

Doubtful questions of ceremonial law are settled by the decision of the Rabbi, from which there is no appeal. There are two honorary degrees conferred on Rabbis by the talmudical schools, somewhat corresponding with the B. D. and D. D. of the English Universities, or A. M. and LL. D. of our own. The lower, or *Chaver*, is not difficult of attainment; but the higher, or *Morean*, is supposed to denote its possessor as a prodigy of Hebrew learning. But as degrees of D. D. could formerly be bought at St. Andrews, so was it with the old Rabbies: and a hundred "ducats" produced a considerable impression even on a college of Talmudists. But that's neither here nor there, and it is high time to close.

JOSEPHUS.

Columbus, S. C.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREROGATIVES.

[The following is the substance of the closing remarks of Henry Winter Davis, Esq., of Baltimore, a member of the Maryland Episcopal Convention, in his argument on the conduct of the Standing Committee in condemning Dr. Henry V. Johns, for preaching in the Eutaw street Methodist Episcopal Church, during the autumn of 1851, at a protracted meeting then in progress in that Church.]

I here leave the argument of the law of the case. I have demonstrated—

First. That there is no law forbidding any Episcopal minister from ministering for or with any congregation of Protestant Christians, with all of whom our Church is in full communion.

Second. That there is no law imposing on them, in such case, the use of all or any part of the Book of Common Prayer.

Third. That the invocation of the vow of obedience to the godly admonitions of the Bishop is futile. It adds no legal right to require or to forbid the performance of any action not commanded or forbidden by the laws of the Church; and to ascertain whether the requisition of the Bishop be a godly admonition or not, we must look, not to the *vow*, but to the canons prescribing the *rule* of duty. We are confined to the Bible, the Book of Common Prayer, and the Books of the Canons of the General and Diocesan Conventions, which the institution service directs solely to be given to the minister as his whole rule of ecclesiastical conduct.

But another topic has been opened, not relevant to the merits of this controversy, but pursuing rather the purposes of the original proceeding against Dr. Johns on other grounds. It has been urged that Dr. Johns, at the Eutaw street meeting house, was engaged in the propagation of Methodism; that the meetings were held for the benefit of that Church; that its ministry were far from desiring to promote the spread of Episcopal principles, and therefore it is triumphantly insisted that Dr. Johns was faithless to the interests of his own Church in consenting to join in a propaganda against her principles.

I do not so a learned gentleman on the other side, when pressed to inform us if the Methodists be not part of the Church of God—feel at liberty to decline the challenge to a full and explicit reply on a point which, however irrelevant in this controversy, touches so nearly the very existence of Protestantism.

I say, then, if Dr. Johns, or the Methodist ministry, whether in their own congregations or elsewhere, preach either Methodism or Episcopacy, they are, one and all, equally recreant to the cause they are commissioned to preach. They are to preach Christ, and him crucified, and that alone. They are to preach what he preached, and because he preached it; and they are not to preach either Methodism or Episcopacy, because he preached neither. This would be preaching the doctrines and commandments of men under disguise of the authority of the Church of Christ.

But we are told he should have been engaged in advocating the accession of the Methodists to our Church.

I say, No: a thousand times, No.

He would have been prostituting his high calling to a paltry and anti-Christian purpose. His duty is to bring men to the feet of Christ, not to bring them in this or that guidance, with this or that vague formulary on their lips, *but to bring them.* If men can be saved in the Methodist Church, then it is a waste of power to strive to tear them from it, to drag them within the Episcopal Church to be saved. The end is the same; the latter is the longer and more circuitous road.

I meet the point that my learned opponent shrank from meeting. I avow openly, plainly, before the world, THAT THE METHODIST CHURCH IS A PART OF THE CHURCH OF GOD: and that, too, no small, mean, insignificant part.

If we judge by its fruits, the inference may lead to a sinister conclusion as to the comparative efficacy of the Episcopal organization. If we may venture to be no more enlightened than the apostles, and to judge of the faith of men and Churches, not by metaphysical dogmas, not by long-drawn spiritual descent and Episcopal genealogies, but by seeing that they manifest the like faith with us, and bring forth fruit abundantly to attest its genuineness, then the Methodist Church is not merely a part of the Church of God, but the most efficient, comprehensive, active, powerful, and aggressive portion of that Church. Look at the condition of our Church. The Episcopal Church was founded in England *three centuries ago*, with a kingdom to back her; now she is less in numbers and influence than when she started.

METHODISM, that noble Church of God! the Methodist Church, a rib taken from the side of our own Church, arose in the heart of one man, a little more than *one century* ago, without any worldly influence to back her, from the bosom of that Episcopal Church, and was cast out because she *was not, and would not be luke-warm.* She now numbers upwards of six millions, and her territory is rapidly filling up and measuring to the outer limit of the Saviour's commission, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature."

If fruit be the evidence, what shall we say? Of course it would be a great blessing, as my learned friend said, if Methodists would unite in the bosom of our Church: but would it not be as great a blessing if we unite with them? Would to God there was any prospect of either event. We flung away our opportunity of accomplishing the first, when Bishop White rejected the overtures of the Methodists of his day for a union a piece of infatuation to which I can apply no fitting language consistent with the respect due that excellent but weak and timid man.

We and our children will mourn that the destinies of the Christian Church in this country were at that momentous era committed to the guidance of a man incompetent to rise to the height of that comprehensive statesmanship which the fathers of the Federal Constitution were illustrating before his eyes. Had he been as wise as a party now in the Church would have us believe, the Methodists and Episcopalians would have been blended in one vast comprehensive and overwhelming congregation of the faithful, covering the whole earth, as the waters cover the sea, whose waves would have clapped their hands for joy over the length and breadth of the world. The plague-spot of sectarian division would not have defiled our Protestant Churches; but with one voice and one heart, in the unity of the faith, pervading every diversity of organization, its free truth would have spoken with an authority none could gainsay or resist. *That* opportunity is past; another is in the future, and not distant. We must bear the taunts of the Papist at our division, till his power shall coerce us to unite for his overthrow.

But the power of the Papacy is not merely spiritual; it is political, and it is a unit. It is more powerful than any one Protestant Church, and it may defeat and overcome them in detail.

The recent comprehensive aggression of that vast organization, distinctly foreshadows a near day of terrible conflict, which will decide the triumph of the Papacy, or its overthrow.

To shield our Protestant faith there is but one possible course; Protestants must *forget* and *bury* their divisions, or they must fall in the hour of trial. They must become one, or fall.

What hinders? Nothing but an inveterate blunder—which paralyzed the reformation, in a few years after its birth, and now palsies us. It is the Romish idea, that the Church is a teacher of theology, the guarantee of the scientific accuracy of a dogmatic system of metaphysics—the metaphysics of salvation—instead of being the proclaimer of the simple faith in Christ. Each sect has its symbol, a series of theological propositions, warranted sound, on which the whole sectarian organization rests; which are for each sect the criteria of truth and error, of union or dissension; and faith in which the zeal of partisans exact as the condition of salvation. These differences among Protestants relate solely to matters of *theological speculations*, the belief of which may well be one way or the other, without making any difference in the Christian character, or endangering the party believing or disbelieving. There is no Protestant sect which does not hold the essentials of salvation. They differ about non-essential matters of speculation, and about ecclesiastical organization. The time will come, and is now at hand, when the momentous alternative will be forced on all Protestant Christians, to abandon and forget all their paltry differences, in the unity of their substantial faith; to proclaim the absolute right of every Church to set up such organization as it may see fit; to assert the absolute irresponsibility of the Church for any sort of metaphysical speculation on the rationale of salvation, on the metaphysics of faith; to leave the Methodist, the Presbyterian and the Episcopalian, each individually and privately, to philosophize on the system of Christianity, as he may see fit, and to confine the duty and the responsibility of the ministry to the simple teaching of *religion*; and thus united, to meet and overthrow our Papal opponents on the ground we have left; or, in default of this, to go to the wall or to the ground, in a conflict which is now begun, which cannot be avoided, and the only alternatives are union or annihilation.

This view is, I know, foolishness to some of those who hear me, but it is truth and necessity, nevertheless; and time is rapidly making speculation history.

It is only this wide view which can reconcile sects, who may be induced to hold in abeyance views which they may be unwilling for the present to abandon. It is because Methodists are nearer to this point than any others that they are so powerful, so united, so flourishing a branch of the Church of God: and it is only requisite for us to proclaim our willingness to meet them on that ground, to change the face of the Christian world.

DANGERS AHEAD.

The Pittsburgh Gazette, one of the leading journals of the Iron City, says in a recent number:

"THE DANGERS AHEAD!—There is food for serious reflection in the following remarks from the Philadelphia Daily Register, which we extract from an article on the Montreal Quebec riots. Read and ponder."

Then follow the principal paragraphs of the article referred to. On this the Gazette says:

"How true and significant! And we may ask how many politicians in this community can be found who will dare to resist the demands and continued encroachments of the Romish priesthood? Even the press of the country, the great safeguard of a free people, is measurably dumb. From our immense pile of exchanges, comprehending the leading presses of the whole country, we cannot select a half-dozen papers which ever utter a syllable, under any provocation, against the steady and alarming encroachments of the Catholic hierarchy. Look at our own city. We have one daily paper, the Chronicle, the open and fearless champion of Romanism in all its phases, ready to second Bishop O'Connor's crusade against the schools in all its breadth and length, and which spares no opportunity to sneer at Protestant sects, or to utter laudations of the Church of Rome. This paper professes to be independent, but its tendencies are well known to be wholly toward the democracy, to which party the editors belong.

"Another of our city papers, the Post, the leading organ of the democracy, is completely under Catholic influence, so much so, that it has never uttered one word in defence of the common school system, which has been so determinedly and perseveringly assailed by Bishop O'Connor. So cautious is this paper of offending the adherents of the Pope, that no longer ago than one day this week, in some remarks on the Swiss and Austrians, and in praise of Kossuth, the name of Mazzini is carefully suppressed. No syllable in favor of Italian freedom is uttered.

"The Daily Union, another democratic paper, has not yet shown its head. Its editors are clever men, but we have no hope of them in a warfare of this kind. They have stood aloof from the common school controversy, and we suppose will continue to do so.

"Then we have the Commercial Journal, a whig paper. Its past course gives no indication that it will resist the encroachments of Romanism. It has been the better opponent and reviler of the eloquent Kossuth, who has also been denounced by Archbishop Hughes, and by every Catholic press and priest in the country. It published Bishop O'Connor's long letters against the public schools, without any formal argument in reply; and it has opened its batteries against the Italian patriot, Gavazzi, whom it denounces as a "bully" and a "mobocrat orator," and whom it classes with "Killers" and "Bouncers," and in the same breath apologizes for the mob of Catholics which endeavored brutally to assassinate him. Is there any hope for such a press.

"We could present numerous other facts to show the dangerous position in which the liberties of this country stand from the steady advance of the disciplined cohorts of Rome. The defences of freedom are gradually giving way, while the priests become more arrogant every day, and their presses tell us plainly that *when* they get the power, which they assure us will be at no distant day, they will give us the toleration of the rack, the rope and the faggot; and they tell us this coolly and *deliberately*, under the sanction of an Archbishop, and they defend it *by saying* that it is in accordance with the doctrines of an infallible Church!

"The remedies for these menacing dangers, the Register says, are, first, to enlarge the common school system, so as to embrace all the children of the Republic, and to render it free from all valid objections by purging it from all sectarian influences. The second is, that the right to hold personal or real estate, for religious purposes, shall be limited to trustees elected by each congregation from its own number, and extend only to the Church, the parsonage, and the graveyard.

"These remedies are excellent, and if they could be applied would do much to check the advancing evil. But the Romish Bishops already have the right, in nearly all the States, to hold all the property of the Catholic Church, and to any amount; and they have already accumulated immense possessions. We have no statutes of mortmain to prevent the accumulation of these vast ecclesiastical estates, and we have no hope that any legislative bodies will be elected to interpose a check, in the present state of the public sentiment. There is more hope in the matter of the schools. Here Protestantism must take its stand, and resist to the last. This citidel of liberty overthrown, the triumph of Romanism will be secured."

The Pittsburgh Daily Dispatch, an excellent penny paper, is an exception to the censure of the Gazette. It has taken the right ground from the beginning, and spoken out right manfully. [Adv. and Jour.

THE DEATH OF HUME.

To a man who solemnly believes the truth of revelation, and therefore the threatening of divine vengeance against the despisers of it, this scene will present as mournful a spectacle as perhaps the sun ever shone upon. We here behold a man of great talents and invincible perseverance, entering on his career with the profession of an impartial inquirer after truth, met at every stage and step by the evidences and expostulations of religion, and the claims of the Creator, but devoting his labors to the pursuit of fame and the promotion of impiety, at length acquiring and accomplishing, as he declared himself, all he had intended and desired, and descending towards the close of this life amidst tranquility, widely-extending reputation, and the homage of the great and learned. We behold him appointed soon to appear before the Judge to whom he had never alluded without malice or contempt; yet preserving, to appearance, an entire self-complacency, idly jesting about his approaching dissolution, and mingling with the insane sport his reference to the fall of superstition, a term of which the meaning is hardly even dubious when expressed by such men. We behold him at last carried off, and we seem to hear, the following moment, from the darkness in which he vanishes, the shriek of surprise and terror, and the overpowering accents of the messenger of vengeance. On the whole globe there probably was not acting at the time as mournful a tragedy as that of which the friends of Hume were the spectators, without being aware that it was any tragedy at all. [John Foster.

REPORT

OF EXAMINING COMMITTEE, CENTENARY COLLEGE.

To the Joint Board of Trustees and Visitors of Centenary College of Louisiana

GENTLEMEN:—The undersigned having been appointed a committee of Examination by the Faculty of Centenary College, at the late Annual Examination, beg leave to submit the following Report.

The pleasing, though arduous and responsible duties assigned them, commenced on the 20th and closed on the 23d July.

The young gentlemen composing the classes in the college were examined through the entire course of study as arranged in the catalogues.

In all these branches the committee, with emotions of pride and great pleasure, would make known to your honorable body that the marked proficiency of a large majority of the lower classes, and the ripe scholarship of the Graduating Class, evinced an able, thorough and philosophical mode of instruction.

In the classics, the students generally exhibited a ready analysis and an accurate application of the laws which control and beautify the construction of these languages; thus fitting the mind, in this important branch of study, for the sterner duties which await it in the great business of life.

The examination of the classes in Mathematics was truly gratifying to the committee. The most difficult questions in all the branches were solved, and formulas and definitions stated and explained with great readiness and familiarity.

The examination in Modern Languages exhibited, on the part of the student, great familiarity and proficiency, and showed that the able Professor in this department had not been idle in the performance of his duties toward his classes.

In Moral Science, the test of proficiency was critical and searching. The young gentlemen acquitted themselves with great honor. In these branches the seniors especially manifested an intelligence of comprehension, and an application of the principles involved in the wide range of Moral Science, which clearly demonstrated that the class had been taught how to think, how to demonstrate the great truths pertaining to this science—how to summon mind to the noble task of elaborating its own proper sphere of action, and thus to be conscious of its own high and responsible destiny.

In the examination the committee observed a great variety of progress, attributable in most instances to a greater or less endowment of mental power, which pervades alike all classes in the world of mind. The scholarship, however, of those who passed the stern ordeal of criticism to which all were subjected, clearly vindicate the talent and ability, and the untiring labor of the Faculty.

These results consummate the conclusion, that the manner of instructing the youth of our country in Centenary College is thorough, critical, and eminently practical, and challenges the approbation of every lover of Southern education and of Southern institutions. The fact is unquestionable that here, in our midst, we possess all the facilities of ripe scholarship—that this institution, placed under your fostering care, has a Faculty of superior talents, with the experience which time and labor bring as their sure reward—that all may see and know that a Southern college is no longer an experiment—that here all the improvements in the science of teaching are practically administered.

These results speak a language more eloquent, more potent, than any the most laudatory commendations of wordy praise too frequent in the common place language of flattery. Let, then, the deeds of this growing institution—the labors of her Faculty—the progress of her students—and the scholarship, plead her claims before a Southern people proud of their native clime. Let these rouse their pride, and call forth their efforts in behalf of this, one of their own home institutions consecrated to the high and noble purposes of Southern education.

The committee are confident in the belief that Centenary College is destined to as brilliant a career of usefulness as any in our own loved land. We would invoke the native chivalry of her sons and daughters, that its light and influence may be shed, in all its brightness and glories, upon her onward and upward course of usefulness.

The committee would most respectfully recommend to your honorable Board and the Faculty, that as the greatest difficulty on the part of any members of the different classes seems to arise from a want of adequate preparation, that the preparation of candidates for admission to the college be exacted with the utmost care and caution. For they are confident in the belief that the utmost labor of the Faculty will utterly fail in making ripe scholars, without this previous preperation.

Respectfully submitted.

FRANCES A. F. HARPER,
GEO. McCLELLAND,
*
DANIEL MARTINDALE,
G. B. MILLER,
J. E. C. DOREMUS.

* Name illegible.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board are due, and they are hereby tendered, to the Examining Committee for the able and obliging manner in which they have performed the duties assigned them, and that the Secretary be instructed to read this resolution on to-morrow, immediately in connection with the report of said committee.

ABOLISHED.—Imprisonment for debt has been abolished in Massachusetts by the Constitutional Convention now sitting to reform the organic law of the State.

RICH FOLKS.

We suppose there are people in all parts of the United States who think they are pretty well off—even rich. We know a few unfortunate individuals that labor under this hallucination, and who look with a mixture of pity and contempt upon their fellow-worms of the dust, whom they suppose to possess less of "the dust" than themselves. But Heaven help these poor things; they have not the slightest conception of what wealth is. They rich, forsooth! They are beggars comparatively. Many a rich man's upper servants live in better style.

Mr. Croesus, who flourished long before our time, and whom the reader has doubtless heard of, used to say that the citizen who had not fortune to support an army or a legion, did not deserve the title of a rich man; and he is good authority. His landed property alone was worth the snug little sum of eight and a half millions of dollars! Then he possessed slaves, furniture, horses, cattle and cash to an equal amount—making the comfortable sum of seventeen millions!

Mr. Croesus was a rich man; but many of the old gentlemen who departed this life centuries ago, were richer than he. There was Seneca, the philosopher, who uttered and wrote some tolerably good things concerning the age in which he lived, who was worth $17,500,000. Many modern authors would doubtless have been glad to be remembered in the old fellow's will. And so they were, all of them. He left them an invaluable legacy, and this is it: "Whenever you have written a book, lay it aside for nine years; and at the expiration of that time, peruse it carefully, and then, if your judgment approve, publish it, but not before."

Julius Cæsar, like Wilkins Micawber, Esq., was "incurring pecuniary liabilities that he found it difficult to discharge." He set a high value on friendship, having purchased that of Lucius Pallus for $1,500,000. He was a terrible spendthrift. Before he succeeded in obtaining any office, he had amassed debts to the amount of $14,975,000. But office-holders had good pickings in those days, as well as in our own; and as soon as Julius got his hand into the public treasury, his debts began to diminish. He soon became rich. He gave Servilia, the mother of Brutus, a pearl of the value of $200,000. He would doubtless have been guilty of many other extravagances, had not the "well-beloved Brutus" given him that cruel stab under the fifth rib. On the day of the assassination, Cæsar's friend, Mark Antony, owed $500,000, which was all paid thirty days afterwards. This same Antony subsequently swallowed a pearl dissolved in vinegar, (which Cleopatra administered to him,) worth $400,000. He also squandered $735,000,000 of the public treasury. He would have been a splendid fellow to have held a fiscal agency under our federal government.

Tiberias, at his death, left $118,125,000, which Caligula spent in less than twelve months. He lived at the rate of about $35,000 a day; one supper cost $400,000.

Æsopus, the comedian, even transcended Caligula in extravagance—having given $400,000 for one single dish. He had a son, Clodius, who was a chip of the old block. Among other costly gastronomic feats, he swallowed a pearl, (a la Antony) valued at $4000.

Appius, another Roman millionaire, squandered in debauchery some $2,500,000; after which, finding himself sober one day, he investigated his pecuniary affairs, and finding he had only half a million of dollars left, he poisoned himself, because he considered that sum insufficient for his maintenance.

A Mr. Hellogabulus, who lived in those times, and was one of the "upper ten," used occasionally to get up nice suppers which cost $100,000.

Another gentleman, named Lucullus, seldom sat down to a repast that cost less than $100,000. His private tables eclipsed the "ladies' ordinaries" of any twenty of the best hotels in the world. The fish from his pond were sold for $175,000.

On the other hand, there are not a few that keep amassing wealth, and yet are constantly haunted with the dread of coming to poverty! These are of the horse-leech tribe—the constant cry of "Give, give!" is theirs. We could write a long chapter about these latter, but they are too well known to require description. All we need say is, from such extremes of human misery Heaven defend us!

CHOATE'S EULOGY ON WEBSTER.—The proposed eulogy on Daniel Webster, by the Hon. Rufus Choate, was delivered in the College Chapel at Hanover, N. H., on Wednesday last. It is considered the most brilliant, eloquent and profound eulogy that has yet been delivered to the memory of the great orator and statesman. The following closing paragraphs exhibit the spirit and style of the whole address:

"But it is time this eulogy were brought to its conclusion. My heart goes back into the coffin there with him, and I would pause. I went—it is a day or two since—alone, to see again the house which he so passionately loved, the chamber where he died, the grave in which they laid him down—all habited as when

'His look drew audience still as night,
Or summer's noontide air,'

till the heavens be no more. In all that spacious and calm scene all things to the eye looked at first unchanged. The books in the library, the portraits, the table at which he wrote, the scientific culture of the land, the course of agricultural occupation, the coming in of harvests, fruit of the seed his own hand had scattered, the animals and implements of husbandry, the trees planted by him in lines, in copses, in orchards, by thousands, the seat under the noble elm on which he used to sit to feel the south-west wind at evening, or hear the breathings of the sea, or the not less audible music of the starry heavens, all seem at first unchanged. The sun of a bright day, from which, however, something of the fervors of midsummer were wanting, fell temperately on them all, filled the air on all sides with the utterance of life, and gleamed on the long line of ocean. Some of those whom on earth he loved best, still were there. The great mind still seemed to preside, the great presence to be with you. You might expect to hear again the rich and powerful tones of the voice of the old hospitality. Yet a moment, and the change would come. The doors would open, and he would enter, and you would see him, as you had often seen him, in the prime of his manhood, and in the fullness of his glory."

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $1 50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, August 13.

ment more and all the scens took on the aspect of one great monnment, inscribed with his name, and sacred to his memory. And such it shall be in all the future of America! The sensation of desolatoness, and lonellness, and darkness, with which you see it now, will pass away. The sharp grief of love and friendship will become soothed. Men will repair thither, as they commsmorate the great days of history. The same glanes shall take, and the same emotion shall greet and bless the Harbor of the Pilgrims, and the Tomb of Webster."

ARRIVAL OF BISHOP SOULE.

The congregation of Carondelet street Church were not a little surprised with joy, last Sunday morning, at seeing the venerable Bishop walk up the aisle, with a firm step, and take his seat in the pulpit. He looked and pronounced himself in better health and strength than when he left us six months ago, on his arduous trip to California. He arrived in the steamship Prometheus, by the Nicaragua route, early that morning. The Bishop has furnished us with the following acknowledgment of attentions and courtesy from the owners and officers of this line:

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 9, '53.

I sailed from San Francisco, California, on Saturday, the 16th ult., at 2 o'clock, P. M., on the fine ship Brother Jonathan, and arrived in this city by the ship Prometheus, after a very pleasant passage of 21 days and a few hours. I am under many obligations to the captains and other officers of these ships for their very kind attention to me, contributing in every way to render my situation on the ships exceedingly pleasant.

For myself, and in behalf of the Missionary Society and the Church with which I am connected, I take this method to acknowledge, with deep gratitude, the favor of a free passage on these ships. This kindness the Missionary Board will officinlly and publicly acknowledge. JOSHUA SOULE.

Sabbath night and Monday night he spent in Carrollton. On Tuesdny evening he left for Nashville on the packet boat Memphis, and we trust the Providence that has been ever with him thus far will speedily restore him to his family. The Bishop has thoroughly acquainted himself with the moral condition of California, and our own Church particularly, and brings back a good report. It will spring Southern Methodists to new and larger and well directed efforts in its behalf. He regards its condition healthy, its position safe and respectable, and *its prospects equal to those of any other Protestant denomination.* Four or five preachers *of the right sort* (the emphasis his) are now wanted.

The Church in San Francisco, with which Dr. Boring is stationed, has sold out the small house and lot heretofore occupied, and taken a site in an eligible portion of the city—a lot costing $3500. The contract for a large brick Church was made when the Bishop left, and according to their fast ways in California, we expect to hear by the steamers of next month, that they are worshipping in the basement. The Bishop has preached extensively throughout the valleys and mining regions—every Sabbath occupied and the appointments often distant. From accounts that reached us by the last mail, we donbt whether any resident minister of that State has preached to as many people during his stay there as Bishop Soule during a few months. He has been treated with great respect by those standing in high places, both in Church and State, and we doubt not his labors will be as advantageous to the Pacific Conference there as here. On but two occasions could the place of meeting contain the hearers: one was under a spreading oak—*a few more might have got in*—and the other in Sacramento, the last Sabbath of his stay in California, when he preached in the theatre to about 2000 persons.

As he mounted the flight of stairs leading up to our office, we asked him where was the asthma he carried away. "The asthma—I left that between the tropics."

Surely, the Church has cause to bless the Lord, who has preserved his going out and his coming in.

CORRESPONDENTS will have patience with our columns. Some valuable favors (to our readers) are delayed. Among them a letter from Rev. W. R. Gober, P. E. of San Francisco District, Cal.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.—The August number has been furnished us by McGinnis & Carver.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY.—We are obliged to same firm for an August number.

MARION FEMALE COLLEGE.—This excellent institution opens on the 29th September next. Read the advertisement.

NEW COTTON.—The steamship Perseverence, from Galveston, Tuesday, brought a bale of new cotton, the first of the season received here. It is from the plantation of Judge Wafford, DeWitt county, Texas, and was consigned to Mr. John Williams. The first bale last year was received on the 2d August.

NEW BALE OF COTTON.—The second new bale of cotton received at this port this season arrived yesterday by the steamboat Cuddo No. 2 from Williamsport. It is from the plantation of Richard Flower, and is consigned to K. Dunbar & Co. The first bale was received from Texas by the steamer Perseverance, which arrived on the 5th inst.

DEATH'S DOINGS.

The city is still scourged with the yellow fever, as our interment lists shew. Considering that the population has been constantly thinning out from deaths and departures, while the highest figures of daily mortality are maintained, it is but too evident that up to this time the epidemic is on the increase. Its ravages are heightened by the incidents of warm weather, the debility of nurses, the over-worked sextons and over-crowded cemeteries, and that general stolidity, both moral and physical, that is superinduced, especially among the ignorant and more depraved classes of the community, by horrid familiarity with death's doings. Since 1794, when occurred the first visitation of yellow fever in New Orleans, it has never been on this wise. May the people hear the voice of His rod, and a merciful God spare us!

"Lord, we our sin and guilt confess,
Yet mercy would implore:
To mitigate our sore distress,
Display thy mighty power!

"Say, 'Tis enough'—and give command,
Disease shall then retire,
And rosy health revive our land
Now trembling at thine ire.

Where so much death is, let those at a distance conceive of the sickness! To alleviate this distress, three public houses have been converted into temporary hospitals, and the Council have appropriated $10,000 to benevolent disbursement. The Pontchartrain Railroad Company, the N. Orleans Bank, and the Home and the Crescent Mutual Insurance Companies have donated $500 each. Several citizens have done liberally also. Harry Hill, Esq., who was applied to at his plantation above the city at an early day, responded, authorizing the Howard Association to draw on him for $100 a week as long as the epidemic lasted. And this Association received on Wednesday a purse of $1,800 from the citizens of Mobile. May our generous sister city be preserved from the pestilence that wastes us!

The following description is from one of the city papers of the 11th, and agrees with the other daily press on the same subject. Horrid it is, but too true. Facts as they are, and as we have witnessed them, can hardly be colored or overstated:

DOWN AMONG THE DEAD MEN.

To verify the many horrible reports of the doings among the dead, we the other day visited the cemeteries. In every street were long processions, tramping to the solemn music of funeral marches. In the countenances of plodding passengers were the lines of anxiety and grief, and many a door was festooned with black and white hangings, the voiceless witnesses of wailing and of sorrow. On the one hand slowly swept the long corteges of the wealthy, nodding with plumes and drawn by prancing horses, rejoicing in their funeral vanities; on another, the hearse of the citizen-soldier, preceded by measured music, enveloped in warlike panoply, and followed by the noisy tread of men under arms; while there again the pauper was trundled to his long home on a ricketty cart, with a boy for a driver, who whistled as he went, and swore a ceaseless oath as he urged his mule or spavined horse to a trot, making haste with another morsel contributed to the grand banquet of death. Now among the steeples was heard the chiming of the bells, as of Ghoules up there, mingling their hoarse voices as in a chorus of gratulation over the ranks of fallen mortality. Anon from some lowly tenement trilled the low wail of a mother for the child of her affections, while from the corner opposite burst the song of some low bacchanal, mingling ribaldry with sentiment, or swearing a prayer or two as the humor moved him.

The skies wore a delusive aspect. Above was all cloudless sunshine, but little in keeping with the black melancholy that enveloped all below. Out along the highways that lead to the cities of the dead, and still the tramp of funeral crowds knew no cessation.

At the gathering points carriages accumulated, and vulgar teamsters, as they jostled each other in the press, mingled the coarse jest with the ribbald oath; no sound but of profane malediction and of riotous mirth, the clang of whip thongs and the rattle of wheels. At the gates, the winds brought intimation of the corruption working within. Not a puff but was laden with the rank atmosphere from rotting corpses. Inside they were piled by fifties, exposed to the heat of the sun, swollen with corruption, bursting their coffin lids, and sundering, as if by physical effort, the ligaments that bound their hands and feet, and extending their rigid limbs in every *outre* attitude. What a feast of horrors! Inside, corpses piled in pyramids, and without the gates, old and withered crones and fat huxter women, fretting in their own grease, dispensing ice creams and confections, and brushing away, with brooms made of bushes, the green bottle-flies that hovered on their merchandise, and that anon buzzed away to drink dainty inhalations from the green and festering corpses. Mammon at the gates was making thrift outside by the hands of his black and sweating minions, that tendered sweet-meats and cooling beverages to the throngs of mourners or of idle spectators, who, inhaling the fumes of rotting bodies, already "heaved the gorge;" while within, the "King of Terrors" held his Saturnalia, with a crowd of stolid laborers, who, as they tumbled the dead into ditches, knocked them "about the mazzard," and swore dread oaths, intermingled with the more dreadful sounds of demoniac jollity.

Long ditches were dug across the great human charnel. Wide enough were they to entomb a legion, but only fourteen inches deep. Coffins laid in them shewed their tops above the surface of the earth. On these was piled dirt to the depth of a foot or more, but so loosely that the myriads of flies found entry between the loose clods, down to the cracked seams of the coffins, and buzzed and blew there their *ova*, creating each hour their new hatches of swarms.

But no sound was there of sorrow within that wide Gehenna. Men used to the scent of dissolution had forgotten all touch of sympathy. Uncouth laborers, with their bare shock heads, stood under the broiling heat of the sun, digging in the earth; and as anon they would encounter an obstructing root or stump, would swear a hideous oath, remove to another spot, and go on digging as before. Now and then the mattock or the spade would disturb the bones of some former tenant of the mould, forgotten there amid the armies of the accumulated victims; and the sturdy laborer with a gibe, would hurl the broken fragments on the sward, growl forth an energetic d—n, and chuckle in his excess of glee. Skull bones were dug up from their long sepulture, with ghastliness staring out

from each lack bone, eyeless holes without shutting on. "Alas, poor Yorick," and with only an exclamation from the digger, of "room for your betters!"

Economy of space was the source of cunning calculation in bestowing away the dead men. Side by side were laid two, of gigantic proportions, bloated by corruption to the size of Titans. The central projections of their coffins, left spaces between them at their heads and heels. This was too much room to be filled with earth. How should the space be saved? Opportunely the material is at hand, for a cart comes lumbering in, with the corpses of a mother and her two little children. Chuck the children in the spaces at the heads and heels of the Titans, and lay the mother by herself, out there alone! A comrade for her will be found anon, and herself and babes will sleep not the less soundly from the unwonted contact!

The fumes rise up in deathly exhalations from the accumulating hecatombs of fast coming corpses. Men wear at their noses bags of camphor and odorous spices—for there are crowds there who have no business but to look on and contemplate the vast congregation of the dead. They don't care if they die themselves—they have become so used to the reek of corruption. They even laugh at the riotings of the skeleton Death, and crack jokes in the horrid atmosphere where scarcely they can draw breath for utterance.

The stoical negroes, too, who are hired at five dollars per hour to assist in the work of interment, stagger under the stifling fumes, and can only be kept at their work by deep and continued potations of the "fire water." They gulp deep draughts of the stimulating fluid, and reeling to their tasks hold their noses with one hand while with the other they grasp the spade, heave on the mould, and rush back to the bottle to gulp again. It is a jolly time with these ebon laborers, and with their white co-workers, as thoughtless and as jolly, and full as much intoxicated as themselves.

And thus, what with the songs and obscene jests of the grave diggers, the buzzing of the flies, the slag-song cries of the huxter-women vending their confections, the hoarse oaths of the men who drive the dead carts, the merry whistle of the boys, and the stifling reek from scores of blackened corpses, the day wears apace, the work of sepulture is done, and night draws the curtain.

REVIVAL INTELLIGENCE.

CRAWFORD CT., ALA.—Dear Bro.: We have just closed a glorious meeting, held at Soule Chapel; 28 whites and 35 colored united with the Church; and about 15 profess to have received peace with God, through our Lord Jesus Christ.

The meeting commenced the 22d of July, (our third Quarterly Conference.) From the first day the meeting was interesting. On the Sabbath we took up our missionary collection, ($100) and Bro. Armstrong, the P. E., appointed a meeting on Monday for the purpose of administering the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and we had a precious time. Rev. W. C. Turner was with us till Sunday night, at which time he had to leave for Mount Zion, to hold a two day's meeting for the blacks, (he is the missionary to them) and the P. E. joined him Tuesday, leaving me alone, except Rev. Josiah Evans, who lives in the neighborhood. But the Lord was with us in power. A number of persons came round the altar; among the rest, 7 young ladies, and they were every one converted. We held on, and Bro. Turner returned on Wednesday, and we alternated till Sunday last. The meeting grew in interest all the time. Although it rained three days, we met all the time. The people brought their baskets, and we preached morning and evening; had no night service. Saturday was another great day; a number of young men were converted. The result, as above, 18 young men and 10 young ladies—*all of promise, too*—joined the Church, besides the blacks. Praise the Lord, all ye people. Amen. WM. P. MILLER.

P. S. Our missionary work is not neglected. We have hold eight meetings, and taken in cash and good subscriptions, seven hundred and eighty-six dollars.

Mount Zion	$154 75
Salem	225 00
Shady Grove	80 00
Glenn's Church	80 00
Capece.... (very poor people)	7 50
Uchee.... (rich people)	18 75
Olivet	120 00
Soulo Church	100 00
	$786 00

Seven other meetings to hold yet.

WM. P. M.

EUTAW, ALA.—We have recently closed a meeting of considerable interest in our town. The manifestation of the power of truth in the salvation of souls was great, but not so extended as we had hoped and desired. Fifteen were converted to God, and twenty-one added to the Church. May the Lord increase the number tenfold; there is room for it. JAS. M. PATTON.

August 2.

DE KALB CT., (ALA. CONF.) I have just returned from a very interesting meeting at New Hope, a new Church, which was dedicated last Sunday by Bro. E. Calloway, our P. E. A great many sinners were deeply convicted; several mourners happily converted, and Christians greatly strengthened in the faith of the gospel. We received 25 accessions to the Church. The meeting has not yet closed, but I presume will this evening. J. W. COOK.

August 2.

WOODVILLE CT., (FLA. CONF.)—The Lord has graciously visited the Woodville Circuit this year. We have received about 80 members and a great many conversions. I have just closed a protracted meeting at Brown's Church, (on the upper part of this circuit,) at which place we received 25 members and several conversions. Also closed a protracted meeting at Belin's old Church, which had been thrown out for several years, which proved to be of great good; some were added, and the society again organized. To God be all the glory. W. A. ADAMS.

NEW TOWBOAT LINE.—A movement has been made in Boston in relation to a new line of towboats between this city and the Balize, which is calculated to make the members of the Towboat Companies here open their eyes. The plan is to form a company, with the co-operation of New York and the Eastern sea-ports, to establish a line in opposition to the present towboats here, against the management of which a variety of complaints are alleged. It is said that vessels of a great draft of water are compelled to remain on the bar in the river for an unreasonable time, in consequence of the unfair rules of the present Towboat Companies. A subscription for the new line is in progress.

[For N. O. Christian Advocate.]

"COMMON SENSE."

MR. EDITOR:—In your paper of the 30th ult., over the cognomen of "Common Sense," appears a communication headed "Small Talk." The writer seems to disagree with both you and myself, and I doubt whether he agrees with himself. If he does, we are not informed of it. He disagrees with you in urging the propriety of writing over proper signatures, and gives as a reason that anonymous writing "calls out much of the youthful talent of the age;" a better reason presently.

"Common Sense" then takes me up and says, "We would be sorry to have our name appended to such a proposition" as appeared in my recommendation to pay the preachers' quarterage of $125, instead of the present quarterage of $100 per annum.

Next he compliments me with liberality, &c.; but this seems to be done still to strike a deeper blow at my proposition.

Those acquainted with the Methodist economy, know that it is excessive folly to speak of "the support of" (the Methodist) "ministry" in connexion with the $100. The $100 is for the individual and personal necessities of the preacher, such as his apparel, books, etc.

The amount to be raised for the support of the minister and family is not a matter of disciplinary regulation, in so far as the amount of dollars and cents to be raised, but is a matter to be left entirely to the judgment and good sense of the Stewards. They are frequently assessed from $500 to $1500 per year for table expenses, according to the size of the family, the location, &c.; and this is too frequently shamefully low in assessment. This, however, we do not propose to regulate by the General Conference. What we propose is to pay the preacher 25 per cent. more for quarterage; their children' 25 per cent. more quarterage, and an arrangement for a good education to their children. However much Brother "Common Sense" might be ashamed of, or sorry to appear with such sentiments to his name, I will look upon it as a proud day when we can get this principle established in the M. E. Church, South; and as a matter of course, the quarterage being increased 25 per cent., the table expenses ought to be, at least, to a sufficient amount to meet the table exigences.

Our ministers have received as quarterage $100, commensurate with Methodism in the United States, I believe. This has been considered by them as sufficient. Now a proposition is made to augment this amount 25 per cent. True, it looks small, but the relation of 25 to 100 in not a very inconsiderable one. Instance, a preacher gets.....$100
His wife..... 100
Three children, (Discipline not at hand) 48

Makes quarterage for one year.....$248
Add 25 per cent to this..... 62

$310

Is $62 per year advance in quarterage of no importance to a family receiving $248? Will Bro. "Common Sense" answer? He asks if a member of the Conference can possibly reconcile it to his conscience to locate for the sake of *twenty-five dollars?* I answer, No. But an insufficient quarterage, *with stinted tableage and uneducated children*, will, as it has done, drive many away from the Methodist pulpit, unless we will all get to be good liberal souls, like Bro. "Common Sense," and just do the thing right.

He asks how much I spend myself? in speaking of the insufficiency of the $125.

Let us test this a moment. Suppose, for argument sake, I spend $150 on apparel, books, &c., as the preacher does for the same articles out of his quarterage, and "Common Sense" spends $500 for his wardrobe, (and we suppose from his inquiry that $125 is but a contemptible amount, when compared to the annual demands of this department.) Then Bro. A. spends but $100, Bro. C. only $50. Who is to be the criterion for the preacher?—Bro. Common S., Bro. C., or myself? I wonder the ink and paper had not blushed when the Brother signed himself "Common Sense."

Will Bro. "Common Sense" enlighten us by giving us some *Big Talk*, in the shape of how much preachers ought to have? or will he come out with sentiments that he will proudly avow over his own proper sign manual, and tell us how much he spends? (for we undestand that is the standard of admeasurement he raises for the salary of the preachers.)

I am glad I have provoked one good Brother to say some thing on this important subject. Hope he won't stop with that bit of "Small Talk," but will avow his own, and better sentiments, before he criticises mine.

Ah! Mr. Editor, there is another good reason why many should sign communications anonymously; that is the want of *common sense.* And another in these moneyed matters is, when the Steward comes around, and Bro. "Common Sense" don't pay as much toward the support of the minister as he ought, to make up the amount equal to his own expenditures, he can't say, Why, brother, you wrote so and so about liberality toward our preachers, and you ought to come up to your sentiments. No. Bro. "Common Sense" cannot then be found; he is not in the class-book.

Enough for the present, and I will now be absent some two months. Hope Bro. "Common Sense," and some other good brethren, may entertain your readers in a discussion on this subject, with Big Talk.

PRICE WILLIAMS.

Alabama River, July 3, 1853.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

EXTRACTS FROM THE MINUTES OF DAYTON QR. CONF.

Whereas, it has pleased the Great Head of the Church to remove by death from our communion and fellowship, but more especially from the deliberations of this Quarterly Meeting Conference, our beloved brother, Adolphus S. Cade, upon whose sound judgment, Christian prudence, and uniform piety we have so long relied, therefore

1. Resolved, That we have heretofore appreciated, and at present deeply deplore the loss of those labors so cheerfully dispensed by our lamented brother as Recording Steward and Class Leader; and while we are painfully sensible of the vacuum made in this body, the Church and community, we would humbly and believingly submit to the guidance of a gracious God, ourselves, and his own cause, for which he has promised always in wisdom to provide

2. Resolved, That we truly sympathize with and earnestly pray for sustaining grace upon his afflicted family, in the loss of one who invariably exhibited in their domestic circle so many virtues, which made it to them a peaceful and happy home.

3. Resolved, That the Secretary of this Conference be instructed to present to the family of our deceased brother a copy of these resolutions, and forward the same to the Southern and the N. O. Christian Advocates for publication.

(Signed) JOSHUA T. HEARD, P. E.
H. J. ASKEW, Secretary.

Dayton, Aln., Aug. 1, 1853.

CONFERENCE STEWARDS.

The following resolution was presented and passed at the recent session of the Pittsburgh Conference:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finances be instructed to inquire into the expediency of inviting to our next annual session a number of distinguished, and experienced lay brethren, to take seats with us and to be present in all meetings of the Conference Board of Stewards, to aid by their counsels in the disbursement of Conference funds, and in the discharge of any other duties having relation to our financial arrangements, which the Conference may refer to them.

This is much the same as the Louisiana Conference action of last year—falling behind it in this, that it does not provide (by committee) so specially for the utterance and influence of the "counsels" and aids sought. The editor of the Pittsburgh Advocate comments:

"The District Boards of Stewards are to elect *annually* one layman from each district in the Conference, who by virtue of such election shall be a member of the Conference Board of Stewards. This resolution was distinctly and separately put to the Conference, and passed by a pretty large majority. It elicited scarcely any debate. A few brethren seemed somewhat startled with the idea of the introduction of a novelty in our system, and were disposed to postpone action on it for the present. And without the light of experience, others might have felt the same embarrassment. But all who had knowledge of the results of a similar arrangement, adopted by several Conferences both in the South and North, believed it not only safe, but highly expedient and important. We hope much for the arrangement. We are greatly mistaken if it do not mark a new and brighter era in the history of the financial operations of the Conference, and which will be felt by the whole Church. We anticipate that ere long some thing of the kind will be adopted throughout the connection. It will then bring to the aid of the ministry, in all the benevolent operations of the Church, the wisest, most liberal and active minds in the laity. And can any one doubt that the most important and desirable results will flow from bringing into the counsels of the Church this large addition of practical knowledge, united with fervent piety and devotion to her best interests? These lay brethren, we anticipate, will devise "liberal things," and will wield a new and potent influence in their accomplishment. The arrangement will increase confidence, and create a new bond of sympathy between the ministry and the laity. It will infuse a lay element into our system, which, under the guidance of experience and the forming hand of Providence, will grow up, expand and develop into whatever the necessities of the Church may require. This element will thus become properly and legitimately a part of Methodism, so eminently the child of Providence. In this manner, without angry "disputings," or violent change, all that is truly desirable in regard to a lay influence in the Conference will be ultimately realized, and not only the harmony of our entire body thereby preserved, but its union more strongly cemented."

We would say to our Quarterly Conferences, be looking out your men—the best, and those that love the Church well enough to go up to the Annual Conference at Mansfield, La. Even a good plan needs to be well worked.

MINISTERIAL EDUCATION SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Ministerial Education Society of the Alabama Conference, of the M. E. Church, South, held in Summerfield, Ala., July 4th, 1853, the following subscriptions and cash contributions were received:

SUBSCRIPTIONS

J. C. DuBose, Mobile, Ala., by Dr. Hamilton	$100 00
D. W. Goodman, Mobile, Ala., by R. A. Baker	50 00
R. A. Baker, Summerfield	50 00
Rev. J. J. Hutchinson, of the Ala. Conf	10 00
Rev. T. Moody, of the Ala. Conf	10 00
Dr. Thos. P. Frith, Autauga, Ala., by Rev. F. G. Ferguson, in the form of a claim on Centenary Institute	54 35
	$274 35

CASH.

Rev. A. H. Powell, collection by R. A. Baker	10 00
Rev. G. Garrett, contribution	1 00
Rev. S. G. Capers, "	1 00
Mrs. Cook, Prattville, contribution, by S. G. Capers	10 00
Mr. Henry Ware, contribution, by Dr. Hamilton	1 00
Mr. John W. Golson, " by F. G. Ferguson	1 00
Mr. Linsey Davis, " by F. G. Ferguson	1 00
Mr. Thos. J. Motley, " by F. G. Ferguson	1 00
July 6.	
Dr. S. W. Vaughan, " by J. T. Heard	1 00
Mrs. S. W. Vaughan, " by J. T. Heard	1 00
Mrs. J. T. Vaughan, " by J. T. Heard	1 00
Mrs. Fred H. Vaughan, " by J. T. Heard	1 00
Mrs. Paul T. Vaughan, " by J. T. Heard	1 00
Mrs. Hunter, " by	1 00
Sixteen anonymous, through Dr. Hamilton	10 00
	$42 00

THOMAS W. JORMAN, Treasurer.

NOTE.—The object of this Society is to educate such young men as give evidence of being called of God to preach, and wish to enter the itinerant field, and need help in the way of education. Come, brethren, here is a noble object for the exercise of your benevolence. Send in your assistance; it is needed. Persons wishing to contribute to the funds of the Society, can do so through any of the preachers of the Alabama Conference, or by remittance to the Treasurer, at Columbus, Miss. T. W. D.

COLONEL BLISS.—The Mobile Tribune, of the 6th inst., thus refers to the death of this lamented gentleman:

"After the above was put in type we learned that Colonel Bliss died a little after midnight, yesterday morning, of black vomit. He came to this city last week from New Orleans, spent a day or two here and returned to Pascagoula, where he was taken with the fever. It is supposed that he contracted the disease in New Orleans."

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

OBSERVATIONS ON MEN AND THINGS.

SABBATH IN MOBILE—WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE—COMMENCEMENT OF EMORY COLLEGE—SPEECH OF MR. TOOMBS—GEORGIANS.

MR. EDITOR: After a delightful trip across the Lakes, I found myself, at the rising of the sun, on the day following my departure from your sanctum, in the city of Mobile, ascending the winding stairway to my lodgings in the Battle House. This house, in all the assidnites which are necessary to make guests feel that they are cared for, in selection and preparation of the most delicious viands, and in comfort and cleanliness of appointments, is not inferior to any I have ever seen. The proprietors say they can accommodate about four hundred with sleeping apartments.

As I strolled leisurely along the streets, about 9 A. M., my eye turning warily at each corner, in search of some place where congenial spirits met, I could but observe the pendant hooks which hung to naked posts without the signs which they were used to hold: the naked iron racks, which, stripped of the gay colors of merchandize, stood like unclad skeletons exposed to the sun; the squads of darkies standing at the corners, with idle laugh and shining teeth, together with the general silence, in which the sound of hammer, trowel and other tools came not upon the ear as at other times—all silently, but eloquently, proclaiming the Sabbath day.

In front of a massive structure, plainly built of mortar and brick, stood an orderly group of bright-eyed boys, while little girls, with dimpled cheeks and artless smiles, tripped along and disappeared in the basement. 'Twas the hour of Sabbath School. Ah! thought I, how many hopes are suspended upon the issues of these schools. They point the mind to that destiny of immortality which broods over the soul, at a time when the energy of such an idea is best capable of deepening and purifying the stream of thought, and raising the feelings to that noble elevation, whence they look down upon sin as coarse and disgusting; and they lay the deep foundations of moral principle the only sure basis for the liberties of our country. Impelled, by a fondness for youth, and a love for Sunday School, I joined the little group, and learned that we were entering St. Francis street M. E. Church. * * * * * * * * * * * * * * The Sabbath School had been dismissed about a half hour, and an assembly had met, and were sitting quietly, when a young man of meek appearance, advanced with light, but rapid step, and knelt in the pulpit. While he continued in silent prayer, a death-like stillness prevailed, interrupted only now and then by an audible sigh, which told that others bore a part of his burden. The subject of the discourse was faith; the style practical and energetic; some times vehement; and I left the service edified and impressed. One opinion was advanced, however, from which I must dissent, viz: that there is a general, if not universal, decline in religious spirit and power, since the days of our fathers. All must admit that some Christians lived in the past generations, whose piety has been seldom equaled; yet the troubles, dissensions and schisms which rent the Church, prove that these are exceptions to the common mass. Indeed, I do not think that it can be proven, by any fair means of deduction, that there was ever more enlightened, consistent piety in the Church, than at present. It is right that we should, to some extent, forget the foibles of those that are no more; but it is not fair to form our ideas of the character of the past generation from those whose biographies are worthy of being written for our imitation, without regard to the character of those over whom obscurity or charity has cast the veil of oblivion. We can only judge the tree by its fruits; and while the young preacher was elaborating his argument, it was evident to my mind that a Church, blessed with so many young, pious, college-bred ministers, like himself, laboring for less than a support—laboring for the same that their predecessors did, (although wages, and expenses, too, have advanced three or four fold.)—blessed with the most luxuriantly fruitful effectiveness in her missionary, educational and benevolent departments, and increasing in numbers with such unparalleled rapidity, cannot be in a spiritual decline.

Having been detained in Mobile and on the Alabama river, I did not reach Macon, Ga., until the 15th inst., consequently missed the Commencement of Wesleyan Female College, which took place on the 13th. But as Bro. L., whose companionship I had found so pleasant in beguiling the tedious hours upon the way, was going no further, I accepted the kindly proffered hospitalities of President and Faculty to spend the Sabbath.

This institution is located in a community favorable to health, refinement and religious advantages. The college building is 160 feet long by 80 wide, and 4 stories high, containing 50 rooms, besides dining room and chapel; stands upon an eminence commanding, from its cupola, a view of the entire city of Macon, and several miles of the surrounding country. The building and grounds are enclosed with a substantial wall of brick, and planted with the elm, mulberry, aspen, and other trees, whose light feathery foliage yield a pleasant shade, but is not so dense as to exclude those light-winged zephyrs which coquette with their lazily moving branches, dropping their vermilion upon the fair cheeks which nestle below. Lodging accommodations can be afforded in the building for 70 pupils. The Steward looks like one of those men whose leading traits are simplicity, firmness, frankness and good nature. He is provident and attentive. The Library, apparatus, &c., &c., are creditable. The legislation of the institution is vested in the Board of Trustees; the executive in the Faculty. The latter is parental and persuasive, so far as it relates to the government of pupils. But, to my mind, one of the most commanding features in the character of this institution is the spirit of deep piety which seems to prevail among the Faculty and their families. (The Faculty and their families, except the music teacher, board in the college, and eat at the same table with the pupils.) An association where the streams of Parnassus and Siloa unite, and flow along in one peaceful, fertilizing volume, is, in my estimation, of incalculable value and beauty. In vain may secular education strive to refine and elevate female character. She may gather the fairest flowers which decked the brow of Pindus, or of Helicon, and add every external charm, but all this cannot make her offices for which the God of Nature has designed her. Learning without piety, too often leaves her course and presuming—full of masculine pursuits, and clamorous for women's rights. Indeed, religion enhances every perception of taste, purifies every sensibility of happiness, and gives a higher zest to the pursuit of every ennobling acquisition. Alas! how many institutions, instead of fostering the resolutions of piety, are stagnant pools of iniquity, whence arises a moral malaria, amid which every conviction will be extinguished, and every good resolution perish.

July 17th, we bid adieu to Wesleyan Female College. Long may it stand, as it truly is, an honor to the name it bears, and may its numbers increase from 138 (the number in the college classes last session,) to as many hundreds as it may be proper to congregate. A car ride of five hours brought us back to Atlanta, from which, in company with Prof. Smith, I took the Georgia Railroad for Oxford, the seat of Emory College; for, having learned that, with the loss of about 30 hours, I could enjoy a treat which might not be offered again upon such terms, I resolved to avail myself of the opportunity of seeing the literati of Georgia and the Georgia Conference.

About 40 miles from Atlanta the gliding train passed in the suburbs of a neat looking village of probably a hundred inhabitants. This is Covington, and a buck ride of a mile and a half brought us to Oxford—a beautiful rural town of a few hundred inhabitants situated upon little hills, sloping off here and there with every imaginable eccentricity, while Nature's provident hand has scattered forest oaks along its quiet streets to shield the inhabitants from the violence of the sun. Just out of the village, cloistered in a thrifty grove of half grown trees, clothed in a rich foliage of tender green, which weaves a soft, mellow shade, are situated the buildings of Emory College.

A plain, but neat and commodious chapel has just been completed, 136 by 90 feet, 2 stories high, its cupola towering above the oaks and looking down upon the surrounding country. The part of the building set apart for chapel purposes, with its gallery, will accommodate about 2000 persons.

The exercises of the Junior Class took place on Tuesday, the 19th, which consisted of original speeches, in which there were some fine sentiments. Spirit Rapping was rapped with vehemence; Fillibusters were used with a severity which would satisfy a devoted subject of Queen Isabella; while Uncle Tom was waked up from his nap, where he had been *Stowed* away, and those striped and bloody curtains, so ingeniously woven around the old fellow, were handled roughly, to enable us to see his greasy face and the broad grin displaying his good treatment.

At 3 o'clock, P. M., we had a speech from the President, Dr. Pierce, full of wit, force and elegance. He set out with the opinion that "there was in every man a vein of benevolence, if you could find an Artesian auger long enough to bore through the granite and get down to it." The best comment upon the speech is the two thousand three hundred dollars paid and subscribed at the close of it, to extinguish the debt incurred in building the chapel, for which purpose the speech was made.

An eloquent address was delivered at night before the Alumni Association. It may be interesting to know that of the 172 Alumni of this young institution, 26 are ministers of the gospel; 3 are missionaries to foreign missions; 43 are engaged in the profession of teaching; many are in the learned professions, and 8 have died.

On Wednesday, the 20th, the chapel was crowded. Upon the rostrum were seated, in addition to the able Faculty, the venerable Bishops Capers and Andrew, Dr. L. Pierce, Hon. Robert Toombs, and a number of the grave and talented ministers of the Georgia Conference, with the Presidents and Professors of other colleges and seminaries in Georgia and Alabama. The speeches of the Graduating Class were creditable, but the exercises were so lengthy as to prevent the President from extending his Baccalaureate to more than a few remarks of most valuable assistance and amply advice. The exercises closed after conferring the degree of A. B. upon the 13 graduates; the degree of A. M. upon a number of Alumni, and that of D. D. upon Rev. Benjamin Jenkins, Missionary to China.

The Literary Societies were addressed at 3 o'clock, P. M., by Hon. Robert Toombs, which he defended the institutions of slavery. He argued that the African race are not as well off any where else, and have not been in any other age, as they are in the South as slaves. Among other things guaranteed to them, he mentioned that the combined missionary efforts for evangelizing the world had not converted as many, altogether, as had been converted among the slaves; that those were paid more for their labor, in accumulations than the operatives in most manufacturing countries were paid in cash, and did as much labor as hard.

Thus closed the exercises of Commencement, and in bidding adieu to Georgia, I must express my highest admiration for her public improvements, intelligence, and individual enterprize; as well as my warmest gratitude for the urbanity and hospitality of her people, unostentatious and generous citizens. Long will my mind recur to the delightful acquaintances which I made in the State, and the real worth and practical utility, and the heart will warm, as memory recalls the scenes and associations of Macon and Oxford.

BOAZ.

July 30, 1853.

PROSPECTS OF THE COTTON CROP.—Our exchanges bring us uniform accounts of continued wet weather, and consequent injury to the growing crop of cotton. The complaint is universal that the rains have accelerated the growth of the plant to an extraordinary degree, causing the young forms to fall off, the green balls to rot, and retarding the early maturity of those that escape destruction by the excess of moisture. The opinion prevails in many portions of the country that the yield will not reach more than half. Some contend that the crop will be an average one, while a much greater number insist that it will fall short of one-half. The effect of this general belief will be that the planters, confiding in the limited production and the consequent advance in prices, will delay sending their crops to market. We may, therefore, look for light receipts during the early part of the season at hand. A fall in the price of bagging and bale-rope must also follow.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED—On the evening of the 28th July, by Rev. Otis Saxton, EDMOND R. MITCHEL, of New York, to Miss JEWILDEN A. VINCENT, of Wetumpka, Ala.

OBITUARY.

A FATHER IN ISRAEL FALLEN!

DIED—July 14, in Fayette county, Ala., Rev. JOHN TURNER, in the 79th year of his age. He was born and raised in North Carolina by pious parents, was converted and joined the Methodist Church in 1792; made class leader at the time of being received into full connexion six months after an exhorter—six more licensed to preach. He lived a local preacher till 1794, and then joined the Virginia Conference and traveled till 1801, when family afflictions compelled him to locate.

In 1823 he moved to Alabama, in bad health, and settled in Walker county, and after having the advantages of pure water, mountain breezes, with the blessings of God, he regained his health, and rendered effectual services to the Church in that country until the year 1843. He then settled in Green county, Ala., for life, as he then thought, but the dearth there two years ago caused him to move to the place of his death, where he made an impression by his pious walk and godly conversation, which is only for eternity to reveal. Bro. Turner spared no pains to teach his family the precepts of God and the spirit of Methodism. Nor was his labor in vain. All his children, as far as I am acquainted, are parents of piety.

During his illness I visited him frequently. On my first visit he informed me that "all was well;" that he had long since committed himself to the keeping of God, and was only waiting the call of his heavenly Father. The second time I accompanied the family physician, and when he learned that his case was hopeful he said—"Well, brothers, I hope, if I get well, to see the power of God in this country this fall; but I feel now like St. John did when he had grown old in the service of God, and can only exhort the people *to love one another*." When he took the change for death—"Well," says he, "the time is now come. Prop me up in my bed, and let me talk a little before I leave you." He was propped up, and began talking to his family as follows: "Sons, I have been preaching Jesus and the Resurrection now sixty years. I have enjoyed his smiles and spiritual presence, so as to enable me to keep up the good fight. Now he enables me to meet death without any regret or fear whatever. My temporal matters are all arranged better than ever before in my life, and this seems the most favorable time, on my part, for God to take me from you."

He continued to discourse for some time to the family, and wound up with these words, "Who will take my place at the family altar? If you will take my place there, and serve God *in the family*, you will prosper; but if not, all will come to naught."

The scene was peculiar—a patriarch of fifty years ministry, with his silver locks falling around his face, his countenance showing that God was with him, his calmness that Heaven was just before, and he preaching Jesus in death!

He is gone, and to-day, no doubt, is in glory, with the many souls whom he had persuaded to put on Christ in this world.

G. W. TUCKER.

The M. E. Church in Dayton, Ala., has recently suffered a great loss in the death of our beloved brother, ADOLPHUS S. CADE.

He was born in Kentucky, April 30, 1811, and died June 17, 1853. About nineteen years since, at a camp-meeting near Springhill, Marengo county, he joined the Church as a seeker of religion, and in the summer following, while traveling for his health in North Alabama, was converted. In a few months he returned home, a sound man in soul and body. Soon thereafter he cheerfully submitted himself, from a sense of duty, to the claims of the Church upon him as a private member. And while his soul was sweetly fed at her altars, he in his turn adorned her doctrines, obeyed her rule, and in his sphere served all her interests. She knew him to be no idler, but an active and zealous member, and hence kept him constantly employed as Steward, Class Leader and S. S. Teacher. And many times, while the burden of responsibility connected with these several offices would tax the physical, and try the spiritual man, yet being sustained by the grace of God, he was ever found equal to the duty. Indeed, he was a model Steward, as those brethren, who at different times have served as his pastor, can testify. He was remarkable as the preachers' *guiding friend*. In sickness he watched him—in discouragement, cheered him—in perplexity, counseled him—and if needing, he aided him. His house has ever been ready with open doors and warm hearts to receive the minister of the gospel: and doubtless those who have shared his hospitalities, now scattered throughout this and other Conferences, upon receiving this sad intelligence, will send up from their sympathizing hearts an earnest prayer to God to bless his wife and children. Experimental religion was his favorite doctrine—he loved and lived it. In deportment, at home and abroad, he was consistent and uniform—dignified and affable, and in Christian duty prompt and willing. Not a public character in the usual signification, but was extensively known throughout his county as a citizen of fine business qualifications, with an elevated sense of propriety, truth and justice. Feeble in body, but vigorous in mind, with a reliable judgment and an accurate forecast. Of worldly means he was largely possessed, and gave of them liberally to spread and sustain the gospel. As stated by those who knew him most intimately, for six or eight months before his death, his life was more than ever before "hid with Christ in God," imparting joy and peace that were seldom interrupted. Truly, he was ripening for grace, as precious grain for the reaper. In a word, our brother lived to purpose. The world is better for his having been in it, and for years to come, trees of his pious efforts will be seen here and there to call up many pleasing remembrances. At this moment, no doubt, he has a better assurance "that his labor was not in vain in the Lord."

Near three weeks previous to his death he was attacked with a bowel disease; most of the time confined to his bed, but not considered in immediate danger. On the morning of the 16th June, to the surprise of all, his situation foretold a speedy dissolution. He knew that death was approaching, and without, alarm watched its onward movement. Yea, he rejoiced aloud that he was so near his rest. The few hours yet remaining were mostly spent in exhorting friends, religious and irreligious—comforting his afflicted wife and children, and praising God. About six o'clock, P. M., he gave signs of delirium, which increased upon him until after nine o'clock, A. M., of the 17th, when he breathed his last. His was indeed a triumphant death. In his decease the community and Church suffered greatly. But in that he composed of a kind wife, three [illegible] daughters, and an affectionate son, the loss is incalculable. The absence of his cheering smile, fervent prayers, timely admonitions, and general management in domestic affairs, will be long and painfully felt by them. May a kind Father sanctify this bereavement to the good of all, and finally bring us to meet our brother in Heaven.

JAMES N. HEARD.

DIED—at Wetumpka, Ala., on the 11th of July, Mrs. JULIA B. BOISSEAU, a worthy member of the M. E. Church of this place. She gave testimony in her last moments that her faith was strong in the Lord, her Saviour. None knew her but to love her.

OTIS SAXTON.

SARAH E., daughter of William J. and Susannah Hearen, was born the 19th of December, 1850, and died 9th of June, 1853.

Thus early has this sweet little flower passed away, illustrating the brevity and uncertainty of human life. But she is gone to that world of light, of beauty, and of love, where the flowers ever bloom, and where there is no more death.

The stricken and happy parents, with their faith firmly fixed upon the Lord Jesus Christ, may say with assurance—though it cannot come to us, we can go to it. God grant they may do so. Amen.

E. GARRETT.

Mrs. ELIZA ANN BALDWIN, wife of Wm. D. Baldwin, and daughter of James and Tirza Crawford, died in Choctaw county, Ala., July 26, 1853.

The last year of her life was one of severe affliction, being confined to her bed for near seven months. She was anxious to remain with her family, but as she neared the grave, she became better reconciled to death, and in the full exercise of her mental faculties, she expressed her willingness to go, and drew her family and friends around her and requested them to meet her in Heaven.

May Heaven bless and sustain her husband and children, and bring them all to meet her again.

J. M. DELOACH.

Weekly Report of the interments in all the Cemeteries of New Orleans, for the week ending at six o'clock, A. M., on Sunday, August 7, 1853:

Yellow Fever	951	Lockjaw	2
Pernicious Fever	9	Trismus Nascentium	1
Malignant Fever	1	Paralysis	1
Black Vomit	8	NERVOUS SYSTEM	39
ERUPTIVE	969	Sore Throat	1
Cholera Asphyxia	1	Bronchitis	1
Diarrhœa	5	Consumption	11
Diarrhœa Chronic	4	Hydrothorax	1
Dysentery	3	RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	14
Dysentery Chronic	2	Disease of Heart	1
Congestive Fever	4	CIRCULATORY SYSTEM	1
" Typhus	1	Gastritis	1
Intermittent Fever	1	Gastro-enteritis	3
" Chronic	1	Enteritis	9
Typhus Fever	1	Enteritis Chronic	2
Typhoid "	5	Enteritis Typhoid	1
Cholera Infantum	2	Ileus	1
Endemic	36	Worms	2
Hooping Cough	3	Ascites	1
Small-pox	1	Jaundice	1
MISCELLANEOUS	4	Hepatitis	1
Marasmus	1	DIGESTIVE SYSTEM	22
Teething	1	Old Age	3
Debility	4	Debilitas Senilis	1
Dropsy	3	OLD AGE	3
Hemorrhage	1	Stillborn	5
Cancer	1	Sun-stroke	2
Cancer in face	1	Drowned	5
Scirrhus	1	CASUALTIES	7
VARIOUS SEAT	13	Delirium Tremens	1
Apoplexy	5	Syphilis	1
Congestion Brain	6	EMPIRICISM	2
Brain Fever	3	Not specified	60
Cerebro Meningitis	1	Unknown	1
Epilepsy	1	Found D	1
Convulsions	18	Not "	1
Tetanus	1		
Not stated	1		
Tymotic	1		
Sporadic	1		
External	26		
Total	1188		

Of whom 95 were under 10 years of age, and 21 colored.

J. C. SIMONDS, M. D., Sec. Board Health.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—Weekly report of the Interments in all the cemeteries of the city for the week ending at 6 o'clock, A. M., on Sunday, the 7th inst:

	Total.	Yellow Fever.	Other Dis.	Not Stated.
Protestant, Girod Street	24	19	5	—
Hebrew, Metairie Ridge	—	—	—	—
Cypress Grove	12	9	3	—
Odd Fellows' Rest	10	8	2	—
Potter's Field	110	86	24	—
Charity Hospital	268	232	14	22
St Patrick's	213	146	27	40
Catholic No. 1, Second District	2	1	1	—
Catholic No. 2	29	10	19	—
St Vincent de Paul, Third	199	144	38	7
Lafayette	332	283	40	7
Hebrew, Fourth District	12	10	2	—
Total	1199	970	175	54

J. C. SIMONDS, M. D., Sec. Board of Health.

Daily Report of the interments in all the Cemeteries of the city for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock, A. M., on Saturday, the 6th inst.

	Total.	Yellow Fever.	Other Dis.	Not Stated.
Protestant, Girod street	5	4	1	—
Hebrew, Metairie Ridge	—	—	—	—
Cypress Grove	1	—	1	—
Odd Fell Rest	3	3	—	—
Potter's Field	24	17	4	3
Charity Hospital	45	35	—	10
St. Patrick's	31	18	3	10
Catholic No. 1, Second District	1	1	—	—
" No. 2	2	2	—	—
St. Vincent de Paul, Third Dist	55	43	9	3
Lafayette, Fourth District	71	60	11	1
Hebrew, "	3	2	1	—
Total	241	185	34	17

J. C. SIMONDS, M. D., Sec'y Board of Health.

Daily Report for the interments in all the Cemeteries for the twenty four hours ending at 6 o'clock, A. M., on Sunday, 7th inst.:

	Total.	Yellow Fever.	Other Dis.	Not Stated.
Protestant, Girod street	5	3	2	—
Hebrew, Metairie Ridge	—	—	—	—
Cypress Grove	5	4	1	—
Odd Fellows' Rest	1	1	—	—
Potter's Field	18	12	5	—
Charity Hospital	45	32	3	—
St. Patrick's	29	24	5	1
Catholic No 1, Second District	1	1	—	—
Catholic No 2, " "	5	3	2	—
St. V. de Paul, Third "	33	19	13	1
Lafayette, " "	67	57	8	2
Hebrew, Fourth District	—	—	—	—
Total	209	165	40	4

J. C. SIMONDS, M. D., Sec. Board of Health

Daily Report of the interments in all the Cemeteries of the city for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock, A. M., on Monday, August 8, 1853.

	Total.	Yellow Fever.	Other Dis.	Not Stated.
Protestant, Girod street	9	8	1	—
Hebrew, Metairie Ridge	—	—	—	—
Cypress Grove, Ridge	6	3	3	—
Odd Fellow Rest "	1	—	1	—
Potter's field	14	12	2	—
Charity Hospital "	46	43	3	—
St Patricks "	56	24	4	10
Catholic, No. 1, Second District	2	—	2	—
Catholic, No. 2, " "	5	3	2	—
St. V. de Paul, Third District	25	21	4	—
Lafayette, Fourth District	78	74	3	1
Hebrew, " "	5	5	—	—
Total	228	193	24	11

J. C. SIMONDS, M. D., Secretary Board of Health.

Daily Report of the interments in all the Cemeteries for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock, A. M., on Tuesday, 9th inst:

	Total.	Yellow Fever.	Other Dis.	Not Stated.
Protestant, Girod street	5	3	2	—
Hebrew, Metairie Ridge	—	—	—	—
Cypress Grove	6	4	1	—
Odd Fellows' Rest	1	1	—	—
Potterfield	20	18	2	—
Charity Hospital	34	32	1	1
St. Patrick's	31	25	—	6
Catholic, No. 1, Second District	1	1	—	—
Catholic, No. 2	2	2	—	—
St. Vincent de Paul, Third District	40	31	8	1
Lafayette	46	43	3	—
Hebrew, Fourth District	3	3	—	—
Total	193	164	20	9

J. C. SIMONDS, M. D., Sec'y Board of Health.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—Daily report of the interments in all the Cemeteries of the city for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock, A. M., on Wednesday, the 10th inst.

	Total.	Yellow Fever.	Other Dis.	Not Stated.
Protestant, Girod street	8	7	1	—
Hebrew, Metairie Ridge	—	—	—	—
Cypress Grove	11	8	3	—
Odd Fellows' Rest	—	—	—	—
Potterfield	55	46	9	—
Charity Hospital	32	30	1	1
St Patrick's	37	28	8	1
Catholic, No 1 Second District	4	2	1	1
Catholic, No 2 "	5	2	3	—
St V de Paul, Third Distict	58	52	3	3
Lafayette, Fourth District	50	43	7	—
Hebrew "	7	6	1	—
Total	224	186	33	5

J. C. SIMONDS, M. D., Sec'y Board of Health.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—Daily report of the interments in all the Cemeteries of the city for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock, A. M., on Thursday, the 11th inst.

	Total.	Yellow Fever.	Other Dis.	Not Stated.
Protestant, Girod street	—	—	—	—
Hebrew, Metairie Ridge	—	—	—	—
Cypress Grove	8	8	—	—
Odd Fellows' Rest	—	—	—	—
Potterfield	51	45	5	1
Charity Hospital	54	53	1	—
St Patrick's	28	19	3	6
Catholic, No 1, Second District	2	2	—	—
Catholic No 2 "	1	—	1	—
St V de Paul, Third District	40	37	1	2
Lafayette, Fourth District	31	28	3	—
Hebrew "	2	2	—	—
Total	217	197	14	6

J. C. SIMONDS, M. D., Sec'y Board of Health.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The following is the report for the twenty four hours ending at 12 o'clock on Monday night, the 9th inst.:

Admissions, 107; Discharges, 39; Deaths 40; Deaths of Yellow Fever, 37.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The following is the report from this Institution for the 24 hours ending at 12 o'clock, Tuesday night:

Admissions 86; discharges 50; deaths 53—of which 51 were of yellow fever.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The following is the report from this Institution for the 24 hours ending at 12 o'clock, Wednesday night:

Admissions, 83; Discharges, 44; Yellow Fever deaths, 45; Other Deaths, 2.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

ADVERTISEMENTS, of a proper character and to a limited extent, will hereafter be inserted in the "New Orleans Christian Advocate" at the following rates:

One Square first insertion	$1 00
Each subsequent insertion	50
One Square, one year	15 00
One Square, six months	10 00
Two Squares, one year	25 00

☞ A Square is ten lines—ten words make a line. No Advertisement inserted until paid for.

General Intelligence.

MOBILE COMING TO THE RESCUE.—Our Mobile friends have made upon a purse to be expended for the sick by the Howard Association. The purse arrived yesterday, accompanied by the following letter:

MOBILE, August 9, 1853.

DEAR SIR—Enclosed please find a check drawn by the Southern Bank of Alabama on the Louisiana State Bank of New Orleans for $1800. You will please accept it from the citizens of Mobile for the use of your noble society to be expended as you may consider best for the relief of the sufferers by the epidemic now prevailing in your city.

The amount was collected by the undersigned within a period of twenty-four hours, and their only regret is that it is not sufficiently large to attest the full sympathy of our people in your behalf.

A. A. SASSAMAN,
A. J. MCLLANEY,
JAS. W. LAND,
A. M. QUIBLEY.

To D. I. RICARDO, New Orleans.

FURTHER DONATIONS TO THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION.—We have learned with much pleasure that the Bank of Louisiana has presented the Association with $1000.

The Trustees of the Home Mutual Insurance Company of this city have, from their private purses, presented to the Society $500, viz, $100 from the President and $50 from eight others. The nature of their charter prevents donations from the fund; but the Trustees answered to the call of humanity from their own coffers.

The ladies, residing at Dr. Teagarden's have made up the sum of $105 for the Association, which was forwarded to Mr. Knrscheedt with the following letter:

MISSISSIPPI CITY, August 10, 1853.

Sir—The ladies residing at Dr. Teagarden's deeply sympathize with the afflicted poor in New Orleans, and beg leave to present through you to the Howard Association the enclosed amount of $105, humbly trusting that it may in some degree add to the comfort and supply the wants of at least a few of those who depend alone on the kind efforts of your society for relief.

May you, sirs, reap a rich reward for your humanity, is the prayer of each one who has contributed to this cause.

Very respectfully, C.

Mr. G. KURSCHEEDT.

INTERESTING TO SLAVEHOLDERS.—From the Mobile Register of the 10th inst. we learn that Chief Justice Chilton, of the Alabama Supreme Court, has rendered the following decision, which must be interesting to slaveholders:

1. When the contract of hiring, as reduced to writing, is general in its terms, not restricting the employment of the slave to any particular business; the bailee is authorized to employ him in any business to which slaves are ordinarily put, and which is not attended with extraordinary risk or peril to his life or health, and parol proof is not admissible to show that the slave was only to be employed in a particular business.

2. The hirer of a slave may re-hire to him another, being responsible to the owner for his proper treatment, and for his not being employed otherwise than is authorized by the scope of his original contract of hiring.

3. If the hirer employs the slave in a hazardous business, not warranted by his contract, or re-hires him to another, to be employed in such hazardous business, and the slave, while thus employed, is killed, even by inevitable accident, the owner may regard such misuse of his slave as a conversion, and recover the value from the hirer.

ARKANSAS RAILROAD.—A Convention was held at Helena (Ark.) to promote the building of a railroad through North Mississippi, crossing at Helena, by the way of Little Rock to the Pacific ocean. The Convention recommended the subscription of $100,000 worth of stock by the citizens of Phillips county.

The steamer James L. Day arrived yesterday from Key West, *via* St. Marks and Tampa Bay. By this arrival we have Appalachicola dates of the 4th inst. An election for municipal officers had been held in Appalachicola, and resulted in the election of F. Banezet for Mayor. There was no news of importance.

MISSISSIPPI BONDS.—The High Court of Errors and Appeals of the State of Mississippi has decided that the State is bound to pay the bonds of the Union Bank, and that no act of the Legislature, *nor vote of the people*, can effect the question.

FIRST BALE OF COTTON AT MOBILE.—The steamboat Agila arrived at Mobile on Monday, from Demopolis, with a bale of new cotton, raised on the plantation of Mr. George Breitling, of Marengo county, Ala. This is the first bale of cotton received at Mobile the present season.

CROPS IN MISSISSIPPI.—The Canton Madisonian of the 4th inst. says:

This is so critical a period in the life of our great staple crop, that we think it advisable that we should keep our readers at a distance advised of its progress and condition. It now presents a growing and luxuriant look, but we regret to say the weather continues so showery it is impossible to tell, with anything like probability, to what it is tending. If the month of August should continue wet, the cotton in this region will be worthless.

The cotton moth, the progenitor of the boll worm, has not as yet made its appearance in numbers at all alarming.

Louisiana Interior.

THE WEATHER, CROPS AND HEALTH. The Opelousas Whig, of the 6th inst., says:

We have had some bright and pleasant days during the present week. The nights have been quite pleasant. An occasional shower has fallen, but they seemed not to have been very general. Cane is growing finely. Cotton looks large and healthy, but it is devoid of bolls. The yield must be very light. We understand from visitors, from above, that the army worm is making its appearance on some of the plantations in the neighborhood of Homesville.

This is the weather for them.

Health was never better at this season.

The Bayou Sara Ledger, of Saturday last, says:

The health of Bayou Sara continues good. There has been no sickness of any consequence for the last six months, and not one case of yellow fever.

The Pointe-Coupee Echo, of Saturday last, says:

So far in the summer, the general health of this parish has been remarkably good. We have had no epidemic of any description, and the cases of fever that do occur are mild and easily managed. Strange to say, we have always less to complain of, with regard to sickness, in seasons unusually wet like the present.

We regret to be obliged to announce that the cotton crop of this parish cannot possibly be a full one this year. For months we have noticed that it was very backward; more so indeed than any that has fallen under our observation since our attention has been directed to this subject; but might have been made up by a late fall. Now, however, under the influence of the unparalleled wet weather which we have had since the 1st of July, the plant is shedding its bolls and forms to an alarming extent, and rust and rot are in many places destroying those that remain. The weather is still unsettled.

The Echo learns that the Swamp Land Commissioners finding that the State Auditor persisted in his determination of not auditing any of their orders on the Treasury, resolved to raise $30,000 on their personal security, in order that the contemplated improvements might no longer be delayed. Notes to the above amounts were made, and mutually endorsed by them, and sent to one of the banks for discount.

The Echo says:

We cannot speak in too high terms of the public spirit which prompted this energetic movement, and which we have no doubt will be successful in furnishing the Commissioners with fun is to make at least the necessary surveys, and a commencement of the important works in which this portion of the State is so much interested.

The Baton Rouge Vis-a-Vis, of the 10th inst., says:

In all parts of our parish the crops are growing finely, with the exception of the cotton, which has been somewhat injured by the late rains. Already, our planters are getting in their wood, repairing their sugar houses, repairing kettles, etc., preparatory for the grinding season.

An old planter stated to us yesterday that he thought the present crops the finest ever grown in this parish.

FROM HAVANA.—A letter to the Mobile Register, dated Havana, August 3, says:

"The three American seamen, held for being engaged in the service of the slaver Jasper, are yet in prison, and the recipients of as much brutal treatment as can well be invented for them by Spanish malignity. It has been ascertained by the Government that five of the six American seamen that were concealed upon the Cayo Cortes are yet there, but it has not been convenient to bring them to Havana. There seems here to be no doubt that these unfortunate men have been deceived originally in their shipment to New York, and that they have in fact been guilty of no crime against the laws of Spain—certainly not against her customs. In looking for the sailors of the Jasper, and for the vessel which was sunk near the point where her negroes were landed, the officers made discovery of a Spanish slaver, the brig Umva Empresa, which had a few days previous effected a landing of or near the same point with the Jasper. They captured also the crew of the vessel with considerable trouble, and they are now in prison in this city, which makes the first attempt to punish their own people for a long period."

CONCENTRATED MOLASSES.—With regard to the importation of sugar from Cuba, under the name of concentrated molasses, we take the following from the New York Herald's "Talk on Change," of the 1st inst.:

"The planters of Louisiana had complained to the Government regarding this practice, and the Secretary of the Treasury had issued his circular, directing sugar duties to be collected on all such half-boiled preparations, hereafter, at all our ports, and had signified his intention of making reclamations on importers for several years past, for payment of duties on that hitherto introduced, which would amount to a large sum. It was thought that the house at St. Louis was not the only one concerned in refining sugar from such materials introduced in a similar way. It was not clear, however, that the transaction was not perfectly legal under the tariff law as it existed, and that the Secretary might fail in his attempt at reclamation. The importers might also disregard his circular, and pay the new duties under protest. The able Secretary, however, would likely call upon Congress to amend the law, and thus effectually cut off this practice, considered injurious to planters and to other importers and refiners who took a different view of the subject."

The Mobile built ship, Wm. R. Hallett, returned to that port on Sunday last leaking badly. The Register of the 9th inst. says:

She had been out seventeen days, and in the beginning of her voyage made excellent headway; but after five days began to leak slightly. Still two hours at the pumps cleared her, but a continuance of bad weather and adverse winds made her spring a fresh leak that required eight hours at the pumps. All that good seamanship could do, was done to find and stop the leak, but in vain. In this extremity she was within about 120 miles of Key West; but that was dead to windward. In her condition this distance could not be accomplished, and discretion no less than legal requirement demanded a return to the nearest and most convenient port. This was Mobile, for which alone the winds proved favorable. Captain Smith speaks highly of the sailing qualities of his ship, and the leak was evidently caused by the difficulties of the passage, irrespective of her condition before starting.

THE GIRARD RAILROAD.—A meeting in behalf of the Girard and Mobile Railroad was held in Columbus on Saturday, the 30th ult. A resolution instructing the City Council to subscribe $150,000, in addition to previous subscriptions, was passed with only three dissenting votes. There are now wanting, according to the exhibit made by the friends of the company, but $54,000 to pay for the completion of the road from Columbus to Union Springs, the distance of sixty-two and a half miles. From Columbus to Colbert, twenty-two and a half miles, it is understood that the locomotive will be running some time during the next season. The company has already on hand, "all paid for," an engine and five cars.

When the road is finished to the Union Springs, the chief interest of Columbus in the enterprize will cease. It is yet, we think, very uncertain whether it will for many years go beyond that point. The Mobile subscription of a million of dollars is controlled by such conditions as leave it doubtful whether the company can make it available. In the first place the bonds for that amount are not allowed to be issued until Mobile receives sufficient guaranties that the road will be finished, in three years, from Union Springs to Greenville, a distance of fifty-eight miles. In the second place, the Mobile subscription can only be expended between that city and Greenville: indeed, will probably all of it be required to complete the first twenty miles of the road from Mobile, as two shiftless rivers, (the Mobile and Tensaw,) spreading out into the broad swamps, have to be crossed within a short distance of that city. From Mobile to Greenville, the distance is, we believe, a hundred and fifteen miles. [Savannah Georgian.

NORTH CAROLINA LEAD.—A rich deposit of lead, it is said, has been discovered in Davidson county, North Carolina. Arrangements for working the mines are being made by a very energetic citizen of that county.

News from Mexico

The Vera Cruz papers officially announce a meeting which took place at Guanajuato among the troops on the 24th July, promoted by the Captain of the first active battalion of the State, Don Jose M. Jordan, and the Lieutenant of the same corps, Don Clemente Cabeza de Baca. The object of it has not been distinctly ascertained. The General Commandant was for a time placed in prison, and loud acclamations were raised against the Government.

This did not, however, prevent him from taking immediate steps for its suppression, and using the influence he possessed with the soldiery to induce them to return to order, and succeeded to such an extent as to leave the belligerents denuded of much of the force they collected on at the beginning. Finding themselves disappointed the ringleaders fled, and quiet was restored to the city at three o'clock of the same day.

Some soldiers were killed in the confusion consequent upon the consternation into which they were thrown, from the desertion of their chiefs.

The principals have not yet been apprehended, but all the necessary steps have been taken by the Government to effect their capture.

The Governor and General Commandant, in an address subsequently to the people, informs them that they have nothing to fear from the outbreak of perfidy of the two subalterns who seduced the troops from their duty, and states also that the sergeants and some of the soldiers of the rebel corps will meet with capital punishment.

President Santa Anna has issued a decree, ensuing to cease in all the Republic of Mexico the *Juntas de fomento*, and placing the administration of the matters in the hands of a *Ministry de fomento, colonizacion, industria y commercio*.

LEGATIONS.—It is announced that El Sr. Lic Bejarano has been named Secretary of the Mexican Legation, going to Vera Cruz, New Granada and Ecuador, and El Sr. Don Jose Montinez de Castro Clerk of the same Legation.

President Santa Anna addressed the President of the Republic of Guatemala, informing him officially of his call to the Government of Mexico, and assuring him that he will omit nothing in his endeavors to extend the friendly relations mutually beneficial to the two Republics.

President Carrera, in reply, congratulates Santa Anna on the merited confidence reposed in him by his fellow-countrymen and expresses himself also to the effect that he will always be found disposed to contribute his part in preserving the union of the two people; convinced as he is, that their interests and necessities call upon them to conserve the best understanding.

TELEGRAPH.—On the 11th of July, telegraphic communication was established with Silao and Leon, and the 14th, with Guanajuato. This improvement was received with much joy.

El Senor D. Benito de la Elata has returned to his office of Secretary to the Government of Durango.

El Senor D. Thomas Pietro has been named Commissary of War and Marine.

Further Details from Texas.

We select the following from the San Antonio Ledger of the 28th ult.

LATE REMOVAL OF INDIANS.—We learn from Capt. Ogden, who arrived here on the 19th inst., nine days from Fort Washita, that all the United States Indians, ordered out of this State, had arrived safely at their several points of destination, with the exception of the Delawares, who had entered into treaty with the Chickasaws, their old allies, for a permanent settlement of their people. The Chickasaw and Delaware Chiefs being responsible for the good behaviour of the Delawares, and in case of their becoming obnoxious or troublesome to the Chickasawa they are to be removed to their own territory without further expense to the Government of the United States.

No trouble was experienced with these Indians until after crossing the Trinity, when assistance from Fort Worth became necessary. Again, on Red River, troops from Fort Washita had to be sent for, but the treaty entered into with Edmund Pickings, Chief of the Chickasaws, prevented an entire breaking up and return of the Delawares to Texas. Some seven Cherokees entered their camp in the nation, soon after the troops from Washita had left, bidding defiance to the agent and the troops at the post. An express was despatched after the command under Lieut. N. Burt. Penree, who, by marching all night, got back by daylight and surprised the Indians by surrounding their fire, and, with bayonets presented, demanded their surrender. An attempt was made to resist, but the close proximity of the bayonet soon cooled their courage. All were taken prisoners, their whisky kegs knocked in the head; their horses, packs, arms, etc., under the laws of the nation, were condemned, and before Capt. Ogden left, all were on the march for Van Buren, where a reward of $200 per head awaited their delivery.

Lieut. Penreo is entitled to much credit for the energy displayed in this affair. For two nights and days he was on duty without sleep, and although jaded and worn out he took the road and returned in time to make prisoners of them all. This prompt action on his part saved the agent much trouble and difficulty, and rendered the frontier of Texas on Red river much service by the arrest of these desperadoes.

These Indians only the day before had been fired on by the people in Princeton in consequence of an attack made by them on some of their citizens.

We further learn that a sale of the government train was advertised to be held on the 16th inst. In the meantime, Col. Capron, Agent, had gone to Fort Arbuckle with some Comanches to recover, if possible, from the Kickapoos, some stolen horses. Col. C. we understand would leave immediately after the sale, and in all probability will be here by the 1st prox. It is a source of felicitation that those Indians are removed at last. It has long been a complaint on the part of the native Indians that the Delawares and others have done more injury to the game than all the native tribes. Their superior skill in firearms gives them great advantage; and besides, the foreign Indians, just removed, have been in the habit of destroying game for their hides alone.

TEXAS GOLD MINES.—The Houston Telegraph says a report was circulated on the frontier that the Mining Company that started from Washington a few weeks since for Grand Quivira have been destroyed by Indians. This report has since been contradicted. A gentleman who met with the company above the settlements says they were all in fine health, and confident that their guide, Mr. Stewart, would lead them to mines far more valuable than any that have been discovered in California.

ALABAMA ELECTION.—Full returns from the Fourth Congressional District show the re-election of Wm. R. Smith (Union dem.) He was opposed by Sydenham Moore (Southern Rights dem.) and S. J. Hale (whig). The vote was as follows: Moore 2672; Hale 2596.

The Mobile Tribune gives the following list of the members of Congress elected: First District, Phillips, (dem.;) Second District, Abercrombie, (independent whig;) Third District, Harris, (dem.;) Fourth District, Smith, (dem;) Fifth District, Houston, (dem.;) Sixth District, ——, (Cobb and Clay, both democrats, are candidates. The Montgomery Advertiser thinks Clay is elected;) Seventh District, Dowdell, (dem.)

The Montgomery Advertiser, of the 6th inst., in noticing the election returns received, remarks:

It is hardly necessary to say that Col. John Anthony Winston, the regular democratic nominee, is triumphantly elected. He has received large majorities in nearly all the counties in the State.

AMERICAN SILK.—At Newport, Kentucky, opposite Cincinnati, there is an unpretending silk factory. It employs some half dozen or more laborers, with five looms, and some 150 spindles, consuming annually several hundred weight of raw silk. The manufactures are pocket handkerchiefs, cravats, vestings, and plain and plaid silks.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Judge Sharkey and the Slave Trade.

WASHINGTON, August 6.

The Hon. Wm. L. Sharkey has published a card refuting certain charges that has been made against him. He denies all connection with the affair of the Lady Suffolk, declares that he never sent a letter to the Mexican Consul, recommending him to grant a passport to the ship Mary, and defies his accusers to find any such document on the files of the Mexican Consul's office at Havana.

New Postal Treaty.

WASHINGTON, August 6.

The Postmaster General and the Bremen Minister yesterday signed the new postal between those two Governments, by which the postage is reduced to ten cents for a single rate.

Kentucky Elections.

LOUISVILLE, August 6.

The election in this State has resulted in the choice of six whigs and four democrats for Congress.

Sailing of the Atlantic—Distinguished Passengers.

NEW YORK, August 6.

The Collins steamer Atlantic sailed today for Liverpool. Among her passengers are the Hon. Pierre Soule, Minister to Spain; Hon. James Buchanan, Minister to England; Mr. Sickells, Mr. Campbell, Consul at Rotterdam, and Mr. Barnwell, Consul at Amsterdam.

FURTHER BY THE NIAGARA.

NEW YORK, August 5.

The following are additional items by the Niagara:

Russia and Turkey.

The Russian Chancellor is said to have declared to the French Embassador, at St. Petersburg, that the Czar would welcome an early arrangement of the existing difficulties. The only cause of delay at the time was the necessity of obtaining the consent of Austria, which was already on its way to St. Petersburg.

A rumor has been in circulation in Paris that the American Minister at Constantinople, had addressed a note to the Porte, announcing that the Government of the United States would support the integrity of Turkey, on condition that the United States should henceforth have a voice in the direction of Turkish affairs.

The Affair at Smyrna.

Colonel Costa was landed in chains from the brig of war, at Smyrna, and guarded by a company of Austrian marines from the vessel to the office of the French Minister. A letter from Smyrna says that the conduct of Capt. Ingraham in this matter has excited indescribable indignation (!) The information that France and England had offered to mediate caused a considerable improvement in the funds (!)

Hungarian Prisoners.

A late letter from Pesth states that seven cart-loads of Hungarian prisoners had just been brought into that city. The offences with which they were charged were not made known.

Short Crop in Barbary.

Letters from Tunis bring the information that the export of breadstuffs from Barbary has been prohibited, in consequence of apprehensions of a deficiency in the crops.

Commercial Activity.

The report that the Czar had accepted the terms proposed by the French Government, had produced much activity in the markets generally in England and France.

Chinese Affairs.

The insurgents in China have translated the Bible, and have circulated it very extensively throughout the Empire. The book produces intense excitement wherever circulated, and there is a serious likelihood that it will lead to the destruction of the Tartar race. The city of Nankin is reported to be in a state of ruins (!) The insurgents are preparing to march upon Pekin as soon as they receive certain expected re-inforcements

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

SONG OF THE WORM.

BY ALF. BURNETT, OF CINCINNATI

I am king of the realm down under the sod
Where supremely I reign on earth-worm clod.
For no one is here to dispute my sway,
Down in my kingdom—down deep in the clay!

I've ruled over it long—this realm of the dead,
On the dust of monarchs and kings do I tread;
Far greater than death—far greater am I,
I reign over him—where his dead doth lie!

I have for my sceptre a polished bone,
And of human skulls is fashioned my throne;
My subjects outnumber the sands on the shore,
And to my kingdom each day bringeth more!

The old and the young, the bond and the free,
The rich and the poor, all hasten to me;
The fame of my kingdom is spread far and near,
And thousands are waiting to journey down here!

Oh! how I'll revel beneath the grey stones,
And march up and down amid the white bones!
While the mourners above—ah! little they know
Of the monarch-worm and his kingdom below!

But soon they'll come where my feast is spread
And the living and loving shall be with the dead.
And I'll glory in watching their slow decay
And the flesh from their white bones wasting away

SIXTEEN DAYS
LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.
ARRIVAL OF THE PROMETHEUS.

By the steamer Prometheus, which arrived Sunday morning from San Juan, which port she left on the 1st instant, we have California papers of the 16th ult. From the Placer Times and Transcript (San Francisco) we make up the following summary:

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH.—By no means the least interesting event of the fortnight just closing, was the celebration of the anniversary of American Independence. Throughout the State (San Francisco) the occasion was observed with much enthusiasm. In this city the military, in conjunction with their guests, the Sutter Rifles, of Sacramento, and with a portion of the fire department, made a grand display, and the First California Battalion were the recipients of a superbly-wrought national flag, presented by Mrs. Catherine N. Sinclair, who accompanied the gift with an eloquent speech, and was appropriately responded to by the California pioneer, Major General Sutter. The citizens almost universally entered into the spirit of the occasion with a degree of patriotic zeal we have seldom seen equaled, and the day was passed in the utmost rejoicing. Few accidents throughout the State, and none of a very serious character, marred the jubilee.

AGRICULTURE.—The agricultural prospects of the State are very gratifying. The wheat harvesting is under way, and the aggregate crop promises to be good. From some sections, however, we hear complaint of the rust. The barley, oats and potato crops are also unprecedentedly large.

MINING.—From the mining sections we learn that a falling off in the gold product may be expected, owing to the excessively hot weather, and the incomplete state of water improvements. No diminution of product is observable, however, in proportion to the labor bestowed, and we hear of no discouragement among the mining population.

ELECTION OF GENERAL LANE.—Acconnts from Oregon confirm the reported success of the democratic party throughout the Territory, and the election of Gen. Lane to Congress. Times were prosperous, and considerable excitement existed in certain districts consequent upon new gold discoveries.

STRIKES AMONG THE MECHANICS.—Strikes have reached the land of gold, and organizations are forming in San Francisco for sustaining equitable rates of wages in most of the mechanic pursuits, as well as for ordinary laborers. The hod-carriers demand five dollars per day, and carpenters are likely to fix upon eight dollars as their regular remuneration.

POLITICAL.—In State politics the past fortnight has been prolific of incident, the Whig Convention at Sacramento having selected a ticket comprising the following nominations:

For Governor, William Waldo; for Lt. Governor, Henry Eno of Calaveras; for Justice of the Supreme Court, Tod Robinson of Secramento; for Attorney General, David K. Newell of El Dorado; for Comptroller, Gilbert E. Winters of Yuba; for Treasurer, Samuel Knight of San Joaqnin; for Surveyor General, Selim E. Woodworth of Monterey; for Superintendent of Public Instruction, Sherman Day of Santa Clara.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.—Two very destructive fires have occurred in the interior since the last steamer advices. French Corral, a very thrifty mining town in Yuba county, was almost laid waste on the night of July 8. Fifty thousand dollars' worth of property was estimated to have been consumed. On the 12th of July the town of Ophir, in Placer county, suffered from a still more disastrous visitation. Only a few buildings were left in the place, and the lose is set down at $80,000.

MARRIAGE OF LOLA MONTEZ.—Among the domestic incidents of the times in California, the marriage of the celebrated Lola Montez will attract the most attention. This distinguished lady again united herself in the bonds of wedlock on the 1st of July, the happy young man being Patriek Purdy Hull, Esq., formerly of Ohio, and for the past four years engaged in the newspaper business in San Francisco. Mr. Hull was a fellow passenger with the fascinating Countess on her journey to California, and the acquaintance then formed, fast ripened into an attachment which terminated fatally to his bachelorhood. The nuptials were consummated at the Holy Church of the Mission Dolores, in presence of a select party, among whom were Beverly C. Saunders, Esq., Judge Wells, James E. Wainright, A. Bartol, Esq., Louis R. Lull, P. A. Brinsmade, and other prominent citizens. The bride and groom have since visited Sacramento, and are now in domestic retirement in San Francisco.

LOTTERIES.—A specious and despicable evasion of the anti-lottery law has been practiced to a shameful extent in San Francisco, during the past two or three months. Schemes, in the aggregate amounting to two or three hundred thousand dollars, have been successfully carried through; but the better class of community has condemned the business, and there is a prospect that it will not longer flourish.

THE OVERLAND EMIGRATION.—The first of the overland emigration of the present year, arrived in Sacramento on the 4th July. The party consisted of twelve persons, headed by Capt. Isaac Evans, and were from Galena, Illinois. They left the Western frontier of Missouri on the 20th April and met with little molestation from Indians. The early part of the journey was impeded by deep snow. The winter had been terribly severe on the plains. Humboldt river was found very high, and the ordinary river road overflown. From this canee it was thought the early emigrants would find much difficulty in procuring grass for their stock. A number of Salt Lake trains, with considerable herds of cattle, had already arrived in Carson Valley, on the Eastern side of the Sierra Nevada.

FROM THE MORMON TERRITORY.—Dates from Salt Lake City are to the 14th June. Heavy rains had fallen, which, with the melting of the snows on the mountains, had done some injury to roads and crops. In some parts of the Valley, grasshoppers had been very destructive to vegetation. The Legislature convened on the 1st June, sat three days, passed ten acts and adjourned. The expedition sent out to treat with the hostile Indians had returned, after having partially effected their object.

FINANCES OF SAN FRANCISCO.—The Commissioners of the Funded Debt have presented their second annual report, from which it appears that the total amount of the funded debt of San Francisco is $1,517,652 00; $92,000 was redeemed in 1852, and so far this year $22,000. A further sum of $10,000 will be redeemed during the present month. The real estate sold at auction by the Commissioners during the past year netted $216,085 95, from the proceeds of which there has been cancelled of the old floating debt of the city $188,890 82. The Commissioners believe there is still outstanding more than $30,000 of old three per cent scrip, which should be paid as soon as possible. The long pending difficulties with the lessees of Market and California street wharves have been advantageously settled. In the matter of the Pacific street and Broadway wharves, they are still in litigation.

FRAUD ON THE REVENUE.—James Collier has been indicted for misdemeanor in the appropriation to private uses of $200,000 of the revenue received during his Collectorship, and the investigation now proceeding in the case of T. Butler King, his successor, upon charges of a like malfeasance.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.—From the upper San Joaquin there are accounts of destructive fires among the crops of wheat, barley and new-mown hay. The Indians of that section were quiet.

Horse stealing is again greatly in vogue over the country, and nothing but a "*vigilant*" execution of the law seems likely to check the crime.

All parts of the State are healthy, and passengers arrive in better condition than at any period of the past two years.

The number of vessels arrived at the port of San Francisco during the fortnight was eighty: of which twenty were from Atlantic parts, three from Chili, three from China, one from Australia, eight from the Sandwich and Friendly Islands, four from other foreign, and the rest from Oregon and domestic coast ports.

CALIFORNIA MARKETS.—The importations of merchandise, particularly of provisions, have been heavy, and the market is greatly overstocked with every description. The stock of flour in the country is estimated at one hundred and thirteen thousand barrels, with some seventy thousand barrels more on the way from Eastern ports, on vessels which sailed prior to June 1st. Recent importations, however, have found out so badly, that a superfine article has advanced in price, and inspected Haxall and Chili brands are firm at $14 50 to $15 50 per bbl. The cargo of Gallego and Haxall, by the Courser from New York, (5,000 bbls.) has gone into store, $15 25 per bbls. having been refused for it, subject to inspection. The sales of the fortnight embrace about 27,000 bbls. of all descriptions. Much of the flour arriving is damaged, owing to haste in putting up for shipment.

Large quantities of provisions have been received, but prices seem well sustained. Pork, $28 to $30; Hams, 18 to 20c; Lard, 12½ to 14c; Butter, 22 to 25c; Cheese, 17 to 18c; Beef, $26 to $29; Clear Bacon Sides, 16 to 17c per lb.

Lumber, both Eastern and Domestic, has improved under the influence of increased Building, and prices begin to approximate to cost and charges.

For staple Dry Goods there is an active demand, but prices do not exceed what the article can be laid down for. Foreign goods are dull of sale, and are not paying cost and charges. The supply of clothing is superabundant, and no description is paying.

Money matters, owing mainly to the enormous sums necessary to meet freight charges, and an overstocked general market, are stringent. On undoubted securities, money is worth two and a half to three per cent per month.

Late from China and the Sandwich Islands.

FROM CHINA.—Recently received intelligence from China, confirming the reported success of the revolutionists, and the Christian character of the religion they profess, has elicited much interest in this quarter. The advantages likely to result to the civilized world, from the opening of the ports in China to foreign commerce, and particularly with regard to the relative position of California with that country, are beginning to be appreciated by our citizens. A series of lectures now in progress of delivery by Rev. Mr. Speer, who was formerly a missionary in China, delineating the manners, customs, and religion of Asiatics, meets with thronged attendance.

FROM AUSTRALIA.—The latest news from Australia is to the 6th of April. It is interesting mainly in a commercial point of view. Merchandise of almost every description was becoming scarce, and provisions in particular were needed. The prices quoted, however, scarcely indicated the great scarcity complained of. Flour was commanding about the same rates as in this market. Much disappointment was being experienced and expressed by newly arrived immigrants in regard to the productiveness of mines. The journals attribute this rather to the overwrought expectations of the new comers, than any falling off in the yield of the precious metals. They unite in condemning the exaggerated statements sent abroad, particularly by the English press, in regard to the productiveness of the colonial gold field.

DEPRAVED STATE OF SOCIETY IN AUSTRALIA. It is said there are about 500 English convicts from Van Dieman's Land in Melbourne, Australia, and vicinity, and on meeting a man in the street, think nothing of presenting a pistol to his breast and demanding his money. A letter from Melbourne to the Newark Advertiser, after recording numerous assassinations, says:

"In going to Forest Creek, Campbell's Creek, Bendigo and Golden diggings, you pass through what is called the Black Forest, a dease and thick wood, about twelve miles in length. The other day, while four of us were passing through this forest, we found thirty-five who had been *stuck up*, (that is, robbed and then tied up to a tree,) and one poor fellow, who unfortunately had but thirteen shillings and sixpence, was tied to a tree and his body filled with shot, which they had fired at him, I suppose, because he had no more. They also 'stuck up' a young lady within sight of her father's house. This was never done here before, and accordingly you may judge of the state of society."

Arrival of the Philadelphia.

LATE NEWS FROM PANAMA, SOUTH AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA.

The U. S. Mail steamship Philadelphia, Lieut. J. McKinetry, U. S. N., commanding, arrived here Monday evening from Aspinwall, with the California mails and passengers which came from San Francisco by the Pacific mail steamship John L. Stephens.

The Stephens brought, besides her passengers and mails, $1,800,000 in gold dust on freight, which went to New York on the U. S. Mail steamship Illinois.

The roads over the Isthmus were in fair condition, and the health, both of Panama and Aspinwall, was remarkably good.

The California papers by the Philadelphia were anticipated by the Prometheus.

The Philadelphia brought us files of Kingston (Jamaica) papers to the 28th ult., Panama papers to 25th ult., and dates from Aspinwall to the 1st inst.

From the Aspinwall Courier, of the 1st inst., we learn that the health of the Isthmus had been generally good, and that of the city of Aspinwall much better than usual at this season of the year.

Business had been very dull, owing to the small number of passengers in transit.

Gold mining is creating an excitement on the Isthmus.

An English company has bought a gold mine on the river Barbara, a tributary of the river Atrato, and is now preparing to work it.

Intelligence from San Juan del Sur to a late date, informs us that the place was very sickly and that the black vomit had broken out, and proved fatal in several cases.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Dates by the Lallah Rookh, arrived at Panama, are to the 13th April, that vessel arrived at Valparaiso in sixty-two days from Sydney.

The following are the amounts brought down by the Government escort:

From Sofola 953 ounces, from Tambaroura 461, from Merlo 743, from Mudgee 234, by other conveyance 953 from Sofola, 316 from Tambaroura. Further from Mount Alexander 17,437 ounces gold, and 29,000.

The Liverpool Mining Company were making great progress; gold dust in the mines was worth from £3. 11s. 6d. to £3 15s. 6d. Flour from £35 to £40 per ton, and the price of all classes of food was kept at a high rate by monopolists, which state of things was, however, not expected to last long. The price of flour in Port Phillip was £32 per ton, barley $6 fanega, wheat $6 fanega, cognac $8.

The Lalla Rookh is reported to have orders to load with flour and wheat at Valparaiso for Sydney.

FROM PERU.

From Peru the news is interesting, affairs between that country and Bolivia are daily approaching a state of warfare, although no actual outbreak has yet taken place.

The first act of hostility was the stoppage of 600 horses in Bolivia, destined for the Peruvian Government, (already noticed.) The second: the seizure by Peru of Peruvian bark stored in Arica, and belonging to Bolivia. The third: the decree of Peru levying 40 per cent. transit duty on all merchandise passing through that country for Bolivia, and *vice versa*. Fourth: the decree of Bolivia to coin Hard Dollars for export. Fifth: the seizure of Cobija by Peru, thus cutting off all communication between Bolivia and the Pacific, Cobija being the only port of the Government.

This port was entered by two vessels and 200 men. There was no resistance offered, the guns of the fort having been previously shipped to Valparaiso for safe keeping, and the Bolivian garrison and authorities having vacated the place upon the appearance of the Peruvian forces before the harbor. This event has not, however, in any way interrupted the trade of Cobija, nor has the communication with the interior been placed under any restriction; the only difference at present being a change from Bolivian to Peruvian authorities.

On the seizure of Cobija by Peru, Gen. Belzu ordered all Bolivians to retire from the frontier, and at ones made preparations to guard against an invasion.

In making this capture the Peruvians have evidently made a false step; and if they attempt to succeed in further into Bolivia, there is every probability of their being speedily defeated.

Belzu has issued a decree, ordering preparations for war; declaring an absolute interdiction on all commercial traffic between Peru and Bolivia; and ordering all goods *in transitu*, between one country and the other, to be seized. All citizens of Bolivia are prohibited passing out of their own territory. All individual or epistolary communication between the two Republics is also stopped.

A proclamation has been issued by Gen. Belzu, calling upon the people to prepare themselves for war, and be ready to take up arms when necessary. He assures them of his intention to resist every attempt of Peru to encroach upon Bolivia, and declares himself at once prepared and willing to enter the field against the Peruvian army.

From Ecuador we learn nothing of importance.

Later from Texas.

The steamship Perseverance brought the mail Tuesday from Texas.

By her we have Galveston dates to the 6th inst., and a full file of other Texas papers.

The Civilian & Gazette (Galveston) of the 2d inst., has the following items:

The receipts for import duties at the port of Galveston during the year ending March 31, 1853, were $25,072.

LARGE FIRE AT INDIANOLA.—*Indianola*, July 27.—This morning about 2 o'clock, an extensive and destructive conflagration broke out at Powder Horn. Baldridge, Sparks & Co. lost their line warehouse, storehouse and office, together with a large quantity of merchandise, and a large stock of different kinds of goods, which they had on consignment. I understand they were insured to the amount of $18,000, which does not begin to cover their lose.

CROPS IN TEXAS.—The Gonzales Enquirer says the worm has already made its appearance in some cotton fields, but has not yet done much damage. It is hoped that the continuance of fair weather will cause the worm again to disappear.

The crops throughout every portion of the State, says the Houston Telegraph, have been greatly improved by the late rains, and are generally promising. In all the Eastern counties the corn and cotton are far more promising than they were last summer.

A friend in Gonzalee county writes the Indianola Bulletin that excellent corn crops have been made there. Another from De Witt speaks in the same terms. The ensuing autumn and winter will be a fine time for emigrants in the country. Meats and breadstuffs will be abundant and cheap.

A letter from Oyster Creek says: "We shall soon be picking cotton here; and since my residence in this county, have never known the crops look so flattering."

NEW COTTON.—A bale of new cotton, raised on the plantation of Gen. Wall, about seven miles above this place, was brought to our town last Tuesday, and immediately forwarded to Indianola for shipment to New Orleans. This is the first cotton of this year's growth we have heard of being shipped from any part of Texas, and if time and distance can be reckoned, we have no doubt it will be ahead of any from Louisiana or Mississippi. This is early, considering we had a very late spring. [Gonzales Inquirer.

The News of the 5th inst. says:

Our accounts of the crops in the interior are very encouraging from all parts of the State. The corn crop has generally turned out a fair average one, and is said to be abundant. Cotton is now very promising, though this is a crop upon which certain calculations can never be made until it is gathered. There is some reason to fear that the present wet weather, which is probably very general, may superinduce the caterpillar or other species of insects, often so destructive to the crop. Sugar cane, we are informed, never looked better, if as well, in any previous year. Its growth is said to be very large, and is now maturing finely.

The Houston Telegraph says:

Showers of rain have been falling here almost deily, for the last eight or ten days, and fears are entertained that the continued rains will severely injure the sugar and cotton crops.

The following items we extract from the Ledger of the 28th ult.:

GEN. LAMAR DEAD.—A report is in town that this distinguished man is no more. His name has been identified with the history of Texas from its first settlement by the Americans to the present time. As President of the late Republic he was by turns the subject of inordinate praise and indiscriminate censure. God has taken him home at last.

Victor Considerant, the noted leader of the St. Simonians, is on his way to Texas to purchase about 400,000 acres of land. Wives and property are in common among the St. Simonians. Somehow we do not admire their doctrine and less their practices.

RAILROAD ITEMS.—*Pacific Railroad.*—The Washington Union contains a leading editorial urging the construction of a railway to the Pacific. The article urges the constitutionality of the right of the General Government to aid the work, and bases it upon the war power, which it affirms to be ample for the purpose.

A locomotive without rails is described by the *Courier des Etats Unis* as having been invented and exhibited in operation in Paris by Alexander Levor. It was attached to two cars, which it drew along the streets, around abrupt corners, advancing and retiring with ease. It has four wheels with broad felloes.

A Locomotive Village.—The Illinois Journal says that a new plan of accommodating laborers on railroad improvements is practiced on the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad. The entire working force on this road is one hundred persons, who live in cars fitted up for the purpose of boarding the men, and are pushed along as the rails are laid—thus securing the advantage of having the men always near their work. This locomotive boarding house or village comprises fifteen large covered cars, with all the necessary conveniences for cooking, eating and sleeping. They carry the cows along—they grage alongside, and are put in their stalls when the locomotive village changes ground.

The Central Pacific Railroad.—Col. Benton has furnished the National Intelligencer with a letter from Mr. H. Heap, connected with the Central Pacific Railroad exploring party, under Lieut. Beale, in which he states that through the entire line which the party had explored, comprehending fully half the distance between the boundaries of Missouri and California, and embracing, as is said, the most difficult portion of the line, the construction of a road is not only practicable at an easy grade, but the country is well watered and fertile, such as to invite settlers and cultivators throughout.

REDUCTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.—The following important notice from the Treasury Department, intended to make a decided reduction in the public debt, appears in the Union of the 23 inst. The terms proposed are such that we suppose the holders of the stocks will be induced to bring them forward, at least to the amount indicated in the notice. The effect upon the money market will probably be decidedly felt.

"Notice is hereby given, to the holders of the six per cent. stocks of the United States, of the loan authorized by the act of 28th January, 1847, and redeemable the 31st of December, 1867, and of the loan authorized by the act of 31st March, 1848, and redeemable 30th June, 1868, that the department is prepared to purchase, at any time between the date hereof and the 1st day of December next, to the extent of the sum of five millions of dollars of the said stocks, in the manner and on the terms hereinafter mentioned, to wit:

"In case of any contingent competition, within the amount stated, preference will be given in the order of time in which the said stocks may be offered. The certificates, duly assigned to the United States, must be transmitted to this department; upon the receipt whereof, a price will be paid, compounded of the following particulars:

"1. The par value or amount specified in each certificate.

"2. A premium on said amount of twenty-one per cent.

"3. Interest on the par of the certificate from the 1st of July, 1853, to the date of receipt and settlement at the Treasury, with the allowance (for the money to reach the owner) of one day's interest in addition.

"Payment for said stocks will be made in drafts of the Treasury of the United States, on the Assistant Treasurer at Boston, New York or Philadelphia, as the parties may indicate."

THE FISHERY QUESTION.—It is stated that the people of the lower provinces have earnestly petitioned the Home Government to withdraw their naval force, which has been sent to the fishing grounds, to keep the Americans from coming within three leagues of the shore. If they have not done it already, we have no doubt such will be the fact.

The truth is, says the Portland State of Maine, the Provincial Government have made a grand mistake, and are now beginning to reap the legitimate consequences of their own doings. The principal value of fish arises from the process of curing them. When vessels were allowed to land and cure their fish on shore, it gave employment to their people at home.

Now the Yankee fisherman lets himself out to a provincial master, who runs his vessel as soon as loaded into one of our own ports, pays the duty of twenty per cent. *ad valorem* on *fresh* fish—a merely nominal sum—and the Blue-nose waits in vain for his accustomed labor of curing and salting, etc., etc., which gave employment to so many of the people on the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shores. This labor is now done in the United States, and the provincial ports are deserted, or comparatively so, where a valuable trade was formerly enjoyed.

This is a practical view of the question that may, after all, put the diplomatists of the provinces on the right track. [Gloucester (Mass.) News, July 30.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.—We select the following from the Republic of the 21 inst.:

Some months ago the Post-office Department made a claim against the British Post-office for the return of transit postages on a large quantity of newspapers erroneously credited to the British offices, which has signified its readiness to pay over to our Department the sum of $6,499 06. So much clear gain.

The steamer Water-Witch has been heard from at Buchos Ayres, on the 25th of May. She left Rio on the 30th of April, and made the trip to Montevideo in eight days, during two of which the weather was very heavy. At Montevideo the steamer was detained at quarantine eight days, in accordance with an oppressive regulation subjecting all vessels from Rio to that length of quarantine, whether they have sickness on board or not. The Water-Witch, it will be remembered, is on her way to the head waters of the La Plata, on a surveying and exploration expedition.

Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, accompanied Mr. Marcy to Berkeley Springs. As he took his secretary, Mr. Cobbett, along with him, and Mr. Marcy took Mr. Borrit, it is presumed they have sought the Springs more for their quiet than their waters; and that they expect there to negotiate industriously on the fishery question. Mr. Crampton went the Springs at Mr. Marcy's invitation.

NEW YORK CRYSTAL PALACE EXHIBITION.—The following table shows the number of visitors for the second week:

	Season Tickets.	Trans. Visitors.	Rec'd at Door.
Monday	1200	2650	$1307 75
Tuesday	720	2041	1003 25
Wednesday	833	2281	1156 75
Thursday	1633	3850	1920 00
Friday	1700	3348	1032 50
Saturday	610	2651	1400 00
Second week	6816	16,821	$8420 20
Add 1st do.	9500	16,608	8417 00
Total	16,323	33,429	$16,567 25

The Directors announce that *five dollar tickets* will be issued early this week, to admit the holder until the 1st of October.

The Baltimore and Philadelphia Railroad Company, the New Jersey Railroad Company, and the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, it is said, all agree to transport goods for the Exhibition free of charge.

Among the recent additions to the American Department of the Crystal Palace, is the Lord's Prayer, engraved in Old English, on a gold dollar, and on a three-cent piece in italics, by Mr. Overnough.

SCENES ABOUT THE NEW YORK CRYSTAL PALACE.—A letter from New York, speaking of the "sights" in the vicinity of the Crystal Palace, says:

"As if it were not bad enough to have scores of deformed animals on exhibition—woolly horses, and horses without any wool, monkeys, dancing-bears, baboons, rattlesnakes, anacondas, and other like monstrosities. Model Artiste exhibitions have commenced lusciness in three different shanties. Vulgar paintings of Gods and Goddesses are hung out for signs to attract the lewd, and, though clearly coming within the prohibition of the statute, not the slightest effort is made by the police to abolish the abomination. The houses in which these disgraceful allurements are permitted are but temporary concerns, the intentions of the proprietors being to demolish them as soon as the Exhibition closes. The ground on which they stand is all leased at enormous prices. For the privilege of putting up a two-story shed in 42d street, to exhibit "Views of the Universe," the owner paid $3000 for eighteen months. The other wonder-mongers have been obliged to pay proportionately high."

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—From the Courier and Enquirer (New York), of the 2d inst. we select the following:

The greatest activity continues to prevail in all departments of the Exhibition. Among the interesting recent additions, we notice, in the United States Department, several splendid horse carriages, including one of extreme richness from Philadelphia; a rich display of military goods, further additions to the fine collection of furniture, upholstery, pianofortes, and light carriages, and several heavy pieces of machinery. The British section is also increasing in machinery. A very interesting collection of ancient armor has just been opened. The progress of fire-arms from the time of Henry VIII. is illustrated in a striking manner by these specimens. It is curious, likewise, to observe the degree of ingenuity often displayed by the early gunsmiths. Five-barreled revolving fire-arms of the time of James I. (if we remember right) are comprised in the collection.

The continental departments continue, as before, to fill up mainly with textiles, pottery, professional apparatus, and fancy articles. Works of art still come in, several valuable additions being observable within a few days. The sable Emperor of Hayti, Faustin I., contributes a huge block of polished mahogany, containing not less than seventy-five cubic feet of the solid wood. It is surmounted by a bust, of the darkest hue, which we take to represent his Majesty.

Seats have been provided, sparsely, on the ground floor, enough, indeed, for the present demand, but likely to need an increase when the Exhibition shall have become complete. We observe that the gas fixtures are going up, but these probably will not be used earlier than September. The fire apparatus is worthy of notice. In addition to the actual engines on exhibition, the towers are to support capacious reservoirs supplied from the Croton pipes, and communicating by hose with all parts of the building, and a large number of buckets are kept filled with water in convenient places.

Complaints are made on both sides, in regard to making change at the ticket offices. Visitors ought to remember that the immense number presenting (as most persons naturally do) bills and gold in payment of the half-dollar fee, must create serious embarrassment, in the present scarcity of silver. Considerate persons will, therefore, take pains to provide themselves with the proper change. At the same time we believe the managers will do themselves and the public a wrong, if they permit tenders of bills and gold to be refused at their ticket-offices, through unwillingness to purchase silver for change.

Yesterday 2821 persons were admitted on single tickets; on season tickets 950. Cash receipts $1177. Contributions to the Washington Monument were $14 33. Total contributions $731.13.

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aug13 3t Indian Village, Jackson Parish, La.

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Marion, July 16, 1853. aug13 1jan1

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VOLUME III. NUMBER 29. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1853. WHOLE NUMBER, 133.

From Dickens' Household Words.

HUSH!

"I can scarcely hear," she murmured.
For my heart beats loud and fast;
But surely, in the far off distance,
I can hear a horse may ride."

"'Tis only the deer that were feeding
In a herd on the clover grass;
They were startled, and fled to the thicket,
As they saw the reapers pass."

Now the night arose to silence,
Birds lay in their leafy nest
And the deer couched in the forest,
And the children were at rest.
There was only a sound of weeping
From watcher around a bed—
But rest to the weary spirit,
Peace to the quiet dead!

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

JEWISH CEREMONIES.

"Thou shalt not sow thy field with mingled seed; neither shall a gurment mingled of linen and woollen come upon thee."—Lev. xix: 19. "And when ye shall come into the land, and shall have planted all manner of trees for food, then ye shall count the fruit thereof as uncircumcised unto you; it shall not be eaten of. But in the fourth year all the fruit thereof shall be holy, to praise thu Lord withal. And in the 5th year shall ye eat of the fruit thereof, that it may yield unto you the increase thereof. I am the Lord your God."—v. 23-25. Many a Christian reads over these ceremonial enactments of the Jewish lawgiver, without bestowing more than a cursory thought upon them: certainly without ever imagining that they are still in force among six or seven millions of his own cotemporaries. This is nevertheless the case, and I have known many inconveniences to arise from a literal observance of these regulations, particularly from the one forbidding the wearing of linen and woollen mixed: since the materials of many of the modern fabrics can only be analyzed by a practiced eye; and with a weary heart have I often seen fine suits given away to some poor Gentile neighbor, after they had worn them once or twice—the infringement of the Law not having been previously discovered.

Another picture from my childhood, still green in my memory, obtrudes itself here in the shape of a fine large vine, which, though but *four* years old, was hanging full of luscious grapes, just within reach of our little hands. We looked at them wistfully and longingly day after day, but we knew also that we must not pluck any of the fruit, as it was "holy to the Lord:" and although the temptation certainly was great, such is the awe and reverence for things divine, with which Jewish parents early impress their children, that I do not think we ever entertained the sacrilegious thought of tasting the "forbidden fruit:" for children, a great proof of self-denial.

"Thou shalt not plow with an ox and an ass together"—Dent. xxii: 10—seems to come under the same category; though we can more easily account for this humane law than we can for the prohibition of wearing diverse garments." Owing to the commandment in Dent. xx: 19, they never cut down a fruit-tree, as long as there remains a green leaf upon it; and to cut down or break a young fruit-tree is considered a crime akin to, and short only of, manslaughter. There is a glaring inconsistency in the literal observance of the above and the total disregard of the kindred injunction. (Lev xix: 9 10.) "And when ye reap the harvest of your land, thou shalt not wholly reap the corners of thy field;" * * * "thou shalt leave them for the poor and stranger." It is certainly not a want of charity or benevolence that abolished this custom, as we have before shown.

In Lev. xix: 26, as well as in many other passages of the Sacred Writings, we find seven denouncitions against enchantments of every kind. It is a pity that the Rabbins forget to put "a hedge" around this law; on the other hand, they have found various ways of circumventing it, and the Talmud, as well as other later works, contain numerous directions for all sorts of charms, amulets, and nativities even. These amulets consist of slips of parchment with cabalistical inscriptions, having no connection whatever (how should they?) with the disease they are expected to remove. Sickly or deformed persons, and young children generally, have amulets hanging round their necks, as whilom Gentiles had their horoscopes.

I once saw a partially enlightened, and certainly learned and well educated Rabbi, prepare a charm for toothache, in accordance with the directions he found in some Hebrew book—I am not quite certain whether it was in the Talmud, but think it was. I was sent to procure an *old boot*, which, pulverized, formed a prominent ingredient in this singular anti-pharmaceutical specific. Nor do they, any more than any other superstitious people, want for old women, who heal every sore by merely looking at it, and whispering some unintelligible jargon. With such practices, however innocent, we cannot be much surprised at many of the scenes described in "Ivanhoe," especially when we take into consideration the intolerant spirit of the Dark Ages.

And here I may be allowed to say a word or two against the current ideas of the every-day life and character of a Jew, as described by many popular authors. "Shylock," although the offspring of genius, and justly admired as being perfect in his way, can certainly not be regarded as a faithful type of his people at any period; and yet he is far better drawn than "Isaac of York," whose "Father Abrahams," and other vast exclamations, are all borrowed from Shakspeare, and never belonged to any Jew of modern times. "Rebecca" is a splendid heroine of a novel, but certainly not the picture of a real Jewess. I say this of course, with all due deference to Sir Walter Scott, who perhaps enjoyed but limited opportunities of studying the Hebrew character. Many polite authors, who have occasion to refer to this people, take that opportunity to strengthen the already too strong prejudice existing against them. That so enlightened a statesman and pretended philanthropist as Sir Francis Head should conceive it necessary to fan the old flame in his recent work of "A Faggot of French Sticks," is certainly much to be regretted. The best picture of Jewish life in England I have ever met with is a little work of two volumes, entitled, "Emma de Lissau," and "The Jewess," or "Sophia de Lissau."

Among the Jews the parents are supposed to be responsible for their children up to the age of thirteen, when a boy becomes *Bar Mitzvh*, (son of the commandment,) enters into manhood, and must bear the burden of his own sins. He begins to wear phylacteries three months before this time: goes to the Hazan every day to learn his *Sidrah*, i. e. the reading and chanting of either part or whole of the section of the Law to be read on the Sabbath following his thirteenth birthday. Formerly he also delivered a speech on this his day of confirmation, but this custom is getting obsolete. He now, for the first time, may lead in the grace after meals, count one of the *Minyan*, (necessary number for divine service—*ten,*) and may always be called to the reading of the Law—privileges which he could not enjoy before. This is also the terminus of his scholastic career, if he is destined for any practical pursuit in life. If he is to study for a profession, he will now proceed to an academy of a higher character. With parents this is a day of great rejoicing, particularly if it be their eldest son. It is the second of the three great and happy events in a Jew's life: the first his admission to the Covenant at the age of eight days, when his parents receive the wishes that he may safely reach the age of *Bar Mitzvh*. And on this day the friends again congratulate them, hoping that he may soon be happily joined in holy wedlock, and thus relieve his parents entirely of their charge.

Having now disposed of nearly all the occasional ceremonies, I shall proceed in my next to give "the times and seasons," or Festivals and Fasts, in regular succession, and then close the series by a description of the rites and customs observed in sickness, death, funeral and burial. Should you, Mr. Editor, or any of your readers, get tired before that final catastrophe, you may stop me at once, by just giving me a hint to that effect. otherwise I shall regard "silence consent," and proceed the "even tenor of my way."

JOSEPHUS.

Columbia, S. C.

[NOTE.—The editor and readers would be obliged if "Josephus" would continue.]

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

SMALL TALK.

Yes, some of our best preachers locate; and we do not blame them all. It is the *duty* of some—and some who are very useful—to locate. Stern necessity requires it. They have children who must be fed, clothed and educated. Yes, I say, *educated*. And where is the provision made for this? The minister is called to his work. The people also are called to their work—to take care of his children to attend to all their interests. Now, if the minister is embarrassed, so as seriously to retard his usefulness, or is compelled to abandon his work entirely, for want of means to support and educate his children, whose fault is it? Upon whose shoulders lies the responsibility of taking a workman from the vineyard of the Lord! Upon whose skirts clings the blood of the souls who shall thereby be lost! Upon those of the minister, who is driven by sheer necessity to locate! Evidently not. The Church, by its inattention to his wants, has become the responsible party. And most fearful is the burden thus assumed.

You will pardon, Mr. Editor, all allusion to my own experience. (And here, by the way, is an example of the benefit of writing anonymously.) During the three years of my itinerancy as a single man, I spent each year twice the amount of my salary for necessary expenses. During the two years since my marriage, I have spent more than six hundred dollars of my private means. Now, as my private means are very meagre, in a short time nothing will be left in that quarter. What then? *Debt* or *location*. And who would not infinitely prefer the latter? Now, I am But *E' Pluribus Unum*—a type, in this respect of a large number.

"Yes," our people virtually say, "we have a set of godly, self-denying men, who will preach to us, whether we support them or not. They love us too well to let our souls perish. We will enjoy our money ourselves, and have the benefit of their ministry too. Thank God for a free gospel, and thank God for Methodist preachers, with their zeal and burning love of souls! No danger of being without a preacher! If we do not seek them, they will seek us."

I verily believe, Mr. Editor, that this *one hundred dollar* system, while it has been a source of benefit, has also been a source of great evil. It has lowered the standard of Christian benevolence among us. It has been the great rule by which contributions generally have been governed. The great idea is, the Methodist is the cheap Church. It will cost us less to be Methodists than any thing else. Does not the Methodist pay less to the great enterprises of Christian effort and philanthropy than any other prominent communion in the land, in proportion to her numbers and wealth?

This system has kept men of talent from our ministry. We do not, in every case, approve the motive. We only state the fact. Some men and especially those who have spent many years in the study necessary to prepare them for the duties of a profession are, to a certain extent, incapable of practicing economy. Their success in their profession requires that they keep their minds free from pecuniary difficulties. The improbability of support, therefore, forbids their becoming itinerant ministers.

It is very difficult to convince the people that their contributions to the support of the minister are not to be given on the ground of *charity*—that they are to pay him, as they pay any one else in their employ, and that to withhold this amount necessary, is as downright fraud as though they were to repudiate their store account or butcher's bills. Some are inclined to complain of the amount necessary for their support. Do such men ever think that it costs thirty-five millions of dollars to pay the salaries of American lawyers? that twelve millions are paid annually to keep our criminals?—and ten millions to keep the flies among us alive, while only six millions are spent annually to keep six thousand preachers in the United States? These are facts, or an approximation sufficient for all practical purposes, as the statistics will show.

Now, if men will come out and deny that they receive a *quid pro quo*—say that the benefits of a ministry are not commensurate with the money they consume, however mistaken, they would manifest more consistency, than after acknowledging the indispensable necessity that we should have them, fail to secure them a comfortable support. They who enjoy what they confess to be inestimable privileges, are bound, not only in honor, but in gratitude and common honesty, to support the minister through whom they receive them. More yet. COMMON SENSE.

From the Boston Watchman.

THE NEW GENERAL OF THE JESUITS.

The most noteworthy event in the ecclesiastical world—we say not the *religious*—that has been made public within the last few days, is the election of a new General over the Society of Jesus. The General of the Jesuits is only second to the Pope. He is his right-hand man. Bound by a vow of absolute obedience to the Supreme Pontiff, he does his choicest work; openly, if need be, or covertly, if that be the more expedient. He is, to the Roman Czar, Chief of the Police and Generalissimo of the forces. For the execution of the collective pleasure of the Court of Rome, this General is as essentially necessary as the leaden seal is to the Bull: for all purposes of evasion or chicane, he is as essentially necessary as the *non obstante* clause in the same document. He is the acting commanding-officer of the Papal garrison, doubly furnished with his own discretion and the sagacity of his assessors on the one hand, and with the authority of the god of thunders on the other. Naturally enough, people ask who he is, and the first notice of his elevation to the chair of Loyola is therefore given in a style analogous to that which is usual in announcing the creation of a Pope. His name is said to be Beckes, (but we rather suspect this to be a misprint,) by birth a Belgian, and latterly Provincial of the Province of Austria.

If he be the personage we suspect, he is qualified by a strong admiration for Saintish fables, a thorough Bollandist, such another, in that one particular, as Father Newman, and quite proper to nourish the infatuated youth of this generation who go over to Rome to satisfy their morbid appetite. He can give them legend and falsification to their heart's content. But as we may choose to be mistaken in his antecedents, we say no more on this point. Roman ecclesiastics are pleased to note that he is a Belgian, third of that nation who has been counted among the successors of Saint Ignatius. Doubtless they bear in mind the achievements of his countrymen who have taken the helm of Jesuit politics, and they may hope that he will sustain the notoriety which those Generals acquired. Let us join them in giving attention to his origin, since attention is challenged, and observe that the first Belgian General was Everard Mercurian, whose name darkens the history of our own country. It was Mercurian who organized the Jesuit Mission, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, for the "conversion of England." It was he who coolly dismissed the Italian zealots who offered themselves as candidates for the honor of overturning the throne and subverting the religion of this country, and cunningly determined to employ Englishmen only, persons who could best travel in disguise, most easily worm themselves into the confidence of families, most skillfully perform the part of spies, and most safely associate themselves in conspiracies against the Sovereign. This was the *first* Belgian.

The *second* Belgian was Charles-le-Noyelle, who signalized himself during a very brief generalate, in drumming the French Jesuits together to fight against the liberties of the secular clergy in France, and to resist the independence of the King and the Parliaments. It was under his reign that the Jesuits of France displayed their piety in worrying the poor defenceless Huguenots, just after the revocation of the edict of Nantes. In this way the wary Belgian, having first incensed Louis XIV by enforcing the odious claims of Clement XI, and upholding his Bulls into this country, planted him again by helping to extirpate the Reformed. Noyelle, the second Belgian, played a very conspicuous and effective part during four and a half years of power, and the mention of those calamitous days might remind Christendom in general, and French Protestants in particular, that it behooves them to anxiously observe what will signalize the reign of this *third* Belgian.

Yet these are only historic notes: mere passages in history which the Romans invite us to remember, and which all will now acknowledge it would be folly to forget. More to the point, however, is a reference to the more recent action and the actual position of Jesuitism. Roothaan, who died the other day, and vacated the seat now occupied by this Belgian, demonstrated the skill in pilotage that distinguished the select few to whom the duties of this dignity is intrusted. Many will recollect that so lately as the year 1845, it was announced that there were no more Jesuits in France. The government of Louis Philippe, contended strenuously at Rome for an authoritative suppression of all Jesuit establishments at Rome, as dangerous to the State. After long negotiation, M. Guizot congratulated the Assembly on the successful issue of his own efforts, testified by the closure of the Jesuit houses, and the migration of their inmates. But this was all an illusion. General Roothaan had advised them just to hide their heads, and let the storm blow over; the storm has blown over, and in France, where they were denounced as a dangerous fraternity for ten years at least, they already swarm again, and for some time before his death Roothaan saw with exultation the triumph of his policy over the last murmur of opposition. A thorough Jesuit of the old school, he early signalized himself as a commentator on "the Spiritual Exercises" of Ignatius Loyola, and contributed in no small degree to a revival of the exact discipline which had been disturbed by the dispersion of the Society in 1802, and scarcely recovered on the reconstitution of it in 1814, by Pius VII, when a sudden influx of young men and a paucity of well practised elders threatened to unnerve its ancient strength by a vast novitiate overwhelming the austerely rigid spirit of obedience. It was also Roothaan who authorized, presided over, and conducted to a successful issue, a scheme for adapting the course of studies in Jesuit schools to the actual requirements of the age, proceeding in the spirit of Dr. Wiseman's book on the connection between science and religion. In other words, it was Roothaan who guided Jesuitism into its present position of educational power, and made it possible for the successors of the men who imprisoned Galileo to exhibit themselves as teachers and advocates of modern science. We have not space here to dilate on the dishonesty of this movement, nor to point out its illusions, but we cannot refrain from dropping a word of caution to all Protestants who are concerned in the promotion of public education. They may depend upon it that there is not one educational institution of any kind that is not now beset with Jesuit spies, or actually invaded by Jesuit corruptors. We have never been foremost to raise an alarm, and least of all have we been willing to join in a mere vulgar outcry about Jesuitism. But let any one glance over the state of England during the last twenty years, marking coincidence of dates and events. Let him observe the reform of Jesuit education in 1830, at Rome; the introduction of that reform into their colleges every where except, perhaps, in Spain, the rise of Tractarianism at Oxford, just as soon as the Jesuit educationists could furnish and use their instruments. Let him trace the issue of a brood of perverters, bearing no clerical character, but acting through the press, in the studio, in the orchestra, in the college, and wherever else the youthful mind can be most easily acted on. Let him also mark the incorporation of these new "Catholic" schools with the University of London, in common with other schools that are characteristically Protestant, and with others again that are characteristically latitudinarian, at least; and then let him reflect on the magnitude of the work achieved for Romanism by the last General, compute the value of the instrumentality made ready to the hand of the present, and consider what is his own duty in regard to public education, aye, and in regard to *domestic* education also, at the present juncture. This third Belgian is no idle spectator of the struggle that is going on in Ireland for expelling Protestant influences from the National Schools. It is nearly effected. Archbishop Whately and the Presbyterian members of the Board are as good as beaten off the ground, and our Government shows no disposition to vindicate the rights that are involved in this contention. The Congregation of the Index rules in that Board. This new General will be no unconcerned spectator in the Houses of Parliament. By delegation he will stand in the lobbies to look after "Catholic Members," he will step up beside the Speaker's chair, and wait behind the woolsack. By delegation he will sit more closely than ever in the Queen's Council, and speak there from the lips of the members whom Lord Aberdeen so tenderly placates. He will be busy at the Colonial office. Ubiquitous as he is, he will move intangibly without lumber, and without pause, in every place of intelligence, legislation, and command; and unless Protestantism keeps up an equal vigilance, cultivates a quick and wakeful conscience, and lives on truth, fresh flowing from its fountain-head, the generalate which began on the second day of this month will supply a sad chapter in the history of England.

MODERN PREACHING. Rev. John Angell, James says: "It is my sad and serious belief that if the evangelical pulpit is losing its power, it is just because it is losing sight of its object and its aim. The cultivation of the intellect and the advancement of knowledge, in the present day, are letting both preachers and hearers above the plain and simple gospel of Christ. Sermons are with many no longer heard as the Word of God, but as the word of man; not as means of grace and aids to salvation but as intellectual exercises on religious topics, for the gratification of taste, intellect, and imagination on Sunday. And it must be confessed that the preachers of them are, by their artificial and excessive elaboration, and the introduction of new topics, teaching their hearers so to regard them, and are training them thus to be a kind of amateur hearers of sermons."

A CONVICT CONQUERED.

The following account of the reformation of a "convict," published in the Prisoner's Friend, gives a very forcible illustration of the power of love to reform even the most hardened of our race:

Many years ago there was brought to the State prison, in Connecticut, a man of giant stature and of desperate character; one whose crimes had been for seventeen years the terror of the country. The warden was a Christian—a Christian not in name only, but in "deed and in truth"—one who had more than usual faith in the power of kindness. When the prisoner came, he took off his irons, and addressed him thus: "Friend, you are now placed in my care, it will be best for us to treat each other as well as we can. I shall try to make you as comfortable as possible, and shall be anxious to be your friend; and I hope you will get me into no difficulty on your account. There is a cell here for solitary confinement, but I have never used it, and should be very sorry ever to turn a key upon any human being in it. You may range the place as freely as I do; only trust me, and I will trust you."

The desperado, though evidently surprised, appeared but little affected by his kindness, and for weeks seemed to soften very slowly. True, he was not violent, but sulky; at length word came that he had attempted to break prison! The warden called him and charged him with it, but he gave no reply; his face was darkened by a ferocious scowl, and his lips sealed with sulky silence. He was told it would now be necessary to put him in the solitary cell. He was desired to follow the warden, who went before him, carrying the lamp in one hand and the key in the other. In the narrowest part of the passage the warden, a little light built man, turned short around, and, with an eye beaming with kindness, looked up full into the face of the stout criminal, and said: "I want to know if you have treated me as I deserve. I have done every thing to make you happy. I have trusted you, but you have never given me the least confidence in return. And you have even planned to get me into difficulty. [illegible] to look you up. If I only had the least sign—if you cared for me"—he had no need to say more—it was a dead shot! it had gone through the tough rind of his depravity, and had reached his very heart! The strong man was subdued; bursting into tears, he wept like a child. "Sir," said he, "I have been a very devil these seventeen years; but you treat me like a man, and I can't resist it." "Come," said the victorious warden, "let's go back!" The free range of the prison was again given him, and from that hour he became a new man; opening his whole heart to the kind warden, and fulfilling the whole term of his imprisonment with cheerfulness and contentment.

The world is just beginning to understand the meaning of the passage, "We love Him because he first loved us."

"THE LAMP AND THE LANTERN."

Rev. Dr. Hamilton is one of the most popular religious writers of the day. Numerous tracts have issued from his pen, full of evangelical truth and earnest appeal. We give an extract, entitled

THE BIBLE AND THE INQUIRER.

A father and son were on a journey. It was late in the afternoon, but still clear day, when they came to a cottage by the road-side, and the father went in and borrowed a lighted lantern. The young man was exceedingly amused, and perhaps he was a little vexed. If any one should meet them carrying a lamp in the sunshine, it would look so absurd; and what in the world was the use of it! But the old traveler took the young man's jibes good humoredly, and only answered, "The night cometh." And it did come. They passed no more cottages, but they got into a thick forest, where the daylight faded so rapidly that the lantern already shone a welcome companion. Not only was the sun gone down, but the last streak of twilight had vanished. It was dreadfully dark; but the good little lantern spread a cloth of gold before the steps of the travelers, and did not let one shadow or phantom come near them. At last the road divided. "Straight on!" cried the youth. "Not so fast," said the elder; for, though the path to the right was less trodden, perhaps it was the one they should take; when fortunately they espied a finger-post, and holding the lamp as high as they could, they read the direction and found that they would have gone utterly wrong had they not taken the narrow and neglected foot-way. Rejoicing at their escape, they pushed on merrily; and by-and-by, with his frisky spirits, the younger went ahead, and was far in advance of the lantern, when the old man heard a splash and a shout, and running up, was just in time to help ashore his boisterous boy, who had soused into a stagnant pool, and who crawled up the bank pale and shivering, with the leeches and duck-weed clinging to his garments. "You see the road was not through this pool, but round it. You should walk in the light," and so they again set out together. As the stillness deepened, they sometimes heard a rustle in the faulty undergrowth, and distant howlings, or a sharp snarl near hand, warned them that the beasts of the forest were abroad; and once or twice they could see a pair of fiery opals glaring at them, but as soon as they turned the full flame of the lantern in that direction the goblin retreated. We need not tell the whole adventures of the night; but at last they came to a place where a heavy moan arrested them, and searching in the copse, they found a man stretched on the ground, and badly hurt. He had either received a blow on the head or had inhaled some stupefying ether, for at first he talked very incoherently. It turned out that as he had been coming along, a gentleman in black had prevailed on him to cast his lantern into the ditch, and that soon after some foot-pad had knocked him down and dragged him off the road, and robbed him of all his money. As soon as he was somewhat restored, they set him on his beast and journeyed on together. The day was breaking and the forest was thinning off on the margin of a magnificent domain. They looked forth on vine-clad hills and a shining river; and though the palace itself could be descried but dimly—it was so far up in the dazzling sunrise—they could easily make out many mansions. "I am home!" cried the old man; and the full morning was reflected from his face as he smiled, "Mine eyes shall see the king in his beauty; they shall behold the land that is very far off." And as he embraced his comrades, he handed over the lantern to his son, and said, "Keep this as a light unto your feet and a lamp unto your path." The youth prized the keepsake. He found constant occasion for it. He brightened up the four windows, by which it sent its light backward and forward and on either side, and with the point of a diamond he traced these mottoes on them:

"Wherewithal shall a young man cleanse his way? By taking heed thereto according to thy word."

"When thou goest it shall lead thee; when thou sleepest it shall keep thee, and when thou awakest it shall talk with thee. For the commandment is a lamp and the law is light."

"We have also a more sure word of prophecy, whereunto ye do well that ye take heed as unto a light that shineth in a dark place until the day dawn and the day-star arise in your hearts."

"If we walk in the light, as God is in the light, we have fellowship one with another, and the blood of Jesus Christ his son cleanseth us from all sin."

RESISTING TEMPTATION.

Many a struggling contender for the faith is constrained, on reviewing his spiritual history, to confess that it is a record of broken purposes. To resolve has been easy; but to conquer, have been the darling objects of his desire; but, in performance, self has too often had the mastery.

Why is this? It cannot be because of the inoperativeness of grace; for that is declared to be sufficient. It must be owing to a failure to exercise faith for present victory when under temptation; and that failure may find its cause in a disposition to parley with temptation.

Whoever does this, is certain to suffer some degree of hurt in spiritual conflicts. For temptation is potential just so far as it is listened to, and no further. It may be compared to the spider's web. When this ingenious insect would throw its web across a forest pathway, it crawls to an outside branch and spins a single thread of sufficient length to span the road. At first this tiny thread descends toward the ground. But it is soon borne up by the air, higher and higher, until it waves horizontally to and fro. Presently it touches an opposite branch. This is the insect's triumph. Lightly it steals across upon the slender thread, and fastens it to the bough. Then, crossing and re-crossing, it adds fibre after fibre, until a bridge of web is formed sufficient for all purposes.

Very similarly does Satan seek access to the human mind. First, he thrusts an impure or sinful suggestion before it. He keeps an evil object present to the imagination, that it may stir the emotions. Then it floats like the spider's thread. If the mind instantly turns from it, with an act of praying faith, it is impotent for evil. It neither stains nor weakens the mind which instantly, earnestly, peremptorily rejects its solicitation. But if the believer pauses, views it with favor, in that moment it pollutes and weakens him, because that favoring look implies evil desire; it becomes a point on which the temptation *fastens;* and Satan has now a direct bridge of access. Stronger and stronger the temptation grows; weaker and weaker becomes the spirit of resistance. The cry for divine help, which the soul first sent up, grows fainter; and it even begins to cast about itself for reasons in favor of the proposed indulgence; these rise upin abundance. Meanwhile the desires strengthen, passion triumphs, and the tempted one soon lies wounded at the feet of his malicious foe.

This evil all grows out of the *first mental act of favorable regard* for the sinful object. Safety exists only in instant, prompt, believing resistance. Therefore, tempted one, learn the secret of victory. It lies in INSTANT RESISTANCE of the tempter. Meet him, as Christ met him, with prompt denials couched in Scripture language. Fight him with texts from the armory of God. Let his assaults be a signal for new acts of appropriating faith. Thus, instead of being conquered, you shall conquer. The joy of victory shall be yours in place of the lamentations of defeat; and your future life be a glorious record of gracious triumphs, instead of broken resolutions: for, hath not God written, RESIST THE DEVIL, AND HE WILL FLEE FROM YOU? [Zion's Herald.

LIQUOR LAW IN SWEDEN.—In Sweden, whoever is found drunk is fined for the first offence, $3; and for the second, $6; for the third or fourth, imprisonment is added to the fine, and deprived of the right of voting at the elections, or holding office, and exposure to the church on Sunday. If the same individual is found committing the same offence the fifth ti[illegible] he is imprisoned six months and condemned to hard labor. If a professor of religion, it is [illegible] severe, and he is cut off from the chur

WILL THE JEWS RETURN TO THEIR OWN LAND?

Rev. N. J. Steiner, the Jewish Missionary, delivered a discourse on the above named subject, at the lecture room of the Broadway Tabernacle, last evening. He said: There are 250 passages of Scripture which speak of it, written by eleven different men, which refer to the restoration of israel; and if you understand how to interpret this portion, it will serve as a rule to interpret other prophecies. The question then is, will the Jews return to their own land? It is their own land, for God promised to their fathers to give it unto them. If you wish to settle the question whether they will return, ask yourselves, have prophecies concerning Israel been thus far literally fulfilled? And if so, that which is unfulfilled will also come in that literal way. Just as we are told in the Book of Moses, we have been scattered all over the world for the past 1300 years, and have had no home during that time; yet they have never been commingled with other nations. This goes to show that we are yet to be gathered up and return to Palestine; which, during all this time, has never been held by any one nation for a great length of time. Are we always to be down-trodden outcasts, despised, rejected, cursed, and driven from one country to another? No! As the Lord has done us evil, so will he do us good. I look forward to that time when the Lord shall turn our captivity and bring us back to Jerusalem, according to the promise in the Scriptures. I also believe that we shall be spiritually blessed, and shall also weep for the crucifixion of Jesus. "The children of our Israel shall be for many days without a prince or ruler, and afterwards they will be converted." The speaker said that at the present time the Jews in Europe think the time has come for them to return to Palestine, and that they are now raising funds for the purpose of sending on persons to till the soil, preparatory to this event. The speaker dwelt at considerable length upon the prophecies, which are yet unfulfilled, and he felt confident that, sooner or later, the prophecies would come to pass. The audience was not large, owing, undoubtedly, to the unfavorable state of the weather. [Saturday Tribune.

SOUTHERN NEW SCHOOL CONVENTION.

The Southern Convention, called by some of the New School Presbyterians, has been held in Murfreesborough, Tennessee. The Convention comprised six ministers and one minister from the Synod of Kentucky; twelve ministers and five elders from the Synod of West Tennessee, and two ministers from the Synod of Mississippi. They convened on the fourth of July, and continued in session two days. Notwithstanding previous intimations to the contrary, the Convention took into consideration the action of their late General Assembly in reference to slavery. The Report of the Committee strongly condemns interference on this subject. They say, that so long as their brethren in the North and West adhere to the Constitution of the Church, their Southern brethren will stand by and with them; but "when they leave *that*, they leave us." The "inquiries," which the Buffalo Assembly proposed to institute, as to slaveholders and slaveholding, the Committee characterize as "unlawful, indelicate," and they add:

"Information is then sought respecting things belonging to the category of our purely political interests, and with which our ecclesiastical authorities have no more to do than with the number of our horses, or the produce of our farms. Questions are asked, which imply upon the very face of them the impeachment of the fidelity of our sessions in watching over the Christian conduct of their flocks! The whole thing is improper.

* * * * These questions would be firebrands in our churches, and an effort to gather the information they seek in any of our churches, would be disorderly, and should be rebuked as tending to produce confusion and mischief. A voluntary answer on the part of our sessions would unwisely countenance the spirit of innovation and agitation, and be inconsistent with self-respect."

As a summary of the conclusions to which they came on mature reflection, they submit the following resolutions:

"1. We hold ourselves and the members of the churches we represent, to be an integral portion of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, and entitled to all the rights and immunities of said Church.

"2. In regard to slavery, we stand upon the platform of the Bible and the Constitution of the Church, which, in our opinion, nowhere teaches that the holding of slaves is a sin or disciplinable offence; that, consequently, the resolution passed by the General Assembly at Detroit in 1850, defining wherein it is, and is not an offence, is unconstitutional, and of no binding force.

"3. That we shall look with interest to the course that shall be pursued by the conservative brethren of the Northern and Western portions of the Church at the next General Assembly; whether they will lend us their aid in preserving the integrity of the Church, and arresting the course of additional agitation, and setting the Church on the basis of its standards."

VERY SENSIBLE.—It was remarked by an intelligent old farmer, "I would rather be taxed for the education of the boy, than the ignorance of the man; for the one or the other I am compelled to be."

CHLOROFORM FOR BEES.—A sixth part of an ounce of chloroform for a single hive, or nearly a quarter of an ounce for a large hive, is used in Scotland for putting bees to sleep while their honey is taken. They put the chloroform in a shallow breakfast plate, covered over with a gauze, then put the hive over the plate, cover with cloths, and in twenty minutes the bees will be sound asleep, and out of the combs on the table. This is considered better than sulphur, and the bees rather like it.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $1 50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, August 20.

Rev. Alexander F. Doro.—This highly esteemed and useful clergyman—pastor of the Trinity Church, (Protestant Episcopal.)—died of yellow fever, in this city, Thursday, 13th inst.

Mr. D. had been pastor of the congregation that has sustained this irreparable loss in his death, for three years. Favored with his zealous labors and fervent piety, it had prospered much. To the pastor is largely due the tasteful house of worship just erected on Jackson street, Fourth District. He leaves a widow and six children.

Our acquaintance with the deceased begun and ended in this field of his last labors, and gave us assurance of personal and official excellencies that make the death of such a man a profound grief and heavy loss to the whole community and the Church at large.

Church Debts.—We hope Methodists will steadfastly maintain this good doctrine in building churches—"Owe no man any thing." The papers inform us that a Bishop of the Episcopal Church in Pennsylvania has rendered a most important service to his diocese by the measures he has adopted for arresting church debts. By refusing to consecrate any house of worship which is not paid for, he has constrained those who wish to build churches either to count the cost and "cut the coat according to the cloth," more particularly than has been customary, or else to bestir themselves to more liberal things than have been wont to prevail. Our Episcopal friends think a good deal of "consecration," and they would exert themselves no little rather than continue long to worship in an unconsecrated sanctuary. The result, at any rate, has been most happy. A great change for the better has been wrought.

"The time was, (says the Episcopal Recorder) and that not very distant, when it was deemed no particular evil to have a mortgage upon a church building to the extent of a third, or even half of its original cost. A debt was deemed an inevitable necessity; there was somewhat of a charm about it as a financial operation; the contracting party appealed to equity, on the ground that it was not reasonable for the present generation to bear all the burden—a large portion of it could be fairly left to posterity. That dream, however, has passed away, and views more in accordance with Christian doctrine and sound reason are rapidly spreading among us."

Missions.—The Central Christian Advocate (St. Louis) of the 5th inst. says of the renewal of this mission of the M. E. Church, North, in New Mexico:

"Rev. E. Nicholson, Superintendent of our Missions at Santa Fe, has been in the city the past week, on his way to his distant field of labor. It will be remembered that Bro. Nicholson spent some time in that country, and returned under the impression that it would be impracticable to make further efforts in this mission. Recent circumstances, however, have changed this impression, and he is now on his way to again commence operations. In addition to a brother, who goes out as an assistant, he is accompanied by a Mexican priest, who has renounced Romanism, and who will assist in this mission."

"Enough for this Time."—A spirited newspaper war has been, for a few months, carried on in the Standard, a paper published in Columbus, Miss. The *casus belli* is the pamphlet—"Reasons why I cannot be an Episcopalian." We have been interested spectators, but without any desire to interfere. "Presbuteros" is the advocate of the author and doctrines of the pamphlet. He has characterized Puseyism as "a putrid excrescence on the body of a branch of the Church." The champion of the High Church party takes exceptions to this—if "Presbuteros mean by this the doctrines taught by Dr. Pusey and his compeers at Oxford." He concludes his rejoinder in these significant words:

"But enough for this time. May the good Lord preserve the life of Dr. Pusey to good old age, and raise up many more like him, to stir up to greater devotion the members of the English and American Church."

Dr. Olin.—The National Intelligencer of July 23d has a long article, biographical and critical, of a highly favorable character, on Dr. Olin. We quote a few sentences: "Dr. Olin was accustomed habitually to beg the prayers of his friends on all emergencies and momentous affairs, attributing much efficacy to those intercessory appeals. He even expressed his belief that our departed friends pray for us in their new and glorious abode. Though a confirmed invalid, Dr. Olin allowed of no dereliction of duty through corporeal infirmities. In delivering a course of lectures to his alumni on the subject of the college studies, he overtasked his strength, inducing a physical debility which staid forever his useful career. Conscious of his state, and probing in religious beauty the mighty proportions of his immortal spirit, his soul passed before that final ordeal for which the scope of his whole life was an anxious preparation. He died on the night of the 15th August, 1851, his last words to Bishop James being, 'I shall be saved, though it be as by fire.'"

Teachers will find a demand and eligible opportunity offered them in our advertising columns.

Female High School.—This institution, though young, begun and exists under the best auspices. The President of Trustees, L. C. Garland, speaks briefly, but to the point, in our advertising columns.

THE EPIDEMIC.

It is not our privilege, as we hoped it would be, to record the ebbing.—The tide of sickness and death rolls in upon our afflicted city. Taking into consideration the ordinary and extraordinary absenteeism of the season, it is but too plain from our mortality lists that, at the time we go to press, the epidemic is on the increase. The plague of London, about which so much has been written and told, did not carry off more than half as many victims, in proportion to population. We have rain every day, quickly succeeded by a hot steaming sun. At night the air is unseasonably cool.

The occasion develops a generous sympathy equal to it, not only here, but abroad. To the donations noticed last week for caring for destitute sufferers, we now add that of the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, $1000; Tow-boat Company, $800; and many smaller sums in the city, of which an account will be rendered the public by the Howard Association. New York has contributed from its own citizens, and various Orleanians now there, $20,000; Philadelphia has sent on $3000; Baltimore, $5000, and the Corporation of Savannah, $1000.

The various cemeteries have been recovered from the horrid state of disorder and backwardness into which they had been suffered to fall last week. Interments are made with promptness and propriety.

A visit and personal inspection of the hospitals, last week, assured us that the sick in them are receiving better nursing and medical attendance, by far, than usually falls to the poor and destitute and strangers—as most of them are. The work of humanity is not in vain. A vast amount of suffering is ameliorated and many lives saved.

We take from a daily paper the following report of the mortality up to the 14th instant:

In the month of June, when the population here may be estimated at about 140,000, there were 610 deaths, of which 21 were of yellow fever. This total is only what may be considered a very moderate and natural mortality, although it proves, also, that as the season progresses the disease increases.

The month of July shows a fearful increase. Towards the latter part of this month the population decreases 50,000; notwithstanding we find an aggregate mortality of 2210, of which 1409 died of yellow fever. It will also be noticed that the deaths from other diseases increased from 610, out of a population of 140,000, to 801, out of a lessened population, estimated at 100,000, or averaging that number, for it is during the latter days of July that all take wing from the city, whose obligations are not of a nature to retain them; thus leaving the population at the beginning of the present month at about 80,000, which may be considered the maximum. Of this unfortunate remnant, as will be seen by the report, 2712 have been carried to the grave in fourteen days, 2255 being deaths from yellow fever, the total number showing one death to every thirty individuals. It is fearlessly expressed here by those whose long residence and experience is a sufficient guaranty for the correctness of their assertions, that the mortality will be at least in the same proportion. Is it not fearful to contemplate? Already the aggregate deaths by yellow fever are 3685. The same proportion, until the first of October, will give 5000 more, and so we may expect to lose in this season nearly 9000 of our inhabitants from this disease only. What, then, remains to us? Simply to endure patiently, to guard our own health, and to perform our duty to those whose misfortune it is to require aid.

COMMENCEMENT—WHAT IS IT?

This word, used in reference to College Anniversaries, strikes many as a misnomer—seeming to be the *end* of the scholastic year rather than the *beginning*. The Independent, a very scholarly paper, gives a definition. The editor lately attended the Commencement at Yale College:

"A college commencement is a day for the conferring of degrees. In the academic dialect of the English universities a person receiving the degree of Bachelor in Arts, in Medicine, in Law, or in Divinity, *commences* Bachelor in the faculty in which he graduates; and afterwards, when he receives, in course, the next degree in the same faculty, he *proceeds* Master or Doctor. *Commencement* therefore, or the time of such *commencing*, closes the college year. Instead of being the beginning of a term, it is properly followed by a vacation. The orations and dissertations exhibited by those who have completed their college course, are not the commencement. Still less are the discourses and addresses that cluster around the anniversary, any part of the commencement. The essential thing is the conferring of degrees. The solemn utterance of that Latin formula, '*Admitto te ad gradum baccalaureatus*,' is the essential thing, for there can be no commencement without commencing. But, very naturally, the yearly solemnity of conferring degrees upon those who have honorably completed the required course of study, is the great anniversary of every American college; and in modern times the anniversary has become a literary exhibition. In old times, every candidate for a degree proposed his Latin *thesis*, and stood ready to defend it with syllogisms in Latin against all opposers. But in modern times, the syllogistic disputations and the *theses* have wholly disappeared; and in their stead there is an exhibition of what the graduating class can do as writers and speakers. This commencement anniversary is a convenient occasion for orations and discourses by the appointment of various societies; and the more attractions there are of this kind the greater is the resort of graduates and strangers."

PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN CALIFORNIA.

The Romanists, acting on the sly, have defeated the American free school system in California. Thus have they carried one point in our republic. It teaches the old lesson—Vigilance is the price of liberty.

"It appears," says the Independent, "in a statement in the Pacific, that the Catholic Bishop addressed a letter to the State Superintendent of Common Schools, containing a report of the Catholic schools, and asking him to use his influence to procure such a modification of the law as would allow these schools to receive a *pro rata* of the moneys raised for the support of common schools.

"The Superintendent accordingly recommended the measure, and the committee to whom it was referred drafted a bill, but did not report it till a very short time before the adjournment, when there was not sufficient time for the examination and discussion of the bill; and, in the hurry of the last hours of the session, it was passed, on the recommendation of the Superintendent, *almost without examination*.

"The old law provided that the common schools should be free from all denominational and sectarian bias, control and influence whatever, in order to a participation in the benefits of the school fund; and that no school-book of a sectarian or denominational character should be introduced or used in any common school instituted under the act. These provisions *are repealed* by the amendments.

"The amendments also give to the State Superintendent the power to decide what books shall be used in the schools! He is at full liberty to introduce the Catholic Catechism and the miracles and legends of the Church. The people of the State will thus be compelled to pay, by tax, for teaching the dogmas of the Catholic religion; so that here we have the *Catholic religion established by law!* Whether the people of this young State will submit to this imposition remains to be seen."

REV. JUSTIN EDWARDS, D. D.

Though Dr. Edwards was a Northern man in residence, and a native of Massachusetts, he was not unknown to many of our readers. He died in Virginia, July 23—on a journey for his health—about 66 years old. We bear distinctly the impression of his lecture on keeping the Sabbath day holy, delivered in Montgomery, Ala., while the Conference was in session there. How completely he seemed to grasp every subject he touched and hold it in his mind in all its relations! Greatness and integrity were his traits—even to a stranger. His excellent little book, "Sabbath Manual," we commend to every one as worth its weight in gold. An exchange gives these items:

In his boyhood he manifested an extraordinary desire for the acquisition of knowledge, especially in the profoundest subjects of [illegible] was a graduate of William College, and was fifteen years pastor of the church at Andover, where his ministry was greatly blessed and honored. It was he, more than any other, that studied out and promulgated the doctrines of the great Temperance Reform—the moral wonder of the age; and when the American Temperance Society was formed in 1827, he was chosen Secretary, and filled that office till his death. He devoted seven of the best years of his life to the service of the Society, traveling in all parts of the country, and every where seeking to fix the true doctrines and practice of temperance deeply in the consciences of the best portions of society. His annual reports of the Society, afterwards embodied in the volume of "Permanent Temperance Documents," constitute a series of linked logic and powerful appeal that can hardly be equaled in the English language.

He was afterwards chosen President of the Theological Seminary at Andover, as successor to the eminent Dr. Porter. And when that office was discontinued, he set himself, with the energy of a young man, to the introduction of a system of far-reaching movements for the preservation of the sanctity of the Sabbath, with a view especially to the universal recognition of THE RIGHT of the laboring man and the laboring beast to the stated enjoyment of the Sabbath's rest.

Of late, Dr. Edwards had been much employed in preparing a Family Commentary on the Bible, for the American Tract Society. The New Testament is published, and will show how perfectly original and unique his mind was, both in conception and execution. He had advanced in the Old Testament as far as the 9th Psalm, on which the last words he wrote were these—

"Men die, and leave many things unfinished; but God Lives. His cause will extend, and by such instrumentalities as He shall raise up, will ultimately triumph."

WHOM SHALL I FEAR?

True piety elevates its possessor in the scale of being, exalts his feelings, dignifies his character, and sanctifies his heart. It provides for us a suitable relief in every trying state, and enables us to exult in God as the God of our salvation. Let us notice—

The Confidence of the Christian.—"Whom shall I fear?" This is not the language of vain presumption, but the expression of Christian assurance. Whom have we to fear?

God Is Reconciled.—The love of God is shed abroad in the believer's heart, and the possession of love softens the feelings of fear; shall we be afraid to approach a reconciled Father?

The Law Is Satisfied.—Those who are under the bond of the covenant, need not fear the curse of the law; its threatenings are averted, and the curse is turned into a blessing.

Satan Is Conquered.—He can go no further than the length of his chain. "The God of peace shall bruise Satan under your feet shortly."

Afflictions.—They are Sanctified.—Shall I fear that which comes from my father, who loves me? Shall I fear that which is sent for my good? Shall I fear that which is sent to promote the spiritual benefit of my soul? The demand of piety never sparkles so brightly as when the Christian is surrounded with the darkness of Affliction.

Death Is Vanquished.—To the believer it is only "the shadow of death;" there is no substantial evil in it. The shadow of a serpent will not sting; the shadow of a lion will not devour; and the shadow of a sword will not kill. Death is only a dark passage that leads to our Father's house. The unbeliever has every thing to fear: God is his enemy; he is under the curse of the law; led captive by the devil, his afflictions are unsanctified, and he is unprepared for death.

"God is my strong salvation:
What foe have I to fear?
In darkness and temptation,
My light, my help, is near."

[For N. O. Christian Advocate.]

DEDICATION AT PRATTVILLE.

PROSPERITY OF THE CHURCH.

Mr. Editor:—I recently had the pleasure of making a trip to Prattville, to attend the dedication of the new Methodist church just finished there; and was so much gratified with what I saw and heard that I am disposed to try and convey some portion of that pleasure to your patrons.

Prattville, as many of your readers are aware, is a flourishing manufacturing village of some 700 inhabitants, in Autauga county in this State, which has been called into existence almost entirely by the untiring energy, tact and perseverance of that prince of mechanics, useful citizen and liberal-hearted man, Daniel Pratt. Bro. P., as I am informed, came to this State twenty years ago, with but a small amount of means. He set himself down upon Autauga creek, went to work, and by his own efforts has accumulated a fortune, and carved out for himself a reputation for almost all that adorns human nature, such as few men in this country possess, yet such as any man might be proud to acquire. While he has been doing this for himself, he has been blessing all around him. No man who would attend to it, ever wanted work where Bro. Pratt was; the honest poor within the circle of his acquaintance never lacks bread, and no public undertaking calls for his aid in vain. He has, at his own expense, built a plank road from Prattville to Washington, four miles; built a school-house for the benefit of the public, which cost him $1200; and if I am rightly informed, bore one-half the expense in the erection of the Baptist church, and contributed liberally in aid of the Presbyterian church in Prattville.

But it is to the cause of Christ, as connected with Methodism, that Bro. Pratt's heart seems to be most wedded. As long ago as 1839, he made the largest subscription—$1000—to the Centenary Collection that was made in the United States, if I am not mistaken. Repeatedly since that has he aided most liberally educational and Church enterprises, colporteur operations, etc., etc. But his most munificent act is the erection of the church just consecrated. This building is 75 by 60 feet, is of brick, and of the best and most tasteful workmanship. It has an elevation of 22 feet, with an end gallery; is beautifully frescoed throughout by an artist from your own city. The pilasters, pannel work, heavy cornice and centre-piece, are so skillfully [illegible] of the most searching eye. And the curtain behind the pulpit is so close an imitation that many visitors have not been satisfied until they went up and touched it, and thus dispelled the illusion. The pulpit and altar are neat and tasteful, and both richly furnished. The seats are capped with mahogany, and have henvy scrolls at the end, of the same wood. The fronts, backs and tops of the ends of the seats are veneered with mahogany also, giving the whole an air of great neatness. To the front part of each pew is affixed a mahogany rack, which is furnished with three hymn-books—two 12mo. and one 24mo. There is also in each a cricket for the comfort of ladies—a frame for the reception of gentlemen's hats—and a supply of neat spittoons for the accommodation of all. The whole is well carpeted and admirably lighted and ventilated. Connected with this building by a hall, on which is an elegant office for the pastor, is another church edifice, 40 by 75 feet, and hardly inferior in external appearance to the former. This is intended for Sabbath schools, a lecture room, the colored people, etc., etc., and when finished will be far in advance of most of our country churches. The whole cost of this structure is not far from $20,000—every cent of which has been borne by Bro. Pratt.

You boast, Mr. Editor, of your liberal men in your city, and I am glad you herald their doings to the world, not to eulogize a mortal, but to provoke others to love good works. We rejoice in them too; but we wish to let you and the world know that the same grace opens hearts among us to devise liberal things.

While on this subject, allow me to say that if the facts ordinarily relied upon as proof are admitted to be such, the course of Methodism in this part of the State is onward. I doubt if there ever was a time when it presented more evidence of substantial prosperity than the present. At Wetumpka our friends have commenced the erection of a fine church; in Montgomery they have a magnificent one mostly finished; in Prattville things are as above described. In this place we have just commenced the work of providing ourselves with a good house of worship; in Hamburg, seven miles east of Marion, a neat and commodious one has just been dedicated; and in Woodville the friends are now talking earnestly of building a fine one. So that when the undertakings, which may be said to be now underway, shall be completed, not less than *sixty-four* or *sixty-five thousand dollars* will have been expended in church building in this small section of the State, within the term of two or three years. Within the same limits, during this Conference year, there have been the following works of grace: In Summerfield and its appendages, Pea Ridge and Bethel, there have been some 90 conversions; at Perryville, some 30; at Hamburg, some 60 to 70; at Woodville, some 30 to 40; Marion, 90; and now at Greensboro' there is a work in which there have been already from 70 to 80 brought to Christ, and the glorious work still advancing. Well may it be said, what has God wrought! and still we are expecting more. These revivals have in all cases been attended with the happiest influence upon the churches, bringing them up to a high point of zeal and charity. May the work still go on.

J. Hamilton.

Selma, Ala., August 10.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

A FEW WORDS TO THE OVERSEERS ON SOUTHERN PLANTATIONS.

BY A MISSIONARY.

As you are a numerous class of citizens in many parts of the South, and stand so intimately connected with the movements of the Church in her missionary operations among the blacks, I have thought proper thus to address you a few words on the position that you occupy and the opportunity you have of aiding the cause and doing good to that people.

In the first place, allow me to assure you that you have the sympathies of the writer in your perplexing and often ungrateful calling.

The government of human mind and conduct in any department of life is difficult, and no one engaged in this business finds more to try the patience and perplex the judgment than those engaged in the management of the servants on our Southern plantations. To attend to it properly, requires the exercise of no little forbearance and perseverance.

But your co-operation with the Church in her missionary operations among the blacks is the point to which I wish to call your attention. I do this from the fact that you have it in your power to do much towards opening a door for preaching the gospel among that people, and can aid greatly in sustaining it when introduced among them. In many instances it is altogether with the overseer whether there shall be preaching on the plantation or not; or whether the servants shall be allowed to meet with the servants on a neighboring plantation at the place of worship. The master may be irreligious or indifferent; or, if professing to be religious, he may not feel sensibly the obligations resting upon him to do all he can to improve the morals of his people, and by the blessings of the gospel, try to prepare them for a happy exchange of worlds, when the Master of all calls us from the labors of earth. With the most of this class of masters the wishes or opinions of the overseer would determine the question in favor of the gospel. Will you give it that determination? I trust so, lest you, with the unfaithful master in the great day of accounts, be found to have stood in the way of the servants entering into life, and their blood be required at your hands.

I am glad that most of the overseers are in favor of the missionary operations among the blacks, and some are so much so that rather than have no preaching where they are, they would pay the expense themselves. Often the owner lives hundreds of miles from the plantation, and leaves the entire management of his people in the overseer's hands, and thus a large measure of responsibility; and were it his desire or suggestion that the missionary be invited to come among them, it would not be denied.

And when he is welcomed among your people, much depends on the encouragement and support you give the cause. You can, in the first place, make convenient arrangements for preaching. If you have no chapel, and no time to build one, seats can be provided in the most comfortable place you have. Then so arrange the ordinary affairs of the plantation that none of its regular business should interfere with the hours of preaching. Let all understand that the hours of preaching are sacred hours, and not to be perverted to other purposes, nor are they to be neglected without cause.

And always, when convenient, attend preaching yourself. Some object to this. They think the presence of the overseer or master, at preaching, with the servants, is embarrassing to them, and might prevent their being benefited to the same extent that they might be, were they absent. I am aware that the unruly and unfaithful might be, and often are, embarrassed under such circumstances; but it is a kind of embarrassment that has a good effect. Then I have observed that those masters and overseers who are regular attendants on the exercises of the missionary, are the most devoted to the cause. It has a healthful effect on white and black.

Lastly, you should make it your daily business to pray God's blessing upon the labors of the missionary, and feel deeply interested in the reformation and conversion of the servants. "But," says one, "I am not a converted man; I can't pray for myself." Well, it ought not so to be. You should have been a changed man long before this, and now ready to every good word and work, and in your prayers and godly example afford efficient service to the cause of our divine Redeemer. You may not be aware, dear sirs, that the influence of a pious overseer had much to do in first introducing the gospel among the plantations of the South. Thus this successful plan of doing good to the black man had its start. And were all the overseers converted men, or moral men, or *missionary* men, what an amount of influence they would exert in favor of improving the morals and saving the souls of the blacks!

I trust, gentlemen, you will give this subject the attention it deserves, and act accordingly. And be ye assured that the writer will pray that overseer and servant, master and missionary, may all act a faithful part in their respective stations, and finally enjoy the fruits of their labors together in Heaven.

Arcola.

Prospect of the Crops.—From all parts our exchanges bring us news of long continued and copious falls of rain. The effect of this state of things can be but in the highest degree disastrous to the growing cotton crops, causing the plant to grow too large, the forms to fall off, and by too much shade, producing rot in the matured bolls. There is also another injurious effect incident to the wet weather, in the difficulty of drying the crude cotton when gathered, and in the consequent rot which must take place in much of it when housed. There is no doubt that the unfavorable state of the weather will have another unfavorable effect on the incoming crop, from the fact that the beating rains, by mingling quantities of dirt and decayed leaves with the staple will deteriorate its quality and value. The above enumerated causes and effects combined, will doubtless influence the quantity and quality of the yearly receipts, and nothing but a very late frost can justify the expectation of a large yield.

The grain crops have turned out well, and there can be no fear of a deficiency in the "staff of life."

CALIFORNIA CORRESPONDENCE.

[Special Correspondence of the Advocate.]

Sonoma, July 8, 1853.

Mr. Editor:—About fifty miles north of San Francisco lies the Sonoma Valley, bounded south by the San Pablo Bay, east by a range of mountains separating it from Napa valley, west by a similar range dividing it from Petaluma valley, and these two mountain ranges closing up, or nearly so, forms the northern boundary. Thus, by the bay and mountains, it is entirely surrounded, save a narrow gap, affording an outlet on the north side. Through this mountain range flows a small stream, passing through the most fertile portions of the valley, and connecting with the above named bay. A small steamer, with several sailing craft, plys regularly between this and San Francisco, landing at high tide on the creek within three miles of our city. This is a handsome little valley, affording altogether not more perhaps than five square miles of valuable agricultural land. At the foot of the mountains forming the northern boundary of the valley is located the Pueblo de Sonoma; one square mile around is generally thought to comprise the grant made by the Mexican Government to the town, and hence is regularly laid off into blocks and streets. It is, however, a small place of a few hundred inhabitants, deriving its importance from the agricultural resources of the valley. The numerous old tile covered adobe walls are indicative of age and the ravages of time. The old church and college buildings, where the natives were taught the flummery of Roman Catholicism, are a gloomy heap of deserted ruins. Dwellings of modern style are being erected and occupied by American families. After the country fell into the hands of our government, this place was occupied as a military station; but the troops have been removed, though the garrison is still kept up. Here also is the residence of Gen. M. G. Vallego, formerly an officer under the Mexican Government, and who was taken prisoner by the Americans at the breaking out of difficulties between the two governments and the erection of the "Bear Flag." The owner of many leagues of land and numerous herds of cattle, and surrounded by serfs and peons, he was a man of authority, whose slaves dared not question his right to command. Influenced no doubt by partisan and political demagogues, he attempted to establish a capital for the State bearing his own name, but it was a total failure. The General's former dwelling occupied a conspicuous place on the north side of the Plaza in our town, with a flourishing vineyard and orchard in the rear, inclosed by an adobe wall two feet thick and eight feet high. But he has recently erected and now occupies a more magnificent mansion of modern style of architecture, at the foot of the mountains, a little out of the city. Here he has a bold spring of pure water issuing from the mountain base, a large garden through which the water flows, and by which it is finely irrigated, with other handsome improvements. It is a beautiful spot.

The moral and educational interests of this community are gradually advancing. Schools are better patronized than formerly. A little east of the city stands a commodious house of worship, finished off with cupola and bell, erected by the Church, North, and dedicated by Bishop Ames in April last—regular services twice each Sabbath. Immediately south of the Plaza, and in a very eligible location, stands one of the most neatly finished and handsome little churches in this or any State. The finish is not only neat, but fine, for a building entirely of wood. A beautiful steeple and spire point heavenward; a bell also is within to arouse the slumbering, and remind the thoughtless of their obligations to hear the word preached. The style is purely Gothic, and in this respect is, I presume, an anomoly in the history of American Methodism. Is there another after this style of architecture in the United States? or has Bro. E. B. Lockley the credit of erecting the first Gothic Methodist Church on the continent? Perhaps, however, it may not be regarded as so very creditable either: for I remember seeing it stated in your paper, but a short time since, that the *Great Beast* invariably dwells in Gothic houses. At any rate, "Soule Chapel" is an ornament to the town in which it stands, and we trust will prove a great blessing to the community. On last Sabbath, at 11 o'clock, A. M., it was dedicated by the venerable Bishop whose name it bears. At an early hour it was crowded—pulpit, altar and aisles were jamed, and a crowd still without seeking admission. All was silence and interest, while the Bishop talked more than an hour of godliness—the profits thereof and the means of promoting it: 1 Tim., 4-8. The cost of the house was $4200. Of this amount, over $2000 was still due; our appeal, however, was made for the latter sum only. In reply, and a very prompt one it was, we had in cash and on subscription over $2160. Well done! thought I, to get a hundred dollars more than was asked for, by no means a frequent occurrence. It covers the entire indebtedness of the house. I like the plan of paying for houses of worship before offering them to the Lord, and hope the practice may at least become general. On Monday, the 4th, the Sabbath School, in connection with Soule Chapel, had a very interesting celebration, the first ever held on this side the bay. At an early hour the officers of the school and some seventy children were in attendance, with badges and banner appropriately inscribed. Singing of several hymns by the children, reading the Declaration, 4th of July oration, and a very appropriate Sabbath School address, closed the exercises at the church. A procession was then formed and marched out a short distance to a beautiful grove of spreading oaks, where refreshments had been prepared. After several hours pleasantly spent in that lovely shade, Bishop Soule, who had been in attendance all the while, and seemed to enjoy himself much, arose and made some touching and appropriate remarks, when the crowd dispersed, all apparently delighted with the scenes of the day. The 3d and 4th of July, 1853, will form quite an era in the history of our valley, and will be pleasantly remembered by many.

Bishop Soule has now completed his tour through the mountains, and has visited the most important points both of the valleys and mines. He not only filled the long list of appointments published for him to do which he had to travel in some instances more than a hundred miles during the week, mostly by land, and in some of the warmest weather experienced in California—but, as if too much circumscribed in his movements by that plan, he occasionally turned aside to preach to crowds hastily assembled under the spreading oaks in the open air. If any have supposed or feared that, through the infirmities of accumulated years, the Bishop's visit to our State would be comparatively inefficient, let such know that they were never more mistaken. He had not traveled six or seven thousand miles merely to touch at our coast, and attend the session of our Conference, but must know what we are doing, and are likely to do. This he has accomplished, and unless we are greatly mistaken, leaves with favorable impressions of the country and our work in it. He leaves a favorable impression behind him. May a kind Providence guard and guide him to his family in safety.

W. R. Goen.

REVIVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Carnesboro', Ala.—We have been holding a protracted meeting here of more than four weeks' continuance, during which the Lord has blessed our Church and community with a gracious revival: 75 souls have found peace in believing, and 46 have united with our branch of the Lord's Zion. About 25 will, I presume, attach themselves to other denominations. All our Protestant communions here appear greatly refreshed by the gracious visitation. We had during the meeting the efficient services of Bros. C. C. Galloway, Neely and Hamilton, with occasional help from other neighboring brethren. Bro. Neely was with us the larger portion of the time, and his labors were greatly blessed. Among the converts and those who have joined our connection, are about twenty of our most promising young men, between the ages of 18 and 25 years. It has but rarely been my privilege to enjoy such a repast as a class meeting held with them last night proved to be. Is not such a company coming among us now in answer to the prayer for more laborers?

J. J. Hutchinson.

August 10.

Prairie Creek Mission, Ala.—Since my last quarterly report, I have added three other appointments to my work, which makes fourteen appointments, two of which are to the whites. I now preach to 16,000 blacks, most of whom are under catechetical instruction, some of whom are improving finely.

We have had one house of worship built this quarter for the colored people, and I have the promise of others being built soon.

One has been expelled, five dropped, two died happy, twenty baptised, eight of whom were children, and fifty joined on probation; and there is a gracious revival on several plantations. And I think I may say with safety that the mission is in a prosperous condition, and could be profitably enlarged, if we had the laborers for the work.

August 9. J. M. Wells.

Summerfield Ct., Ala.—Rev. C. C. Galloway writes, August 9:

"The Lord has revived his work at the Bethel and Pea Ridge churches."

STRONG ARGUMENT.

David Paul Brown, Esq., of Philadelphia, a lawyer of distinction, supports the Maine Law, and thinks that intoxicating drinks should be prohibited, because—

1. They deprive men of their reason for the time being.
2. They destroy men of the greatest intellectual strength.
3. They foster and encourage every species of immorality.
4. They bar the progress of civilization and religion.
5. They destroy the peace and happiness of millions of families.
6. They reduce many virtuous wives and children to beggary.
7. They cause many thousands of murders.
8. They prevent all reformation of character.
9. They render abortive the strongest relations.
10. The millions of property expended in them is lost.
11. They cause the majority of cases of insanity.
12. They destroy both the body and the soul.
13. They burden sober people with millions of paupers.
14. They cause immense expenditures to prevent crime.
15. They cost sober people immense sums of charity.
16. They burden the country with enormous taxes.
17. Because moderate drinkers want the temptation removed.
18. Drunkards want the opportunity removed.
19. Sober people want the nuisance removed.
20. Tax payers want the burden removed.
21. The prohibition would save thousands now falling.
22. The sale exposes our persons to insult.
23. The sale exposes our families to insult.
24. The sale upholds the vicious and idle at the expense of the virtuous and industrious.
25. The sale subjects the sober to great oppression.
26. It takes the sober man's earnings to support the drunkard.
27. It subjects numberless wives to untold sufferings.
28. It is contrary to the Bible.
29. It is contrary to common sense.
30. We have a right to rid ourselves of the burden.

Burning the Dead.—Somebody has been hoaxing the editor of the Baton Rouge Comet after a very vile fashion. In its issue of the 11th inst. that paper says:

"We regret exceedingly to learn that burning the dead has at length been resorted to in New Orleans. The authorities have been forced into this measure from the inability to obtain hands to bury the dead. We learn that on Friday morning fifty dead bodies were publicly consumed."

This report doubtless arose from a recommendation by a contemporary to resort to this method of disposing of the dead bodies. The recommendation was not acted on, and it is superfluous to say that the Comet's informant was in error.

Health of Charleston.—The weekly report of the City Register of Charleston shows an exceedingly favorable state of health in that city. The total number of deaths for the week ending the 6th inst. was 15.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

HYMENEAL:

MARRIED—In Dallas, Ala., August 2, by the Rev. C. C. Calloway, Mr. JAMES R. SMITH of Sumter, to Miss ROXANNA STURDIVANT of Dallas.

OBITUARY:

DIED—July 3, 1853, in Green county, Ala., INSURRECTION WATKINS, aged 14 years, 9 months and 20 days.

The deceased was the youngest son of Bryant and Lucy Watkins—remarkable for his affectionate spirit towards his brothers and an only sister, as well as for his dutifulness to his parents. During his sickness he seemed much concerned about the trouble to which the family were necessarily subjected in waiting upon him. Though but a boy, he seemed to have calculated the importance of preparing for another state of existence, so that his parents and friends are not without hope that their loss is his infinite gain. The instances of mortality so frequently occurring around us should admonish us "to be ready," for neither age nor sex form a minute delers the monster, death: nor can the most tender relations which exist among us, or the unutterable anguish of parents weeping over their dying children, awaken his sympathy, or bribe him to withhold the fatal stroke.

L.

DIED—Of yellow fever, in this city, 17th inst., SARAH E., daughter of Wm. S. and P. Hunt in her 8th year.

"Millions of infant souls compose
The family above."

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The following is the report of this institution for the week ending at one o'clock yesday evening:

Admissions.....587 Deaths.....27
Discharges.....276 By yellow fever.....262

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The following is the report from this institution for the 24 hours ending at 12 o'clock Friday night:

Admissions.....85 Deaths.....27
Discharges.....40 By yellow fever.....26

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The following is the report of the institution for the 24 hours ending at twelve o'clock Saturday night.

Admissions.....69 Deaths.....13
Discharges.....40 By yellow fever.....25

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The following is the report for the twenty-four hours ending at 12 o'clock on Sunday night, the 14th inst:

Admissions.....72 Deaths, yellow fever.....25
Discharges.....25 Other deaths.....6

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The following is the report from this institution for the 24 hours ending at 12 o'clock, Monday night:

Admissions.....87 Yellow Fever deaths.....16
Discharges.....56 Other deaths.....1

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—Report for the 24 hours ending at midnight on Tuesday, 16th inst:

Admissions.....61 Deaths.....20
Discharges.....34 Yellow Fever.....24

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—Report for the 24 hours ending at midnight on Wednesday, 17th inst:

Admissions.....56 Yellow fever deaths.....33
Discharges.....41 Other deaths.....2

Weekly Report of the Interments in all the Cemeteries of the city, for the week ending at six o'clock A. M. on Sunday, August 14, 1853:

Yellow Fever	126	Brain Fever	3
Bilious Fever	10	Chronitis	1
Typhus Fever	1	Hydrocephalus	1
Sick Vomit	7	Enlargement of Head	1
Diarrhœa	1	Epilepsy	1
Cholera	1	Cramps	1
Cholera Morbus	1	Fits	1
Inflammations	5	Convulsions	24
Cholera Chronic	1	Lockjaw	1
Bowel Complaint	1	Mal au Machoir	1
Dysentery	4	Tetanus	1
Dysentery Chronic	1	Nervous System	51
Fever and Ague	1	Tonsilitis	1
Fever Intermittent	2	Bronchitis	1
Fever Bilious	2	Croup Chronic	1
Fever Remittent	1	Pleurisy	1
Fever Congest	1	Consumption	11
Fever Congestive	1	Dropsy of Chest	1
Fever Typhus	1	Haugrene of Lungs	1
Fever Inflammatory	1	Fluction de Poitrine	1
Inflammation	1	Affection Pulmonaire	1
Inflammation of Bowels	1	Swelling of the Throat	1
Inflammation of Liver	1	Respiratory System	29
Inflammation of Kidneys	1	Gastro-enteritis	1
Inflammation of Stomach	1	Enteritis	1
Inflammation of Brain	1	Inflammation of Bowels	1
Disease	38	Colitis	1
Hooping Cough	2	Peritonitis	2
Measles	1	Intestines Chronic	1
Rheumatism	3	Digestive System	7
Acute Mesenterica	1	Childbed	2
Scalding	5	Cancer of Breast	1
Scarlet Fever	1	Puerperal Fever	1
Scarlet Dentition	1	Of Females	4
Debility	2	Old Age	3
General Infirmity	1	Natural Cause Decay	1
Dropsy	2		
Tuberculosis	1	Stillborn	9
Tumor	1		
Visitation of God	15	Sun-stroke	4
Accidents	7	Drowned	1
Asphyxia, Strain	6	Casualties	5
Hydrophobia Canina	1	Hydrophobia	1
Abscess Carbuncular	1		
Erysipelas	2	Delirium Tremens	2
Gangrene Traumatic	1	Suicide	1
Inflammation Brain	1		3
Uncertain	7		77
Zymotic diseases	7		1357
Sporadic do.	1		110
External Causes	1		16
Total			1620

Of whom 146 were reported as under 10 years of age. 329 colored.

J. C. SIMONDS, M. D., Sec'y Board Health.

A corrected report of the interments in all the Cemeteries of the city for each day in the month of August to the 14th of said month:

	Total.	Yellow Fever.	Other Dis.	Not Stated.
August 1	142	106	25	11
" 2	135	115	14	6
" 3	146	121	17	8
" 4	166	135	15	16
" 5	150	128	9	13
" 6	258	194	50	14
" 7	206 to 1156	165 to 967	41 to 150	4 to 60
" 8	219	187	23	9
" 9	201	161	21	14
" 10	230	193	33	4
" 11	223	182	10	13
" 12	207	180	25	2
" 13	214	159	24	17
" 14	232 to 1526	191 to 1288	25 to 163	16 to 75
Total	2712	2275	363	144

J. C. SIMONDS, M. D., Sec. Board of Health.

Daily report of the interments in all the Cemeteries of the city for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock, A. M. on Saturday, 13th August, 1853:

	Total.	Yellow Fever.	Other Dis.	Not Stated.
Protestant, Girod street	2	2	—	—
Grave, Metairie Ridge	—	—	—	—
Cypress Grove	—	—	—	—
St. Fidèles' Rest	4	3	1	—
Recorded	2	2	—	—
Charity Hospital	85	58	7	—
St. Patrick's	39	35	1	—
Catholic No. 1, Second District	40	20	3	11
Catholic No. 2	3	—	—	—
St. A. de Paul, Third District	2	2	—	—
Lafayette, Fourth District	15	9	4	2
Hebrew	33	28	3	—
Total	4	4	—	—
	214	159	22	13

J. C. Simonds, M. D., Sec'y Board of Health.

Daily Report of the interments in all the Cemeteries for the twenty-four hours ending at 12 o'clock on Sunday, 14th inst:

	Total.	Yellow Fever.	Other Dis.	Not Stated.
Protestant, Girod street	9	4	5	—
Cypress Grove, Metairie Ridge	—	—	—	—
Cypress Grove	5	4	1	—
St. Fidèles' Rest	—	—	—	—
Charity Hospital	61	50	1	6
St. Patrick's	43	36	7	—
Catholic No 1, Second District	37	27	3	10
Catholic No 2	1	1	—	—
St. A. de Paul, Third	2	2	—	—
Lafayette, Fourth District	11	11	—	—
Hebrew	52	48	4	—
Total	3	3	—	—
	224	191	28	15

J. C. Simonds, M. D. Sec'y Board of Health

Daily Report of the interments in all the Cemeteries of the city for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock on Monday, August 15, 1853:

	Total.	Yellow Fever.	Other Dis.	Not Stated.
Protestant, Girod street	5	4	1	—
Cypress Grove, Metairie Ridge	6	3	1	—
Cypress Grove	6	3	1	—
St. Fidèles' Rest	—	—	—	—
Charity Hospital	66	58	8	—
St. Patrick's	30	28	1	—
Catholic No 1, Second District	31	25	1	5
Catholic No 2	3	2	1	—
St. A. de Paul, Third District	29	12	8	—
Lafayette, Fourth District	50	44	6	—
Hebrew	4	4	—	—
Total	213	181	28	6

J. C. Simonds, M. D., Secretary Board of Health

Daily Report of the interments in all the Cemeteries for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock, A. M. on Tuesday, 16th inst:

	Total.	Yellow Fever.	Other Dis.	Not Stated.
Protestant, Girod street	6	5	1	—
Cypress Grove No 1	6	5	1	—
Cypress Grove No 2	63	53	10	—
Odd Fellows' Rest	2	2	—	—
Charity Hospital	49	35	3	—
St. Patrick's	24	23	1	—
Catholic No 1, Second District	1	1	—	—
Catholic No 2	5	5	—	—
St. A. de Paul, Third District	24	21	3	—
Lafayette, Fourth District	15	15	5	—
Hebrew	9	9	—	—
Total	210	181	24	—

J. C. SIMONDS, M. D., Sec'y Board of Health,

BOARD OF HEALTH.—Daily report of the interments in all the Cemeteries of the city for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock, A. M., on Thursday, the 18th inst:

	Total.	Yellow Fever.	Other Dis.	Not Stated.
Protestant, Girod street	6	5	1	—
Cypress Grove No 1	6	5	1	—
Cypress Grove No 2	63	53	10	—
Odd Fellows' Rest	2	2	—	—
Charity Hospital	49	35	3	—
St. Patrick's	24	23	1	—
Catholic No 1, Second District	1	1	—	—
Catholic No 2	5	5	—	—
St. A. de Paul, Third	24	21	3	—
Lafayette, Fourth District	15	15	5	—
Hebrew	9	9	—	—
Total	210	181	28	—

J. C. SIMONDS, M. D., Sec'y Board of Health.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—Daily report of the interments in all the Cemeteries of the city for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock, A. M., on Wednesday, the 17th inst.

	Total.	Yellow Fever.	Other Dis.	Not Stated.
Protestant, Girod street	9	4	5	—
Cypress Grove, Metairie Ridge	—	—	—	—
Cypress Grove	5	4	1	—
Odd Fellows' Rest	—	—	—	—
Charity Hospital	61	50	1	6
St. Patrick's	43	36	7	—
Catholic No 1, Second District	37	27	3	10
Catholic No 2	1	1	—	—
St. A. de Paul, Third	2	2	—	—
Lafayette, Fourth District	11	11	—	—
Hebrew	52	48	4	—
Total	3	3	—	—
	224	191	28	15

J. C. SIMONDS, M. D., Sec'y Board of Health

Daily Report of the interments in all the Cemeteries of the city for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, 18th inst:

	Total.	Yellow Fever.	Other Dis.	Not Stated.
Protestant, Girod street	6	5	1	—
Cypress Grove No 1	6	5	1	—
Cypress Grove No 2	63	53	10	—
Odd Fellows' Rest	2	2	—	—
Charity Hospital	49	35	3	—
St. Patrick's	24	23	1	—
Catholic No 1, Second District	1	1	—	—
Catholic No 2	5	5	—	—
St. A. de Paul, Third	24	21	3	—
Lafayette, Fourth District	15	15	5	—
Hebrew	9	9	—	—
Total	210	181	28	—

J. C. SIMONDS, M. D., Sec'y Board of Health.

Daily Report of the interments in all the Cemeteries of the city for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock, A. M. on Friday, 19th inst:

	Total.	Yellow Fever.	Other Dis.	Not Stated.
Protestant, Girod street	6	5	1	—
Cypress Grove No 1	6	5	1	—
Cypress Grove No 2	63	53	10	—
Odd Fellows' Rest	2	2	—	—
Charity Hospital	49	35	3	—
St. Patrick's	24	23	1	—
Catholic No 1, Second District	1	1	—	—
Catholic No 2	5	5	—	—
St. A. de Paul, Third	24	21	3	—
Lafayette, Fourth District	15	15	5	—
Hebrew	9	9	—	—
Total	210	181	28	—

J. C. SIMONDS, M. D., Sec'y Board of Health.

Daily Report of the interments in all the Cemeteries of the city for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock, A. M. on Saturday, 20th inst:

	Total.	Yellow Fever.	Other Dis.	Not Stated.
Protestant, Girod street	6	5	1	—
Cypress Grove No 1	6	5	1	—
Cypress Grove No 2	63	53	10	—
Odd Fellows' Rest	2	2	—	—
Charity Hospital	49	35	3	—
St. Patrick's	24	23	1	—
Catholic No 1, Second District	1	1	—	—
Catholic No 2	5	5	—	—
St. A. de Paul, Third	24	21	3	—
Lafayette, Fourth District	15	15	5	—
Hebrew	9	9	—	—
Total	210	181	28	—

J. C. SIMONDS, M. D., Sec'y Board of Health.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

ADVERTISEMENTS of a proper character and to a limited extent, will hereafter be inserted in the "New Orleans Christian Advocate" at the following rates:

One square, first insertion.....$1 00
Each subsequent insertion.....50
One square, one year.....15 00
One square, six months.....8 00
Two Squares, one year.....20 00

Nota Bene—A Square is ten lines—ten words make a line. No Advertisement inserted until paid for.

MINISTERIAL SERVICES.—Persons desiring [illegible] Rev. L. PARKER, Corresponding Editor, or Rev. JOSEPH SUMMERS, Assistant, at the Book Room, corner of Camp and Common streets, New Orleans.

NOTICES.

WARRIOR STAND, Macon Co., Ala., August 10, 1853.

MR. EDITOR—Please publish the following resolution and arrangement for Protracted and Missionary Meetings on Tuskegee Circuit, Alabama Conference, as adopted by our Third Quarterly Meeting held at this place on the 5th 6th and 7th inst. JAMES B. HALL.

Resolved, That this quarterly Meeting appoint a committee of five persons, composed of Bros. J. W. Ellis, preacher in charge, and A. M. Sanford, junior preacher, and three other brethren of the Conference who they shall be competent and arrange for Protracted and Missionary Meetings at every appointment on the Circuit, and that the brethren so appointed be allowed their own discretion as to what stage of these meetings they will take up collections.

Whereupon the Conference appointed Rev. J. B. Hall, Rev. E. Ziebry and Bro. Stafford C. L. to co-operate with the preacher and Sanford.

Immediately after the adjournment of Conference the brethren entered upon the discharge of their duties, and I herewith send you the result of their deliberations:

Warrior Stand—Sermon by Rev. S. Armstrong, P. E. 4th which was preached on Sabbath of the Quarterly Meeting.

Mount Zion—Sermon by Rev. J. W. Ellis. Meeting to commence on Saturday before 4th Sabbath in September.

Tuskegee—Sermon by Rev. S. Armstrong. Meeting to commence on Saturday before 4th Sabbath in September.

Mt. Atlantis—Sermon by Rev. S. Armstrong, P. E., 4th Quarterly Meeting, 22d and 23d October.

Sugarel Chapel—Sermon by Rev. E. Story. Assistant—Rev. W. N. Sears. Meeting commences Saturday before 3d Sabbath in September.

Franklin—Sermon by Rev. John M. Ivy. Assistants—Revs. Robert Adams and Christzberg. Meeting commences Saturday before 1st Sabbath in September.

Providence—Sermon by Rev. W. N. Sears. Assistants—Revs. Wm. Manifee and Bree Hove. Meeting commences Saturday, before 2d Sabbath in September.

Mt. Meridor Chapel—Sermon by Rev. D. Perry. Assistant—Rev. J. Motley. Meeting commences Saturday before 3d Sabbath in September.

Pisca Chapel—Sermon by Rev. J. Tally. Assistant—Rev. John C. Jones. Meeting commences Saturday before 4th Sabbath in September.

Slade Chapel—Sermon by Rev. A. M. Sanford. Assistants—Revs. D. Perry and Wm. Barrow. Meeting commences Saturday before 1st Sabbath in September.

New Hope—Sermon by Rev. J. Tally. Assistant—Local brethren in the neighborhood. Meeting commences Saturday before 1st Sabbath in September.

Perry Chapel—Sermon by Rev. John H. Lockhart. Assistants—Revs. A. F. Moore and Garner. Meeting commences Saturday before 3d Sabbath in September.

Mount Nebo—Sermon by Guy Garner. Assistant—Rev. Breedlove. Meeting commences Saturday before 1st Sabbath in September.

So, you perceive, the missionary spirit upon this circuit is not dead, as was predicted by the faithless and unbelieving. Yours respectfully,

JAS. B. HALL, Secretary.

[Glad to perceive it. Arrangement good. Now for the results. May you beat yourselves. Ed.] aug20 2t

CAMP MEETING.

There will be a Camp-meeting commencing on the 30th day of October, at Hampton, Linden Circuit, Alabama Conference, new camp-ground.

J. W. LANEY, Pastor.

July 25, 1853. aug20 2t

TEACHERS WANTED

To supply both departments of Pleasant Hill Academy session to commence on the first Monday in October next. As some experience, undoubted scholarship, and good moral character are qualifications that cannot be dispensed with, we therefore require all applications to be accompanied by testimonials from the following gentlemen: Dr. Manly, of Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Dr. Mitchell, of Summerfield, Ala.; Rev. M. P. Jewell, of Marion, Ala.; Dr. W. Jones, of Greensboro', Ala.; Messrs. Catlin, Pickering, & Prowell, of Dayton, Ala.; Rev. A. H. McBraw, of Selma, Ala., and Gen. E. V. Eslie, of Montgomery, Ala. Recommendations from either of the above named gentlemen will be satisfactory.

A salary of $800 will be paid by the Trustees to supply the male department, and $700 for the female.

Applications will be forwarded to Pleasant Hill, La., directed to

JOHN JORDAN,
D. A. BLACKSHEER, } Executing Committee.
A. R. REMCHET, }

aug6 tf

UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Third Annual Course of Lectures in this Department will commence on Tuesday, the first of November next, and continue till the first of the ensuing March.

PAUL F. EVE, M. D.,
Principles and Practice of Surgery.
JOHN M. WATSON, M. D.,
Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.
A. H. BUCHANAN, M. D.,
Surgical and Pathological Anatomy and Physiology.
W. K. BOWLING, M. D.,
Institutes and Practice of Medicine.
P. K. WINSTON, M. D.,
Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence.
ROBERT M. PORTER, M. D.,
General and Special Anatomy.
J. BERRIEN LINDSLEY, M. D.,
Chemistry and Pharmacy.
WILLIAM T. BRIGGS, M. D.,
Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Anatomical rooms will be opened for students on the first Monday in October.

A full Preliminary Course of Lectures will be given by the Professors, commencing also on the first Monday in October.

The students will have free access to the State Hospital.

Fee of each Professor, $15; Matriculation ticket, $5; Dissecting ticket $10; Graduation fee, $25.

Good board can be obtained in the city at from $2 50 to $3 per week. Further information may be obtained by addressing the undersigned.

By order of the Faculty,

J. B. LINDSLEY, M. D., Dean.

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 1853. jy23 6t

General Intelligence.

CLAIMS OF THE COLORED VETERANS.—From the Washington Star of the 14th inst. we select the following:

"Since writing on this subject (the claims for bounty land due the colored veterans of this city) yesterday, we have taken occasion to look further into it, and have satisfied ourselves that Mr. Wilder, of New Orleans, the agent who presents the claims, obtained the information on which he based them legitimately and properly. That is, not from Government records, but from data within his reach in New Orleans. This fact entirely exonerates all Government employees from the suspicion of using (in this connection) their positions, regarded for a different purpose for that of hunting up grounds for demands upon the Government; a practice which has prevailed more or less in Washington, to the manifest injury of the public service, as well as greatly to the scandal of gentlemen in public employment here who properly appreciate their whole duty to the respective trusts imposed upon them.

In the list of claims for service in this battalion which Mr. Wilder has presented, we understand that there are a large number of persons whose names are not to be found on any record or roll in the Government's possession, which in itself affords ample proof of that they were not originated in Washington. By-the-by, we hear that the facts in three cases were ascertained principally through the reminiscences of the war times in New Orleans, still fresh in the memories of many gentlemen who in person furnished much of the money with which this battalion was rendered fit to take the field, just before the battle of New Orleans, in which its members participated with great credit to themselves. These gentlemen are said to have aided Mr. W. greatly in unraveling the confused mass of tradition concerning the facts of the service of this remarkable colored corps in their country's cause, confused so as to be "worse confounded," from the fact that many of those in whose names or in the names of whose heirs the applications are made, were too ignorant to recognize their old commanders, except by their Christian names.

LOUISIANA INTELLIGENCER.

The Texas and Red River Telegraph Company was organized at Shreveport on the 10th inst., and organized by electing the following officers:

D. S. Wilder, President; J. G. Battelle, Secretary. Directors: L. P. Crain, D. P. Reysdon, J. W. Murray, of Shreveport; L. B. Wallinsley, M. H. Rives, of Natchitoches; H. Lynch, M. Ryan, T. J. H. Smith, of Alexandria.

The stock was fully represented, and the best spirit prevailed. No doubt is entertained of the completion of the line by the 1st of October.

The Cahawba Gazette of the 12th inst. has the following items:

On Saturday, the 6th inst., the telegraphic posts had been put up six miles beyond Hendersons.

We have advices that 267 miles of wire is on the way for the Red River and Texas lines.

We learn from the Flag of the Union that the posts of the Shreveport and Galveston Telegraph Company have been set up as far as Henderson.

On the New Orleans route, we suppose, they have nearly reached Natchitoches.

The streets of Baton Rouge are to be lighted with Coupes—so says the Comet of the 13th inst.

The St. Landry Whig says that Captain J. Johnson has nearly completed a new boat, to run down B. you Lafourche. The boat is being built at Louisville, and when completed will be called the Alice Glaze.

The same paper says the cotton and cane crops in that parish are good, and the weather fine.

The same paper, of the 13th inst., has the following:

The report has gained some currency that we were visited with yellow fever. How it could have been fabricated we are unable to say. Our town was never more healthy than it is at present. There is no appearance amongst us of any kind of contagious disease.

LARGE PEACHES.—We have received from Mr. Wm. Bladock, of Grand Cotteau, in this parish, a dozen of the largest peaches we have ever seen in Louisiana. One of them measures 9½ inches in circumference, and weighs seven ounces. [Opelousas Courier, 13th inst.

OPELOUSAS RAILROAD.—Colonel Ives, of the firm of Bates, Benson & Co., contractors of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad, informs us that there is now employed on that road, between Bayou des Allemands and Tigerville, upwards of five hundred hands, and that the work is progressing rapidly, although the present rainy season has been, and still is, a great hindrance or draw back. The draining of the swamp on the West bank of the Lafourche will soon be undertaken, as the bayou is falling rapidly. The bayou, when at low water mark, is four feet below the lowest level of the swamp. [Minerva.

VICKSBURG AND SHREVEPORT RAILROAD.—The Shreveport Democrat of the 11th inst. has the following:

We are informed by Mr. Tourtandre, that he is proceeding with the final location of the railroad track between Shreveport and the Texas line. Several of his hands have been sick, otherwise the location by this time would have been completed. We are happy to learn that there is no difficulty in getting the right of way from our planters. In about two weeks, contracts for clearing and grubbing will be let out, and immediately thereafter advertisements will be inserted in the papers inviting proposals for grading, etc. The cost of the track will not exceed the original estimate. Responsible parties near the line of the road have already made known their wish to undertake heavy contracts.

We now regard the success of this great work beyond a reasonable doubt. Subscriptions to a large amount have already been obtained, and still they are daily increasing on the whole line, from Vicksburg to Texas.

Mr. Tourtandre, the Chief Engineer, and Col. Coleman, the President of the road, are entitled to much credit for the zeal, skill, and energy with which they have managed the important interests of the company. Every thing looks bright for the road, and our readers at a distance may be assured that the Pacific Railroad is about being commenced, and with an earnest zeal, the certain guarantee of success.

The Iberville Gazette of the 13th inst. has the following items:

Bayou Plaquemine, that awful stream that is such a terror to flatboats and fishermen, is now nearly dry. In a few days we shall be able to cross on *terra firma*. Then those close old misers who hoard up their gold will have an opportunity of visiting our town, and of staying all day, without spending a sixpence.

We have been blessed with a number of warm growing showers of late. The cane and crops are prospering finely. It is thought that the cane crop is more backward this season than usual.

SUGAR CANE.—The Feliciana Whig of the 10th inst. says:

We are indebted to our former fellow-citizen Major D. S. Rhea for a fine cane, measuring eight joints, six of which are well matured. It was raised in West Feliciana on the banks of Thompson Creek. This we believe is the first season the Major has planted a full crop of cane on his land.

YELLOW FEVER ON THE COAST.—The Planters Banner (Franklin) of the 13th inst. says:

On the last trip of the steamboat Planter from New Orleans to this place she landed three passengers at Mr. Mackell's saw mill, near the junction of the Atchafalaya and Teche, all of whom were attacked by yellow fever.

Verbally we learn that the epidemic has broken out at Plaquemine, and that numbers were leaving that town. We give this as we heard it, premising, by the way, that the Sentinel of Saturday last is silent on the subject.

LATE DISPATCH.—A fatal difficulty, says the Sidney Post Democrat of the 4th inst., occurred on board of the steamer B. M. Jones on Friday last, early in the morning, whilst lying at the mouth of the Black Bayou, between the engineer of the boat, E. A. Hornish, and a mainly the name of Peter Kizer, who had been engaged in playing cards the previous night. Kizer accused Hornish of stealing five dollars from him. This Hornish denied and retired to his berth. Finally, a little after daylight on Friday morning, Hornish got out of his berth, and in the course of the difficulty that ensued immediately after, struck Kizer on the forehead with his fist, and knocked him down back wards. In the fall his head struck against something on the boat, which resulted in the dislocation of his neck, and, of course, instant death. Hornish was brought up on Tuesday, 2 inst., for examination, and was bound over in a bond of $300 to appear at the next term of the District Court of this parish.

The Minden Herald of the 6th inst. says:

"The weather is assuming a natural phase again—got so wet and cool as it has been for some time past. The cotton crops look encouraging, but it is thought they will stop now. The country is generally healthy."

The Ouachita Register of the 2d inst. says:

"Since the late rains the corn has improved very much and it is now thought there will be very near an average crop throughout the parish. As to cotton, we hear some complaints the weed is growing too fast, causing the bolls to shed.

The Shreveport South-Western of the 10th inst. says:

The river continues to decline. The recent dry weather has greatly improved the cotton in this parish, and give promise that the crop will be a good one. A merchant of this place, just returned from a journey through Eastern Texas, informs us that, with the exception of Harrison county, the crops of cotton and corn will be larger in that section of country than at any time during the last three years.

A late issue of the Planters' (Franklin parish) Banner regrets the death of Mrs. Jane A. Slaine, relict of the late Gen. Alex. R. Slaine, on the 9th inst., aged 53 years.

The National (parish of Plaquemines) says the mail was robbed at Pointe la Hache, on the 9th inst., by a negro man, who has been arrested.

The Jackson (East Feliciana) Mirror, of Thursday last, says the weather had been excessively hot during the week, and all the reports of the crops were favorable.

The Plaquemine Gazette, of Saturday last, says:

We have been blessed with a number of warm growing showers of late. The cane and crops are prospering finely. It is thought that the cane crop is more backward this season than usual.

A correspondent of the Gazette, writing from Bayou Grosse Tete, on the 10th, report the corn and cane crops promising.

The National, (parish of Plaquemines,) of the 12th, reports unusually warm weather and some heavy showers of rain during the week.

MATERIAL AID.—We learn from the Baton Rouge Comet that the ladies of Baton Rouge are raising a fund to be sent to the Howard Association, to aid in the relief of the indigent and suffering families of the dead and dying.

ENTERPRISE CONQUERS.—We select the following account from the St. Francisville Chronicle of the 12th inst.:

One of the engineers on board the steamer Planter was landed from that boat at Bayou Sara on Sunday evening last, about 9 o'clock. He went to the Planters' Exchange Hotel to obtain lodgings, and the proprietor being absent, the bar-keeper told him he could remain there until the proprietor came in. The man had the yellow fever; and so soon as the proprietor came, he told him that it was impossible for him to accommodate him; as his boarders would all leave him in the event of his doing so; but said that he would have him removed to other quarters and furnish him with a bed and other conveniences. He was accordingly, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock on Sunday night, moved into a warehouse which was unoccupied, on Main street, and the proprietor of the hotel accompanied him and remained with him until 3 o'clock in the morning.

The next morning the man got up and went to the steamboat landing to get a passage on a steamboat for New Orleans, but the captain refused to take him. He then went back to the house on Main street, when some persons residing in the neighborhood of the house where he had been taken the night previous objected to his remaining there, as they apprehended danger from so near a proximity to the fatal disease. He was accordingly taken from thence to a house near the Railroad Depot, out of the limits of the corporation, on Monday evening. A kind gentleman attended to him on Monday night, and on Tuesday morning he was placed in charge of some persons, and while they were temporarily absent he got up and left the house, and was, about twenty-four hours afterwards, found dead in the woods, near the premises. A jury of inquest was immediately called together and returned a verdict of "Died of yellow fever."

MISSISSIPPI—*Yellow Fever at Biloxi.*—The Sea Shore Sentinel, (Biloxi,) of the 13th instant, says:

From the best information we have been able to gain, by consulting with the only two American physicians practicing in the place, we are in our own mind justified in saying, not only that the yellow fever is among us, but that it has taken off some of our resident citizens. We are, however, free to admit that there may not be quite so much danger as some apprehend: while on the other hand, to tell the truth, times look equally. It is just as in all similar cases; some of our old citizens seem much alarmed, while others seem but little to regard it. We cannot advise strangers to visit here without caution—we dare not do so, for we base our opinions on the judgment of some of our best physicians. We, however, disavow any intention of creating a panic. We have no such notion, nor do we wish to create one. We merely endeavor to discharge our duty, without having one other motive to actuate us.

MOBILE ITEMS.—The Advertiser of the 16th has the following:

Health of the City.—The Board of Aldermen have passed a resolution placing $1000 at the order of our energetic Mayor, to be expended in the necessary precautions for preserving the health of the city. This is an excellent move, and will doubtless be concurred in by the Common Council.

The Watering Places across the Bay were never so full of visitors as during the present season, the number of families from New Orleans far exceeding the usual average. What with fishing, hunting, music and dancing, the crowd seem to enjoy themselves most thoroughly. We trust they may continue to do so.

Mail Robbery.—The Mobile Tribune of the 16th says:

The mail between Atlanta, Georgia, and Montgomery, Alabama, has been robbed of several packages of letters intended for Mobile, New Orleans, and Montgomery. The bags appear to have been opened on several occasions about or since the first of July. From $20,000 to $30,000 have been thus abstracted.

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.—The New York Herald has received important advices from Cuba, which state that a demand or request had been made by the British Government for a mixed commission with authority to search estates, and all places in Cuba, where new importations of Africans are supposed to be sheltered, and the Spanish Government had granted the demand. The Captain-general, previous to receiving orders to this effect, had searched several estates, and taken a great many negroes from them.

The present agreement between England and Spain, as proposed by the former, is substantially as follows:

In the first place, England will consent to the importation into Cuba of apprentices from Africa, to serve ten years' apprenticeship.

Secondly, a new census of every slave in the Island will be taken by the Mixed Commission authorized to search every slave in the Island, so that in future they can ascertain whether new slaves have been introduced.

Thirdly, in fifty years from the acceptance of these propositions, and a treaty based thereon, the present slaves and their children are to be set free.

The deepest artesian well in America is now in progress at the sugar refinery Works of Belcher & Brother, at St. Louis, where it has reached the extraordinary depth of 1750 feet, far below the level of a great portion of the bottom of the Mexican Gulf. The boring is to be continued until good water is reached, which is expected to be at the depth of about 2000 feet, and this will be the deepest well in the world. The work thus far has cost $10,000, and the only result has been streams of salt and sulphur water. The hole, which is three and a half inches in diameter, is bored with an auger driven by a steam engine, the instrument penetrating about four feet daily. The rods measure thirty-three and a fourth feet in length, and are put together with screws.

Late from Texas.

By the arrival of the steamship Mexico we have full files of Texas papers, and dates from Galveston to the 12th inst. The Galveston News has the following:

THE TELEGRAPH.—Colonel Chilo commenced putting down the telegraph posts in the city on Monday last, beginning at the Post office, in the second story of which he will have his office. The posts by this time are all put down as far as the cane ingoin' the bay at Deer Island. The wire is expected by enclosing the wire in gutta percha, and laying it under water. The line, we understand, is completed from Houston to Virginia Point, and the whole line from this city to Houston will now soon be in operation. We observe that this line in the Eastern part of the State is progressing as fast as circumstances will permit. The weather has been very unfavorable for some time past, and disasters incident to the unavoidable delay.

EARLY CROPS.—We learn from Major Howard, of Fort Bend county, who is now in Galveston, that he commenced picking cotton on the 3d of this month, averaging over one hundred pounds to the hand. Accounts from all parts represent the crops as unusually promising.

CROPS.—From what we can learn, the prospect of crops in this and the adjoining counties bid fair to exceed the highest expectations of the farmers; the accounts we receive from different sections of the State are cheering indeed.—Galveston Herald.

GEN. LAMAR NOT DEAD.—The Journal says: "A letter having been lately received here from Gen. Lamar, dated at his residence near Richmond, Fort Bend county, we are led to believe that the rumor of his death, published in the San Antonio Ledger and copied into our last issue, is entirely without foundation."

SANITARY REGULATIONS.—The city of Galveston has established a Board of Health. The Board recommends the establishment of quarantine regulations, to prevent the importation of yellow fever from New Orleans.

GALVESTON AND RED RIVER RAILROAD.—Mr. Kose, the engineer of the Houston and Austin, or Galveston and Red River Railroad, has recently surveyed another line from the Cypress to Cobrant's Sinuals on the Brazos, a few miles below Hill's Ferry. There are about twenty hands still at work on the road, and they will probably increase the number of hands to one or two hundred in autumn. The section between Houston and the Cypress will probably be graded in the course of the winter. The crossties for that section will probably be furnished in a few months. [Houston Telegraph, 5th inst.

Dreadful Railroad Accident

FOUR OR FIVE PERSONS KILLED—A WOMAN WAS SCALD.—The following particulars of an accident on the Camden and Amboy Railroad we take from the New York Herald of the 19th inst:

About twenty minutes past four o'clock yesterday afternoon, a collision took place between two tr

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Details of Foreign News.

FURTHER BY THE STEAMSHIP BALTIC

The Baltic had a very heavy cargo, and nearly a second cargo had to be refused for want of room. On the 20th, the following notice was posted on Liverpool Exchange:

"Cargo for the Baltic, for New York, will be received at the Huskisson Dock to morrow, at 8 o'clock. In consequence of the great pressure of goods, shippers will have to determine their priority of shipment of goods now in town and ready for shipment, by casting lots at Brown, Shipley & Co's office this afternoon."

In accordance with this invitation over 70 merchants assembled and drew lots for precedence. The export to America has seldom, if ever, been so active from Liverpool as it is at present.

Silas Schwabe, a leading merchant of Manchester, is dead.

An unsuccessful attempt to launch the new ninety gun ship Cæsar was made at Pembroke, July 21. The ship slid along the ways about half the distance, and there stuck fast, where she still remains.

A grand review of the fleet, at Spithead, by the Queen, is spoken of, to take place in the beginning of August. Twenty-seven ships of war, carrying 1,423 guns are to take part in the manœuvres of these vessels fourteen have auxiliary steam and six are paddle-wheel steamers.

The operative carpenters and joiners of Nottingham have banded together to resist the introduction of morticing machines, and refuse to fix any work prepared by steam power, with the exception of floor boards. The employers are, in the meantime, compelled to submit.

The strikes at Manchester are mostly adjusted with all the operatives, except the dyers, dressers and fluishers, who demand an advance of 15 per cent., which the employers refuse to allow. Over five thousand miners and colliers employed at the Dowlas (South Wales) Iron Works have struck work.

IRELAND.

The Queen is expected to visit Dublin about the 5th or 6th of August.

O'Connel's house, in Merrion Square, South Dublin, for forty years the residence of the late Liberator, was sold the other day for £250 to John O'Farrell, barrister.

A camp of exercise, similar to that now on Chobham Heath, is to be formed in the Curragh of Kildare, Ireland, this fall.

The accounts of the potato crop continue hopeful, and so far there is every reason to believe that the disease, if it has at all made its appearance, is so limited in extent as to be scarcely worth noticing. Another fortnight, or less time, will set all doubts at rest.

All kinds of grain are said to be very healthy, and fast progressing to maturity.

FRANCE

The Court of Cassation had quashed the judgment of the Imperial Court of Paris in the affair of the foreign correspondence, that recently made some noise, and has decided that the Prefect of Police has no right to break open letters in the post-office.

The transport ship Fortune left Brest on the 23d, for Cayenne, with another detachment of political prisoners.

M. de Beauregard, one of the oldest members of the French press, had died suddenly of apoplexy. He was, during the past twenty-five years, one of the leading writers in the *Gazette de France*.

SPAIN.

On and after the 1st of June next a revolving light will be shown on the south point of Cape Finisterre, and after the 20th of July a fixed light on the northernmost projecting peak of Isla Major, the largest of the Sisargas Islets; also, from same date, a light, varied by flashes every three minutes, will be established on Cape Creux.

Vine disease had appeared in the provinces of Valencia, and the olives were also slightly touched.

Mme. Munoz (Queen Cristina) is said to have deeper plans than appear as the ostensible object of her residence in Paris. Madame's plan is to marry her eldest (Munoz's) daughter to Prince Napoleon, and to set up the young couple with a royal or imperial throne in one of the South American States. Mexico is the most desirable State for the purpose, but the difficulty arises that Santa Anna wants to be king himself, and is trying hard to effect an alliance with Spain with that object. Although this looks pretty much like gossip, there is believed to be considerable truth in it.

PORTUGAL.

A petition to the Chamber of Deputies had been presented by several manufacturers to restore the protective tariff.

Disease had appeared on the vines in the province of Douro, and as the farmers apprehend the malady is the same that devastated the vineyards of Madeira, prayers had been offered in the churches to check its spread.

FURTHER BY THE AFRICA.—A dispatch to the Charleston Courier gives fuller details by the Africa. We copy the following:

Relative to the Turkish question all that has transpired is, that the Sultan of Turkey had signed the agreement dictated by France, England and Austria, and was about to send an Embassador to St. Petersburg. The protest of the Porte against the occupation of the Principalities by the Russian troops is said to have been temperately written. The Foreign Bourses regard peace as secured, and continue firm.

Italy is in a feverish state, especially the Roman Territories, and symptoms of an approaching insurrection are almost apparent, as riots have occurred at Bologna, Ravenna, Rimini, Frinli and Ferrara, principally on account of the high price of bread. Ravenna, indeed, is reported to be in a state of siege, and numerous assassinations had taken place, amongst others the Secretary of the Republic of San Marino, had been murdered. Rome, also, was in a very excited state, and it was rumored that several Patriot leaders were in the city. The police, however, were on the alart.

The export of Breadstuffs had been prohibited from Ancona.

The Costa affair at Smyrna was precisely in the same condition as reported by the last advices. Another Hungarian, however, who had escaped from Beyrout, had arrived at Smyrna, and went on board Lloyd's Austrian steamer, where he was arrested by the Captain as an Austrian subject, when he jumped overboard, and applied to the American Consul, who granted him protection, and compelled the Captain of the steamer, also, to deliver up the refugee's wife and children.

A political crisis had occurred between the Ministry and the House of Representatives in Denmark. The cholera was raging fatally in Copenhagen.

Gen. Concha, the late Captain General of Cuba, has written a full exposure of the maladministration of the Cuban authorities, and asked permission of the Spanish Government to publish it.

News from St. Domingo.

The New York Herald of the 8th inst. says: Our latest advices from St. Domingo are to the 4th ult. *El Progreso* of the 3d gives the following intelligence:

On the 29th ult. the capital commemorated the happy birthday of her illustrious liberator. It was not one of those obligatory voluntary festivals, in which the quantity and duration of the enthusiasm are matter of programme—nothing of this kind; for neither the *Ayuntamiento* nor the Minister of the Interior took any part in exigencies, which always appear out of place when called forth for one single man.

It was a feast of gratitude, love and respect. Every true-hearted, disinterested Dominican, who sees in the President Liberator one of those men who, as secret envoys of Providence, comes to take the lead in certain perilous situations, to restrain men from the commission of great crimes, to realize great and good things, to effect the triumph of great reforms—every one, we repeat, entertaining these sentiments, was proud and happy to bring his humble but sincere tribute of adhesion and homage to this great man.

A unanimous feeling caused an immense mass of citizens, foreigners, employees of every character and rank, to his house, while bands of music and the sound of artillery led the way.

At nine in the evening, after the bands of music had retired, a number of citizens collected together to give a serenade to the President; the music was exquisite.

The illustrious Chief Magistrate, with that frankness and simplicity peculiar to him, went out from the house to greet his friends—for Santana views men in the most favorable point of view, and considers that, though subject to error, they preserve an inalienable part of dignity, [illegible] well calculated to assist him in the immortal work of consolidating his country's independence.

The hurrahs at the sight of Santana were enthusiastic in the extreme; these he answered by the exclamation, in which his soul is pictured, *Viva la Union!* (long live our Union) for in the eyes of Santana there are no enemies but those who conspire against public tranquility, and he has no fear among those who are not hurtful to the republic, however bitter against him generally.

The President received with courtesy and cordiality all those present; he provided them with abundant refreshment, and accepted with affability several toasts in his honor.

At eleven in the evening the whole concourse retired to assist on the following day at the celebration of mass at the cathedral. At the ceremony, accompanied by the thunders of artillery, the President was present, with all the employees of the Government—civil, administrative, judicial, etc.—and with the diplomatic corps.

May Providence grant us a repetition of yesterday's scene for many years to come, and may Santana ever see with happiness and satisfaction the same beaming joy and the same heartfelt enthusiasm and admiration which greeted him yesterday.

EUROPEAN ITEMS.—The following items of European intelligence we select from various correspondents of our Northern exchanges:

A very extraordinary experiment has just been made at l'Orient, which proved quite successful. Chlorotorm has been applied to steam navigation on board the steamer Gallilie, in the presence of the Minister of the Navy, and she ran, during four hours, at nine knots an hour. The economy of fuel is said to be fifty per cent. less than if coal or wood was employed.

The fashionable Mrs. Octavia LeVert, from Mobile, is now in Paris, accompanied by her father, the celebrated Col. George Walton, formerly Governor of Floride, who is now, we believe, the only surviving son of a Signer of the Declaration of Independence. Mrs. LeVert has come to Europe for the first time, and her sweet and lovely daughter is also with her. She has received here the visits of all the fashionable people to whom she had dispensed the elegant hospitalities of her house in the United States. She intends visiting Italy and Switzerland.

GOLD DISCOVERIES IN OREGON.—The Newark (N. J.) Advertiser publishes a letter from a correspondent at Port Oxford, Oregon, giving accounts of new discoveries of gold in that territory. The writer says:

I am now washing out gold at the rate of ten dollars an hour. Two others by the side of me, with the assistance of a squaw, (for an Indian man is not worth his food) are making $50 a day. We will have thousands of inhabitants here in a few months, as gold is everywhere in this vicinity. All the soldiers in the garrison are at work, making $20 a day and upwards, but none less than $16. No person would work for the gold until my partner tried, and after two or three hours' work he was offered 35 for what was in his machine, which he took. The next day he worked about four hours, and again sold his sand for $40. On investigation it was found that he had sold $80 worth of gold for $35, and $80 worth for $40. We have taken out $80 worth in two hours and forty minutes, then let escape $10 worth. This was the first mining done here, and now it is ascertained that it will yield a rich reward everywhere along the bench.

THE SENATORIAL CONVERT.—An announcement that an American Senator, sojourning in Rome, has been received as a convert into the Church of Rome, and the subsequent surmise that this means Senator Douglas, is thought by a New York journal to be an error, and that the Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, of Philadelphia, a well known Catholic, now in Europe, must have been mistaken for a Senator.

The following table shows the number of visitors and cash receipts for the third week at the Crystal Palace:

	Sale of Tickets.	Transient Visitors.	Receipts per Day.
Monday....	950	2,824	$1,177 00
Tuesday....	1,196	3,220	1,573 50
Wednesday.	1,227	3,280	1,597 75
Thursday...	1,428	3,490	1,712 00
Friday.....	1,856	3,668	1,790 00
Saturday...	475	1,425	700 00
Total.....	7,072	17,907	$8,556 00

The deaths in New York, for the week ending the 6th instant, numbered 571, of which 225 were of children under the age of one year.

During April, May and June, there were 2,255 deaths in the city and liberties of Philadelphia—a falling off of 15 per cent. compared with the same months of last year.

The rush of visitors to the Falls, the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser says, is greater this season than any former year, and most of the public houses are filled to overflowing.

COUNTERFEIT INSURANCE COMPANY.—A concern calling itself the "Protection Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Boston," and professing to have a capital of $400,000, has proved to be an entire swindle, no such company being in existence in the State of Massachusetts; and no such town named in the Boston Directory as any placed at the head of this spurious institution, the Western headquarters of which are at Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE TELEGRAPH IN TEXAS.—The Flag of the Union, of the 4th inst., published at Henderson, Texas, says:

We are informed that the posts for the New Orleans, Shreveport and Galveston Telegraph Line are up to within a few miles of this place. We hope to be able in a few days to treat our friends to something fresh and interesting in the way of a telegraphic dispatch.

JUDGE EDMONDS ON SPIRITUAL RAPPINGS.—Judge Edmonds, of New York, is out in a long article on the spiritual rappings. It throws no new light upon the subject, but reiterates the writer's implicit belief that the rappings and table-movings are the works of spirits, and repeats that he has had important communications from the dead. He professes to have sought earnestly for the motive of these manifestations, and to have found it out, but he reserves telling what it is until he publishes his book on the subject.

FRESHET ON THE EASTERN SHORE.—The heavy rains of last week occasioned a heavy freshet in the Eastern Shore counties, and did considerable damage. The Easton Gazette and Dentog Journal both speak of the fall of rain on Wednesday as unequalled for years past. Most of the bridges on the county roads were swept away and mill-dams broken down. In many places the grain in store was materially damaged, and large quantities of wool were carried off by the torrent. During the freshet Mr. Jas. Higgins, in attempting to cross a branch near Denton, had his horse and buggy swept away, and very nearly lost his life. [Balt. Amer. 5th.

THUNDER AND HAIL STORM.—The Baltimore American of the 5th instant says: "At six o'clock yesterday afternoon a violent storm of thunder and hail suddenly rose in the southern quarter of the heavens, after a day of great heat, and continued twenty minutes. The power of the wind was so great at the commencement of the gust that the most sheltered portions of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Depot were filled with a subtle mist, penetrating through cloth. Many trees were prostrated in various parts of the city, and part of the scaffolding at the Custom-house was blown down. The hail stones were very large, and many windows were broken. The streets were flooded in an instant, and in many places the side-walks quite submerged.

The rain storm at New York on Saturday did considerable damage in that city and vicinity. At the Crystal Palace, much injury was done. The imperfect manner in which the roof is constructed suffered the water to beat in, and, in consequence, many of the wares were badly damaged. Some statuary was stained by the mixed tromrust and water, and goods of a more delicate order were almost spoiled. At Westchester, Brooklyn, Newark, Paterson, and other places, great damage was done by the overflowing of embankments, submerging of railroads, etc. At Paterson the banks of the Morris canal gave way and damaged the town to the amount of $10,000. [Balt. Amer 6th.

A MODEL STATE.—In New Hampshire there are but seventy-six persons, between the ages of 14 and 21, unable to read or write.

Things in Washington.

The home correspondent of the Washington Republic of the 5th inst. says:

Quite a scene is said to have been enacted at Mr. Marcy's quarters on Sunday morning. It seems the Secretary *did* return on Saturday; and on Sabbath morn M. Bodisco, having somehow obtained a copy of the Union, (probably some neighbor's, as he don't take it since he stopped it a few days ago,) he was fired with indignation because of its article on the Kossta affair, and proceeded forthwith to the Secretary's room, and complained most piteously of the horribly discordant music of the organ, which had so entirely unfitted him for Sabbath duties. He also raved consistently against Kossta, declaring him a felon, and that he was arrested as such for having stolen the crown and regalia of Hungary. Mr. Marcy assured him that the latter fact had not been made known to the Government in any other shape, and approved the sentiments reprobated by M. Bodisco. So the story is told me, and I think there is little doubt of its accuracy. These magnified and insulting attempts of a foreign embassador to muzzle the American press are certainly becoming too frequent for toleration. Would it not be well for the President or Mr. Marcy to indite a Hulsemann letter for the Russian Minister's especial benefit?

The Star of the same date has the following:

NEWS FROM THE FISHING GROUNDS SQUADRON.—The Government this morning received advices from Commodore Shubrick, at Eastport, just before he sailed for Halifax. All well with the squadron, the vessels of which were cruising around the fishing grounds. They will probably all shortly rendezvous at Halifax. The Commodore is said to have written that no fishing vessel sailing from Eastport or its vicinity had armed, and that there need be no apprehension that any from that immediate section would so conduct themselves as to embarrass the Government's action in the settlement of the question.

THE CHARGES AGAINST COMMODORE ANLICK.—Charges were preferred some time since against Commodore Anlick, by Mr Schenck, late Minister to Brazil, Captain Inman and others, which (says the Washington correspondent of the Republic,) seem not to have been very serious, the President and Secretary of the Navy having refused to subject the Commodore to a court-martial investigation.

The home correspondent of the Republic of the 10th inst. says:

Mr. Wilder, of New Orleans, is here, pressing applications for bounty lands for many members of the black regiment who served in the battle of New Orleans. Of course, if the evidence required in other bounty land cases is forthcoming, these claims will be allowed.

The President, it is understood, contemplates sending a special agent to Minnesota, to assist Governor Gorman in investigating the enormous Indian frauds committed there.

Daniel Van Vorhis has been appointed Postmaster at Brooklyn, New York, vice G. S. Silliman, removed.

Under the recent notice published by the Secretary of the Treasury, the outstanding Government stocks are coming in in handsome amounts.

About a thousand land warrants for military service were issued to Creek Indians by the late administration; but Secretary McClelland has refused to allow claims of this character, expressing the opinion that no provision of law covers them.

From the Star of the same date we select the following:

The Secretary of the Interior's last trip to New York is now said in Washington to have been undertaken to obtain information concerning international affairs in Europe not to be had here, or at all, except through investigations cautiously made by a Government officer in high position.

The death of Lieutenant Colonel Bliss promotes Brevet Major Haskell to be a Major in the Adjutant General's Department, and Brevet Captain U. S. Grant to be a Captain in the 4th Infantry, and second Lieutenant John C. Bonnycastle to be a first Lieutenant in the same regiment. It also leaves a vacancy in the list of Captains in the Adjutant General's Department.

Mobile Items.

The Tribune of the 13th inst. has the following items:

THE CHAPTER SHIP.—The arrangements for building this ship are steadily progressing, and within a few weeks timber will be on the ground for a commencement. Mr Porter, the builder, has constructed a model which may be seen at the office of Messrs. James Reid & Co., St. Michael street. It is of most beautiful proportions and symmetry, and any one at all conversant with the rules of naval architecture will be convinced that a ship built upon the model must be a fast sailer. The dimensions will be as follows: length of keel, 181 feet; breadth of beam, 41 feet; and depth of hold, 36 feet. The tonnage is estimated at 1592.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—During the rain storm which occurred yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock, the lightning struck a house on the West side of Conception street, North of Eslava street, and, as we learn, tore off almost the entire roof throwing the shingles on to the adjoining houses. Fortunately, however, no person was hurt.

From the Advertiser of the same date, we select the following:

The weather during the past week has been intensely hot and very variable. Yesterday afternoon, about two o'clock, with the thermometer standing at 92 degrees, there came up a heavy thunderstorm that deluged our streets with water; the lightning being of the most vivid, and the thunder of the loudest kind. We hope the rain may be local only, as at this season if general in the interior it would be of serious detriment to the cotton crop.

ALABAMA.—The Southern (Huntsville) Democrat, of the 10th inst., says:

The abundant showers are causing cotton to grow too rank, and if the season continues to be wet the crop will be materially injured.

A CONVICT KILLED.—On Tuesday last, John Wilson, sent from Mobile, and who was one of the *eight* who broke out of the Prison last spring, but who was re-captured, was shot by one of the guards, Mr. Cole. The load entered his thigh just below the groin, and he died in about three hours after the occurrence.

It seems that Wilson had disobeyed the orders of Mr. Cole, his overseer, and upon being reprimanded, he appeared refractory, swore he would kill Cole, and thereupon threw a chair at him with great force, which Mr. Cole dodged. Cole then went for his musket, returned, and shot him.

Mr Cole has been examined before Magistrate Williams, and committed. The killing of Wilson was adjudged as justifiable homicide. [Wetumpka State Guard.

The Montgomery Advertiser says that the Artesian Well at the Court-House, is now 660 feet deep—pouring out at the rate of twenty-five gallons per minute.

ALABAMA.—The Auburn Gazette of the 12th inst. says:

The crops in this section were never better, and indeed they ought to be fine, for they have not suffered for rain, and have had the finest grass pastures to run in for over two months. We have heard some little fear expressed that the rust would injure the cotton crop, it having been noticed on one or two farms. But it would be contrary to human nature for planters to acknowledge themselves satisfied with Providence, in every respect, and we conclude, from what we have seen, that the harvest will be abundant. We have long been satisfied that this section of country is the choice spot of Alabama.

The Pee Dee Times of the 10th inst. says:

We have had another rainy week, during which a large quantity of water has fallen. The crops of rice and corn and potatoes are fair, and may be regarded as made, and will yield an average harvest. The pea crop is the only one now at any hazard. If the rains continue the blossoms may shed. The rivers are all full, and we are not without our fears of a freshet. We have a humid atmosphere, with a sickly heat from the earth—the very kind of weather to generate fevers. But we have very few subjects, and no more sickness than is common at this season of the year.

The last news from Gen. Sam Houston is that he is making temperance speeches in Texas.

FLORIDA.—*Pensacola and Montgomery Railroad.*—We are gratified to be able to inform our readers that the engineering party under the direction of Mr. A. H. Jones, the principal assistant of the Florida division of the road, started yesterday morning on the work from this place in the direction of Montgomery. At the time we were writing this they had run one mile, commencing at the side water on the bay, at the foot of Tarragona street. The chief engineer, Mr. Samuel G. Jones, is also here, and will continue with the party some time. [Florida Democrat.

FIRST BALE OF THE SEASON.—A bale of new cotton from the plantation of Major Richard Howard, was sold in this city yesterday, to Messrs. Betton & Whitaker, at 13½ cents per pound. The price bespeaks the quality. [Tallahassee Sentinel, 21 inst.

FLORIDA.—*Montgomery and Pensacola Railroad.*—The Pensacola Gazette of the 13th inst., in relation to this enterprise, says:

The Engineer Corps of this important work has at length been fully organized, and are now actively engaged in the field.

The engineering party started on Tuesday last at high water mark, and at the present moment are somewhere in the neighborhood of the twelve mile house, running a straight line that will probably extend for sixteen miles direct from the city. The Engineers appear to be greatly pleased with the character of the country.

The people of Montgomery, Ala., are pushing forward their railroad connection with Pensacola, to make that city the commercial port of Eastern Alabama in preference to Mobile.

GEORGIA.—There were sixteen deaths in the City of Savannah during the week ending the 9th instant.

Counterfeits.—There are, as we learn from the Augusta Constitutionalist, raised notes on the Bank of Savannah and the Georgia Railroad & Banking Company, in circulation, so perfect that some scrutiny is required to detect them. They are really one dollar bills converted into fives.

New Cotton.—A bale of this year's crop of cotton has been received at Albany, Ga., on the 2d instant, and was sold at auction at 11 cents. The cotton crop of that section of Georgia is represented to be extraordinarily promising.

The Columbus (Ga.) Times announces the arrival at that place of the "Chunnenugge," the first locomotive for the Girard and Mobile Railroad.

WEATHER AND CROPS.—*Arkansas.*—The Little Rock Gazette and Democrat, of the 5th inst., speaking of the growing crops, says:

From information gathered from farmers from different portions of our State, we are led to believe that the corn crop will rather exceed an average crop, if it does not equal that of last year, which was probably the largest yet gathered in the State. The cotton, too, looks exceedingly well, and exhibits a healthier appearance than is usual at this season, promising to the planter a rich harvest to repay him for his labors.

The Washington Telegraph, of the 3d inst., says:

Every day brings us favorable intelligence of the growing crops. In this and the adjoining counties the prospects for both corn and cotton are highly flattering.

Mail Gatherings.

An immense crop of wheat and corn, it is said, will be produced in Illinois this year.

NAVAL.—The U. S. ship Macedonian was at St. Helena, on the 25th of June.

All vessels from this port, arriving at Norfolk, are to remain at quarantine, until they can be overhauled.

A new political party, to be called the American party, it is said, is about to be formed in New York.

A law has been enacted in the State of New York, imposing severe penalties for the destruction of birds or birds' eggs and nests in public cemeteries.

The engineers on the Florida division of the Montgomery and Pensacola Railroad, commenced the survey of the road, starting from Pensacola, on Wednesday last.

An intelligent printer being asked if a certain man was "crazy," said: "No, the word implies that a person has lost sense; the individual spoken of never had any."

A late German writer says that the people of the United States can burst more steamboilers and chew more tobacco than any other five nations in the world. Complimentary that!

Elisha Riggs, one of the most eminent bankers of this country, died in New York on the 3d inst., aged 75 years. He was a native of Maryland and formerly a member of the old house of Peabody, Riggs & Co., of Baltimore.

PERSONAL.—A mathematician being asked by a stout fellow: "If two pigs weigh twenty pounds, how much will a large hog weigh?" he replied: "Jump into the scales, and I will tell you immediately."

Two living giraffes, one measuring 17 feet, and the other 15 feet in height, arrived in New York in the steamship Washington, from Bremen. They are said to have been brought from Egypt at an expense of $25,000.

The Kentucky papers announce that Professor B. W. Dudley, of Lexington, the founder of Transylvania University, the oldest surgeon in America and one of the most eminent in the world, is now stricken with disease, from which no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Iowa is being filled up very rapidly. One of our exchanges says that the whole interior is full of settlers. A hundred emigrants were met in one day recently by a traveler; $34,250 were received at the land office, in about six weeks, over and above all lands entered with warrants, which will reach a very large amount. The entries were all by actual settlers.

MADEIRA.—A gentleman, now on the Island of Madeira, says there will be no wine made there the present year. He adds that it will be necessary to root up the vines and get fresh cuttings from abroad, so that many years may elapse before good wine will be made there again. He gives rather a gloomy picture of the prospect for the inhabitants, for whom he thinks there is no resource but emigration.

JAPANESE PORCELAIN.—A late writer on Japan says: "The tea-cups are especially worthy of attention. I have seen tea-cups, a dozen of which, with the saucers, would not weigh three ounces. They are really transparent, and so thin and delicate that one would believe, the dropping of a piece of sugar would break them; nevertheless, this very thinness gives them an extraordinary elasticity."

The London Times says: "In fifty years Ireland will be Protestant to a man. Both the Roman Catholics of Ireland, and the race identified with that faith, are all leaving Ireland. Ere long there will be none left. At the present rate of emigration, which cannot be less than 200,000, chiefly Roman Catholics, in a year, our children will see the time when the Celts will be as obsolete in Ireland as the Phœnicians in Cornwall."

"IRISH NEWS."—There is a column with this heading in every English paper. The intelligence in it is always uniform in its character. It is always the same story of eviction, poverty, sale of estates and emigration. One can trace, day-by-day, the great change that is gradually coming over Ireland. The removal of those who were born on the soil, and the substitution of another race, goes on slowly but inevitably. That is the "Irish News" for this century, past, present, and to come.

A HATLESS POPULATION.—A gentleman passing through Massilon, Ohio, the other day, noticed that the entire population were bare-headed, supposing a funeral was the cause, he uncovered his own head, and inquired the name of the distinguished dead, to whose remains so much respect was shown. It turned out that all the hats in town were put in requisition to the windows which the late hail-storm had riddled. The visiter gave his head a scratch, and, replacing his hat, left town.

DR. J. T. KENYON,
Cooper's Well, Miss.,

Tenders his professional services to those who are afflicted with the various Chronic Diseases incident to our climate.

Dr K would remark that very many chronic afflictions of long standing, having resisted the skill of eminently reputable practitioners, have readily yielded to judicious treatment and the combined use of this highly medicated water.

N. B. Dr K. has made arrangements with the Proprietor of the Well to furnish suitable Rooms for treatment of Ladies suffering from Uterine Diseases.

March 19, 1853. 6mo.

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ISAAC COLLINS.

aug13 3t. Indian Village, Jackson Parish, La.

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Tuscaloosa, Aug 6, 1853. aug20 8t

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Marion, July 16, 1853. aug13 tjanl

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VOLUME III. NUMBER 30. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1853. WHOLE NUMBER, 134.

LIGHT.

"At evening-time it shall be light."—[Zech. xiv. 6.

'Twas light in that blest time,
When first o'er sea and land
Shone forth the new made sun sublime,
The lamp of God's own hand.

Then sang the morning-stars,
Exulting in that light;
And sons of God, on radiant cars,
Proclaimed His glorious might.

But darkness soon took place;
Its banner Sin unfurled;
Alien from light, and hope, and grace,
Man wandered through the world.

Another sun arose—
The Sun of Righteousness—
To shed its light o'er human woes,
And human griefs redress.

Again was brightness then:
Great joy was in the Lord:
His presence cheered the hearts of men;
His Spirit and His Word.

Yet darkling days came back;
Night spread her ebon wing,
And wintry gloom defaced the track
Of that short hopeful spring.

And now the world grows old.
Its mortal age is o'er;
What then have holy bards foretold
Shall mark its evening hour?

Again there shall be light;
As, after darksome day,
Outbreaketh out, ere full of night,
A sun-bright Western ray.

So, at Earth's evening time,
Shall light once more break forth,
And pour its beams o'er every clime,
O'er East, West, South and North.

Light, as of heavenly dawn,
Of God's own light a ray:
Light, earnest of glorious morn,
Pledge of an endless day.

[Church of England Magazine.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

JEWISH CEREMONIES.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.—SICKNESS, DEATH AND BURIAL.

Among the many revolutions in this nineteenth century, in the moral and religious world the one resulting in the establishment of various benevolent societies, certainly deserves our most decided approbation. Although the continent of Europe has done comparatively little as yet in this department, yet the spirit has been kindled even there, and is progressing steadily, although slowly. The Jews, however, there have kept the march upon their Christian brethren since they have had benevolent societies for various purposes, time out of mind. Their chief object, however, is visiting the sick, burying the dead, and, of course, assisting the indigent. These societies generally meet every Sabbath to hear a lecture from their Hazan or Baldi. Their surplus funds are invested in purchasing copies of the Law, Holy curtains, chandeliers—made after the model of the lamp in the Temple—and various other articles for sacred use.

When a Jew is taken seriously ill, information is immediately carried to some member of his society; whereupon two brethren will immediately come to attend to all his wants. They then remain with him six hours, at the end of which time they are relieved by two others: and this vigil is continued to the man's burial: the services of course independent of any casual visitors that may drop in. If he recovers from his malady, he publicly offers thanks to God on the first Saturday he is able to go to the synagogue; which is also done after any narrow escape from danger, return from a sea voyage, etc. This act is called "*Gomel Bochen.*"

When a man's recovery is almost despaired of, the congregation goes to the synagogue and prays for him—chiefly reading psalms. On this occasion the name of the patient is always changed—more usually another name added to his. I do not just now remember the exact cause of this latter proceeding, but think it is designed to circumvent the angel of death, and cheat him of his victim, as his commission only extends to the person's former name, and as he now goes under a different name, he is supposed to have a new case for life.

The patient's end is now thought nigh, and all his immediate kin must leave the room, lest they should afflict the dying man by their lamentations, which are often characterised by the excess and vehemence of Oriental lamentation. The whole *chebrah*, or society, is in the room, and one of them recites the *Vidda*—a general confession of sins committed—which the patient repeats after him. This done, they all solemnly observe the symptoms with a close watch, in order to be able to cry out "*Shema Israel*": "Hear, O Israel: the Lord our God is one Lord!" at the very moment of the soul's departure from its earthen abode. This is considered a matter of the very greatest importance, since scarcely any thing else is thought necessary to obtain admission in Paradise, than that the individual should be a son of Abraham, and that the piety of God should have been proclaimed at his death. If he die suddenly, against which calamity the Jews pray daily—and is thus deprived of this privilege, he has to undergo much longer durance in *Gehinnum*, or purgatory. No Jew, they hold, is to be condemned finally, excepting only those who have apostatized from their faith, i. e. embraced Christianity. They may be scoffers, infidels, and evil-doers, so they are not disciples of the meek and lowly Jesus. The latter, they say, Abraham (the St. Peter of the Rabbins) will never admit within the celestial portals. Of course this has reference to Jewish converts only.

The corpse is "laid out" on the floor, upon some straw, and two "watchers," always remain with it until buried. The remaining brethren sit down, generally also in the same room, to "say *Tillim*," or read the Psalms, which they do in reciting alternate verses, as in the Church of England. *Priests*, by descent, not by office, must not come within four yards of the house, though the deceased be their own father; nor must they approach the graveyard any nearer than that. (*Vide* Pentateuch.) The Jews bury their dead as soon as the law of the land will permit them. All the matrons of the place meet here to prepare the necessary garments, which, however, need not be done for a married man, as his grave-clothes have been prepared since the first year of his marriage, and which he has often worn before, as we shall see anon.

They avoid every thing like pomp in their funeral rites, and often cite Job iii: 19, "The small and great are there, [*alike*] and the servant is free from his master." Thus, rich and poor, have no other coffin than a rough box, of the necessary size, constructed of unplaned deals, and made by the brethren: for no Gentile carpenter could be allowed to touch it. To assist in the performance of any of these ceremonies is considered highly meritorious, and generally every member of the congregation is present; this the more so as it is a saying among the Rabbins that whatever motive a man may have for an action, this cannot be a selfish one in the case of assisting in the ceremonies of the dead, as no advantage can be gained from the deceased.

They are very scrupulous in the washing and cleansing of the dead, and occupy some time in it. But after the coffin is ready to be closed, the immediate relatives are made to stand on one side of it, and a Rabbi, or some other venerable person, on the opposite. The latter then takes a knife and makes a slit on the right side of the upper garment of each relative—father, mother, son, daughter, sister, brother, husband and wife—as they respectively lean over the coffin for this purpose. They then make the rend deeper, usually some six or eight inches, and wear the garment in this state for thirty days. I need not remind my readers of the antiquity of the custom of "rending garments" on such occasions. After this the children of the deceased (if he be a parent—if not, some one else,) come reverently to the foot of the coffin and ask pardon for any offence they may have given him during his lifetime. Then the Rabbi comes forward, and does the same in behalf of the whole congregation.

From a traditional interpretation of a text of Scripture, the Jews believe that on the day of Resurrection they will all rise in the Holy Land; and those that may have had the misfortune to die outside its limits, must "*roll* thither, in subterranean evolutions, from their place of burial." But if they can procure a portion of genuine "*Erez Israel* (Palestine) earth," and put it into the coffin, it will have the desired effect, inasmuch as he was buried in the *land* of Israel. The wealthy and pious Jews seldom fail to purchase some of this "earth," which is an article of trade among the orthodox Israelites of the Continent; as genuine, I suppose, as Bishop Hughes's annual importations of relics from Rome.

In every Jewish house passed by the funeral they must pour out any fresh water they may happen to have standing in vessels, as it becomes "unclean." The coffin is usually carried to the place of burial on a bier, by different Jews, who consider it both an honor and an act of piety. But ere they arrive—there, they must stop from three to seven times, and repeat the 91st Psalm, together with some Cabalistic incantations against evil spirits.

We now reach the resting place of the dead, poetically called "the garden of life," and at first sight you are very much surprised at the total absence of flowers and shrubbery, inclosures, or any other of the ornaments that throw such charms round our modern cemeteries. The wealthy have indeed of late years added some splendid tombs and monuments to these heaps of ruins, for such nearly all the older church-yards are—very suggestive to a philosophical and reflecting mind of the forlorn condition of the people here deposited. Many of these "cities of the silent" date back into far antiquity. At Prague, tomb-stones have been discovered over 1200 years old: so at Worms, and various other places, the Jews of which pride themselves very considerably upon their ancestry, and the possession of these monuments of antiquity. In fact, these seem to be almost the only monuments the poor Jews have of their forefathers of the Middle Ages, thanks to the holy efforts of Peter of Amiens and his coterie. But where am I going? I must "bury my dead."

When the grave is dug, great care is had that it touch not on any other, either old or recent; for no burial must ever take place on the same spot where a Jew has been interred before. A funeral oration is often pronounced over the body, then it is lowered, and the nearest relatives first throw three handfuls of earth down, then the other friends, etc. Various prayers are recited, beginning with Deut xxxii, 4: "He is the Rock: his work is perfect: for all his ways are judgment: a God of truth and without iniquity; just and right is he." These exercises are concluded by the orphans (if the deceased was a parent) saying the *Kadesh*, or prayer for the dead, which they will have to say for a whole year, and which I have already mentioned in my second article on the Sabbath. Considerable sums of money are distributed by the friends of the deceased among the poor, who congregate in large numbers wherever there is a funeral.

We must now return home again, where we find the ladies (who seldom or never go to the cemetery) already seated on a sack on the ground, they are now joined by the males. Presently the neighbors will bring the "mourning meal," as it may be styled, consisting of boiled eggs chiefly, which are eaten by the mourners sitting on the ground. Eggs are deemed peculiarly appropriate, as their roundness reminds us of eternity! This is the Rabbinical reason. I think it is Raschi (or some other commentator) tells us that Jacob cooked those famous "lentiles" in token of his mourning for his grand-father Abrahum, who is supposed to have died about that time. Lentiles and peas being, like eggs, emblems of eternity. Visitors come and go all day, generally preserving profound silence, as salutations are not allowed to be exchanged in the house of mourning. Morning and evening a number of friends come and have service here. During the day the mourners are not permitted to read any thing but the Book of Job, or the Apocryphal tale of the Maccabeenn mother and her seven sons: the Book of Jeremiah also, and Lamentations. This lasts *seven* days, and is hence called *Shibah*. On Sabbath they may sit on chairs, and go to the synagogue; but on Saturday the mourning posture must be again resumed. Their seven days of strict mourning are derived from Gen. l. 10, and the three weeks following, in which this severity is somewhat relaxed are called *Sihughon*, making thirty from the day of burial, and are observed after Numbers, xx. 29. During these thirty days the "rent garments" must not be removed, the beard be allowed to grow, and various other regulations are to be observed.

The time of mourning for parents extends to one year, when they *fast* and *light* a lamp, both of which are done on every subsequent anniversary of the death of father and mother: and on these days the son must repeat the prayer for the dead again. This is observed down to old age, even. None of the above ceremonies take place for an infant under *one month* old: but for all others. *Anniversary* only for parents.

The *Ner Tamid*, or, "Perpetual Light" should have been mentioned before. This is a light (of wick and oil usually) standing at the head of the deceased before burial, and retaining the same place during the next seven days: after which it is carried to the synagogue, where there is a place especially set apart for it. The lamp should not be allowed to go out for the first thirty days. Only the very pious keep it burning the whole year.

By the lamp also stood a basin of water and a clean towel during the first seven days. They believe that the soul of the departed repairs hither every night, and performs the customary ablutions, and thus the water must be changed every morning.

If absent relatives hear of the death within thirty days, they must sit *Shibah*, and perform the various ceremonies pertaining to the seven days of strict mourning. But if they only hear of it after this time, they only sit on the ground for *one hour*. I should, perhaps, also mention that *Shibah* is observed by the parents and kin of a *Meshumad*, convert to Christianity: for they consider him *dead* to them and to Israel!

This is a very long article, and I must beg the indulgence of the reader. I could not well have abridged it, nor could I have put off any for the next time, as this number will close this part of the subject, i. e.: all the *accidental* ceremonies of the Jews. If I proceed (which I may do, if editor and readers are not too tired already) I shall give an account of the "times and seasons," the various festivals and fasts of the Jews, in the order of their occurrence. Until then, adieu.

JOSEPHUS.

Columbia, S. C. August 1, 1853.

"HEADS AND HEARTS."

BY REV. J. C. MILLER.

The heart of man, of which a poet writes,—

> Heaven's Sovereign saves all beings but Himself
> That hideous sight, a naked human heart. [Young.

The heart is the man. We gain the head, but we do not gain the man; we coerce the body, but we do not gain the man. We gain the heart, the man is ours—heart, head, body. And thus God's demand is not head, nor body; but, "My son, give me thine heart;" because with the heart, head and body will be given also. Remember what your heart is, you are. The heart is the moral man. To know yourself, to estimate, to understand yourself, you must not stop short with the being who is presented in daily life to the eyes of his fellows. Your outer life is lived under checks and influences; for eyes see and ears hear you. There may be much of unsuspected hypocrisy. But your heart is you, your moral self, the nature ripening for heaven or hell.

And where is God's witness concerning it? "The heart is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked: who can know it?" Note the solemn answer; "I the Lord search the heart, I try the reins." (Jer. xvii: 9-10.) Upon this heart is God's provision of grace brought to bear. "The new heart," illumined, softened, sanctified; the heart in whose "fleshy tables" the law of God is put: this is one of the two foremost provisions of the "better covenant," of which Immanuel is the Mediator. This, together with the righteousness which is by faith, makes up the gospel. "No condemnation" to the justified, such is the state; "a new creation," such the character. The legal want met by Christ's blood and righteousness: the moral want by Christ's Spirit. The title secured, once, fully, finally, irrevocably, on Calvary; the meetness wrought daily, hourly, by the indwelling Spirit. And this latter process carried on and accomplished by its Divine Agent, by the efficacious application of the things of Christ, "the things freely given to us of God." "Purifying their hearts by faith," "that Christ may dwell in your hearts by faith."

> Talk they of morals? O thou bleeding Love,
> Thou Maker of new morals to mankind!
> The grand morality is love of Thee. [Young.

The heart is never right until Christ is upon its throne. The man is never right. His intellect may be soaring high, and ranging far and wide. As an astronomer, he may be mapping the heavens, and discovering planets hitherto unknown; as a geologist, penetrating into earth's bowels, and classifying her strata, and exhuming and cataloguing antediluvian remains; as a linguist, he may be poring over manuscripts in the Bodleian, or the Vatican, or the Museum, collating passages, fixing readings, his laboratory may be the birthplace of chemical discoveries which may benefit the human family: the submarine telegraph may be the marvelous product of his study of the laws of electricity; but if the moral nature be unrenewed, the heart unenlightened by divine illumination, unelevated and unpurified by divine principles and affections, the man is not right—not right for time, not right for eternity. "Thy *heart* is not right in the sight of God."

Nor is the man right whose heart is thus unsurrendered to God, and unchanged by God's grace, however deep be the tenderness of his moral nature, however exquisite his sensibilities, however warm its affections. Take not the average texture of men's natures; not the yearnings of pity, nor the response of sympathy, nor the promptness of generosity, nor the sweet ties of friendship, nor the doings of fond lovers; but that mightiest and most marvelous of the heart's affections, a mother's love; a mother's love at its deepest, a mother's love at its strongest. But though this be marvelous, and beauteous, and touching, and mighty, there is a loftier elevation, to be reached: there is a deeper depth to sound: there is yet a mightier influence of which that heart is susceptible: not of the earth—the earth has done its utmost with that heart; not natural—nature has done her utmost: but the influence of grace: the work of God the Holy Ghost; a Saviour's love: the response of a broken, hardened, trembling, believing heart to a bleeding Saviour's challenge, "Lovest thou me?" to a reconciled Father's demand, "Give me thine heart!"

Then is the heart right when God is its centre of affection and aspiration; when all in God and God in all is the rule of its hopes, and pleasures, and joys; when Christ is on its throne, and the Holy Ghost is its tenant. The severance between heaven, and earth, and hell, between angel, and man, and fiend is not mainly an intellectual, but a moral severance. Satan has carried his intellect with him—impaired, perhaps, and dimmed, but a mighty intellect to hell. The elect angels, who keep "their first estate," stand not by knowledge, but by love. Man, midway between the unfallen and the lost; man not unfallen, nor fallen and unredeemed; but fallen and redeemed; on his way to join "the elect angels," or the hosts of the damned in eternal fellowship, is what he is, because his heart is alienated from his God. Heaven is heaven to angels, because angels' hearts are true to God. Paradise was paradise, because the hearts of its tenants were true to God. Hell is hell, because every heart is irrevocably estranged from God. Earth is neither heaven nor Eden, because man's heart is in rebellion against God; but man is not a devil, because his heart is capable, under the provisions and the influences of Divine grace, of restoration to His image, His favor, and His service.

That restoration will find its consummation in the world to which we are hastening. Religion, we have seen, is for head and heart, the Bible for head and heart; God for head and heart: and heaven for head and heart. Now "we know in part;" "we see through a glass darkly;" and, alas! we love but in part and coldly. Then, sir, and there, in yon world of glory, the unfathomable sea of God's perfections; the infinite glories of humanuel; the boundless realms of an outspread universe; the thrilling review of his dealings with his world, with his Church, and with ourselves: and, towering above all, the retrospect of the *cross of Christ*; and present to us, and around us, and before us, an eternity of glory: these will suffice alike for the intellect and the affections which shall tenant the glorified body. *Then*, sir, and *there*, will be no collision between one element and another in our compound nature. "Head" will not be against "heart;" nor "heart" against "head." But as, with angels for our guides, we pass from place to place, and, with angels for our companions in the research, we dive into marvel after marvel, at every fresh discovery in those exhaustless wonders—at every fresh accession to our wisdom and knowledge—the affections of our enraptured hearts shall keep pace with the advances of our expanded intellect; and, with angels for fellow-worshippers, we shall sweep with intenser touch the strings of our golden harp, and heart and head will renew with fuller strain their part in the song of heaven.

> Mount, mount your hopes holes of [illegible] and love,
> And bear my kindred faith, and turn against to bless me.
> For [illegible] my trust is strong to dwell in many worlds,
> And call of many brethren there, sweet knowledge ever new.
>
> I yearn for realms where fancy shall be filled, and the
> resources of freedom shall be felt,
> And the soul reign gloriously, risen to its royal destinies:
> I look to recognize again, through the beautiful mask of
> their perfection,
> The dear familiar faces I have somewhile loved on earth:
> I long to talk, with grateful tongue of storms and perils
> past,
> And praise the mighty Pilot that hath steered us through
> the mighty rapids:
> He shall be the focus of it all, the very heart of gladness
> My soul is athirst for God, the God who dwelt in time!
> Prophet, Priest and King, the sacrifice, the substitute,
> the Saviour
>
> Rapture of the blessed in the limited line of earth, the
> Paradise in the vision.
> How in my centuries of joy concentrate in that theme!
> How often a Methuselah might count his thousand years
> and leave it unexhausted!
> And, lo! the heavenly dome along, with all its gates one
> pearl—
> That pearl of countless price the door by which we
> entered!
> Come tread the golden streets and join that glorious
> throng,
> The happy ones of heaven and earth, the redeemed times
> blent-all!
> Hark! they sing their song and cast their crowns before
> Him!
> Their souls alight with Love, Glory and pride and
> immortality!
> Veil thine eyes, mortal of time may see that holy vision
> And even the Seraph at thy side hath covered his face
> with wings. [Pupper

Great works are performed not by strength, but by perseverance. [Johnson.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

THE GOOD CLASS LEADER.

Mr Editor. I have just finished the perusal of the little volume entitled "Father Reeves, the Methodist Class leader," and have seldom met with a sketch of character with which I have been more impressed or better pleased. It is a model of its kind, and as near faultless as mortals often get to be; and as such it surpasses any instance I have met with in the range even of Wesleyan Biography, which is peculiarly rich in that department.

The faith of Carvosso surpassed that of Father Reeves in its approaches to the omniscient and its unlimited efficiency: but, as a model, his character falls behind Mr. Reeves. To the mass such a faith as that of Carvosso may be said to be unattainable, it seems to be the gift of a peculiar few. On the contrary, in the life and character of Reeves, while there was harmony and perfection in every part, their principal excellences were attainable by all. Such system; such diligence; such skill; and such devotion, are seldom met with, and in modern times, we soberly believe, never beyond the limits of Wesleyanism. And if that system had accomplished nothing more than produce that character the past century, this would have justified its labors and outlays. Regarding him as an illustration of New Testament piety, and few will be disposed to say he overdoes it, the inference is irresistible that the mass of Christians are lamentably below the mark: and the inquiry should be, how can they be elevated?

The conviction fastened upon my mind is, that *the* want of Methodism at the present juncture is the right kind of Class Leaders. I hold this to be even more important than an improvement in the ministry. With such Leaders as Father Reeves, it seems to me that the Church would do better without the Ministers than it is doing now with both Ministers and Leaders. This may be regarded as heterodox: but it has a strong show of reason to my mind, for such a class would give themselves to their *one* work; whereas, the present pastorate imperfectly attends to its own and the work of Leaders. It seems to be the case at present, unfortunately for the Church and for individuals, that if a brother's mind is moved to a higher activity, and greater usefulness, it is almost certain that the first and only sphere to which it is directed, as a path of usefulness, is that of a *Public Teacher*.

There seem to such to be no intermediate positions where spoils can be won from Sin to the Saviour. This, I must be permitted to say, I regard as the result of a morbid state of the public mind; especially as many of this class do not hesitate to say that they have not the tact, and cannot succeed in class leading, etc. We are equal to the higher and more responsible sphere, but not to the lesser one! We can succeed in teaching the *thousands*, but not the *few!* Far be it from me to affirm that God has not so constituted some minds that they can move successfully in these wider circles; but cannot accommodate themselves to the lesser ones. But I must think that this is not the highest style of talent or genius; and that this class is small. I think the Lord endows but few men with this kind of impracticable and inconvenient greatness.

The result of the present state of things is, that while one class of laborers has an hack, the other is very poorly supplied. It is easier to find five fair preachers than to find one good Class Leader. Is it saying too much to suggest that there is great reason to fear that some of us have spelled out our calling wrongly? That many would be far happier and more useful in the humbler, but not less important office? Do we not too much forget that there is such a thing as a "call" to the Leader's office? And may we not suppose that the ignoring of this fact, and the consequent course of action, will account for much of the coldness and barrenness with many men! Read Father Reeves, and you will believe that if ever John Wesley was called of God to his mission, he was called to the Leader's office.

J. HAMILTON.

August 16.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

CENTENARY INSTITUTE, ALA.

At the last meeting of the Board of Trustees measures were taken to introduce into the Female Department a cheap, neat and appropriate uniform; but, as time and circumstances did not allow them to settle all the preliminaries, I take this method to inform the patrons, and all concerned, that for the next Term, as far as the every-day dress for the school-room is concerned, we shall not confine the pupils rigidly to a uniform only their dressing must not be extravagant or costly; but for the Sabbath, or any public occasion, their dress must be for the winter, worsted—solid green; and for the summer, white cambric or muslin.

The Trustees have been driven to adopt these measures on account of the excesses into which young ladies away from home are liable to fall in matters of dress. A few of the rich, perhaps, are able to bear such extravagance; but their example influences others to indulge whose parents are not able, nor are willing to allow any such excesses. Some, perhaps, may be opposed to the principle, but I have no doubt that the practical operation will soon convince all of its utility and propriety: for my experience authorizes me to say that some young ladies spend more for dressing than for tuition, board, and every thing else connected with their regular college course. Parents and guardians will please bear in mind that this rule was made to be kept, and when they send up their children next Term, be good enough to retain at home all silks, satins, jewelry, and such like, not compatible with the rule.

A. H. MITCHELL.

Summerfield, August 16, 1853.

[From the Presbyterian (Old School).]

PRESBYTERIAN STATISTICS.

On comparing the statistics of the present year with the corrected aggregate of last year, as published July 21, 1852, we find the increase of the ecclesiastical year just passed, to be three Synods, three Presbyteries, eighty-one ministers, ninety-seven churches, and seven thousand two hundred and seventeen communicants. There is also a slight increase in the number of candidates and licentiates reported. This, considering the general dearth of revivals, is encouraging. It shows the Church to be in a tolerably healthful state.

An important fact to be noted in these figures is, that the Old School branch of the Presbyterian Church has now become as large as both New and Old School were at the time of the division, fifteen years ago. The following will show the comparative numbers before the division and the present year:

	1837.	1853
Presbyteries	135	143
Ministers	2140	2130
Churches	2865	2870
Communicants	220,557	219,263
Licentiates	130	252
Candidates for ministry	199	363
Additions to church members, [illegible] examination and certificate	16,931	20,026

From the above it appears that we have eight more Presbyteries, and fourteen more churches than there were before the division; whilst the number of ministers lacks but one of being the same, and the number of communicants fall short but 1291. Another year, at the same rate of progress, will place us, in every particular as to numbers, ahead of where we stood before the secession of the New School. Probably no denomination of Christians has ever recovered from so large a loss of numbers in so short a period as fifteen years. As to thoroughness of organization and efficiency, the Old School Presbyterian Church is far in advance of the state of things in 1837. Considering her intelligence, wealth, numbers, sound doctrine, and thorough scriptural polity, she ought to have accomplished more than she has done; but there is reason for encouragement in the constant, gradual increase which appears from year to year. Let there be more united prayer to God, and more faithful labors, and the years coming will show still more cheering results.

The following will show the present relative strength and progress of the New and Old School Presbyterian bodies. The statistics of both are those of the present year:

	N. S.	O. S.
Synods	23	28
Presbyteries	168	143
Ministers	1,570	2,130
Churches	1,626	2,870
Communicants	149,032	219,263
Licentiates	130	252
Candidates for ministry	199	363
Additions to church members, [illegible] examination and certificate	10,931	20,026

From the above it appears that the Old School exceeds the New School in numbers, 5 Synods, 35 Presbyteries, 560 ministers, 1253 churches, 78,811 communicants, 102 licentiates, 161 candidates. The excess of communicants in the Old School over the New is almost equal to the entire number of communicants in the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country. The number of New School ministers very nearly equals the number of churches, there being but 56 more churches than ministers—whereas, in the Old School the excess of churches over the ministers is 740. This indicates a more rapid territorial extension on the part of the Old School. The more prosperous condition of the Old School, however, will appear more clearly from the following particulars, showing the relative rate of increase in the two bodies the last year:

	N. S.	O. S.
New Presbyteries organized	2	5
New Synods organized	2	3
Licentiates	33	78
Ordinations	26	74
Churches organized	58	84
Additions to members	10,931	20,026

After all, however, we shall accomplish but little unless we realize that our strength is not in numbers, but in the presence and power of the Spirit of God.

One of the Breakers.—Rev. H. W. Beecher, in speaking of the contribution of a blind man in his church who gave two shillings—all he had—for church-building in the West, thus moralizes:

Many a church is destroyed through an ambition of having strong and wealthy men, only rich, not holy. The pulpit, perhaps unconsciously, is baited with all manner of rhetorical delicacies, and they are solicited with most flattering personal attentions. When they have conferred upon the church the favor of their presence and membership, they are thenceforward the curse of the minister and of the church. They add nothing to the moral power of the church. They bring in worldly wisdom only. The truth must always be spoken with such prudence as the fear offending them inspires. They sit in their pews as so many insensible conductors; and the pulpit never flashes, or thunders, or strikes; all its fire of heaven is prudently and silently withdrawn by these conductors.

It may be very easy to sustain a church that has great wealth and little piety; but it is not worth sustaining. It is not a moral power. It may be difficult to sustain a church whose members are poor, but full of faith and zeal, and but for these what would become of religion in this world? But is it necessarily so difficult to sustain a church of the poor? Something may be said on that subject.

The salary from the British Government to Queen Victoria is about $3,000,000 a year His Holiness, the Pope, has about the same. This is at the rate of $8,000 a day, or, on the supposition that the Pope's average work-days equal about the numbers of Sabbaths in the year, he receives some $10,000 a day. Surely Pius ought to live on so liberal a salary! Why could he not help some of the tens of thousands of blind and broken-legged beggars that swarm about Rome, Naples, and other of the most sanctified and holy of the Catholic cities!

The Lord will make it up.

Let your exertions in the cause of God be according to the benefit you have received. "God loveth a cheerful giver."

There was a good man and his wife in Hampshire; they were, in humble circumstances, but they felt their obligations to Divine Grace, and gave a helping-hand to the plans which were formed for the conversion of sinners. At last, the man began to reason with his wife that they were going behind hand, and must do less. She still urged, that while so many were perishing around them, they should not relax, saying that they must trust to the Lord, who could make it up to them in a way they least expected; and they still kept on doing good, and the Lord did appear for them in a way they least expected.

They had a prodigate son, who had for years been the grief of their hearts; who had impoverished their substance, by draining them of all the money he could procure from them. Shortly after the circumstance to which I have adverted, a letter came from this son; the mother opened it. Her heart yearned over her son; though he had well nigh broken it. The letter was too much for her: she laid it aside till her husband returned from labor, and then she told him: "Here is a letter from our son." "Oh," said he, "do not give it to me; I suppose it is only asking for more money to consume upon his sins." However, on her entreating, he took it, and began to read it; and soon the big drops rolled down his cheeks, when he found it filled with professions of penitence for his sins; for the Word of God had come with power to his soul, and he had become a new creature; and he now declared that it would be his endeavor to study their happiness, and as long as he had hands to work, to contribute to their support during the remainder of their lives. [Rev. Wm. Jay.

Disobedience to Parents.—There is too little respect paid to parental authority at the present day. It is grievious to go into many families and hear the language daily used by the children. "I will;" "Don't care;" "It's none of your business;" "I am old enough to know what is right;" and the like expressions are painfully common. Large boys and grown-up girls, even, do not hesitate to give their mother the lie, and break from their express commands. They will do as they please, and go where they have a mind. We wish such children could only see how they appear in the eyes of their acquaintances, and if they have any shame, it must flush their cheeks. There is truth as well as rhyme in a couplet by Randolph:

> "Whoever brakes his parents' heart to bleed,
> Shall have a child who will revenge the deed."

If one thing we are certain; an undutiful son and a disobedient daughter cannot long prosper. For a season they may appear well to the eye of a stranger, but their self-will and stubbornness are soon discovered and they are despised. A child who disobeys his parents will not hesitate to abuse anybody. Neither age nor talents receive respect from him.

Salaries.—The Editor of the Christian Advocate and Journal, in reviewing our history, says:

The word "salary" is never used in reference to the pecuniary allowance of traveling preachers, but the term "support," and hence the allowance was intended to correspond with the necessity. The services of a single man, for instance, may be as valuable as those of one who is married, yet the disciplinary allowance was always estimated differently. The settled theory, then, as well as the practice of Methodism, shows that the "need" of the preacher was to regulate his allowance for support. When this has been departed from, the contributions of the membership have been greatly restricted; as everybody could point to a beneficiary who was better provided for than hundreds of the contributors. Let the Conferences adhere to the theory and practice of Methodist economy, from the beginning, and their claims will be irresistible. No people love their preachers better than the Methodists do, and none will more cheerfully provide for their wants.

A Suspicious Mind.—It is difficult to tell who suffers most from suspicion, he who entertains it, or he who incurs it. There are few evils more intolerable in life than the coldness and distrust of friends and acquaintances. But the pain of discovering an unworthy trait, or a vile deed, in those whom we have trusted, is hardly more distressing. God has made us social beings, and the social instinct cannot be outraged without pain. There is hardly any habit more unfortunate than that of readily taking up an evil report, or of easily imbibing a suspicion of the conduct or character of our fellow-men.

The Passage of the Red Sea.—Pope described the following lines as the finest he had ever read in the English language:

> When Egypt's king God's chosen tribes pursued,
> In crystal walls the admiring waters stood;
> When through the desert wild they took their way,
> The rocks relented and poured forth a sea.
> What limits can Almighty goodness know,
> When seas can harden, and when rocks can flow?

Influence of California.—The settlement of California is to have a powerful influence on the evangelization of Asia. The result already is a large Intercommunication. The Secretary of State, in California, has recently furnished a statement of the number of Asiatics in that country. There are, according to this table, 22,185 Chinese; 1,125 Australians; 836 Sandwich Islanders; 39 New Zealanders; Manillo, 6; Malays, 28; Bombays, 10; Hindostan, 5; Van Diemen's Land, 5; Society Islands, 21. In Toulumne County there are 2,480 Chinese, 40 Australians, 14 Sandwich Islanders, 4 New Zealanders, and one from Van Diemen's Land.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

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NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, August 27.

NO RECEIPTS THIS WEEK.

This monthly acknowledgment to agents and subscribers cannot be published this week. It will hereafter appear. The chief printer lies ill of the prevailing epidemic.

Meantime, we hope our friends will not be forgetful of the *weekly* needs of the Advocate. We need money much, just now. In the present stagnation of trade and scarcity of labor here, financiering is a dead business: cash is in demand, expenses are high, and we depend for material aid entirely on the prompt generosity of our friends and patrons abroad. We are working for them under much local embarrassment, and hope they will not forget to work for us.

Those of our subscribers who may have fallen in arrears we have only to remind, and it will surely be enough, that the Advocate at so low a price can only be afforded on its published terms—*Cash in Advance*. In every instance where this is departed from a loss is suffered which the Advocate can ill afford to bear.

Now, we tell them how to make amends to us, and themselves, too; (for we know their consciences are distressed whenever they think of "that little matter"): if the preacher be convenient, don't wait to be called on. Call on him. Good man; he has enough to do, but will cheerfully attend to this; for he counts it part of his work, and likes the Advocate. But, if he is not near, the post-office is. Send us a friendly letter (making no apologies) inclosing a bill that will *certainly* cover all back-duss and a *handsome payment in advance*. Then you can go to sleep on it, and we will grind away heartily, sending you your meal weekly, and will not wake you up till the hopper runs out.

There, now! Is not that as kind a dun as ever editor indited! Whether or not it be a good one, we wait, *anxiously*, to see.

Health of Ministers.—To those numerous friends who have expressed in their letters to us solicitude for the welfare of our ministering brethren in this city, in the present trying time, we are happy to say that they are at their posts. Rev. J. B. Walker was absent in North Alabama for the health of a sick family at the time the epidemic broke out, and his congregation and friends here judged it urgently expedient that he should not return, as he was unacclimated. The rest were acclimated, except the Rev. R. L. Childers, of the New Orleans Circuit. He has been lying ill of the yellow fever for the past week; and although on Monday and Tuesday serious apprehensions were entertained about his recovery, his diligent and skillful physician, Dr. Austin, authorizes us to say, at the time of going to press, that he is convalescent.

Rev. O. L. Nash.—The Mississippi Conference and the Church have lost a zealous, faithful and very efficient preacher and paster in the death of Rev. Orsamus L. Nash. He died on the 8th August, in the parsonage at Natchez, Miss., after a protracted illness of two months. For about thirty years has he stood on the walls of Zion, and many are they, in Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, now adorning the Church, who were brought in by his instrumentality. He has gone—but carried sheaves with him.

Warren Circuit, Miss.—Rev. H. J. Harris writes, 17th inst.: "We are having some glorious revivals of religion in this part of the country. Not so great in Warren Circuit as in some adjoining; but, thanks be unto God! He has visited us graciously at some points on this Circuit. We had several happy conversions and valuable accessions to the Church within the last few weeks."

☞ Under the head of "Notices" we would direct attention to the systematic operations of the Tuskegee Circuit.

Our John.—We seem to have a clever, and rather facetious friend over the water, who has never made himself known to us under a more specific name than "John Bull." This "John of ours" is a capital fellow. He sends us that very readable article on Sheridan as the initiative of a series on *leading* literary characters. "Accept"—indeed! We should be unfaithful to the editorial instinct were we to do otherwise. This is the note, prefatory:

To the Editor of the New Orleans Christian Advocate:

Rev. Sir:—American-like, you have been hitting Johnny Bull pretty hard again. But he does not care. You may smite, but he forgives; and, in proof, sends suclosed the first of a series of papers, to embrace such names as Lord Byron, Cowper, Burns, Scott, Southey, Moore, Crabbe, etc., etc., if you will accept. Faithfully, J. B.

Struck by Lightning.—Rev. W. C. Boothe writes from Washington county, Miss., that on the 12th inst., a little after dark, the stately residence of Major Hunt was struck by lightning and took fire, and was soon leveled to the ground. The family being absent and the doors shut, the flames had enveloped the porch opposite from the dwelling, where the servants were, before discovered. The whole loss estimated by our correspondent at from $15,000 to $16,000.

DAY OF FASTING AND PRAYER.

It has before this been suggested, and we beg leave to renew and respectfully urge the suggestion upon our honorable Mayor and municipal authorities, that a day be appointed and the whole city invited to suspend business, and, fasting and praying, to gather in the various temples of worship, and humble ourselves and confess our sins before God, whose hand is so heavy upon us, and supplicate the Lord our Maker to stay the pestilence that is destroying us.

This is right and proper. We believe the people are prepared for it, and would take gladly such an appointment and keep it.

The interments on Sabbath last (known in our calendar as the "Dark Day") were 315, on Monday 283, Tuesday 258, Wednesday 222, Thursday 219. The deaths, up to this date, by yellow fever, are over 6,000. Estimating our population now at 75,000, this is one to every twelve! The whole mortality, from all diseases, from the 1st of June, sums up over 8,000! More than decimated in less than three months! And still the pestilence rages!

With commendable solicitude, our city authorities have done whatever lay in their power, with the remotest probability of success, to stay its progress. Lime has been distributed, cannon have been fired for several evenings; if peradventure by the concussion, some more healthful atmospheric condition might be induced. This, after doing much real injury to the sick, and its sanitary effect being doubtful, it was judged proper to discontinue. Barrels of tar are nightly burned at the corners of the streets, illuminating our impotent distress, and sending up their vain incense to the skies.

All this avails not. What shall be recommended next? The people are at their wits' end. Death still reigns. The grave diggers have more than they can do. Surely it is time to call upon God!

WORKS OF ARMINIUS.

In the first number of this paper—the specimen number, issued July 10, 1850—was an article with the above caption, and it opened with these words:

"It is a singular fact—one upon which we have often thought and regretted—that the works of the justly celebrated and admired Arminius are not in the list of our "Book Room" publications, and have never been given to the world by a Methodist press. An edition was published in England some years since, as a private enterprise; but they have never been issued in this country by any party. The Church, whose theological system takes its name from this great man, have failed to send down his works to posterity, or even to furnish them to the present generation. This fact is a reproach alike to gratitude and our theological literature, and a defect which, we hope, may soon be removed. It would be of great service, both to the Church and the world, to have these works placed within the reach of both friends and enemies."

What the Methodists have failed to do for themselves, these enterprising publishers, Derby & Miller, of Auburn, N. Y., have done for them and the rest of the world.

We have been for some time in receipt of the three volumes, large octavo, substantially and neatly done, but have not had opportunity of noticing them before. They claim to be the only English translation of the entire theological writings of Arminius ever published.

The system of doctrines known as Arminianism did not, as is well known, originate with Arminius, but he first gathered them into well digested form, nearly three centuries ago, from the early Christian authors, explained and defended them. Of course, the library of no clergyman or well-read layman will be considered complete without them.

The article above quoted from holds the following promissory language, which the appearance of these volumes verifies:

"The addition of these works to our theological literature would confer on us, as a Church, a benefit far outweighing the expense or trouble. A thorough perusal of them would be of incalculable service to our ministry. They would see that these champions of God's truth and grace *thought* as well as wrote. And though they would find some points earnestly discussed that have nearly ceased to agitate the Christian world, and some views of truth which no one doubts at the present day, argued with logical severity; yet they could not fail to profit by a view of the reasons brought in support of truth two hundred and fifty years ago. They would also learn to whom they are indebted for many of the strongest views and best arguments which they now urge against Calvin's errors. And, while they would see doctrines stated and discussed with the exactness of scholastic disputation and mathematical conclusiveness, they would also find those discussions developing abundant elements of thought, and worked by a deeply pious spirit. The study would give new modes of thought, a wider range of ideas, and greater copiousness of language."

Coming up to the Apportionment.—Rev. W. H. Turnley, Harrisonburg, Louisiana Conference, sending up $60 to the Treasurer of Conf. Miss. Society, says: "I think we shall reach our apportionment by the Conference. We have no signal revival, but I think times are rather encouraging on several places in the Circuit.

Are all the preachers keeping in view the Conference apportionments? It will stamp system and stability upon our operations, and give confidence if we reach those figures, and maintain them with healthful increase.

THE ENGLISH CONFERENCE.

On July 27th, the 110th assembly of British Wesleyan Ministers was opened in Bradford, Yorkshire. The first business, after the usual devotions, was filling seven vacancies in the Legal Hundred—the ecclesiastical Corporation.

As was predicted a year ago by our knowing correspondent, "X. Y.," Rev. John Lomas was elected President without opposition. Rev. J. Farrar re-elected Secretary.

The preliminary Committees had held their meetings with much interest. The Watchman of 27th ult. gives full reports of their doings and discussions. In these committee meetings, as our readers may be aware, the various matters that are to be finally acted on by the Conference are digested, shaped, and pretty definitely determined. Their *recommendations* are seldom rejected. In them all the details of British Wesleyanism are brought out.

The General Relief Fund (a project to raise £100,000) was reported prosperously. The amount already subscribed was £64,000, and the balance expected.

The Education Committee reported the number of Day Schools taught by the Connexion, 365, being a nett decrease of 4; the total number of scholars 39,426, an increase of 1,154; the average number in attendance was 30,233, being an increase of 468; salaries of teachers, £18,884; total annual cost, including salaries, £24,194 18s. 9d.; being an increase of £848 18s. 8d.

The larger portion of this (£15,037) was raised by the "children's pence." In this department the Church employs 214 trained and 154 untrained Day Schoolmasters. To train these in sufficient style and number is the work of the noble Normal College at Westminster.

The number of Sabbath Schools in the circuits was 4,084, a decrease of 191; the total number of scholars, boys and girls, 399,239, a decrease of 42,502; number of children attending day-schools, 159,082; the number of children in the Society, or attending select classes, 21,617; number of teachers, 73,266; being a decrease of 8,938: number of teachers in the Society, 49,080, and the total annual cost of the Sabbath-schools, £24,502 8s. 2d.

Some attributed this decrease mainly to the effects of Puseyite diligence in connexion with day-school education. But the loss of the past year must not be assumed to result principally from that cause; the decrease being due, in a great measure, to the loss of members to the Connection at large during the preceding two years.

A good deal was said in the Sunday School Committee about the necessity of bringing those Schools into closer union with the Wesleyan Church, and more under the superintendence of the Ministry. It seems that the week day-schools, established by the wealthy Church of England and others, operate against this department of Methodist influence and usefulness in places where they have not their day-Schools. This discovery was fully made, and will doubtless infuse a new energy into their movements. Said one of the wisest speakers:—"Our people send their children to the weekly schools of others, and they are gradually withdrawing from our Sunday-schools in consequence: sometimes they are required to do so, and in many instances they are not so required: but associations and connexions lead them to go on a Sunday, where they go on a week-day: and this gradually diminishes our numbers. I was in a town lately, and it was stated to me, that they had now only half the number they used to have, though there had been no division and no loss of scholars from agitation. The simple reason was this—the children go to a week-day school, and they go to the Sabbath-school connected therewith. You may depend upon it, that this will operate gradually, but extensively, to the thinning of our Sunday schools. If we mean to have the hold of the rising generation, by our Sunday schools, that we have had in former years, we must have our week-day schools. We have 39,000 attending our own week-day school, and there are 169,000 of our Sunday school children attending other week-day schools somewhere, and you will see where they will go by and by. The subject which had been introduced that morning was no new one, and though it was now beginning to be practically felt to be of importance, yet it had been entertained in that committee for years. The evils had been foretold, that, owing to the establishment of day-schools, and the number of Puseyite Clergy, taking up the subject, large numbers had been abstracted from their Sunday-schools."

It was resolved to recommend to the Conference the appointment of a Sunday School Visitor, or Children's Missionary, whose one work it would be to labor throughout the Connexion in organizing Sunday Schools, bringing those already existing into closer union with the Church, impressing on all a more uniform system of instruction, etc.

In this place we are reminded of what the Sunday School Editor of the M. E. Church North, who has recently been abroad, has observed and written, not a little to our surprise. He says:

"English Sunday schools have many obstacles in their way from which ours are happily free.

"Under this head may be mentioned not only the greater prevalence of popular ignorance, but the distinctions and grades in society, owing to which, chiefly, none but the youth of the poorer and middling classes are ever sent to the Sunday school. Besides, the Sunday school in England rarely secures its true and proper position, namely, that of an integral element and agency of the expansion and perpetuity of the Church itself. It is too much an extra; a very good thing just outside of the Church, but not thoroughly incorporated with it.

"In several important respects, our American Sunday schools have decided advantages over those of Great Britain, e. g.:

"1. We have generally much more pleasant and agreeably located Sunday-school rooms.

"2. Our Sunday schools are generally much better fitted up for the convenience and comfort of scholars and teachers.

"I did not see but one Sunday-school room in England, where seats were furnished with *backs*, simple movable benches were the prevailing kind.

"3. Our American Sunday schools are generally much better supplied with books, and books of a more suitable character. Sunday-school books here are much cheaper, and being published in great numbers for this specific object, there is a better supply, which may be much more easily obtained by the several schools."

The Chapel affairs are in better condition than common. They are trying, with good will and awakened consciences to roll away the ponderous stone of reproach that has grown up here.—what seemed, indeed, a Sisyphean business. Fifty encumbered chapels have been sold out and quit mostly £100 concerns, amounting in all to £5,000. But other erections, enlargements, &c., have been made during the year to the amount of £16,500.

It sounds strangely to us, who are praying for more laborers, to learn that our English brethren have more than they can work—young men of piety and education, just turned out from their Theological Institutions. For a year or two, no additional ones are to be called out, or but sparingly. This year they have twenty-nine young men for whom they can find no places at all! They are to be kept in the Institution at supererogatory studies: the expenses of their support are borne by the Connection till their services are called for.

Since the above was written, the letter of our English correspondent, who is a member of the Conference, came to hand. It bears date Aug. 1st, and will be given in our next. It presents a graphic sketch of the new President, with other items of interest. About 350 Ministers are in attendance. Our correspondent says: "The Conference has been strongly characterized, in its opening session by unanimity, kindness, confidence and hope."

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate]

BIOGRAPHICAL.

REV. T. W. MANNING.

Mr. Editor:—Death has again entered the ranks of the Alabama Conference, and culled from a field of extensive usefulness one of our most efficient young ministers—Rev. Thomas W. Manning—who died in Lowndes county, Mississippi, on the second day of July, after a protracted illness of fifty-two days.

Brother Manning was born in Limestone county, Alabama, March 9, 1824. His parents settled in Pickens county, Ala., in 1831, where he professed faith in Christ when about sixteen years of age, at a camp-meeting held at Union Chapel. On the 4th of Jan., 1846, he was married to Mrs. Martha Meek, and settled himself on his plantation in Pickens county, with a prospect of much domestic happiness: but, in a short time, his earthly prospects were blasted by the death of his excellent wife, who fell a victim to consumption in 1849. Having always been remarkably zealous as a Christian, he commenced exhorting not long after he experienced religion, and obtained license to preach the Gospel after his marriage.

When he lost his wife he immediately devoted himself to the work of the ministry, by attaching himself to the Alabama Conference, which he joined in 1850. He was appointed the first year to the Columbus Circuit, in conjunction with myself. His labors were greatly blessed; we had a gracious revival of religion throughout the Circuit, and he was universally beloved for his zeal and devotedness to God. The next year the Greene Circuit was assigned him; he was placed in charge without a colleague. Here, again, his labors were owned and blessed of God. He had several revivals of religion, and the Circuit prospered under his administration. In 1852 he was put in charge of Athens Circuit, to which he was reappointed at the last Conference. He had a most glorious revival on his Circuit last year; nearly every church on the Circuit was blessed with a revival of religion, and there was general desire for his return. On the 23d of November he was married again to Mrs. Harriet Robinson, of Lowndes county, Miss.; a lady every way calculated to promote his happiness and usefulness: but, alas! how short-lived are all the flattering prospects of earth; in a few short months death rudely severs that nuptial band, and bears his victim to the tomb, leaving the bereaved one with a lonely and bleeding heart to mourn her untimely loss.

I have been intimately acquainted with the deceased for several years, and always regarded him as one of the best young men of my acquaintance: he was a pure-minded Christian, and had the cause of God greatly at heart, and zealously and faithfully applied himself to doing good. He was a good disciplinarian, kept his churches in order, held class meeting invariably after preaching, preached a present, free and full salvation; and was manifestly improving. There was great unction and power in his preaching, and he prayed with extraordinary earnestness and faith. He was eminently a man of prayer, and, like Israel, he had power to prevail with God and man.

During his last illness I visited him several times, and conversed with him in regard to his spiritual state and prospects; he always expressed himself as enjoying the presence of God, and the consolations of religion. On the morning of his death, he bade his weeping friends farewell, requested that I should preach his funeral, gave directions about his burial, and expressed his strong confidence in Christ, and lively hope of immortality. He was buried by the Odd-Fellows in their grave yard in Columbus, Miss., being a member of that Society, where his body sleeps in Jesus, until the resurrection morn, when it shall rise immortal, spiritual and glorious, like the glorious body of our Lord Jesus Christ, and be caught up, together with all the ransomed hosts of the Lord, to share his triumph, and dwell in his presence forever. "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his!"

Geo. Shaffer.

To the Members of the Alabama Conference.

The firm of Carver and Ryland having been dissolved, and the business being in course of liquidation, the copies of "Summers on Baptism" remaining on hand have been transferred to C. K. Randall & Co., and are subject to your orders as before. Brother R is well known to many members of the Alabama Conference as an upright, experienced bookseller in Mobile, where he has been doing business for many years. And to those who are not acquainted with him, I will say that no man will attend to your orders more promptly or satisfactorily. He informs me that he keeps on hand a general assortment of Methodist publications, both of the general and Sabbath School catalogues."

Brethren, allow me to add, in view of letters received both from Dr. Early and Dr. Summers, that there are *pressing reasons* why these books which *we ordered*, should be taken and disposed of by us, and the money remitted as soon as practicable. I hope this will not be neglected, and we find ourselves embarrassed and perplexed about them at the next Conference. Forward your orders to Bro. Randall. I also have yet a supply.

Aug. 15. J. Hamilton.

Letter from England.

[Special Correspondence of the Advocate.]

Leek, July 25, 1853.

The Right Hon. R. B. Sheridan.

Richard Brinsley Sheridan was the son of Mr. Thomas Sheridan, author of "The Life of Swift," and was born in Dublin, in the year 1751. He was educated at Harrow School, which he left at the age of eighteen, to become a student of the Middle Temple; but he abandoned the study of the law, for pursuits more congenial with his habits and disposition. At the age of twenty he married Miss Linley, a beautiful and accomplished young lady. The marriage was a private one, and was the occasion of his being twice engaged in duels, in the first of which he was the acknowledged victor; but some dispute afterwards arising as to the issue of that contest, the parties again met, when Sheridan received a wound which for some time threatened his safety. In 1780 he first took his seat in Parliament as the representative of Stafford. He soon became one of the most formidable opponents to ministers, and took an active part in the successive debates of a period, in its importance, unparalleled in the history of the country. After the death of Mr. Pitt, he held, for a short time, the office of Treasurer of the Navy. In 1792 he had the misfortune to lose his wife, which event affected him deeply. A sincere mutual attachment appears to have existed between them, and to have remained undiminished to the last. He afterwards married Miss Ogle, daughter of the Dean of Winchester. His health, which had been for some time declining, at length totally failed him, and he died in Saville Row, on the 7th of July, 1816.

At the time of his decease, he appears to have been in a state of utter destitution. In the Life which has been published by Mr. Moore, is inserted a note received from him by Mr. Rogers, a day or two previous to that event. Its concluding paragraph strongly exhibits the agonized state of his feelings:

"They are going to put the carpets out of the window, and break into Mrs. S.'s room, and *take me*: for God's sake let me see you a-less."

Mr. Moore tells: "The Sheriff's officer arrested the dying man in his bed, and was about to carry him off in his blanket to a sponging house, when Dr. Bain interfered, and threatening the officer with the responsibility he must incur, if, as was but too probable, his prisoner should expire on the way, arrested this outrage."

Such were the last moments of Sheridan!

His constitution, naturally remarkable for its vigor, had been undermined by frequent and excessive potations, and so habitual had this vice become in his late years, that the warnings and entreaties of his medical advisers were of no avail. On one occasion his physician, while remonstrating against the course he was pursuing, told him that if he persisted in it the *coats* of his stomach would be destroyed, and rendered incapable of performing the functions necessary to digestion; upon which he is said to have replied, with melancholy humor, "Then my stomach must digest *in its waistcoat, for I cannot help it!*"

Humor was in him an instinct no circumstance could suppress—no presence restrain it. Its shafts were ever ready, and never fell short of their mark. His writings, which are chiefly dramatic, bear the impress of genius, and abound in wit and metaphor. His character was wayward and veering, and its grand defect, the absence of a ruling and guiding principle, not only caused him to be involved in difficulties through the whole period of his life, but, as we have seen, was the occasion of much misery at its close, and it has robbed his memory of that claim to our respect which otherwise it would possess. We may admire him as an author, or an orator, but can never respect him as a man, for his negligence and recklessness amounted, where himself alone was concerned, to a deficiency in common prudence, and where, as was generally the case, others were affected by it, of common honesty. Numerous are the anecdotes of his lavish and improvident extravagance, and more numerous those of artifices which he put in practice when required to discharge debts which he had thus incurred. It is impossible to resist being amused by the dexterity and ingenuity which he displayed on these occasions, in extricating himself from dilemmas which would have baffled the skill of almost any other man. But when we contemplate these unprincipled pieces of waggery in a moral point of view—when we divest them of the glitter which his genius threw even around his worst actions, we admit their injustice and their cruelty. Did the individual who had trusted him—did the family who were dependent on that individual for support—suffer less by the withholding of the sum for which he had a just claim, because his frequent importunities were evaded with humor and address?

"Is the shaft the less fatal because it is bright?"

After having been defrauded, was it any alleviation to be outwitted into the bargain? But it may be said, and we are willing to admit its truth in the fullest extent, that the misery he thus occasioned he did not *contemplate*; that the debts which he thus contracted he *intended* to discharge; but, granting that his thoughtlessness and profusion were alone the causes of his injustice, was he the less criminal on that account?

Such were the moral blemishes of a man whose splendid abilities introduced him into all circles, and made him the pride of each. Although his genius displays itself in his writing, for a knowledge of those efforts which proved the consummation of his fame, and on which it chiefly rests, we depend on the testimony of others. His speeches on the impeachment of Mr. Hastings, on charges grounded on his conduct while Governor of India, are not to be preserved to us by reports—that is, by accurate and complete ones; and, even did we possess such, they could present us with nothing which would enable us to judge of the merits of those orations, or to appreciate their beauties. What idea could the frigid and dry skeletons convey to our minds of the beauty which had clothed and the spirit which had animated them! His first speech on this subject was delivered in the House of Commons, February 7, 1787. The following are a few and the most remarkable eulogiums on its magnificence and power which sprung from the lips of all parties at its close:

Mr. Burke declared it to be "the most astonishing effort of eloquence, argument, and wit united, of which there was any record or tradition."

Mr. Fox said: "All that he had ever heard; all that he had ever read, when compared with it, dwindled into nothing, and vanished like vapor before the sun."

Mr. Pitt acknowledged "that it surpassed all the eloquence of ancient and modern times, and possessed every thing that genius or art could furnish to agitate or control the human mind."

The speech having attained its object, in order for the impeachment, he was appointed one of the Committee of Managers and in that character made his celebrated oration in Westminster Hall on the 3d of June, 1800, and the three following days, for, to quote the words of Gilham, who was present, "That display of genius blazed four successive days."

The following passage, which has been preserved, is complete in itself and possesses great beauty. Dead to the best feelings of our nature must be the heart in which it does not arouse an echo:

"And yet, my lords, how can I support the claim of filial love by argument, much less the affection of a son to a mother, where love loses its awe and veneration is mixed with tenderness? What can I say upon such a subject? What can I do but repeat the ready truths which, with the quick impulse of the mind, must spring to the lips of every man on such a theme? That love! the morality of instinct! the sacrament of nature and duty!—or rather, let me say it is unselfed a duty, for it flows from the heart without effort, and is its delight, its indulgence, its enjoyment. It is guided not by the slow dictates of reason: it awaits not encouragement from reflection or from thought; it asks no aid of memory; it is an innate, but active consciousness of having been the object of a thousand tender solicitudes—a thousand watchful cares—of much anxiety, and patient sacrifices, unremarked and unrequited by the object. It is a gratitude founded upon a conviction of obligations not remembered, but the more binding because not remembered—because conferred before the tender reason could acknowledge or the infant memory record them—a gratitude and affection which no circumstances should subdue, and which few can strengthen—a gratitude in which even injury from the object, though it may blend regret, should never breed resentment—an affection which can be increased only by the decay of those to whom we owe it, and which is then, most fervent when the tremulous voice of age, resistless in its feebleness, inquires for the natural protector of its cold decline."

This speech carried his fame to its zenith. The country, lost in astonishment at its grandeur, resounded with eulogies on its author. How enviable does the situation of Sheridan appear at this time! But it, ye lowly and humble gifted, envy not the lofty and the talented; suffer not yourselves to be dazzled by the lustre of their achievements! for too frequently the brilliance which encircles them serves but as a beacon, by the light of which may be discovered the barrenness of the rock on which their happiness has been shivered. By their elevation they are exposed to many a storm which passes over the heads of others, many a disquietude foreign to other bosoms.

"He who ascends to mountain tops shall find
The loftiest peaks most wrapt in clouds and snow;
He who surpasses or subdues mankind,
Must look down on the hate of those below.
Though high above the sun of glory glow,
And far beneath the earth and ocean spread,
Round him are icy rocks and loudly blow
Contending tempests on his head.
And thus reward the toils which to those summits led."

But one fate awaits those idols of the fickle world. It fondles them for a time as the child does his toy, then, like him, flings them aside, to be neglected and forgotten. Envy not Sheridan, therefore: the gay, the gifted Sheridan, courted as he was by peers and by princes, who *in the noon of his prosperity* thought it their proudest privilege to be admitted to his company; who bore him along on the tide of their patronage while his sails were filled and his streamers were flying; but, when the storm had gathered around him, ebbed from him and left him alone on the barren sands a motionless and unheeded wreck! Yes, they left him withering in the bleakness of decline, enfeebled by sickness, and borne down by calamity. They will tell us he had been imprudent; they will tell us his misfortunes were the results of his vices, and truly; but this plea will not avail *them*. They never reproved his irregularities; they fostered, they *admired* them; and it was not until in the catalogue of his vices were added those blackest of all, in their estimation—poverty and misfortune—that their deformity was discovered. He was prosperous, and they courted him; he was admired, and they sought distinction by associating with him, he was vain, and they flattered him; he had wit wherewith to enliven their halls of festivity, and they feasted him; he was in penury and in sickness, and *they deserted him!* Their vanity had battened upon him until it could yield no further gratification, except, indeed, at his funeral, to which accordingly they crowded in all the display of pride—with all the pomp of ostentation; but when his house was besieged by bailiffs—when death was laying his cold hand on him, and none were near to console or relieve him, we may ask, in the words of his biographer, "Where were they all?"

The life of Sheridan is not without its moral. It should teach us that genius without virtue is but a fire which consumes its possessor: and that he who casts anchor in the applause of the multitude, will be driven by the first gale on the quicksands of ruin.

J. B.

New Relief Association.—The citizens of the City of Jefferson held a meeting on Wednesday evening, the 24th inst., and formed a Relief Association. Resolutions were passed soliciting from the City of New Orleans a portion of the contributions handed in, for the relief of the City of Jefferson, where, it was stated, the epidemic was decimating the population.

Relief from St. Louis.—The St. Louis papers were, at last dates, urging upon the citizens to adopt measures for the relief of the sufferers here by the epidemic. Committees had been appointed, and there was every prospect that the collections would be large.

More Aid.—The Corporation of Charleston has appropriated $2000 for the relief of the sufferers here by the yellow fever. The Courier of the 18th remarks:

"We trust, however, that the contributions from Charleston will not be confined to that amount, but that the charitably disposed of the city and State at large will aid in this humane work, and to enable all inclined to do so, we have placed in our office a list, and shall be happy to forward the sums subscribed to the Howard Association in New Orleans."

More Aid for the Sufferers.—The Baltimore Sun of the 19th inst. states that a mass meeting has been called in New York for the purpose of raising $25,000 more, in addition to the sum already raised, for the relief of the sufferers by the epidemic in this city.

In the Washington Star of the 18th we find that the Mayor has transmitted $2000 of the $3000 collected through Messrs. Corcoran & Riggs, who have a branch of their banking establishment in New Orleans. The balance will be forwarded in a few days.

The Star of the same date says:

"We learn that Mr. W. M. Foster, the dramatist, is making arrangements for a grand dramatic and musical entertainment, to be given at Odd Fellows' Hall, on Monday evening next, the proceeds to be applied to the benefit of the New Orleans sufferers. Success to the benevolent movement."

The Fever in Mobile.—There were seven interments in Mobile on Tuesday—five of which were of Yellow Fever.

THE FAIRER LAND.... By T. B. Read.

All the night, in broken slumber,
I went down the world of dreams,
Through a land of war and turmoil;
Swept by loud and labouring streams,
Where the masters wandered, chanting
Ponderous and tumultuous themes.

Chanting from unwieldy volumes,
Iron maxims stern and stark,
Truths that swept, and burst, and slumbled
Through the ancient rifled dark;
Till my soul was tossed and worried,
Like a tempest-driven bark.

Hot noon, within the distance,
Silent the village vanes aflame,
And the sunshine, filled with music,
To my cell-casement came;
While the birds sang pleasant valentines
Against my window frame.

Then by sights and sounds invited,
I went down to meet the morn,
Saw the trailing mists roll inland
Over rustling fields of corn,
And from quiet hill side hamlets
Heard the distant rustic horn.

There, through dappled dales and byways,
Met I forms of fairer mould,
Pouring songs for every pleasure—
Songs that hearts could not withhold—
Setting all the birds a-singing
With their delicate barge of gold.

Some went plucking little fly-bells,
That withered in the hand;
Some where sailed a summer ocean,
Gathered pebbles from the sand;
Some, with prophet eyes uplifted,
Walked unconscious of the land.

Through that Fairer World I wandered
Slowly listening, all and long,
And no one behind the reapers,
Without any thought of wrong,
Loitered, gleaning for my garner
Flowery sheaves of sweetest song.

HYMENEAL:

Married.—August 4th, by Rev. D. Carmichael, A. Beal to Miss Margaret Ramsay, all of Calmba, Ala.

OBITUARY:

Died.—On the 24th inst., of yellow fever, happy in the Saviour's love, Robert-Wright Sterling, son of the late Rev. James Sterling, Wesleyan Minister, Tullamore, Ireland.

Died.—In this city, of yellow fever, on the 18th inst., in his 21st year, Wm. A. Van Horn, a native of Tallahassee, Fla. Mr. Van Horn had been for some time connected with this office as mailing clerk. He was a young man of amiable and pure character.

Died.—In Cahaba, July the 10th, Margaret Elder, about 44 years of age. She was a native of East Tennessee, and her maiden name was Deaton. In October 1851, she professed religion and joined the M. E. Church. Her illness was protracted, but she suffered like a Christian and went down to death in the confidence of the Gospel, "fearing no evil, leaning on the staff of God." We felt, as our farewell gaze parted with sister Elder:

"How blessed the righteous when he dies,
When sinks a weary soul to rest;
How mildly beam the closing eyes,
How gently heaves th' expiring breast!

D. Carmichael.

Died.—Of epilepsy, July 24, 1853, in Union Co., Arkansas, Mrs. Malinda Yarbrough. She was born in Lawrence district, S. C. May 21st, 1807; and converted and joined the M. E. Church in 1816, and continued a faithful member until called to join the Church above. Sister Y. had been subject to spells of epilepsy for about 14 years, of which disease she was a severe but patient sufferer. She held herself in readiness to obey the call of her Master at any time from suffering to reward. Though she was not permitted to speak in her last attack, and tell a weeping husband and affectionate children and friends the triumph of grace in the last conflict, yet no one who knew her doubts of her safe entrance into Paradise.

William Moores.

☞ Alabama Baptist please copy.

It becomes my painful duty to record the death of Sister Martha E. Kennedy. She was at our last Quarterly Meeting, and to all human appearances, bid as fair for long life as any there. The Friday following she died. She was about 19 years of age, and for the last three years had been a consistent member of the M. E. Church. Sister Martha was one of those ingenuous, noble-hearted girls, that not only attracted attention, but won on the heart's best affections. She was raised piously, but like too many, when she first grew up, she was disposed to try the pleasures of sin for a season. The cup was mixed with bitterness, for in 1846, she was called to weep over the grave of a sainted mother. Martha was too young to appreciate her loss. In 1849, her father died also. Her loss was sanctified to her good. God grant that this may be the case in reference to her surviving brothers and sisters!

T. Killough.

Aug. 2, 1853.

Died.—At her father's residence in Marengo Co., Ala., on the 1st day of July, Miss Laura Jones, aged twenty years.

She possessed a vigorous and well-cultivated mind, a kind and sympathetic heart.

At a protracted meeting in Demopolis, last year, she sought and obtained the remission of her sins through faith in Jesus Christ.

Hitherto she had been generally admired and loved for her gentleness and amiability; but now, to these natural endowments, were added all the graces of the Christian character; and rarely do we witness so great a proficiency in so short a time. I knew her intimately for several years, but never, until her conversion, had we corresponded.

She then opened a correspondence with me, on purely religious subjects, her letters breathe a spirit of pure and heavenly devotion. In one of them which is now before me, she remarks:—"I am more contented and happy than I ever was—I do love to read my Bible and pray."

Her illness lasted ten days. A little while before she breathed her last, a young female friend, with whom she had been on terms of the strictest friendship, and who had acted the part of a faithful watcher during her sickness, observed her lips to move, and stooping to catch her last words, heard her faintly articulate:

"Safe in the heaven guide
O receive my soul at last!"

Thus died one of the loveliest young women I have ever known. Her parents, brothers and sisters, and a large circle of friends mourn her loss. But, thanks to God, we sorrow not as those who are without hope.

John D. Fisher.

Algiers.—The town of Algiers, over the river, has opened an infirmary for the relief of the sick. It is situated on St. Peter street. Here is another opening for the active benevolence of the Howard Association.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements, of a proper character and to a limited extent, will hereafter be inserted in the "New Orleans Christian Advocate" at the following rates:

One Square, first insertion $1 00
Each subsequent insertion 50
One Square, one year 15 00
One Square, six months 10 00
Two Squares, one year 25 00

☞ A Square is ten lines—ten words make a line. Advertisement inserted until paid for.

☞ MINISTERIAL SERVICES. — Persons desirous of having the Sunday good Sacrament administered, and having the dead, during the preaching thereof, will please send word to either of the undersigned between the hours of 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. At which time they can make arrangements.

Rev. H. N. McTYEIRE, corner Magazine and Felicity streets.
Rev. L. PARKER, 185 Camp street.
Rev. J. P. KEENER, Carrollton, cor. Theard and Dublin sts.

NOTICES.

WARRIOR STAND, Macon Co., Ala., August 10, 1853.

To Editor.—Please publish the following resolution and appointment for Protracted and Missionary Meetings on our Circuit: Alabama Conference, as adopted by our Third Quarterly Meeting, held at this place on the 6th, 7th and 8th inst. JAMES R. HALL.

Resolved, That this Quarterly Meeting appoint a committee of five persons, composed of Bros. J. W. Gills, who shall be in charge, and I. A. M. Samford, junior preacher, and three other brethren of the Conference, whose duty it shall be to appoint an Exchange for Protracted and Missionary Meetings at every appointment on the Circuit, and that the brethren so appointed be allowed their own choice as to what stage of these meetings they will take collections.

Resolved, That the Conference appointed Rev. J. R. Hall, Rev. J. Zachry, and Bro. Stafford C. L., to co-operate with Bro. Ellis and Samford.

Resolved, That immediately after the adjournment of Conference the Presiding Elder and the Preachers in charge, and I. A. M. Samford, junior preacher, request the other brethren of the Conference, whose duty it may

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Letter from New York.

NEW YORK, August 12, 1853.

The cold, damp, rainy weather we had last week has been exceeded by the most overpowering, unendurable, indescribable heat, unmitigated by breezes, and continuing even during the nights with unremitting intensity. You, with your soft south winds and deliciously cool nights, can form no idea of our sufferings. The city seems like an immense oven, heated to the highest degree; and the inhabitants feel as if they were being roasted alive. Deaths from the effects of the heat are of frequent occurrence. Yesterday twenty persons died from exposure to it. An incredible number of pocket-handkerchiefs are daily drowned in perspiration, and there is no counting the mint-juleps, sherry cobblers and other cooling beverages that are daily and nightly quaffed. Ice carts are hailed as blessings, and old signs of "coal" are regarded as worse than eye sores, as positive aggravations, insults, injuries. The thermometer yesterday stood at 96 in the shade, at three o'clock P. M., and at 88 all night long. Were it not for the yellow fever we would return to New Orleans to enjoy cool weather.

I visited the Crystal Palace on Tuesday last. The exterior is beautiful, resembling an oriental palace; but the effect is somewhat marred by the additional wing being still unfinished. It is impossible to carry away any clear impression of the interior, or one-fiftieth of its contents, during one visit. The multiplicity of objects is bewildering. The statuary attracted more of my attention than anything else; but owing to my ignorance of art, I almost fear to express an opinion on the subject. Christ and the Apostles, a group by Thorwaldsen, is exhibited in an enclosure by itself—the enclosure, however, being small, and the figures very large (that of Christ colossal) the work is seen to great disadvantage. I noticed in the figure of Christ what seemed to me a fault, and one quite common in Scripture, viz: the great thickness of the hair where it parts on the forehead, having the appearance of a wig. The drapery is beautiful, falling in soft graceful folds. St. James and St. John struck my fancy more than any of the others, particularly the latter; the face is upturned and the expression winning in the extreme. This being the only figure without a beard, I had the pleasure of admiring the beautiful chin, a feature which, when well formed, should never be concealed, even by the most jetty and bushy of beards.

In the very centre of the building, right under the dome, stands Marochetti's colossal equestrian statue of Washington, in bronze. Seen from below, "the Father of his Country" presents a burly, stumpy appearance, very unlike the elegant proportions with which he is usually represented. Seen from the gallery the figure, though less ungainly, is still clumsy. Of the horse I will not presume to speak, never having observed that animal when bestrode by the nobler ones.

Not far off is a piece representing a young Amazon on horseback, aiming a spear at a tiger which is clinging to the breast and neck of her horse, and fixing its fangs and claws into the flesh of the terrified creature. The face and form of the woman are strikingly beautiful, and her attitude so expressive of strength and determination that one almost wonders, on taking a second look, to see the spear still poised, the blow still unstruck.

Behind the statue of Washington, at some distance from it, stands a statue which, but for the attitude and roll of parchment in its hand, would be taken for a countryman returning from a fight. The figure is clothed in a rough looking great-coat, and the face disfigured by an immense swelling in the centre of the forehead. This figure, I was informed, is a statue of Webster, by an English artist named Carew. No body would ever have recognized the noble head of the Great Expounder in that deformed cranium.

In the Austrian department there are several heads of veiled females. The effect is strange and beautiful; the features are distinctly seen, as through a thin gauzy texture, and it is almost impossible to realize that the whole is of marble. The veil is represented as touching the face, and gathered together under the chin. In the same department I observed a copy of Cupide. The little wicked urchins are struggling to escape from the confinement to which some benevolent power has consigned them. Female figures almost, and some quite, nude, are scattered profusely around; but my companions passed them all without lingering, and I did not like to shock their modesty by gratifying my taste for the beautiful in that line.

When next I visit the Crystal Palace I intend to go systematically to work, and examine each department separately; by which means I shall be enabled to give a more satisfactory description of its wonders than is possible after one ramble through it.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY.

Reader, have you ever been to Greenwood Cemetery? If not, you have still a great pleasure in store, even if your visit is postponed until you have "shuffled off this mortal coil." A more beautiful spot for one's last resting place could not possibly exist even in the imagination of a poet. As you ride, or ramble through it, your mind becomes attuned to the soothing solemnity of the spot; the unpleasant associations usually connected with a graveyard never occur to you. Your eye rests on the bright, green, undulating sward, the dim recesses, the waving foliage, and the snowy shafts raised to departed friends, and you almost envy the ghosts their pradisiacal domains.

You wander about drinking in the beauty of the scene, and forgetful of the real nature of the place, you never think of reading the inscriptions on the tombstones until you find yourself in front of the elegant monument erected to Charlotte Canda by her bereaved lover. Here you pause. Your companions point out the beauty of the whole design, call your attention to the figures of angels as large as life, kneeling each side of the tomb, remark that the initials C. C. are engraved on each flower-pot, and tell you the cost of the monument; you gaze on the lovely figure of the maiden, and muse on her fate: killed suddenly on her seventeenth birth-day. You think of her youth, beauty, goodness, happiness and sudden death: your imagination pictures the silent grief of the father, the wild agonizing screams of the mother, the deep despair of the lover; and yet you think her fate a happy one. She died in the flush of youth and happiness, ignorant of grief, and surrounded by an atmosphere of love. You pass on slowly, turning often for one more look.

The pleasing melancholy of your thoughts is disturbed by the remarks of your companions, who are commenting on the appearance of a short, stout figure with a quadrant in his hands, standing on an elevated pedestal, and looking very like Captain Cuttle. On inquiring who it represents, you learn that the original, a Portuguese sailor, is still living, and visits his futura residence frequently. Not wishing his remains to remain unhonored for the length of time which would be required to prepare the monument after his death, he has anticipated that event, and has the advantage of being sure that his tomb is to his taste.

You are filled with admiration at the magnificence and elegance of some of the family vaults. The monuments to the Firemen, and that to the Pilot who was lost in the discharge of his duty, are extremely costly and beautiful. The latter, a tall shaft of white marble, is ornamented with a representation of a ship at sea during a storm, beautifully carved: and is surmounted by a statue of a female figure, leaning on an anchor, which you suppose to be Hope. You notice a double shaft entwined with a wreath, marking the final resting-place of some wedded pair. Kneeling, infantile, marble angels, guarding little tombs; lambs, symbolizing the deceased over whose remains they repose; and innumerable eulogistic lines commemorating the virtues of the departed. One tomb stone attracts your particular attention by its suggestive simplicity. It is of pure white marble, and contains only the name "Julia," enclosed in a wreath. No date of birth or death; no tribute to her goodness; not a line to tell if she were maid, wife or widow. "How lived, how loved, how died she?" are questions to be answered by the imagination alone.

Suddenly you come upon a beautiful little lake embosomed in trees. You long to throw yourself down on the ground and enjoy your sensations; but are minded, by your more prudent companions, of the lateness of the hour, the dampness of the ground after the recent rain, and the plentifulness of the musquitoes; and so you continue the "Tour."

Many of the enclosures surrounding the tombs are furnished with rural chairs or sofas; you wonder if the ghosts ever use them; if they meet together at midnight, and recount the deeds that were done in the flesh. How you would like to be present at some of their spiritual *conversations*, and listen to their experience. You don't think you would be afraid—that is, by moonlight.

When you have finished the "Tour," or principal avenues, you find it is too late to linger any longer; so, you reluctantly depart, with the intention, however, of more fully examining the place at some future period.

LAURA LEA.

Further by the Africa.

From the foreign files by the Africa from Liverpool to the 30th ult. we make up the following condensed statement of news:

ENGLAND.

In the House of Lords, the Earl of Clarendon stated that the fleet on the coast of Africa has been maintained in its full efficiency, and that no exertion would be spared to suppress the slave trade. In the House of Commons, Sir J. Packington introduced and carried a clause enacting that the monopoly of salt should entirely cease, and that the manufacture and sale of salt in India shall be absolutely free, subject only to excess or other duty. This motion was carried against the Government by a majority of ten.

The chief event in the domestic history of Britain for the week had been a strike of the London cabmen. The new act, reducing cab fares in London to a sixpence a mile, caused the cab proprietors to refuse to allow their vehicles to plyat the reduced rates. They consequently withdrew all hackney carriages from the street, and reduced the Londoners, with whom cabs are necessaries of life, to the verge of insurrection. Carts, vans, and butcher's traps were put into requisition to meet the passenger traffic to and from the railways. The commissioners gave notice that for the sum of five shillings they would grant short licenses, until January, to any one applying, whereupon the refractory became submissive.

Lord Huthven, a Scotish nobleman, is dead. The London Police are demanding more pay, and threatened to strike, as the Manchester force did, if not granted.

FRANCE.

Since the attempt to assassinate the Emperor at the Opera Comique, neither the Emperor nor Empress had gone to a public theatre, but had arranged a series of representations at the private theatres of the palaces; the first taking place at St. Cloud.

An anniversary service was celebrated on the 26th, in the Church of St. Leu, for the repose of the soul of the Emperor's father, Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, ex-king of Holland, who died July 26, 1846. The Emperor, Empress, and Court were present at the service.

Menet, who assassinated the Mayor of Uzes, last winter, has been condemned to death, after a long and exciting trial, at Grenoble. After his sentence he broke a bottle, opened the veins of his wrists, and buried pieces of jagged glass in his breast, seeking to reach his heart. He was unsuccessful in committing suicide.

The ultra-Bonapartists announce a political banquet in the Department of the Seine, on the 15th of August, at five francs per head, but had not decided where it should take place.

A lady aeronaut, named Emma Verdier, fell from a balloon the other day at Montesquieu, and was killed.

The distribution of medals, to the successful artists of the exhibition, took place in the grand saloon of the Louvre, on Tuesday, 26th. Prince Napoleon presided and made a speech, in which he flattered the Emperor and the artists about equally.

ITALY.

The Pope's health is reported to be precarious. He has been suffering for some time from an attack of asthma, and from general debility. He is 61 years of age, and his death would without doubt be the signal for important movements in Italy.

A good deal of excitement prevailed among the population of the Romagna, and in several, assassination was becoming rife.

Intelligent travelers state distinctly that the state of things in upper Italy and Lombardy rests on a very insecure basis; that in South Germany, Baden more particularly, the possibility of civil war from religious dissensions is far from unlikely; at Frankfort the local government, as well as the Bund, has its attention called imperatively to the activity displayed by choral unions, gymnastic associations, and other excuses for organization, which is noticed to bear a strong similarity to that which preceded the outbreak of 1848.

The Parliamento of Turin, of 24th, says that Ferrara had been placed in a state of siege, and that a proclamation had been issued, but its purport is not quoted.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Upon the receipt of intelligence that the Russian army had crossed the Pruth, had entered Moldavia, and was marching upon Wallachia, the Turkish Government addressed to the Court of St. Petersburg, and to the powers of Europe, a formal protest, under date of July 14. This document is extremely temperate in its language, and, in substance, maintains precisely the ground which the Porte has still always assumed. It briefly recites the well-known incidents of Menschikoff's mission, and the sudden disclosure of certain peremptory demands, inconsistent with the sovereignty of the Sultan, after the question of the Holy Places had been apparently adjusted.

It repeats the firm determination of the Sultan to retain inviolate, and even to extend, all the rights and privileges enjoyed by his Christian subjects; but, at the same time, the protest declares that the independence of a Sovereign State is at an end if it does not retain among its powers that of refusing, without offence, a demand not authorized by any existing treaty, the acceptance of which would be superfluous for the object in view, and both humiliating and injurious to the party so declining it.

SPAIN.

The plan of the first electric telegraph yet projected in Spain was submitted very recently to the Minister of the Interior.

It is said that Queen Christina intends going to London with her husband and family, for the purpose of visiting the Orleans family; and it appears that the project of marriage between Prince Napoleon (Jerome) and Mademoiselle Munoz is abandoned for the present, if it was ever seriously entertained.

AUSTRIA.

The late Austrian Consul at Smyrna arrived at Athens on the 15th inst. He had been dismissed on account of the late events in Smyrna. The American Charge d'Affaires at Constantinople had written to the Austrian Government that "Martin Costa owes no allegiance to the Emperor of Austria," and that the imprisonment of that person, after he had rendered a civil oath to the American Government, "is not only a very regretable violation of international law, but an act of disrespect, which will not soon be forgotten."

At Vienna some forty or fifty persons have been arrested, but whether they are accused of compassing the death of the Emperor, or whether their crime is that of carrying on a criminal correspondence with the revolutionary party of South Tyrol, we cannot say.

SMYRNA.

A letter from Smyrna, of the 17th, in a Marseilles journal, announces the departure of Ali Pacha, the late Governor, after receiving an address from the European colony. On the day on which he left the Consuls displayed their flags, and the vessels of war fired a salute—with the exception, however, of the Austrian Consul and the commander of the Austrian vessel.

CHINA.

From China we have important intelligence as to the progress of the rebels. They have added the considerable city of Amoy to the country in their possession.

We shall, probably, next hear that Ning-po and Shanghai on the north, and Canton on the south, have fallen into their hands. They will still have to defeat the Tartar armies, which are to come from the north if the empire, before the question of their entire success is settled. Our present advices confirm the previous reports of their hostility to Paganism, and their ferocity toward their conservative opponents.

There is at this time an unusual demand for telegraph wire, and several tons are produced daily. Messrs Morewood & Rogers, of Birmingham, are now preparing a very large order for the East Indias Company. The same company has an order from the Botanical Gardens of Sydney for ten tons of galvanized labels for flowers. The Birmingham houses have received almost unlimited orders for general hardware goods from Australia.

Details of the Foreign News by the Humboldt.

NEW YORK, August 16.—The steamer Humboldt arrived this evening from Southampton and Havre, bringing 150 passengers and Liverpool dates of the 3d inst. The America arrived at Liverpool on the 31st, and the Glasgow at Greenock on the 30th ult.

Among the Humboldt's passengers is S. G. Goodrich, late Consul at Paris.

ENGLAND.

A Frenchman, named Edward Reynaud, has been arrested at Southampton on the charge of having conspired with others to murder the French Emperor. He was taken to London for examination.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The Eastern question wears a less favorable aspect. It was feared that the Emperor of Russia would decline to withdraw his forces from the Principalities, as stipulated in the propositions of the Three Powers. The English and French fleets would, in that case, be ordered to pass the Dardanelles, and a peaceful settlement of the dispute greatly jeopardied.

A telegraphic dispatch, dated Constantinople, July 20, states that the Porte and the representatives of the great powers had accepted the proposition of the Austrian Minister, which arranged that the English and French fleets should withdraw from Besica Bay, while the Russians evacuated the Principalities. Turkey would then send an Embassador to open negotiations at St. Petersburg. Conferences were also to be opened at Vienna, by the consent of Russia.

A decline in the funds has been caused at London and Paris by an article in the *Constitutionelle*, declaring that France and England would not consent to the arrangement which had been proposed at Constantinople. Great uneasiness had also been created by a decree of the Czar, ordering a fresh levy of recruits throughout the Empire. This was interpreted as looking to war.

The statement is reasserted that the United States had offered to assist the Porte with money and active forces.

The intelligence from the Principalities was important. Moldavia had declared itself independent of the Porte, and refused to pay further tribute. A similar movement is expected in Wallachia.

It is asserted that the Porte intends addressing an ultimatum to Russia, in which, after paying due regard to the rights of the Sultan's Christian subjects, that Sovereign declares, that if, in spite of these repeated assurances, the Czar should persist in offering war, the Porte is resolved to accept it, but that the responsibility must lie with Russia. It is also asserted that this document has been communicated to the Embassadors of France and England. Orders have been sent to the Hospodars of Moldavia and Wallachia, ordering them to quit the Principalities and retire to the right bank of the Danube.

The Egyptian fleet arrived at Constantinople on the 19th ult., with 12,000 men.

Admiral Dundas, of the English fleet, with all his Captains, had been on a reconnoissance of the fortresses.

Another ministerial crisis was feared at Constantinople.

There was a rumor in Vienna of a secret treaty between the United States and the Porte, and the probable cession of Maroniavizza. Three American frigates were said to be in the Bosphorus.

Russia had demanded of Persia the cession of the province of Tauris, in lieu of the 80,000,000 roubles due her.

THE ROYAL FAMILY OF RUSSIA.—The following enviable family-picture may be interesting at this time, when Russia is thrusting her ursine nose into the politics of Europe:

Peter I, the founder, as he may be called, of the present imperial family, was the murderer of the two daughters and the son of his brother Ivan, and the murderer (it is asserted, according to more than one of the annalists of his reign,) by his own hand of his son Alexis. He was himself murdered by Menschikoff, (a name that has again risen up in history,) the favorite of his wife Catherine, and who, when united to Peter, was already the wife of a living husband, and their children declared afterwards incapable of reigning, because born in sin. Anne, the eldest daughter of Ivan, put 14,000 Russians to death, and banished twice as many. A revolution displaced the younger Ivan to put on the throne Elizabeth, daughter of Peter I, and her reign was remarkable for her drunkenness and debauchery. Peter III, her successor, was notoriously the offspring of crime, and was dethroned and strangled by his wife, Catharine II, the same infamous woman who had assassinated the dethroned Emperor, Ivan, and whose own son, Paul, the father of the present Emperor, Nicholas, was strangled by his courtiers.

From the New York Evening Post.

Foreign Items.

Mrs. Willes Maddox, the celebrated painter, so much employed by Beckford, is dead.

John B. Gough is giving temperance lectures at Exeter Hall and the Whittington Club.

The Bavarian Government has decided that executions shall no longer take place in public, but in the interior of prisons.

The new Vaccination bill has passed, by which children are to be vaccinated before three months of age, or parents to pay penalties.

A recent writer says that Pyc. ngeras was a great dandy. He wore a white robe, with Persian trowsers, and a golden crown on his head.

The very best painter of animals, and especially of that difficult one the horse, possessed by the French, is a woman—Mademoiselle Rosa Bonheur.

The foreign papers arriving at Warsaw and St. Petersburg are almost entirely cut to pieces, and all the important news extracted, before reaching the subscribers.

Preparations were made in Paris on a grand scale for celebrating the birthday of Napoleon III, the anniversary of which occurs on the 15th August. He is 45 years of age.

Baer, a German astronomer, calculates that when we shall have a telescope nine times more powerful than that of Lord Rosse, we shall be able to discery objects in the moon as small as a man.

Among the recent deaths in England was Henry Cockton, the author of Valentine Vox, Sylvester Sound, and some other works, which have enjoyed an extensive popularity with a certain class of readers.

Much agitation prevails in the Roman States from fear of famine. There has been a short wheat harvest in Tuscany, and much uneasiness at Ravenna, Faenza and Imola. The exportation of corn has been forbidden.

The culture and sale of flowers for the Paris market are two branches of trade which are continually increasing. Ten times the quantity of flowers are now raised that were produced ten years ago, and the prices of plants instead of falling, have risen.

Among other novelties projected in London is a "subterranean railway," which is to run from the lower end of Edgware Road to King's Cross. The capital raised is to be £300,000, and a responsible contractor has undertaken its construction, for a sum considerably below that amount. The length of this road will be less than two and a half miles. The line is to be in full operation in less than twelve months.

A letter from Rome states, "that the Pope has been laid up with a scabbed foot." Punch says he does not wonder at this, since the Holy Father has been for a long time in *hot water*."

News of the 12th, from Rome, states that the health of the Pope is daily becoming more precarious. He is suffering from a severe attack of asthma and general debility. The Pope is 61 years of age.

The astronomer Arago, a few weeks since, returned to the South of France, in hope that his native air would impart some vigor to his old and nearly exhausted frame. It was more than once reported, since his absence, that he was actually dead. He was partially restored, and, at last accounts, was making his way back to Paris by slow stages, accompanied by his two sons and a niece.

M. Theodore Tellerean has laid a paper before the Academy of Sciences at Paris, in which he asserts that he has produced gold by artificial means. He believes that there are very few simple substances in nature, and considers the forty metals now assumed to be such, are in reality compound ones, probably of one radical with some unknown body, hitherto not studied, but which Liebt alone gives the properties of this radical, and thus presents as apparently with forty bodies, while, in reality, there is but one. He asserts he has discovered this body, by which the radical is converted into gold.

News Items by Mail.

Gen Paez, ex-President of Venezuela, has become a permanent resident of New York city.

Mr Bancroft will publish the third volume of his "History of the American Revolution," being the sixth of his "History of the United States," in October.

Professor A. D. Backe, of the U. S. Coast Survey, has been elected President of the American Association for the Advancement of Education.

The quantity of pine lumber manufactured in Wisconsin is very great. The amount of pine lumber produced in the State is 211,000,000 feet, which amount includes sawed lumber only.

It is now thought that the Hon. Robert J. Walker will yet be able to proceed to China in the iron steamer Allegheny, which will be ready for service in about two weeks.

The dish, called in the West Indies *man dram*, which is resorted to to excite appetite, and which is certain to do so, is a mixture of bird-pepper, shallots, or onions cut small, a little lime juice, Madeira wine and sliced cucumbers.

A young man in Wilmington, Del., the other night, during his sleep, dreamed that he was fighting Indians, and under this idea struck out so fiercely that he struck the bed-post, washstand, or something of that sort, and broke his collar-bone.

The ship which conveyed Gen. Wolfe to Quebec is still afloat, under the name of "William and Ann." She was built in 1759 for a bomb-ketch, and was in dock in the Thames recently, sound, and likely to endure many years yet. She is now engaged in the Honduras and African timber trade.

The valuation of real estate in the city of Boston, for the present year, as ascertained by the assessors, is $145,251,000; personal estate, $90,951,400; total valuation, $235,420,400; number of polls, 30,000; and the ratio of taxation adopted for the present year is 76 cents on one hundred dollars.

In the Municipal Court of Boston, on the 11th inst., Lemuel N. Clark, on a charge of larceny from a dwelling house, was sentenced to two years in the House of Correction. At his particular request, however, the sentence was changed to the State Prison, as he said he preferred that institution, which he had visited twice before.

A premium of $200 is offered, on behalf of a liberal citizen of New York, (to which another proposes to offer $50 or $100 if the work fulfills his expectations,) for an essay, not exceeding 200 12mo. pages, on "The more perfect exemplification in Christian life of the doctrines of the Gospel, and with special reference to the conversion of sinners to Christ.

Rev. Mr. Johnsen, of the Baptist Church in Saugerties, N. Y., with his wife and infant child, took a sail in a small boat a few days ago, and on their starting to return home Mrs. J. stumbled and fell overboard, with the child in her arms. Mr. J. caught hold of his wife's dress and was also drawn overboard. They both went down together, but in the struggle they became separated and Mrs. J. and the child were drowned. Mr. J. reached the shore nearly exhausted.

A late London letter writer says: "The third volume of Macaulay's history is to appear in a few weeks, the celebrated auth r having at last delivered his MS. to his publisher. His friends never believed that he would be able to finish it, as the excessive use of opium, to which he is addicted, has destroyed his health, and prevents him from any continued mental exertion. A tory author, whom I saw a few days back, remarked about the expected third volume of Macaulay, 'it will be *his story*, but not *History*.'"

A very interesting case has recently been decided in Ireland, in which it was declared by the court that a nun is not dead in law, but could succeed to an estate as the lawful heir. The statutes of mort-main were declared not to apply to a person in her condition. The case is regarded as important, not only for the consequences resulting pecuniarily, but as making void, so far as the law can, the vow of poverty taken by professed nuns. The decision will make some noise in the world, and is taken to the British House of Lords on appeal.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The New York Herald of the 12th instant says:

There were indications at the Palace yesterday that the two millions we spoke of the day before, as expected to visit it, had commenced pouring in. During the forenoon the crowd was very large, which tended to enliven the appearance of the exhibition, every nave and section swarming like a hive of bees. The thousands of our country friends who are now delaying their visit to the Palace, with the belief that at some future day it will be more complete and interesting, may now dispel any such idea, and come on immediately. There are a few articles yet to be received and arranged, but in such a large collection these additions would be hardly noticed. There is enough displayed already to warrant the commencement of the journey of the most distant visitor.

The number of visitors to the Crystal Palace yesterday was 5027. The contributions to the Washington Monument were $48 45. Total contributions, $1,181 68.

A NEW LAND WARRANT.—The New York Evening Post thus explains the origin of a new land warrant, called "Virginia Scrip," which is about being issued:

"A new job, perpetrated in Congress last winter, has just come to light. Many years ago, the State of Virginia set apart some public lands for the benefit of the revolutionary soldiers, for which land warrants were issued. It appears that a large number of land warrants were never located, the lands assigned not proving valuable. These warrants have been sought out and bought up for a trifle, by a number of speculators, who contrived last year to get a bill passed through Congress making them available for purchases of Congress lands anywhere, and that without the necessity of paying the $2 50 per acre which ordinary land warrants are liable for, on being registered. These Virginia land warrants are to be registered free of charge. These new warrants are now offering for sale in the market."

REPORTED BURNING OF A SHIP.—The following is said to have been picked up on the beach on Long Island a few days ago:

"At sea, July 5, 1853.—Ship Mingo on fire; 50 passengers burnt; captain is very ill; in half an hour we will all be lost.

"SIMON BRATTLEBOROUGH,
of Worcester, Mass.

"Ship Mingo, L. S. Moore, Captain."

We have never heard of such a vessel. If there is such a one, she is most likely to be British, and bound from some port in Great Britain to a port in the British North American Colonies. [Journal of Commerce.

The New York Herald gives the following list of the accidents by railroad during each month of the present year up to the 12th of August:

Months.	No of Accidents.	Killed.	Wounded.
January	12	25	40
February	6	6	11
March	14	24	52
April	4	25	54
May	8	51	49
June	5	6	13
July	11	8	22
August	5	26	70
Total to Aug. 12	65	176	333

MENSURATION OF THE EARTH.—The Russian Government is about to have measured the degrees of the meridian from the North Cape, in lat. 71 deg. north latitude, to the mouth of the Danube, in 45½ deg. of the same latitude—that is, on a line which traverses Europe in its whole length, and forms a fourteenth part of the entire circumference of the earth. The measurement will exceed by three degrees the largest ever before executed—that which the English carried from the Himalays to the southern point of British India.

DR. J. T. KENYON,
Cooper's Well, Miss.

Tenders his professional services to those who are afflicted with the various Chronic Diseases incident to our climate.

Dr K would remark that very many chronic afflictions of long standing, having resisted the skill of eminently scientific practitioners, have readily yielded to judicious treatment and the combined use of this highly medicated water.

N. B. Dr K. has made arrangements with the Proprietor of the Well to furnish suitable Rooms for the accommodation of ladies suffering from Uterine Diseases.

March 19, 1853, 6mo.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber wishes to sell a most desirable settlement of land lying 18 miles west of Monroe, on the Ouachita river, and one mile north of Indian Village, Jackson parish, and on the track, as laid out, of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad, containing 840 acres, with 450 cleared and in a good state of cultivation, with a good gin and cotton press, with all the buildings necessary for common family purposes. About two acres of the land is very level and will not wash, and quite productive, a portion of it having made a good average bag of cotton per acre last year. The place is uncommonly well watered and healthy, myself having lived on it for seven years, with a large family, without having a single bad case of sickness.

There is also many advantages and conveniences too tedious to mention, which can be fully seen upon examination of the premises. It will be sold at a fair price one-third cash upon giving possession, and the balance to suit purchasers. ISAAC COLLINS.

aug13 3t Indian Village, Jackson Parish, La.

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MISS ELIZABETH J MEEK, Assistant
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——, Teacher of Modern Languages.

The fees for the first half the scholastic year are as follows:

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Junior and Senior Classes, each 22 50
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Use of piano 2 50
Contingent fee 1 00
Board including lodging, washing and fuel 80 00

The above fees are required to be paid on the first day of October.

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The course of study in this institution is as extensive as that in any institution for the education of females, and the instruction is of the most critical and thorough character. Every provision has been made to ensure success. A philosophical and chemical apparatus adequate to all the purposes of instruction has been provided, together with maps, charts, globes, etc. The instructors are experienced in their work and highly approved for capacity, fidelity and skill.

This institution has just closed the first year of its existence, with the most satisfactory results. And the public may feel assured that the Trustees will watch over its interests with the utmost solicitude and care, and spare no pains to render its system of education as perfect as possible.

The tuition fees have been somewhat reduced, and are below those of many Southern institutions of no higher grade. It is impossible to engage teachers of the highest character for talents, attainments and skill, without paying liberal salaries. But we offer as an equivalent, above all price, a faithful and skillful application of the most approved means of developing and training the mind.

Printed circulars, containing fuller information, may be had by application to Alex Hamrick, Esq., Secretary of the Board.

L. C. GARLAND,
President of the Board of Trustees.

Tuscaloosa, Aug 6, 1853 aug20 8t

MARION FEMALE SEMINARY.

MARION, PERRY COUNTY, ALABAMA.

FACULTY.

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Principal, and Professor of Mental, Moral and Natural Science.
H. M. DALY, A. M.,
Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music.
MISS E. L. HASKILL, English.
MISS M. J. POINDEXTER, English.
MISS PIERE FULLER,
Drawing, Painting, French and Guitar.
MISS J. V. CLARK,
Primary and Preparatory Department.
MRS L. J. ARMSTRONG Governess.
MRS REBECCA CLARK Matron and Nurse.

This Institution has just closed a prosperous year, with one hundred and twenty-six pupils.

The ensuing session will commence on THURSDAY, the 29th day of SEPTEMBER.

It is very desirable that pupils enter at the beginning of the session.

The main building is a new and superior brick edifice, one hundred by fifty feet, three stories, and for its genuine convenience of arrangement—for number, size and comfort of school and private rooms—is not surpassed by any similar one in the country.

The Principal resides in the building, and superintends the Boarding Department. He has in his employ a gentleman and lady, who discharge with faithfulness and satisfaction the duties of this position. Pupils boarding in the Seminary are under the immediate control of the Principal at all times—as members of his family.

The Matron and Nurse, a lady of great amiability and kindness of heart, united with long experience and nursing faithfulness, secures to pupils, at all times, the kindness and attentions of home.

The Principal and his lady, with the aid of the Female Teachers, all of whom reside in the Seminary, diligently guard and form the morals, manners and habits of the young ladies.

There is not one session, of nine and a half months. Pupils can enter at any time during the session, charges date from the beginning of the month in which they enter to the close of the session.

One hundred and forty-five dollars will pay the board and tuition of a young lady, for the entire session, in the collegiate department; one hundred and seventy-four dollars will embrace the languages; two hundred and thirty-five dollars will embrace board, tuition in the collegiate department, on the piano, and in the languages.

The above estimate does not include books, stationery, sheet music, ornamental materials and lights; all of which articles are furnished by the Principal on moderate terms.

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The Church and Sabbath School facilities are unsurpassed by any school in the country. Of the number that have entered its walls during the past session, more than seventy were or have become professors of religion.

Pupils are not allowed to attend parties, balls, dancing classes, &c.

Visitors are not received, except with suitable introduction to the Principal from patrons.

The usual regulations of the best boarding schools are observed respecting visiting, correspondence, pamphlets, periodicals novels, and dental operations.

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Great attention is paid to exercise in the open air, or within doors when the weather is inclement.

Every Saturday morning is devoted to plain sewing and the repairing of clothing under the direction of an officer.

No accounts will be opened in March, but will the expressed permission of patrons. When articles are to be purchased it must be done with approbation and under the eye of the lady of the Principal.

The wants of pupils should be supplied from home as far as practicable. All jewelry is prohibited. All pocket money, or other sums for the use of pupils should be deposited with the Principal. They are allowed to spend fifty cents of their pocket money per month.

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For catalogues or further information, apply to the Principal.

Marion, July 16, 1853. aug13 1jan1

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Special and kind care is bestowed on children in the preparatory Department. In the higher Departments, no effort is wanting which can advance the interests of the student.

Pupils admitted at any time and discharged from the time of entrance to the close of the session.

No pupils are received except with the understanding that they are to remain until the session in which they enter is closed, which will be, after the annual examination in July.

Expenses per session of ten months, for board, lodging, washing, and English tuition $200 00
Music on Piano, with use of instrument 50 00
French language 30 00
Latin, Spanish, Italian, with drawing, painting, etc., are extra charges.

For further particulars apply to
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VOLUME III. NUMBER 31. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1853. WHOLE NUMBER, 135.

ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE.

[Special Correspondence of the Advocate.]

ENGLAND, August 1, 1853.

On Wednesday of last week the Wesleyan Conference commenced its annual sittings in the rising town of Bradford, Yorkshire. There are upwards of 350 ministers assembled, and these are hospitably entertained by the Methodists of Bradford and its vicinity. Our Methodist Church has been subjected, for the last two or three years, to the fiery ordeal of bitter trial; and this has given to the Conference an aspect of solemn awe. Connected with and consequent upon the righteous expulsion of Messrs. Everett, Dunn and Griffith in 1849, there has been a ruthless onslaught upon our portion of the Church; the infidelity of the nation has coalesced with the agitating *trio*; and as the calamitous result we are about 90,000 members less than we numbered in 1849. We have been learning lessons from our trials, and now it will be for us to apply them. Possibly we may have been reposing too much upon externals, and glorying too much in men: but our merciful God by a process of severe discipline has been teaching us momentous lessons, the effect of which will be most salutary to ourselves and most advantageous to the world.

The Conference was opened by the retiring President, the Rev. John Scott, who after some verses of the hymn beginning, "And are we yet alive," etc., were sung, called upon the Rev. George Marsden and Dr. Newton to engage in prayer, which they did with great fervency and power. Before the business of the Conference can be entered upon all the vacancies in the legal hundred must be filled up: this is, according to Mr. Wesley's Deed enrolled in Chancery, defining and making tangible the Conference. It was found that seven vacancies had occurred in the course of the year, five of which were filled by seniority and two by election. The five selected by age entered on their itinerancy in 1812 and 1813, viz: the Rev. R. Heafe, H. Powis, T. Wevill, P. Crehard and T. Stevens. The others chosen by nomination and vote are always from a younger class of ministers, and they have this honor bestowed upon them for some eminent service they may have rendered to the connection. The Rev. F. J. Jobson was first proposed for election by Dr. Hannah and this proposal was seconded by Dr. Bunting. Mention was made of the "Vindicator," which Mr. Jobson so ably conducted during the fiercest tempest of the agitation, and of the service he is now rendering to our funds and chapels as one of the ablest Secretaries of the "Relief and Extension Fund," the amount of which is, up to the present time, £64,000. By the overwhelming majority of 191 Mr. Jobson was elected one of the legal hundred. On the election being communicated to him, he returned thanks; he disclaimed any special claim to this mark of distinction, except it was an intense love to that form of doctrine and discipline by which he himself had been saved. "I am," he said, "wedded to this system—shall cleave to it in life and death—and by the help of God, I shall exercise that additional power which you have confided to me with all possible fidelity." Next the Rev. S. Tindall was proposed by the Rev. Thomas Jackson, who said Tindall had served the connection in a season of great difficulty in the county of Norfolk, had taken the helm when the Chairman of that District broke down, and amid the painful trials of that period had manifested great temper and judgment, and whose courage never quailed, however furious the storm. Dr. Beecham seconded the proposal: he said the men who fight our battles should have any honors that we have it in our power to bestow. Mr. Tindall is worthy of the suffrages of this body. As will be anticipated Mr. Tindall was elected by the triumphant majority of 214. Mr. Tindall in returning thanks, said he was deeply affected by this kind expression of confidence from his fathers and brethren. "In what I did in Norfolk when Methodism was cruelly assailed I always felt that I had the approbation of God, and though the course I felt it to be my duty to pursue, subjected me to opprobrium, this honor more than compensates me for all that I had to suffer."

The hundred having been filled up the time had come for the election of the new President. This is done by ballot, every preacher who has traveled fourteen years, writing upon a slip of paper the name of the individual he would wish to occupy the Presidential Chair, when these slips are collected and counted by the out-going President, who then announces the name of his successor in office. The votes were: For Dr. Dixon 1; Dr. Beaumont 2; Dr. Banting 3; S. D. Waddy 5; J. Keeling 7; W. Naylor 9; J. Farrar 15; and J. Lomas 219. The Secretary, is Rev. J. Farrar, who received 247 votes. President Lomas is a man of the highest mark in Methodism. He is somewhat diminutive in size, and about 55 years of age, having been in the ministry 33 years. He is almost unique among Methodist ministers in this country, having never been married. His forehead is indicative of intellectual power, and the general aspect of his countenance is most mild and benignant. He is far from being robust in body, which accounts for his feebleness of voice, but though feeble, its silvery melodious tones fall like music upon the listening ear. Mr. Lomas has a modest sensitiveness, almost to a fault; this was seen in his pale countenance and trembling gait when he took possession of the presidential seat. But all this passed away as he proceeded with his inaugural address to the Conference. He expressed his profound and cordial gratitude for the vote implying so much affectionate confidence on the part of his fathers and brethren. "Though not," he said, "to arraign the wisdom of the Conference in placing me in this high position, yet I cannot help feeling that there are others who by their habits of business, energy of character, and loyalty to Methodism, have a far stronger claim than I can have. I have some trepidation too when I think of the sagacious talent of my immediate predecessor, Mr. Scott, and when I think of all who have preceded him: yet I will cast myself upon God and your prayers, and regard myself as the proprietor of all the wisdom and talent of all who have occupied this chair in the years that are gone. "If," continued Mr. Lomas, "I had any misgivings of the character and high destiny of Methodism, I should be filled with apprehension, but I *have none*. Our Church has been put to a severe test, and the hate and tumult of controversy is far from being favorable to the formation of a correct opinion; but nothing throughout the agitation has been said, written or done to shake my confidence as to the truth, purity, permanency and usefulness of Wesleyan Methodism. In saying this I say nothing against other churches. I say nothing against the united church of this land, having the prestige of antiquity and endowments—I don't envy it either the one or the other. And as to the Dissenting Churches, I should not rejoice if they were *not*, or if they were decaying. Still, I love most ardently our Methodist Church; true, we have been tested, but we shall be refined by these fires of sanctified trial, and be thereby the better fitted for God's high purposes of mercy. This in some respects is a crisis: there will be some practical questions difficult of adjustment arising from the diminution of our numbers, and the giving up of ministers in various parts of the kingdom. This must be of necessity a practical Conference; but my confidence is in God; we cannot fail so long as the spirit of Wesley, who declared himself to be a man of one Book (the Bible) animates us." Mr. Lomas, in conclusion, apologized for his defective vision, (he is almost blind,) but the Secretary must be eyes to me. "And further," he said, "if there be any members of this Conference who shall be too fond of roving about, I shall be in effect to them like the gods Homer introduces into the battle enveloped in clouds, but I beg of any such, if such there be, not to take advantage of my inability to see them. *Order is time*, and time is especially valuable to Christian ministers, and once lost is not recoverable."

The Conference has been strongly characterized in its opening sessions by unanimity, kindness, confidence and hope. All with whom I have held any intercourse are anticipating a Conference that shall be unexampled for present good, and give a powerful impulse to the Methodism of the future.

A. Y. Z.

The following article, from the pen of the eloquent and lamented Cookman, originally appeared in the Christian Advocate and Journal fourteen years ago:

THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

A FEW REMINISCENCES BY GEORGE G. COOKMAN.

"Watchman, what of the night?"

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Although not a very old man, I have lived long enough to see some things *I love*, and some things *I hate*: and some things I am very *indifferent* about. Let us classify:

1. GOOD SIGNS.

When a boy at school I saw that remarkable little Welshman, Dr. Thomas Coke, in Scarborough Chapel: that cosmopolite in feeling; that Foreign Minister of Methodism—and I hope never to forget him—with a countenance like a cherub, with a heart large enough to contain four continents, and a pair of shoulders broad enough to sustain the Atlantean weight of our missionary enterprise: "and he died;" but his example *lives* and *speaks* forever.

Immediately upon his death I heard the master-spirits of Methodism preach a *missionary crusade* though the length and breadth of the land. I heard Robert Newton, the *Apollo of Methodism*, preach his first missionary sermon from this text: "There stood a man of Macedonia, and prayed him, saying: Come over into Macedonia and help us;" and Jabez Hunting, *the William Pitt of Methodism*, sounding forth in tones as clear and musical as the bugle amongst the mountains, the startling echoes of which reverberated from John O'Groat's house to the Land's End: "Curse ye, Meroz, said the angel of the Lord, curse ye bitterly the inhabitants thereof, because they came not to the help of the Lord against the mighty!" And heard them sustained by the profound philosophy of Watson, and the colossal learning and full-hearted sincerity of Adam Clarke.

And, blessed be God, I have lived to see in this, the hundredth year of Methodism, the white spotless banner, "Scriptural Holiness," planted on every continent of the earth, and almost every inhabited island of the sea, sustained by the hands of hundreds of devoted missionaries, aided by hundreds of thousands of dollars pouring into the missionary treasury.

Fourteen years ago I saw (for I am certain I was in the body) in the city of Philadelphia some things which I am very positive it is lawful for a man to utter. I saw in that great city but two parsonages, six Methodist Episcopal churches, about four thousand members, and five hundred Sabbath-school children.

I have lived to see in that beloved city nearly all the old churches either renewed or rebuilt, new ones erected, making a grand total of twelve churches, and eleven well-furnished and commodious parsonages, nearly eight thousand members, and probably as many Sabbath-school teachers as fourteen years ago, there were scholars.

Ten years ago I attended the Baltimore Conference Missionary Society, and we took up about eighty dollars. I have lived to see the day when we could lift eight hundred dollars in Light street Church at one single meeting.

In the same year I attended the anniversary of the Parent Society in New York, when we rejoicingly reported the enormous sum of ten thousand dollars, as the whole receipts for the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the year. I have lived to see a single Conference Missionary Society raise more than the whole Church at that time, and the Parent Society report upwards of one hundred thousand. A noble progression, ten for one.

As a natural consequence, I have lived to see those Churches which have contributed the most liberally, and those ministers who have engaged the most actively in the missionary cause, the most prosperous, the best supported.

I have lived to see the Methodist Episcopal Church, instead of dwindling down to a sectarian point, expanding into a sphere, living for the benefit of the world, educating her children well, vigorously and incessantly promoting the great cause of human happiness. I have not wondered, therefore, that "the earth helped the woman."

II. BAD SIGNS.

1. I have lived to see men who were liberal when they were poor, have become covetous and selfish now they are rich.

2. I have known members of the Church expend more hundreds of dollars in one night's party than they give to the cause of God in one year.

3. I have known very plain religious parents suffer their fashionable sons and daughters to attend dancing parties.

4. I have known pious, promising young preachers marry unconverted women, who could not accompany their husbands to the hardships or privations of their appointments.

5. I have seen popular preachers leave the Methodist Episcopal Church, that nursed them, to serve other churches and congregations.

6. I have seen people much fonder of singing than praying.

7. I have seen professors of religion sacrifice their usefulness on the altar of party politics.

8. I have seen *others* barter away their peace for a profitable speculation in lands or stocks.

III. INDIFFERENT SIGNS.

1. Croaking about good old Methodism. Methodism is called not a form, but a spirit, and in outward conventional matters will, and ought, to adapt itself to the circumstances of the times: it will go either by steam, wheels or hoof. We want to get along; and it is of little consequence whether we ride on wooden or elliptic springs, so we come safely to our journey's end. "Good old times these, indeed." Ah, brother, the times will not wait for us. The times are new, and you and I are getting old; when we were young we were simple and livelier in religion, and things looked differently. Perhaps we are leaving our first love. The fault is not so much in the times as ourselves: we have not the "good old" religion we once had. May the good Lord have mercy on us, and help us, and help us to croak less, and pray more.

2. Judging by the manner rather than the man, and glorying more in the man than in the Lord that made him.

3. Sweeping denunciations against education. Educated men and ministers are not always the most proud, neither are the uneducated invariably the most modest and humble.

4. The popular phrase, "Our Church."

Upon the whole, we have much to be thankful for; many things to regret, more to forgive, a few to pity, and a multitude patiently to endure. May the grace of God be sufficient for us!

Washington City, May 18, 1839.

THE LITTLE WORD "NO."

Last winter I spent a short time in a pleasant family, in a neighboring State. They were wealthy, influential, and, so far as I could judge, a Christian family. The father had at different times occupied a prominent place in the legislative and judiciary departments of his State. He held office in the Church; he had erected and preserved, through years of trial, that made him prematurely gray, the family altar; and as one who knew him well remarked, it was doubtful if a shadow could be cast upon his character. He was honorable and upright in business; courteous, kind and forbearing in his intercourse with the world. The mother, an estimable woman, professed herself willing to do and suffer for Christ, hoping to die and reign with him. The only daughter was a mild, lovely girl; but the sons—and here was a mystery.

The eldest, a child of uncommon promise, entered at an early age upon a vicious career of drinking, gambling and licentiousness, which ended in forgery and crime, until he was cast out of the family circle as one unknown; and after a term in prison, found his home in one of the vilest haunts in a Southern city. The second, following in his footsteps, was awaiting in the county jail a trial that might sentence him for years to the State Prison. Children of prayer, of pious teaching and example, the fact to me was inexplicable. I expressed my wonder in the hearing of an old man who had known them from birth. Said he, "I can explain in a few words; it is from the father's want of power to say, 'No.'"

When they were beautiful children, and it needed but a word to guide them, he neglected to say, No. As years rolled on, and he noticed the first steps in the way of wrongdoing, he excused them on the plea of youthful exuberance of spirits. And when they went too far, and he strove to curb them, the boys, by caressing, arguing or bickering, had their own way; for it grieved him to say, No. In after years, when their souls were blood-stained with crime, when, with all the yearnings of a father's heart, he took them again to his home, striving by gentleness to win them to the way of life, he dared not say, No.

Christian parent, learn to pronounce, at proper times, the simple word, No. On it, under God, may depend the welfare and happiness of your children for time and eternity. [American Messenger.

POSITION AND INFLUENCE OF THE JEWS.

The existence of the Jews is the living miracle of the world. They are scattered and down-trodden, and yet, according to the most accurate statistics, are as numerous as they were when they left the land of Egypt, the returns made to the sparse giving about three millions. Expatriated, they become citizens of the world: and wherever tolerated they commence traffic and become thrifty. Every where they are at home. They may be banished, but cannot be expelled; be trodden down, yet cannot be crushed. Only in the United States, France, Holland and Prussia are they fully citizens; but in spite of the British statutes, the Russian ukase and Turkish curse, they prosper still. The great nations of antiquity, the Egyptians and Assyrians, the Romans and Saracens, as well as the modern Turks and Christians have attempted to destroy them, but in vain; while penal laws and cruel tortures have only served to increase their number and reinforce their obstinacy.

But the Jews exist not only as a monument and a miracle; Jewish mind has exerted a powerful influence on the world. Favored by Napoleon, the Hebrew race at once developed power which had never been suspected. Soult, Ney, and Massena, who thus altered his name from Manasseh, to escape the odium of being an Israelite, were all Marshals of France under the eye of the greatest warrior of his age. In politics the Jews have Metternich in Austria, D'Israeli in England, a convert to the Christian faith, while the Autocrat of Russia has had a Jew for his confidential counsellor, and Spain a Prime Minister of the same race, and Russia her Minister of Finance. In the United States, Jews begin to figure in our national councils: Mr. Yulee, late member of the House, and Mr. Soule, recently Senator from Louisiana, being of the Hebrew stock. Mr. Cremieux, one of the most eminent lawyers of France, was what we should call Attorney General upon the flight of Louis Philippe.

In money power the Jews hold in their hands the destiny of kingdoms and empires, whose governments become bankrupt, and their sovereigns turn beggars at a Hebrew's nod. Half dozen Jews can do more to preserve the peace of Europe by sitting behind their desk and persistingly saying, No! to the royal applicants for money, than all the Peace Congresses and Conventions in Christendom. The Rothschilds, the Barings and Sir John Montefiore are all Jews, and with their banking establishments scattered over Europe and Asia, wield a sceptre more powerful than monarchs hold.

Coming to the literary profession, and inquiring into the lineage of many of the most distinguished scholars and men of science, we find the Jews prominent here as well as in active life. The most renowned in astronomy have been the Jews, as the Herschels in England, and Arago in France, the astronomer-royal under Louis Philippe, and who has filled the world with his fame. Those German works which are deluging the world are for the most part the production of Christianized Jews, as those of Henstenberg, Tholuck, Schleirmacher, Gesenius, Neander, Niebuhr and others, whose learned treatises, Biblical criticism, didactic theology and general sacred literature, are found in the library of every Theological Seminary, and in the hands of every theological student. Spinoza, the famous infidel, was a Jew, and so are Ronge and Czerski, who took the lead of a new religious reformation in Germany in our day.

Such have been and are the Jews. Mysterious nation! Inexplicable enigma! A living, perpetually omnipresent miracle! A race so indomitable, so imperishable, must have been raised up and preserved for some grand purpose. [Congregational Journal.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

THE PROBLEM OF "SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS" SOLVED.

Mr. Editor—I was called into a neighboring community some twelve days since, to aid in the labors of a protracted meeting, and on my arrival amongst the people, I found spiritual manifestations to be the reigning topic and interest. So shocked was I at the state of things, that I remarked to a brother minister, the first work to be done was to preach upon the wickedness of such experiments, and if possible banish the dreadful evil from the place.

The hold it had upon the community, however, I soon discovered to be too strong, for such means to break it. Our only alternative was to betake ourselves in prayer to Almighty God, for special help under such *alarming* circumstances, for the best and most intelligent of the people were consulting with spirits (?) upon the dearest interests of time and *eternity*. We prayed not in vain—for the first night, God's presence was sensibly felt by the entire congregation. Spiritual manifestations continued to prevail, however, and mediums were furnishing communications from the spirits? in reference to the *meeting!* but as God's power was present—from twenty to twenty-five, at the altar of prayer all the time—and from four to six conversions every day, we preserved our peace and called to heaven for help.

Finally, a communication came to me, through a medium of acknowledged piety, and was of such a character, as most deeply to impress me, with the wonderful power of the agency for good or evil, and, unable to cast it from my mind, I concluded it was a proper subject of prayer and inquiry to God, for it claimed to be an agency of spirits authorized and used of *God* for purposes of salvation. Therefore took up the pen in the spirit of prayer to God, that if there was a reality in it, and that reality was divinely appointed, I might be led to the knowledge of the truth. Wonderful for me to realize, things were written through the agency of my own hand, which, not only were not in my mind, but were not known to me at the time. This brought upon me the intensest spirit of prayer I ever experienced. Things were written to me as the person conducting the meeting, in relation to its plans and success, and I found myself in a most *fearful position*. A reality, I knew there was, as well as I knew my existence—a reality of presiding intelligence and active power, and then, that intelligence claimed the right, by God's authority, to direct the meeting!

I was terribly wrought upon, but as far as I could to preserve truth and consistency, I kept between myself and my God, the mighty struggle that was passing, and the more earnestly and constantly called upon him to give me to *know* the truth. To recount from the position that there was a reality in the manifestations, I could not, without basely telling a lie to escape responsibility. No alternative was left me then, but to lay all at the feet of Christ, upon the altar of his truth and solemnly promised him that if he would give me to *know* this strange manifestation to be the ministry of departed spirits, I would proclaim it and abide the results.

Still, I called upon God—for the influence declared that on Sunday at 11 o'clock I should proclaim in the presence of a vast audience the doctrine of Spiritual Manifestations through the agency of departed friends, the influence that was with me, claiming to be the spirit of my mother, giving forth to me in detail the will of God concerning his work.

Now, then, my position became more and more fearful. A tremendous fact was upon me, involving it might be immeasurably the interests of my own soul, and those of others; and Saturday night, after preaching, so heavy was the burthen upon me—so unspeakably awful the responsibility at hand, that I left the congregation and went far off into the woods where no eye could see me but the eye of God, and there, prostrate, for more than an hour, agonized with God to give me the truth—renewing my pledge, to proclaim it at all costs if he would but give me to *know what it was*. I ought to premise, this struggle of prayer, however, with the remark, that during the day on Saturday, while praying to God, the influence that had been using my hand in communicating gave me to understand that there would be no more writing, but that for the purposes of giving me to *know* (for to *know* was the condition of my promise) the communications to be *spiritual* and *from God*, they should go on in the soul itself; and thereafter, wonderful to realize—as are the communications of the spirit of God, only stronger and clearer than I had ever experienced those—so communications commenced within, and the question was propounded, "Do you not now know?" I trembled and said, surely the necessity is upon me. Yea, and said the inspeaking influence, you now know for the *first time* what is meant by that passage of scripture, "*Our conversation is in heaven.*" You are the first man to whom God has unlocked its hidden meaning, and upon you he lays the obligation to proclaim the blessed privilege of conversing with friends in heaven to the *universal world*.

The scene was now changed from the world without to the soul within, and fiercer still grew the struggle that was on me. "To-morrow," said the inward voice, "you are to proclaim the Millenium at hand, for this special ministry now *made certain to you*, is to usher it upon the *world*, and you, as its grand herald, shall make the circuit of the world, speaking all tongues, and nations are to be born in a day."

Under these and like exercises, not here to be enumerated, I went into the woods as aforementioned, and after wrestling for "more than an hour," amid the most awful throes that ever agitated human breast, I felt the struggle to pass off, and exhausted nature was permitted to cast itself down for rest between eleven and twelve o'clock. The morning came and I awoke. I looked within, but as when I ceased to pray the night before, I just realized that the awful power that had been upon me was gone, while a *parched void* within craved to be filled and refreshed. Instantly I lifted my heart to God for directions what to do. My promise was given, and I must redeem it. I called, oh! I called upon God, until after a short season, sweet peace and joy flowed into the soul, and the text, "*Quench not the spirit*" as a new sun, fresh from the ocean bed of darkness rose upon my soul and poured through all the realm of mind and heart, a heavenly light and glory, such as it had never seen before. From this time on for two hours until the services commenced, it was *within me continually*, "*proclaim it all a lie, a lie. It is the Devil, the Devil, the Devil.*" Eleven o'clock came, and the congregation was met—friends around me trembled for fear, for they had known something of the exercises through which I had been passing, but had received no information of the result. I went into the pulpit happier than ever before on earth, and after setting forth the offices of the Holy Spirit, *whose agency the Devil seeks to substitute*, I "proclaimed" by God's authority, yes, glory be to God, by his authority I "proclaimed" to "mediums" and all, that the manifestations were from the Devil—that God had solved the problem in me, and I stood before them, with reason, but a *witness*.

Four facts, then, are definitely and positively ascertained:

First. That there is no deception with the mediums, they display facts.

Secondly. The agency is a spirit, for he passed into the spirit.

Thirdly. That spirit is the Devil.

Fourthly. His assumed character, "An Angel of Light."

Now, then, to all "Mediums," let me say, withdraw from your tables, you are the "Mediums" of the Devil. Be not offended, for I, too, was a medium. Through me, he fan the *whole course of his stratagem*, and in the end I was only saved from his power by the *superior power of the "Spirit of all truth,' upon whom I called day and night.*

With no feeling of disrespect, then, and intending no reflection upon character, mind or intelligence, let me say again, withdraw from your tables and lay aside your pens—you are not *deceivers*, but *deceived*. There are no *evil spirits* or *good spirits* connected with the whole manifestation. "It is the Devil" you serve.

To those that are not mediums—seek not to become such—to do so, will be voluntarily to place yourselves in the power of the great "Adversary of Souls."

To men of physical science, that have been laboring so long and so praise-worthily to unlock the mystery, and set at liberty the public mind from the deep and subtle power that has so bewildered and distracted it in many parts of the world, "stand still" with your agents—Electricity and Odd Force (!) and "see the salvation of the Lord." Physical laws cannot reach a spiritual cause.

Christians familiar with the spiritual operation of both the divine and satanic presence, have the key to this experience, and they will be able to interpret it. To the unregenerated, we can only say in the language of the Saviour to Nicodemus, "Marvel not that I say unto you, you must be born again." "The wind bloweth where it listeth, thou hearest the sound thereof, but canst not tell whence it cometh nor whither it goeth."

Considerations of pride would tempt me to withhold from the public this experience; in connection with an agency which so many acknowledge to be mysterious, but at the same time regard as a "ridiculous humbug." The same motive that pressed me into the investigation, the same influence that urged me to "proclaim" the result, enjoin it upon me to yield up the truth that is God's for the benefit of his creatures. May those every where who suffer under the delusion be relieved and withdraw from its power, and those who are not yet involved, beware and stand aloof.

A. H. POWELL.

Mobile, August 25, 1853.

[From the London Leader, April.]

STORY OF THE DRESS.

Among the sights of London I encountered one that I little expected to see—it may not be uninteresting to some of our readers down South. I was looking at the Palace of the Kings—not at all equal to the White-House, which is open to every citizen—and it was there that a sight struck me which was not quite pleasant for one of Uncle Sam's nephews. A bevy of fair ladies were leaving a great house, with a crowd of folks looking at them and police to keep order. The ladies had been tending a meeting to sympathize with Uncle Tom—that benighted old negro whose jargon prevents our real statesmen from making our men of the South ever listen to reason. The poor ladies, however, looked more fit for a ball or morning concert than for any political work in earnest, and their countenances were guilty of nothing worse than a little holiday bustle, newly spiced with black pepper.

But something was to happen beside this "Uncle Tomery." In a crowd I saw a young couple who were waiting out of mere curiosity. You could see that by the eye of the girl. The young man also watched the ladies as they came out, but evidently his care was the girl. At last a lady issued from the door—a tall, handsome woman, with fine aristocratic features, bold, yet delicate; a very voluptuous countenance, if the sensuous look had not been rendered harsh by a slight habitual sneer or scorn, very common with English people of "high birth," her face being also, if it is not rude to say so, a little hardened by time. She must have been a glorious creature, and she looked to think herself still so. She was in no hurry—haste would have spoiled her costume. I wish I could describe it, but that would need a less republican pen than mine. Her noble throat rose out of a wide expanse of delicate and brilliant silk, softened with a large white shawl and a variety of lace, or whatever else it was: but the taste of the arrangement disposed the mass of soft stripes so as to display, and not to disguise, the grace of her tall and rather slender figure.

"That gown," said I to the young man, "cost more in making than in the stuff."

"It might in your country," he answered, turning round sharp to look at me, though I did not know that I had any peculiar accent; "but in this country the labor is the least part of the cost, except to the laborer." His had an accent not quite English.

"What have all these fair ladies been doing, sir?" I asked.

"Meeting about 'Uncle-Tom,'" said he. "I wish they would look to the slaves in their own country."

"We don't get up abolition meetings for the white niggers of Manchester, sir," said I.

"No;" said he, "I wish you did. But Manchester is not our South. There are worse places than's not so far off.

The fine lady came down the steps, and the young woman, who had not attended at all to us, stepped close to the lady and spoke to her. A policeman came forward to remove the girl; and my blood boiled to see a fellow in a glazed hat attempt to touch a female; but the lady herself stopped him by a wave of the hand. The girl repeated what she had said. I did not hear it. The lady looked not surprised—she was too proud for that—but unbelieving. The girl again spoke, and the lady again replied; and then the lady motioned the girl to get into her carriage. They both got in, and after a few words to the footman—a fine gentleman, in a lovely delicate blue coat, with white gloves, and cheeks like a girl's—the carriage drove off.

The young man looked for an instant into my face and then asked me if I could run. Without reply I joined him in following the carriage. We ran barely a mile, and then we arrived at the door of a poor house, in a small street, before the carriage. The young man followed the woman, and I followed him, no body stopping me—I suppose, because I did not look as if I expected they would. A scene of silence came over us as we went up stairs, and the rustling of the fine lady's dress was the loudest noise as we crept up. We all entered a small room, and, as we did so, a child began to cry. The young woman took it from another who held it to suckle it, and so to stay the little voice which disturbed the quiet room with its healthy discontent.

The silence lay thickest at the further end, on a narrow white bed, which the lady approached and gazed upon. On it lay a young woman, but partially undressed, ghastly pale, with her eyes closed. By her side, with its head pillowed on the arm that partly clasped it, lay a little child; like its mother in paleness, like her in its closed eyes, but unlike her whose breath was scarcely heard, in its short and painful breathing, which would have been loud and it not sunk to the hurried whisper of departed life.

We all gazed for a minute in silence and in reverence for mortal suffering which calls alike republican and aristocratic, rich and poor, to account. The lady looked at the sick woman, who kept her eyes fixed on the lady; the proud woman's look seemed to ask why she had been brought there.

"Jessy wished me to fetch you," cried the happier mother, for she could not nourish and quiet her child. I noticed that there was no ring upon her finger, however.

"Poor thing!" But I would have assisted her without," and the lady put her hand into her pocket for her purse.

"No, it is too late for that. You must do something else for her; and you are bound—you are doubly bound."

Again the lady's proud eyes looked a question. There was no fear in her face, but her glance around implied a challenge of the right to keep her there.

"It was your haughty haste that killed her; it was yours that brought her so near death. Yes, lady Julia! I do not wish to offend you, but you ought to know the truth—such as you ought to know it. That is a beautiful dress you have on, very beautiful, far too beautiful for poor Jessy to wear. But when did you order it? Was there time for human hands to make it before 'you came to leave it' for this very day? And who set the finish to that beautiful dress? Whose aching fingers put the last work in it? Jessy's there; and when I took it from her last night she lay down to die."

The proud lady was silent, her eyes bent upon the dying woman, without retort, and her haughty features softened to a gaze of reflecting sorrow, for those English women have hearts in their bosoms, haughty and cold as they seem; at least some have. Suddenly the lady's manner altered, as if she threw off some mantle of pride and restrain, and turning once more to the girl who brought her, with a low simple direct way of speaking, she said:

"And what can be done now?"

"One thing—to let the pride of luxury come and do homage to want and misery, when death raises the lowly above the high."

"I have done that."

"Next, to bring justice and consolation to parting life. On that bed lies, half unconscious, the poor seamstress who died at her needle; it is a common end enough. But that same woman, not half your age—do you see her child?"

The lady bowed.

"How much would you rate his life worth? Why is it there at all? Why come into this world only to look for a few uncertain days upon its misery? Who called it?"

The girl paused, as a sigh from the dying woman summoned her attention; but she went on, bent to take out the retribution where redemption could not come.

"Lady Julia, do you know what it is to have temptations—hopes of the heart where no straight path of hope appears? You can not. If ever you are tempted—and you are—and you yield—your face tells it—you have not been driven by total wretchedness and despair. Love never visits you in misery, and privation, and endless toil; never came from a distant world of pleasure and power; never whispered in your wearied ear that pleasure might in itself be a release from slavery; never won you to one short dream of delirious delight, and then left you back in that nightmare of pleasureless toil, to take the consequences of pleasure taken, pleasure granted, pleasure without bond exacted. But it did come to poor Jessy there."

The lady began to look impatient. I notice of these English that they can never listen to any narrative of suffering save when they tell it of themselves.

"You are looking at my hand," said the girl, holding it out, to confess by the act that it was ringless; "but it was not deserted. Trouble and sorrow have it, but not despair. Bertrand, take the darling." She gave her own baby to the young man, and stooped over the other's child. "Now, Lady Julia, look closer and see if in this poor death-stricken little creature's face you can trace a proud likeness. Jessy, on her death-bed, has conceived a longing to see the father of her child. Both will be gone soon, and why should not that little wish be gratified? Would the father grudge that trouble? He took more to persuade Jessy out of her hard poverty into his pleasure! Would he be too much of a coward to visit this poor room, where suffering and ghastly death have succeeded love?"

Lady Julia looked to see if an answer was expected to question that seemed so abstract.

"Do not be amazed, for it is you only can answer. Poor Jessy's last toil was to finish the gown you wear. The father of her child is your son."

A dead silence followed this somewhat startling announcement, and the girl evidently took a pleasure, which Bertrand shared, in driving home the knife. Doubly had poor Jessy's life been sacrificed to the pleasure of Lady Julia's blood.

The lady stooped down and kissed the child not hastily; and then stooping lower she kissed the moveless hand of its mother.

"Send for him," said the girl.

"I will fetch him," said Lady Julia, rising. "I see the likeness. But take this, my poor girl," and she tried to force her purse into the reproacher's hand.

"It is too late."

"I hope not—skilful aid," she added, yielding to the hopelessness plainly written on the aspect of that cheerless room, "if not for *them*, at least for yourself and your—"

With a passionate burst of tears the girl dashed the clanking purse upon the ground, and then kneeling to the dying woman, whom her grief startled from the apathy of death, she cast her arms over her and cried:

"Forgive me, Jessy—my darling Jessy; I could not help it, dear, I would not bear that offer to me here, by your bed-side. Get better, dear, he will come; and do not tell me that I killed you by my thoughtlessness.

Jessy's faint lips moved with a smile that died in coming. The girl laid her head upon her friend, and gently sobbed.

"For Heaven's sake try to calm her," said Lady Julia to Bertrand; "I will go fetch him. I will bring him myself."

She left the room with a head less proudly lifted than when she entered it; but I thought her face looked far more beautiful in its downcast tears than it was confronting the public gaze in the great portico.

Bertrand, who is a young Frenchman, bred in England, told me the whole story; but there is little more to add. We left Jessy to die alone with the father of her dead child, who was honorably brought back to her. And some atonement has been made to Anne, her friend. I think she had the subscription meant for "Uncle Tom" many times multiplied; but that did not, truth makes me confess, rein her tongue when she found that Jessy could no longer be disturbed by the reproaches showered upon the recreant lover.

I must confess, too, that he boldly did his duty in undergoing the penance, which I believe of those demoralized young Englishmen would have the manliness to bear, and which it lieved Anna's heart to inflict. Also, he did his duty in attending as mourner when we buried Jessy. But how much better if he had thought of his penance before; how much better if well-meaning, easy-going reformers, who to teach us in America how to put the world right at a blow, would think of the path which their own luxuries reach their own dainties! How many Jessies, each [illegible] other as she perishes, it [illegible] Julia through all the [illegible]

Nothing is more distinctive of true natural acquired politeness. It [illegible] consists a ling abnegation of self, [illegible] pelled recollection of others.

That calm and elegant satisfaction [illegible] vulgar call malancholy, and [illegible] devils, is the true and proper delight [illegible] knowledge and virtue.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $1 50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, September 3.

☞ The death of our chief compositor and the scarcity of printers just now, on account of the epidemic, has made it very hard to get out this week's Advocate. The foreman suggests, on going to press, that this apology is due our subscribers, and doubtless they all will accept it.

REV. S. M. STEWART.

He died of yellow fever Thurday, 1st inst. Since January last he has been clerk in this office—a young man of lovely spirit and exemplary life. Mr. S. was sitting at his desk a week ago, in good health. As a licentiate he has been preaching for six months with much acceptability and promise of usefullness, and was preparing to offer himself to Conference at its next session, to which he would have been a valuable accession. This purpose of his heart has been broken off!

REV. R. L. CHILDERS.

This amiable, pious and promising young minister, pastor of the NewOrlsans Circuit, died Tuesday, 30th ult., at 8 P. M. The crisis of the yellow fever had passed and we sanguinely hoped for his recovery and last week held the language of encouragement to his numerous friends. But our hopes were vain! His convalescence was arrested by a glandular swelling (which has happened in a few other fatal cases,) and, enfeebled by sickness and of frail constitution, he sunk to the grave.

He was seized violently of the prevailing epidemic on Sunday evening, the 21st ult., after preaching. The text of this, his last sermon, was: "God is the strength of my heart and my portion forever." (Ps. 73: 26.) He might have gone away, but he chose to stay at the post of duty, and, if need be, to die at it.

We can add, now, no more words to this sad announcement. The Church to which he had consecrated himself and the Louisiana Conference will need none to assure them of their great loss and *his gain*.

THE LATE PRESIDENT HARDY.

Rev. James Ward Hardy, President of Lagrange College, Ala., died 14th August. President Hardy was a native of Georgia. He graduated at Randolph, Macon College, Va., about 1835-7, and has ever since been ably and religiously connected with education in the Church. He had been licensed to preach only in the last three or four years.

We cannot here pay that tribute to our friend, brother and instructor that we would. "There is a prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel." The loss and urgent destitution incurred by the M. E. Church South in the death of J. W. Hardy makes all who knew him pray: "Help, Lord; for the godly man ceaseth."

Dr. Rivers, President of Centenary College, writes:

"A letter just received from Prof. Ross, of Lagrange, informs me that President J. W. Hardy died on the 15th inst. Bro. Hardy was only 37 years of age, had just assumed the delicate and responsible office of President of the College. He had held the office sufficiently long, however, to prove himself a worthy successor of Paine and Wadsworth. He was sustaining the Institution with an energy that assured the highest prosperity and complete success. But he is gone, the noble, gifted, pious, self-sacrificing educator; the eloquent preacher; the able writer; the good man; the profound scholar; the deep original thinker; the head of the College—its life and its pillar is gone! He died of erysipelas, very unexpectedly; but he was ready, and died in great peace.

Deeply do I sympathize with his stricken family—with the College of which he was so bright an ornament, and with the Church to which he had so recently consecrated his talents as a minister."

THE DEATH OF INFANTS.

Those who never lost a child are unable to understand how great a void the death of one little one can make. There is, we think, nothing on earth that can cast so long and wide and black a shadow as a small coffin. It is emphatically the shadow of death which freezes the parent's heart.

Small as is an infant's tomb, it sometimes is capacious enough to hold all the brightest hopes and dearest joys of a whole family circle. The little child is often the bright focus where all the rays of gladness centre, and from which they are reflected again over happy hearts; and when this central light is eclipsed, great darkness falls over all.

How many there must be in Heaven, gathered up from all climes, even from heathen shores, who have died so young as to retain no memory of earth, and to whom that world of glory seems as their native land, whose souls were washed and regenerated so early that no stain of this world was ever visible upon them.

Whatever wound of sin there may have been, is healed without a scar; their every thought has been moulded by the society and scenery of Heaven, and they stand continually before the face of the Father. In how true a sense may we say, "Of such is the kingdom of heaven!"

QUARANTINE AND HEALTH.

The opinion is gaining ground that New Orleans should protect herself and tributary commerce, from the pestilential diseases of the West Indies and South American coast by quarantine. That yellow fever is transportable by ships and cargoes and infected persons is probable enough, from the experience of this and past years, to warrant this *trial*. The month of the Mississippi is the Thermopylæ pass of tropical pestilence into all the South and West. Let it be guarded.

This may cost injurious restrictions to commerce, at certain seasons, with those regions. But a single epidemic costs more. And, even in this view, the matter is as long as it is short: for on the appearance of an epidemic here, the commerce of the city is restricted by quarantine—as in Galveston and cities on the river and on the Atlantic coast.

Should the experiment prove futile and yellow fever appear under the enforcement of quarantine, its local origin will thereby be proved to other cities, and they will not enforce quarantine against this city.

The majority of the doctors do not favor this sanitary measure. But with all deference to this worthy class of citizens, we think they are not the ones to devise means to make a city healthy. It looks very much like calling a convention of planters to make cotton cheap!

Though there is a numerical falling off in the mortality, we advise persons at a distance not to be deceived by this and return too early. We see no *proportional* falling off, and certainly the epidemic is as virulent as at any former stage. It often runs its fatal course in 48 hours. Creoles and citizens of long residence, who passed the summers of 1839 and 1847, have been the victims of this. The last fortnight has been marked by the death of many young men—some of our finest.

The proclamation of the Mayor, appointing the 2d inst. as a day of humiliation and prayer throughout the city, has been accepted by the people and observed in a spirit that shews these heavy chastisements have not been wholly lost upon us.

SAYING (AUDIBLY) AMEN.

A correspondent of the Presbyterian thinks it according to Apostolic usage for the congregation, at the conclusion of public prayer, to respond, audibly, *amen*, and inquires why the General Assembly, in its Directory for Public Worship, does not adopt and revive this practice.

While few occurrences in public or domestic worship are more annoying to a devout mind than the too often and unmeaning use of the word *amen*—as, for instance, in the middle of a sentence of petition; yet it has its fervor and its force in the right place. It assures every praying person that he is not alone in approaching the mercy seat; that even here he enjoys the "communion of saints." The contrary practice is quite chilling—at least to one not hardened to it. The solitary prayer seems to be uttered in an atmosphere of cold criticism, and not concurrent devotion. A sermon is put forth to be listened to, understood and applied; but a prayer is to be joined in by those occupying "the place of the laity." They are worshippers then, not hearers only or spectators. "And let all the people say Amen."

So we are right well pleased to find our friends of the kirk entertaining such sentiments as these:

"The apostle Paul (1 Cor. xiv. 16) gives a direction to the Corinthian Christians, from which it is plainly deducible that it was an apostolic usage to respond audibly, "Amen," at the close of public prayer.

"The apostle is giving directions as to the use of charisms, or miraculous gifts in public worship. He says that a man ought not to pray in an unknown tongue in public worship; for if he does, 'how shall he that occupieth the room of the unlearned say Amen at thy giving of thanks, seeing he understandeth not what thou sayest?' The phrase, 'occupieth the room of the unlearned,' should, according to Olshausen, be translated, 'the place of the laity' or private Christians.

"The question, then, is equivalent to this: 'If the person who leads in public prayer use an unknown tongue, how can the private worshippers make this prayer their own by *saying*, *i. e.* audibly responding Amen at its close, seeing they do not understand it?'

"Three inferences seem quite obvious from this passage:

"1. The Corinthian Church used extempore prayers in their public worship. If the person leading the prayers of the assembly only repeated in an unknown tongue a form of prayer in common use, and well known, then the apostle's reproof would not be pertinent to this offence; for the congregation would understand *what* he was saying, although they would not understand the words in which it was said. The apostle plainly refers to extempore prayers, in which the congregation were expected to follow the speaker with their understandings, and to respond at its close Amen audibly, thus making it their own prayer.

"2. It follows that this response was in ordinary use in public prayer in this church.

"3. The apostle pleads for and sanctions its use.

"Finally, as the minister acts as the representative of the assembly, using audible words, what is more proper than that the laity should make this prayer their own, by saying audibly, Amen, 'So may it be?'

On Tuesday, the 23d ult., 6527 persons visited the Crystal Palace, and contributed $60 79 to the Washington Monument.

PUTTING AWAY HIS WIFE.

When, on good authority it was announced that the Pope had divorced ex-Bishop Ives and his wife, for no other cause than to make the former a Priest, the Papists squirmed and the people were indignant. They were not ready for such as that, and the cause was likely to suffer in honest public estimation. "There now; see that: what will not Popery do?" was the exclamation.

By-and-by, Bishop Hughes' journal of New York denied the statement, and it was taken up and echoed over the land. "Too fast," said these apologists; "Popery does no such thing." And another Protestant slander was triumphantly notched down.

Before this denial got out the editor of the the Baton Rouge Comet published the paragraph that Mrs. Ives had been sent home a widow, and added some caustic rebuke—this was a pretty "piece of business to be transacted in the nineteenth century," &c.

"A Catholic Priest" of Baton Rouge, smarting under this, and taking the *fact* for granted, published a defence. We have been at some pains to get this back number (July 31) of the Comet, for the sake of this *rather prompt* defence:

"Editors of the Comet.—*Dear Sir*—You state in your number of the 26th inst. that Dr. Ives, recently Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of North Carolina, who having resigned his commission, embraced the Catholic faith, is about to be consecrated a Priest by the Pope; and that Pius IX, has notified Mrs. Ives that she must no longer consider Dr. Ives her husband.

The severity of the judgment you pass on the conduct of the reverend gentleman, is sufficient evidence that you are not correctly informed in reference to the discipline of our Church on that point. You will allow me then to acquaint you with it, and help you to repair an injustice.

The celibacy of the Clergy is a law of our Church, which even in this enlightened age and country, the Popes declare binding; and, in spite of the many objections and misrepresentations which it has caused, they are not at all willing to dispense with it. Dr. Ives, of course, if he wish, if he thinks himself called to be a Priest, must submit to the common law. But since he is already married, how can he be a Priest at all? Are not those two states incompatible? That you may better understand the principle of the Catholic Church than that, let us suppose that Dr. and Mrs. Ives are as yet Protestants, residing in North Carolina; and that they make, for any private reason, a *joint application* to the Legislature of their State, for being *lawfully divorced*. On hearing of that, would you inquire any further than about the fact of their common consent previous to the taking of such a step? I suppose not. Well then, in that supposition you have our exact idea of the discipline and regulation of our Church. When a married man having his wife still living, applies to be ordained a Priest, the Pope must, by himself or any other Bishop, before granting any such request, inquire from the wife herself, whether she be willing to give her consent or not; viz: that from the moment of consecration of her husband, there must be a perpetual separation between them. If the Pope or the Bishop, having given time to the wife for reflection, do not receive a full consent from her: moreover, if he might suspect that her consent is not perfectly free or spontaneous, no ordination will ever take place. Such is the discipline of our Church, such has been the teaching of our Divines; and such has been, I maintain it most positively, the conduct of the Pope."

These doctrines of a Catholic Priest don't suit this latitude. Society will have become more corrupt than we hope ever to see it when such a law of marriage is accepted. A mere copartnership of the slightest tenure. Joint application, mutual consent of the parties enough to dissolve it! The Mormons have hardly made divorce so easy. We do not consider marriage as does this Priest, who is teaching the people of Louisiana, conducting the education of their sons and confessing their daughters—we do not consider it a sacrament; and yet heretics hold it more sacred.

If Mr. and Mrs. Candle don't agree and think they can each try again and marry to suit them better, Mr. Caudle has only to apply to the Pope or a Bishop to become a Priest. Mrs. Caudle consents to the application, and they are lawfully divorced!

TWO CHARACTERS.

Some murmur when their sky is clear
And wholly bright to view,
If one small speck of dark appear
In their great heaven of blue;
And some with thankful love are filled,
If but one streak of light,
One ray of God's great mercy, gild
The darkness of their night.

In palaces are hearts that ask
In discontent and pride,
Why life is such a dreary task,
And all good things denied;
And hearts in poorest huts admire
How love has lit their nid
(Love that not ever seems to tire)
Such rich provision made.

A Suspicious Mind.—It is difficult to tell who suffers most from suspicion, he who entertains it, or he who incurs it. There are few evils more intolerable in life than the coldness and distrust of friends and acquaintances. But the pain of discovering an unworthy trait, or a vile deed, in those whom we have trusted, is hardly more distressing. God has made us social beings, and the social instinct cannot be outraged without pain. There is hardly any habit more unfortunate than that of readily taking up an evil report, or of easily imbibing a suspicion of the conduct or character of our fellow-men.

REVIVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Aberdeen, Miss.—I returned last Saturday from Aberdeen, where there is a gracious revival going on under the pastoral care of Rev. Wm. Hyer, pastor in charge of that station. Up to the time I left there had been upwards of ninety conversions in a little less than two weeks, and the interest unabated.

Aug. 22. Thos. W. Dorman.

Perryville Circuit, Ala.—We have recently had two protracted meetings, of a week's continuance each, on the Perryville Circuit, both of which were seasons of refreshing from the presence of the Lord. One was held eight miles east of Marion, and the other in Dallas county, six miles from Summerfield. The Church at both places was greatly revived, and some ten or twelve added. Methodism is certainly advancing in this section of country. Query? Were the measures of heaven hid in Marion during the session of our Annual Conference there last winter? The heavenly visitations with which Perryville, Union Town, Hamburg and Greensboro', as well as Marion itself, have been blessed, incline us to such an opinion, and we are not alone. Will we not learn wisdom by these peculiar and wondrous workings of our heavenly Master? We expect to make a good Missionary collection on this circuit; have only made one collection, and considering the strength and wealth of the membership, our success was admirable—the handsome sum of one hundred dollars by cash and subscription.

Aug. 17. J. W. Shores.

Montgomery, Ala.—The Lord is graciously pouring out His spirit in our midst. Several have been converted—penitents are coming to the altar—backsliders have been reclaimed—some of God's people have been powerfully blessed. A number of unconverted men attend upon religious services with great seriousness and interest. The meeting seems improving in interest and widening in influence. May the good Lord baptize His own cause and give it mighty success. Rev. Bro. Alexander Speer came among us a few days ago, and has labored much to our profit.

Aug. 23. C. D. Oliver.

Cottage Hill.—A meeting of twelve days' continuance closed at this place on last night with the happy result of great spiritual blessing to the church, and an accession of 41 whites and 2 colored to the membership, and 35 conversions. The city churches to some extent shared the benefit. Bro. Starr was with us all the time, rendering most efficient service. Bro. Garrett, our P. E., called in and preached several sermons for us.

Near Mobile, Ala., Aug 24. ***

Houston, Texas.—A friend writes (27th ult.): Quite an interesting protracted meeting has been going on in the Methodist Church in this city under the pastoral charge of Rev. Mr. Petway, formerly of New Orleans. I learned from him this morning that there had been nineteen conversions up to this date. Many of these are quite interesting young gentlemen and ladies.

Tuscaloosa, Ala.—Rev. O. K. Blue writes 22d ult.: We, too, have been scourged by the malignant dysentery. Several of our families are in mourning. Sister Sparks (widow of the late Rev. G. P. Sparks) has entered into rest. Sister Glaseock was struck down as in an instant; and Brother Vaughan mourns the loss of a lovely daughter, just grown. So you see that we are not unreminded that "the graves are ready for us."

PARTNERSHIP IN CRIME.

Extract from the address of Judge Johnson, of Georgia, in pronouncing the sentence of death for murder in September:

"Nor shall the place be forgotten in which occurred this shedding of blood. It was one of the thousand ante-chambers of hell, which mar, like plague-spots, the fair face of our State. You need not be told that I mean a tippling shop—the meeting place of Satan's minions, and the foul cess-pool, which, by spontaneous generation, breeds and nurtures all that is loathsome and disgusting in profunity, babbling, vulgarity and Sabbath-breaking. I would not be the owner of a groggery for the price of this world converted into precious ore. For the pitiful sum of a dime he furnished the poison which made the deceased a fool, and converted this trembling culprit into a demon. How paltry this sum for two human lives! This traffic is tolerated by law, and therefore the vender has committed an offence not cognizable by earthly tribunals. But in the sight of Him who is unerring wisdom, he who deliberately furnishes the intoxicating draught which inflames men to anger, and violence, and bloodshed, is *particeps criminis* in the moral turpitude of the deed. Is it not high time that these sinks of vice and crime should be held rigidly accountable to the laws of the land, and placed under the ban of an enlightened and virtuous public opinion?"

Does it not appear that the law that tolerates this traffic, yea, legalizes, and as far as possible respectableizes it, is also *particeps criminis?* Consequently, every one voting for and upholding such a law!

The Passage of the Red Sea.—Pope described the following lines as the finest he had ever read in the English language:

When Egypt's king God's chosen tribes pursued,
In crystal walls the admiring waters stood;
When through the desert wild they took their way,
The rocks relented and poured forth a sea.
What limit can Almighty goodness know,
When seas can harden, and when rocks can flow?

THE AMERICAN PARTY.

The NewYork Correspondent of the Delta (27th ult.) gives an item of news and reflections thereon:

For some time past, arrangements have been maturing in this city for the formation of a new party in which pure Americanism was to be the prominent element. The programme was issued some time ago. It embraces a great variety of principles, the most prominent of which, I think, will turn out to be, in action at least, the "support of free schools, independent of the control or interference of any religious sect," and "opposition to any legislation which shall vest property, devoted to charitable uses exclusively, in the hands of the clergy." The simple announcement of these two planks, in the platform of the new party, will, I presume, sufficiently indicate the purpose of its formation, as well as the antagonists it will hereafter be pitted against. It has been long foreseen, that the course pursued at the North and North-west, by a portion of the Roman Catholic Clergy would eventually lead to some such an organization as the "American party," the name which has been chosen for it. It disclaims, however, all connection with the "native" American party, but calls upon the natives of every country who are in favor of its principles, to join with it. Last evening a meeting was held in the Ninth Ward, of citizens friendly to this movement, when a ward organization was effected, and delegates appointed to the general committee. This meeting, I understand, was fully attended, and showed considerable spirit in its action. It is intended that the party shall be pretty thoroughly organized throughout the city during the coming autumn, so as to act in our municipal election. If this be done, and the new party wields anything like the strength which its principles ought to command, much good can be effected by it, in the way of purifying our elections. As parties are generally divided in this city, the balance is held by a gang of three or four thousand besotted, priest-ridden tools, who generally vote this or that way as directed by an unscrupulous and ambitious hierarchy, who are ever ready to barter their political influence to which ever of the two parties is willing to bid the highest. To counteract this hateful influence on our elections, is the principal object, as I understand it, of the American party. With such a party in the field, powerful in numbers as well as in talent, the unscrupulous leaders of the other two will be very cautious how and what they bid for the "foreign votes," and Cross and Crosier will be at a discount at the polls.

COURAGE OF A NOBLE LADY.

The London correspondent of the New York Tribune relates the following anecdote of the wife of D'Israeli, the British writer and statesman:

"Mrs. D'Izzy, as the mob call her, showed an admirable instance of fortitude lately. Her husband wished to be conveyed in the carriage to the House of Commons, where he was prepared to make one of his greatest speeches. After he had alighted he had walked some yards, when he heard a frightful scream. Mrs. D'Israeli had inadvertently left her hand touching the hinge of the door, and the servant slamming it together, had crushed off a joint of Mrs. D.'s finger. She had the resolution to pretend nothing was the matter, so the husband went away in peace, and made a most eloquent oration, which he could not have done had he known she was carried fainting to a doctor's, and was most severely injured, though her enthusiasm for her husband's fame enabled her to conceal her agonies. It was well-directed courage."

THREE REGRETS.

"I regret that John Huss was not burned sooner than he was.

"I regret also that Luther was not punished in the same way.

"And I regret that there was not found at that time a King wise enough, pious enough and politic enough to organize a crusade against Protestantism."

So writes the editor of the leading Catholic journal in Europe, the Universe, and just now the special protegé of Pius the Ninth. These amiable gentlemen certainly need the sympathy of all the faithful. They would do something worthy of Hildebrand, but they can't. One cannot but think of Bunyan's poor Giant Pope in the cave, growling at the Pilgrims as they pass on their way to the City of God, but unable to do more. The old nature remains, the real genuine love of blood and bones; but alas, the teeth and claws, how time has played the mischief with them!

To the Members of the Alabama Conference.

The firm of Carver and Ryland having been dissolved, and the business being in course of liquidation, the copies of "Summers on Baptism" remaining on hand have been transferred to C. K. Randall & Co., and are subject to your orders as before. Brother R. is well known to many members of the Alabama Conference as an upright, experienced bookseller in Mobile, where he has been doing business for many years. And to those who are not acquainted with him, I will say that no man will attend to your orders more promptly or satisfactorily. He informs me that he keeps on hand a general assortment of Methodist publications, both of the general and Sabbath School catalogues.

Brethren, allow me to add, in view of letters received both from Dr. Early and Dr. Summers, that there are *pressing reasons* why these books which *we ordered*, should be taken and disposed of by us, and the money remitted as soon as practicable. I hope this will not be neglected, and we find ourselves embarrassed and perplexed about them at the next Conference. Forward your orders to Bro. Randall. I also have yet a supply.

Aug. 15. J. Hamilton.

PROCLAMATION.

Mayoralty of New Orleans, August 30, 1853.

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Being, in the dispensation of an All-Wise, but inscrutable Providence, to lay the heavy hand of Pestilence on our devoted city, and by this fatal unsparing messenger, has recalled unto Himself the breath that gave life, thought and feeling to thousands of our dear friends and brethren:

Whereas, It is meet and proper for us, while bearing our affliction with calm fortitude and resignation, and bowing the head in submission to the decrees of the All-High; also, to petition Him in his Mercy to spare us the last drop of bitterness, and thereby make us more sensible of his Goodness and Omnipotence;

And whereas, It is usual for cities in such visitations and with such belief, to set apart a day for the general voice to rise in supplication to Almighty God, that he may be pleased to lighten the heavy burthen of grief, sickness and death:

Therefore, I, A. D. Crossman, Mayor of the city of New Orleans, sympathizing deeply with the affliction of my fellow-citizens, do recommend and request that without distinction of sect, nation or age, on FRIDAY next, the 2d of September, they refrain from their usual avocations of business, close their stores, offices, shops and public places, in order that while rendering thanks to the Most High, that He hath implanted in the hearts of our fellow men and countrymen, those feelings which have led them to share with us out of their abundance in our hour of need, we may all observe the said day as one set especially apart for solemn, though religious exercise—fit appreciation of general sorrow, due reverence for the behests of the Creator, and earnest supplication for the safe journey of ourselves and those who are dear to us through the valley of gloom and distress.

2t A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

THE APPROACHING WINTER.

That class of persons who predict a succession of accumulated misfortunes from one calamity past—those birds of evil omen who croak nothing but notes of despair—are beginning to prognosticate that the epidemic which has decimated our population will operate deleteriously on the business prospects of the approaching season. They argue that the universal terror that has spread throughout the land from the frightful ravages of death will prevent others from coming here to fill the places of those that are gone; that our population will consequently remain reduced; that the business of our port will decline; that our wharves will rot, our buildings fall to decay, and that our goodly city, like a land on which there is a curse, will become a desolation and a waste. In brooding over our past calamities, they sigh a sad farewell to our commercial greatness, and tell us that the supremacy of our city is numbered with the decayed relics of the forgotten past. Whether these dark prognostics are justified by the experience of the past, they do not stop to inquire, or whether in former years a like mortality has had the effect which they for the future so dolefully predict.

We have had epidemics before, and death has laid his unsparing hand upon us not less heavily than now. We have had fevers and cholera, and every ill to which human nature is heir. We have had filthy streets and democratic Councils, and a consequent dreadful mortality; yet our city has shaken off the blasting effects of all, and now lifts her head among the great commercial emporiums, looking forward to a future as prosperous as that of the first in the land.

Epidemics have not made our streets desolate heretofore, and it is fair to suppose that they never will. On the other hand, we contend that the present dreadful mortality, instead of thinning out our population, will increase it. Life and activity follow not less naturally in the desolating track of pestilence than crows flock to the scent of carrion. Where the lion has been, laying low the herds, there will follow the jackal, to gather the offal which has been left, and to crunch upon the bones. The death of one man will attract two to fill his place. The news will go abroad that our city has been decimated: that men have died, leaving vacancies to be filled, with fat salaries. Clerks and merchants, lawyers, laborers and physicians, will learn that many of their class have died, and will flock in to fill their places. The news will be trumpeted abroad that the laborers on our public works have fallen off by scores; that competition has declined, and that the price of labor has advanced. With the first frost, men of all classes, complexions and nations will pour in upon us in such hordes that it will be a wonder to see. Before the 1st of November these will begin to arrive, and, ere a month, every place will be filled, and our streets will be thronged with such scores of idle men and painted women as we have not seen for many a year. Every avenue of trade will be filled, every profession and calling overstocked, and every energy of an adventurous and unscrupulous mass will be taxed to support the expense of their mad rushing hither.

We venture to assert that we will have a larger population, by many thousands, this winter, than we have ever had before—more workers for the business—more amusements—more honest tradesmen, more thieves and vagabonds—more votaries of pleasure, and more criminals and scape-graces, than we have ever had in one season before.

An epidemic will not drive people away. There are always adventurers to brave its terrors, and a reckless class who felicitate themselves on the honor attached to the risk of braving death. These will swell our population, and bring about competition in active pursuits, to such a degree that our city will never suffer for the want of people. Trade will pursue its channels as of yore; and when frosty weather has set in, and before the last echo has died of the last funeral bell, we shall have an influx of strangers that will give to our streets a lively, bustling air, as if pestilence had never made here its chosen charnel.

There is a good time coming for the fortunate who live to see it. [Crescent.

WHO MOST NEEDS AID,

THE SICK OR THE STARVING?

We have understood upon the authority of one of the members of the Howard Association, that in the disposal of the foreign charities placed under their control, they do not think their authority extends further than administering to the *sick*, and that they have no right under their charter to aid the *destitute*. Widows and orphans of those who have fallen victims to the epidemic, and those who by the palsying hand of pestilence have been reduced to helplessness and to the verge of starvation, do not, under this interpretation of the powers vested in the Howard Association, come within the number of those who are entitled to aid by means of the thousands generously donated by sympathizing strangers. If the constitution of the Howard Association does not permit them to aid the indigent—those who have been made indigent and helpless by the epidemic—then is its organization radically wrong, and a proper subject for reformation; or, there must be something wrong in handing over to their administration the thousands that are continually poured in upon us "for the aid of the sufferers by the epidemic." Those stricken down by sickness are not the only sufferers by the epidemic. There are scores of widows, made so by the epidemic, and they are sufferers by the epidemic. There are hundreds of children orphaned by the epidemic, and they are sufferers by the epidemic. There are families that have lost members of their household, and who by the expenses attendant on sickness and funerals and loss of time and watching by the bedside of those dear to them, who have been deprived of the means of subsistence and who are also sufferers by the epidemic. These are the description of sufferers, who in the designation "sufferers by the epidemic" are intended to be benefited by the large sums that are constantly being forwarded here. It will not be contended that these charities are intended to ameliorate the condition of the sick alone. If such was the intention it would be so expressed. The sick are often in affluent circumstances and have friends or servants to take care of them. The destitute have no friends, neither servants, and though they may not be sick, they may be destitute by reason of death from the pestilence, and consequently "sufferers by the epidemic."

The members of the Howard Association have done all that by the constitution of their body they deem they have a right to do. The money that are confided to them they expend for the use of the sick. Those suffering otherwise than by the prevailing sickness, they conscientiously think they have no right to aid. Under the state of things, and considering the fact that the large donations from other cities are, as they express it in their dispatches, intended for the aid of "*the sufferers by the epidemic*," would it not be well for the authorities entrusted with the disbursement of the large contributions to set apart a portion of the sums for the relief of that distinct class who are not sick, but sufferers in consequence of sickness?

We make these suggestions, not in a carping spirit, but for the general good. We know that the design of those who have contributed so much was to relieve distress caused by the epidemic, no matter in what shape that distress may be presented—whether in the person of the stricken man with the delirium of fever—of the pauper in rags, sweltering in the dank atmosphere of the hovel, or of the helpless mother with her starving infants, in whose cold eye is cavernously the gaze of famine and despair. It is for relief it is sent, and to that object should it be applied. Leave the question as to the right of the that association to give aid here or there, to be decided when we have beaten back the destroyer from amongst us. [Ibid.

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION.

We find on inquiry among the members of this Association, that they have already administered to over five thousand of the sick and destitute, and that the cases now under treatment amount to about two thousand more. These cases have been treated at an average expense of fifteen dollars each, making the total expended for medical attendance and treatment alone, amount to $75,000. They have also expended over $10,000 in groceries and other necessaries of life, given to the convalescent and those rendered helpless by the sickness of themselves or their families, and this expenditure is still going on.

Since our article touching this Association in yesterday's issue, we understand that the number who gave us the information on which our article was based, misapprehended the duties and powers of the Association. From information derived from that member, we were led to understand that the members of the Association did not consider they had any right under their charter to extend aid to persons in indigent circumstances, but that they were restricted to ministering to the sick alone. Our present information from members of the Association is that they extend relief to all who are sick, who, *from causes connected with the epidemic*, have been rendered destitute.

The Association has now three Asylums, with a large number of orphans under its charge, who are taken care of at its expense in disbursements now, for the assistance of those who are convalescing, or who have been made destitute by the causes above stated, are not less than $500 per day.

Aside from the legitimate duties of the Association, the members have many applications from those who have not been sick themselves and none of whose families have been sick. Many of these apply for tickets (issued by the Association for groceries furnished to the agent) in order that they may sell them for liquor. This has repeatedly been found to be the case, and instances can be shown where idle and depraved have offered tickets sold for one dollar, for seventy-five cents cash. This an abuse to which all public charities are liable, and particularly an association whose sphere of action is so wide, and whose self-imposed duties are so multifarious.

Persons who have not been sick themselves, and none of whose families have been sick, the Association does not consider proper objects for relief, as they are not any worse off than they would have been if no epidemic had taken place.

The Association has ample use for all the funds received, in relieving distress arising from the epidemic, without going about paying for rent and furnishing the necessaries of life to poor families who have become destitute from other causes.

The impression seems to have gone abroad that the Howards are in a situation to relieve *all* the poor in New Orleans. We can only reply to those who entertain that opinion, that if they will visit the Treasurer's Office, and see the enormous sums daily paid out by him, they will find that the destitute who are subjects for relief on account of sickness of themselves or families, will absorb the contributions of every city in the United States.

In addition to the expenditures of the Association in the city, relief has been extended to Carrollton, Jefferson City, Gretna and Algiers to the full extent of their wants.

We further understand that no contributions hereafter received will be handed over to the Howard Association unless specially directed to it; but that the Mayor will retain in his hands whatever sums are sent without any special designation as to whom it shall be given, to be used by such other charitable organization as, for the purposes of humanity, shall require it. [Ibid.

Facts About the Fever.—A few months ago a merchant of this city took to his home and heart a youthful bride, and went to reside in the Fourth District. Wishing to live in privacy he engaged only one servant—a fresh Irish girl, from the Emerald Isle. She took the fever and in a few days died. Another was hired and shared the same fate. A third and a fourth filled the vacancy in the household, and followed in succession the sweeping summons of the pestilent destroyer. Following the impulse of a natural dread, the merchant went to Mobile to avoid the destructive visitation of the scourge. But the next day buried his young and beautiful bride. Disgusted with a home where nothing but empty chambers served to call up the memories of departed joys, he returned to the city, sold out his household, determined to leave a locality to him so suggestive of sorrow, and died the next day. When our informant visited the premises, there was but one living creature there. It was a solitary parrot, swinging in its lonely cage, and wailing unwittingly its desolate state. Alas, poor Poll! [Ibid.

Relief for New Orleans.—The City Richmond, Va., had contributed, on the 23d ult., $1041 for the relief of the sufferers by the epidemic.

The amount collected at Nashville is $2...

A public meeting was held at Pittsburg on the 22d ult., the object of which was to raise funds for the relief of the sufferers by the epidemic in this city.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

OBITUARY.

DIED—Of yellow fever, 27th ult., in his 26th yeer, MILTON ARTHUR. He was a native of Springfield, Mass., and for some time has been chief compositor of this paper. He impressed himself on us and all who know him as modest, amiable, capable and honorable. On our last visit to him—the evening before death—he looked upon the black vomit he was casting up and calmly interproting; the sign, said: "Sir, this has been a pretty hard world, but I hope soon to find a better." May he rest in peace!

DIED—Of yellow fever, 27th August, Mrs. MARIETTA L., wife of the late Rev. A. F. DOBB. Mrs. D. was in her 38th yenr: a native of Queen Anne cninty, Md., and daughter of Joshua and Pamela Massey. She leaves six children, and has fulfilled with exemplary fitness and piety the delicate and arduous duties of a minister's wife.

DIED—Of yellow fever, 29th ult., NINA, aged 3 yeare, daughter of W. S. and P. MOUNT.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

ADVERTISEMENTS, of a proper character and to a limited extent, will hereafter be inserted in the "New Orleans Christian Advocate" at the following rates:

One Square, first insertion	$1 00
Each subsequent insertion	50
One Square, one year	15 00
One Square, six months	10 00
Two Squares, one year	25 00

☞ A Square is ten lines—ten words make a line. No Advertisement inserted until paid for.

NOTICES.

WARRIOR STAND, Macon Co., Ala., August 10, 1853.

MR. EDITOR—Please publish the following resolution and arrangement for Protracted and Missionary Meetings on Tuskegee Circuit, Alabama Conference, as adopted by our Third Quarterly Meeting, held at this place on the 5th, 9th and 7th inst.

JAMES B. HALL.

Resolved, That this Quarterly Meeting appoint a committee of five persons, composed of Bros. J. W. Ellis, preacher in charge, and A. M. Samford, junior preacher, and three other brethren of the Conference, whose duty it shall be to appoint and arrange for Protracted and Missionary Meetings at every appointment on the Circuit, and that the brethren so appointed be allowed their own discretion as to what stage of those meetings they will take up collections.

Whereupon the Conference appointed Rev. J. B. Hall, Rev. E. Zachry, and Bro. Stafford, C. L., to co-operate with Bros. Ellis and Samford.

Immediately after the adjournment of Conference, the brethren colored upon the discharge of their duties, and therewith send you the result of their deliberations:

Warrior Stand—Sermon by Rev. S. Armstrong, P. E., which was preached on Sabbath of the Quaterly Meeting.

Mount Zion—Sermon by Rev. J. W. Ellis. Meeting to commence on Saturday before 4th Sabbath in September. Assistant—Rev J. D. Hall and others.

Society Hill—Sermon by Rev. John E. Jones. Assistant—Rev. John H. Lockhart. Meeting to commence on Saturday before 1st Sabbath in September.

Tuna—Sermon by Rev E. Zachry. Assistants—Revs. Wm Manifee and E. Story. Meeting commences Saturday before 2d Sabbath in September.

Asbury Chapel—Sermon by Rev. J. W. Ellis. Assistants—Revs. E. Zachry and W. Patillo. Meeting commences Saturday before 1st Sabbath in September.

Rocky Mount—Sermon by Rev. N. Patillo. Assistant—Rev. Wm. Barrow. Meeting commences Saturday before 2d Sabbath in September.

Nolanlga—Sermon by Rev. S. Armstrong. P. E., 4th Quarterly Meeting, 22d and 23d October.

Segrest Chapel—Sermon by Rev. E. Story. Assistant—Rev. W. N. Sears. Meeting commences Saturday before 2d Sabbath in September.

Franklin—Sermon by Rev. John Motley. Assistants—Revs. Robert Adams and Chrittberg. Meeting commences Saturday before 1st Sabbath in September.

Providence—Sermon by Rev W. N. Sears. Assistants—Revs. Wm. Manifee and Breedlove. Meeting commences Saturday before 2d Sabbath in September.

McKendree Chapel—Sermon by Rev. D. Perry. Assistant—Rev J. Motley. Meeting commences Saturday before 3d Sabbath in September.

Pine Chapel—Sermon by Rev. J. Tally. Assistant—Rev John E. Jones. Meeting commences Saturday before 4th Sabbath in September.

Scale Chapel—Sermon by Rev. A. M Samford. Assistants—Revs D. Perry and Wm. Parrow. Meeting commences Saturday before 1st Sabbath in September.

New Hope—Sermon by Rev. J. Tolly. Assistants—Local brethren in the neighborhood. Meeting commences Saturday before 1st Sabbath in September.

Perry Chapel—Sermon by Rev. John H. Lockhart. Assistants—Revs. A. F. Moore and Garner. Meeting commences Saturday before 3d Sabbath in September.

Mount Nebo—Sermon by Rev. Garner Assistant—Rev. Breedlove. Meeting commences Saturday before 1st Sabbath in September

So, you perceive, the missionary spirit upon this circuit is not dead, as was predicted by the faithless and unbelieving. Yours respectfully,

JAS. B. HALL, Secretary.

[Glad to perceive it. Arrangement good. Naw for the results. May you beat yourselves. ED.] aug20 2t

CAMP-MEETING.

There will be a Camp-meeting in Abbeville Circuit, at Lawrenceville Camp-ground, to commence on Friday evening before the second Sabbath in October next. Preachers, traveling and local, together with the people generally, are invited. A Missionary Collection will be taken up on the Sabbath. JOHN WILLIAMSON, P. C.

CAMP MEETING.

There will be a Camp-meeting, commencing on the fifth day of October, at Hempden, Linden Circuit, Alabama Conference, new comp-ground.

J. W. LANEY, Pastor.

July 25, 1853. aug20 2t

PICKENSVILLE, ALA., FEMALE INSTITUTE.

R. BRANDRAM, A. M., PRINCIPAL.

The next session of the Pickensville, Female Institute will, with a full corps of able teachers, commence on Monday, October 3. Catalogues, containing every necessary information, can be had by applying to the Principal.

Professor C. F. Yeagle continues at the head of the Musical Department. PEYTON KING,

August, 27. President Board of Trustees.

TEACHERS WANTED

To supply both departments of Pleasant Hill Academy session to commence on the first Monday in October next As some experience, undoubted scholarship, and good moral character are qualifications that cannot be dispensed with, we therefore require all applications to be accompanied by testimonials from the following gentlemen: Dr. Manly, of Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Dr. Mitchell, of Summerfield, Ala.; Rev. M. P. Jewell, of Marion, Ala.; Dr. W. Jones, of Greensboro', Ala.; Messrs. Catlin, Pickering, & Prowell, of Dayton, Ala.; Rev. A. O. McCraw, of Selma, Ala., and Gen. E. Y. Fair, of Montgomery, Ala. Recommendations from either of the above named gentlemen will be satisfactory.

A salary of $800 will be paid by the Trustees to supply the male department, and $700 for the female.

Applications will be forwarded to Pleasant Hill, La., directed to

JOHN JORDAN,
D. A. BLACKSHER,
A. R. REMBERT, } Examining Committee.

aug6 4t

UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Third Annual Course of Lectures in this Department will commence on Tuesday, the first of November next, and continue till the first of the ensuing March.

PAUL F. EVE, M. D.,
Principles and Practice of Surgery.
JOHN M. WATSON, M. D.,
Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.
A. H. BUCHANAN, M. D.,
Surgical and Pathological Anatomy and Physiology.
W. K. BOWLING, M. D.,
Institutes and Practice of Medicine.
C. K. WINSTON, M. D.,
Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence.
ROBERT M. PORTER, M. D.,
General and Special Anatomy.
J. BERRIEN LINDSLEY, M. D.,
Chemistry and Pharmacy.
WILLIAM T. BRIGGS, M. D.,
Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Anatomical rooms will be opened for students on the first Monday in October.

A full Preliminary Course of Lectures will be given by the Professors, commencing also on the first Monday in October.

The students will have free access to the State Hospital.

Fee of each Professor, $15; Matriculation ticket, $5; Dissecting ticket, $10; Graduation fee, $25.

Good board can be obtained in the city at from $2 50 to $3 per week. Further information may be obtained by addressing the Dean.

jy23 3t J. B. LINDSLEY, M. D., Dean.

Nashville, Tenn., Feb., 1853.

The Epidemic.

We sicken with the contemplation of a subject so often adverted to and so much on the tongues of our stricken population, and submit our statistical table, leaving our readers to draw their own conclusions.

Week ending	Total.	Yellow Fever.	Other Dis.	Not Stated.
May 28	140	1	139	..
June 4	142	1	141	..
" 11	154	4	150	..
" 18	147	7	140	..
" 25	167	10	9 21	158	589	..
July 2	177	25	152	..
" 9	188	60	128	..
" 16	344	204	140	..
" 23	617	429	188	..
" 31	884	2210	692	1409	192	801	..
August 1	142	106	25	11
" 2	135	115	14	6
" 3	148	124	17	5
" 4	166	135	15	16
" 5	160	128	9	13
" 6	238	194	30	11
" 7	299	1180	165	967	40	150	4	09
" 8	219	187	23	9
" 9	201	166	21	14
" 10	230	193	33	4
" 11	223	162	13	18
" 12	207	180	25	2
" 13	214	179	22	13
" 14	232	1526	191	1288	24	103	15	75
" 16	217	187	24	6
" 17	193	163	10	11
" 17	219	191	21	7
" 18	219	188	22	9
" 19	234	203	15	16
" 20	224	184	29	4
" 21	209	1575	230	1310	24	153	15	68
" 22	243	230	21	15
" 23	258	220	24	14
" 24	222	188	23	11
" 25	218	180	19	13
" 26	193	151	29	13
" 27	185	161	20	8
" 28	118	1507	117	1243	24	160	7	81
Total	8790		6304	2154			293	

This total does not include the interments in St. Patrick's, which the Secretary of the Board of Health computes at 243. Add this number, and the grand total would be 9033.

Daily report of the interments in all the Cemeteries of the city for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock, A. M., Saturday, 27th August, 1853:

	Total.	Yellow Fever.	Other Dis.	Not Stated.
Protestant, Girod street	4	3	1	—
Cypress Grove, No. 1	3	3	—	—
Cypress Grove, No. 2	46	41	—	1
Odd Fellows' Rest	7	6	1	—
Charity Hospital	10	9	1	—
St. Patrick's	30	25	0	5
Catholic No. 1, Second District	2	2	—	—
Catholic No. 2, " "	0	3	3	—
St. V. de Paul, Third	48	38	5	2
Lafayette, Fourth District	23	15	5	—
Hebrew, " "	1	—	1	—
Total	185	151	20	8

J. C. SIMONDS, M. D., Sec. Board of Health.

Daily Report of the interments in all the Cemeteries for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock, A. M., on Sunday, 28th inst.:

	Total.	Yellow Fever.	Other Dis.	Not Stated.
Protestant, Girod street	12	10	2	—
Hebrew, Metairie Ridge	1	1	—	—
Cypress Grove, No. 1	4	4	—	—
Cypress Grove, No. 2	34	27	6	1
Odd Fellows' Rest	2	2	—	—
Charity Hospital	29	19	1	—
St. Patrick's	(No returns.)			
Catholic, No. 1, Second District	1	1	—	—
Catholic, No. 2, " "	5	2	3	—
St. V. de Paul, Third District	30	25	11	3
Lafayette, Fourth District	24	20	3	1
Hebrew, " "	5	5	—	—
Total	148	117	24	7

J. C. SIMONDS, M. D., Sec'y Board of Health.

Daily Report of the interments in all the Cemeteries of the city for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock A. M., on Monday, August 29, 1853.

	Total.	Yellow Fever.	Other Dis.	Not Stated.
Protestant, Girod street	10	8	2	—
Cypress Grove No. 1	3	3	—	—
Cypress Grove No. 2	37	32	4	1
Odd Fellows' Rest	3	3	—	—
Charity Hospital	15	15	—	—
St. Patrick's	(No returns.)			
Catholic No. 2, Second District	6	5	—	1
St. V. de Paul, Third District	21	18	2	1
Lafayette, Fourth District	17	12	5	—
Hebrew, " "	2	2	—	—
Total	114	99	14	1

J. C. SIMONDS, M. D., Secretary Board of Health.

Daily Report of the interments in all the Cemetries for the 24 hours ending at 0 o'clock, A. M., on Tuesday, 30th inst:

	Total.	Yellow Fever.	Other Dis.	Not Stated.
Protestant, Girod street	5	5	—	—
Hebrew, Metairie Ridge	1	—	1	—
Cypress Grove No. 1	5	6	1	—
Cypress Grove No. 2	45	42	2	1
Charity Hospital	15	11	—	1
St. Patrick's	25	16	2	7
Catholic, No. 1, Second District	1	—	1	—
Catholic, No. 2, " "	4	4	1	—
St. V. de Paul, Third District	22	21	1	—
Lafayette	15	9	5	1
Total	139	114	14	11

J. C. SIMONDS, M. D., Sec'y Board of Health.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—Daily report of the interments in all the Cemeteries of the city for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock, A. M., on Wednesday, the 31st inst.

	Total.	Yellow Fever.	Other Dis.	Not Stated.
Protestant, Girod street	2	0	2	—
Cypress Grove, No. 1	6	6	1	—
Cypress Grove, No. 2	34	32	2	—
Odd Fellows' Rest	2	2	—	—
Charity Hospital	11	9	2	—
St. Patrick's	21	4	3	13
Catholic, No. 1, Second District	7	4	3	—
Catholic, No. 2, " "	4	1	3	—
St. V. de Paul, Third District	33	20	7	—
Lafayette, Fourth District	11	6	4	2
Hebrew, " "	1	1	—	—
Total	137	95	27	15

J. C. SIMONDS, M. D., Sec'y Board of Health.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—Daily report of the interments in all the Cemeteries of the city for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock, A. M., on Thursday, the 1st inst.:

	Total.	Yellow Fever.	Other Dis.	Not Stated.
Protestant, Girod street	5	2	2	1
Cypress Grove No. 1	3	3	—	—
Cypress Grove No. 2	25	23	2	—
Odd Fellows' Rest	4	3	1	—
Charity Hospital	10	8	1	1
St. Patrick's	21	14	2	5
Catholic, No. 1, Second District	2	2	—	—
Catholic, No. 2, " "	2	2	2	—
St. V. de Paul, Third District	31	28	3	—
Lafayette, Fourth District	13	10	3	—
Hebrew, " "	1	1	—	—
Total	110	96	16	7

J. C. SIMONDS, M. D., Sec'y Board of Health.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The following is the report from this institution for the 24 hours ending at 12 o'clock Friday night:

Admissions.....30 | Deaths.....21
Discharges.....33 | By yellow fever.....20

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The following is the report of this institution for the 24 hours ending at 0 o'clock Saturday evening;

Admissions.....240 | Deaths.....148
Discharges.....238 | By yellow fever.....135

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The following is the report of this institution for the 24 hours ending at twelve o'clock Saturday night.

Admissions.....20 | Deaths.....2
Discharges.....37 | By yellow fever.....18

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The following is the report for the twenty-four hours ending at 12 o'clock on Sunday night:

Admissions.....31 | Deaths, yellow fever... 0
Discharges.....22 | Other deaths..... 1

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The following is the report from this institution for the 24 hours ending at 12 o'clock, Monday night, 29th inst.:

Admissions.....47 | Deaths.....18
Discharges.....40 | Yellow Fever.....14

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—Report for the 24 hours ending at midnight on Tuesday, 30th inst.:

Admissions.....31 | Deaths.....14
Discharges.....36 | Yellow Fever.....13

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—Report for the 24 hours ending at midnight on Wednesday, 31st ult:

Admissions.....31 | Yellow fever deaths.....15
Discharges.....26 | Other deaths.....4

MONTHLY REPORT OF THE CHARITY HOSPITAL.—Admissions, 1040; Discharges, 1142; Deaths, 1030. Of these 1800 were from foreign countries, 120 United States, and 14 unknown. H. VANDERLINDEN, Clerk.

Charity Hospital, Sept. 1, 1853.

—YELLOW FEVER IN ATLANTIC CITIES IN FORMER YEARS.—The yellow fever visited the city of New York in the years 1741, 1742, 1791, 1795, 1798, 1799, 1800, 1803, 1805, 1819 and 1822 The deaths were as follow; 732 in 1795, 2086 in 1798 (population 55,000), 670 in 1803, 280 in 1805, 23 in 1819, 360 in 1822. In 1805, 37,000 of the inhabitants (out of 76,000, the whole population,) fled from the city. In 1804, 40 persons died with it in Brooklyn, but New York escaped. Philadelphia was nearly desolated by it in 1793, and again in 1708. 4031 persons died in 1793, and 17,000 (population 50,000) fled from the city. In 1798, the mortality was great, and 50,000 out of the 70,000 inhabitants fled. Several thousands died, and the greatest number of deaths in one day was 117. Baltimore suffered from this disease in 1798, 1819 and 1821.]

General Intelligence.

The Comet.

A correspondent has sent us the following observations on the celestial visitor at present visible in the heavens:

Messrs. Editors—I have noticed for the last few evenings, at different hours, a curious phenomena in the heavens; it is somewhat larger than an ordinary size star, with a long ray or tail (though not very bright) attached to it and inclining upwards, which appears, when viewed with the naked eye, some ten or fifteen feet long. I noticed it last evening about half-past seven o'clock; it was gradually descending Westward, and in half an hour it entirely disappeared beneath the horizon.

Having not seen it mentioned in any of the papers, I deemed it must be owing to it being not generally known—though I am aware that it has been noticed by a number of persons, and have heard various surmises in regard to its indications—therefore I have thought fit to call your attention to it, and hope some of our "scientific men," or if we have any Astrologers among us, that they will immediately investigate the matter, and let us learn their conclusions. "CHEMISTRY."

The "phenomena" above spoken of is a comet, and was discovered June the 10th, at Gottingen, by Mr. Klinkerfues. It was first seen at the National Observatory, at Washington, on the 28th of July, and was then probably visible to the naked eye. It has been observed on every favorable night since, and has constantly increased in brightness. It is not at present identified with any previous comet. It was probably near its maximum brightness on the 27th of August, when it passed its perihelion.

The New York Commercial Advertiser furnishes the following description, which perhaps is more satisfactory to those unskilled in the astronomical ascensions and declensions:

"Probably our Astronomers will take up this subject, and report the name, rate, period, etc., of the 'illustrious stranger.' Meantime, to an unprofessional eye, through a good telescope, it presents the following appearance: The nucleus is clearly defined, circular, and of a pale white, shade. The tail shoots up in nearly a perpendicular line, gracefully spreading as it goes, and diminishing again to a point; the length of the tail being about ten times, and the extreme width about twice the diameter of the nucleus. The entire apparent length does not much exceed one degree; this comet, therefore, is much smaller than any we are accustomed to see."

[Communicated.]

Messrs. Editors—While watching by the sick beds of three in my family, an idea has arisen before me which, if acted upon promptly, would, no doubt, alleviate the sufferings of thousands in our midst, even at the eleventh hour. When we find that burning tar has done little or no good towards removing the sickness from us, if we find one system of treatment better than another, it is our duty to make it known to all, and I am astonished that no abler pen has taken pains to do so.

It will be admitted by all that God has sent this scourge, but he has also sent us the means whereby we may conquer it, if we would but use the means for the end.

I would respectfully suggest to the Howard Association that they lay out of their funds from two to five thousand dollars, for the fitting up of an infirmary for the exclusive use of the homeopathic physicians, so that they may have a fair trial of their skill in curing the fever. Give them one hundred patients, and publish the result. I will venture to say that ninety-five would come out cured in four to five days. Why is it that the physicians do not try homeopathy in the Charity Hospital? It must be on account of their great prejudice against it. If they would but try it for ten days, then all of our drug-stores might shut up, and the money now expended in grave digging could be laid out in furnishing every poor family with a box of homeopathic medicine and a book treating on all diseases, especially one by Pulty, which treats on Yellow Fever, and can be bought at the book-store of Thomas L. White. If this was carried out on a general scale, men might then expect to live at least half the age of their forefathers. Then let all hands take the fever, apply the means of cure, and the scourge is robbed of its terrors, and the opening grave will not come to the view of the patient as it does now. I leave this subject with you, hoping and praying for a great reformation in the practice of medicine in our city and throughout the land. The cause of suffering humanity demands a change, and that speedily. I subscribe myself one once a scoffer at, but now a firm believer in,

HOMEOPATHY.

THE FEVER IN MOBILE.—The report of the interments in Mobile for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock P. M. on the 30th instant showed a total of 14, of which 10 were from Yellow Fever.

The Tribune of the 31st ultimo contains the following in reference to the fever. The scenes described are most appalling:

We think that there is no exaggeration in saying that two-thirds of the sick are unable to get proper attention. In the first place, many of their domicils are too small to allow of those conditions upon which restoration depends; in the second place, they are too poor to secure immediate attention. Many physic themselves, when physic ought to be administered only by the direction of a doctor. Many lie sick indifferent to the necessity of immediate attention, and thus, before aid is applied, they are past all help.

We could describe some scenes which have occurred that appeal stoutly to the hearts of those who have the means to give more vigor to and increase the operations of our charitable societies. In some families every member is sick, while one perhaps is dying. Day before yesterday one of our doctors entered a room where a dead body had lain eight hours unattended to, while the only two living inmates were sick with the fever, without aid or the first dose of medicine. A few such instances as this will account for the largely increased mortality of the past few days.

There is a great want of nurses and other attendants of the sick. Many families which in health live comfortably are unable in sickness to obtain any help beyond their own circles. We heard yesterday of a widow woman and her two daughters, who ordinarily perform their own domestic duties, but are now all sick and dependent entirely upon the charities of their neighbors—charities which are so often in such time considered as necessarily the abode of home. Besides, many of those who are disposed to help their neighbors have apprehensions of the communicability of the disease, and cannot approach it without dread.

There is every indication now that we shall have a season unparalleled by any of the past, except 1839, and the charity of the public will necessarily be taxed to the utmost. Those who are absent we are sure will not forget us, while prompt aid will be doubly valuable. The necessity exists with twofold force in the first stages of the epidemic. It is then that the poor are most assailed.

The total number of deaths in Mobile from yellow fever, for the three weeks commencing August 7 and ending August 27, was 87.

NAVIGATION OF THE AMAZON.—Capt. Brown, of the brig Chatsworth, which arrived at New York on Wednesday, from Para, (July 27,) reports the steamer Rio Negro, Deal, had arrived there from Rio Janeiro. She is the second steamer of the company for the navigation of the Amazon river, and will run from Para to the Rio Negro. The first one of the line, the "Marsgo," will hereafter ply between the Rio Negro and the town of Nanto, in Peru. The R. N. has to make a trip on the 28th to Canzeta, a distance of 90 miles, taking passengers at the rate of 15 and 11 reis, or 8½ dollars, each way.

HIGH PRICE FOR SLAVES.—The Easton (Md.) Star states that on Thursday last, Mr. William H. Haghlett purchased of Mr. John S. Martin four male servants, for which he paid four thousand and fifty dollars, being $1012 50 each, which is the heaviest price ever paid for servants in that section of country.

Letter from New York.

NEW YORK, August 22, 1853.

Messrs. Editors—Having, woman like, resolved to write a letter without anything in particular to write about, I may be excused for substituting some comparisons between this city and New Orleans, for want of more interesting matter.

You complain a great deal about your dirty streets, and blame those in authority for allowing such a shameful state of affairs; but a walk through the eastern section of this great metropolis, would open your eyes as to the amount of public endurance in such matters, which may be acquired by long habit and judicious management. I think it is Punch who suggests to the authorities in London the propriety of collecting one per cent. (*scent*) on the various odors emanating from their filthy streets. If such a plan were adopted here the public treasury would be well filled.

I have also frequently seen in your papers remonstrances addressed to omnibus owners and drivers upon the expediency of limiting the number of persons in their vehicles, so as to promote the comfort of their passengers. Why, bless you! you know nothing about the capabilities of an omnibus until you see those of this place. I have myself been in one of ordinary size, which was made to hold *twenty-one inside, and seven on top*; and even then the driver was constantly raising his whip to intimate to those on the side-walks that there was "plenty of room." An omnibus intended for twelve seldom travels far with less than twice that number; and in fact, the term "full," as applied to public conveyances in this city, is an unknown quantity, to find which would puzzle the oldest arithmetician.

A very striking difference between the two cities is observable in the fire department. Here the engines are dragged by men instead of horses, and they go much faster.

Another feature which attracts the attention of the stranger is the number of working girls. Crowds of them may be seen shortly before sundown every day thronging Chatham street and the Bowery, on their way home from their daily labors. It is a sad sight—a melancholy satire on Women's Rights Conventions. Just think of a few learned ladies meeting together and, after much palaver, gravely resolving that women are capable of filling the highest offices of honor and profit, while hundreds of their sisters are toiling from daylight till dark for a miserable pittance. What profit is it to them to hear that they have such high capabilities, when they cannot even obtain the paltry place of clerk in a thread and needle store. If the sprightly Lucy Stone, or the Rev. Antoinette Brown, could persuade men to open to women some more profitable avenues of industry than those to which they are now limited, there would be some sense in their speeches and sermons; but perhaps after all the fault lies partly in women themselves. If they were better educated, more persevering, less vain and frivolous, willing to marry poor young men instead of working hard for the purpose of buying dress and ribbons to attract richer ones, they would be better off and happier. Wherever the fault lies, Women's Rights Conventions do not seem to have power to effect a cure.

Considering that I commenced with nothing to say, I have managed to spoil a considerable quantity of paper; and perhaps I had better postpone giving my opinion on other subjects, until I see what reception this meets with.

Yours, etc., CHERRY.

SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune relates the following tough story:

On the evening of Sunday, August 7, our circle assembled as usual, for the purpose of holding intercourse with those departed from our earthly sphere. Seating ourselves in the usual order, we had not been joined in the chain of harmonial brotherhood longer than fifteen minutes when our medium (Miss Austin) gave indications of approaching friends. Calmly awaiting their first manifestations, we sat attentively watching her movements, when all at once, and to the no small astonishment of those present, she gradually commenced rising from her seat, and rose until she had assumed a position over the table, at an altitude of five feet from the floor. In this position she remained for some time, until she was gradually lowered to within one-sixteenth of the table, when the following directions were spelled out by raps: "Take your hands off the table, move back from it three feet; then join hands and form a complete circle." In accordance with this, we moved to the positions assigned us, when the medium was again raised to her former position, the table following at the aforesaid distance. In this position they remained suspended, until the medium was, by the same invisible power, brought to a position directly under "the table." And now commenced one of the grandest and awe-inspiring scenes it has ever been the lot of human eye to witness.

The room was filled with melody the most sublime; a choir of angel voices seemed discoursing heaven's choicest harmony, while the well known raps responded in tones of sweetest unison to these enchanting strains. Slowly and sweetly did the music of the spheres recede, until the listening ear could only catch its lingering cadence in the distance. Oh, it was a happy glimpse of immortality, and dull, indeed, must be the soul that would not have responded to the joyful call. But as yet, the most startling part of the phenomenon is to be told. After the medium had again been permitted to resume her place in the circle, we were directed to open the window, and take our places by the table again as usual.

After we had sat there for a few seconds, the table began to vibrate violently—so much so, indeed, that we were compelled to break the circle, and mark in silence the new development. Long had we not waited before it became suddenly quiet, and, rising gently from the floor, it passed out of the window without a human hand being on it. It was thus, and while the table yet remained outside, rapped out: "Take it in"—an order we immediately proceeded to obey; but judge our astonishment, when we found that the table *could not be again brought back*, its narrowest width being more than eighteen inches wider than the window through which I ever it passed.

REPLY OF LORD JOHN RUSSELL TO MR. EVERETT.—An official correspondence is published in the English papers, between Lord John Russell and Minister Crampton, respecting the proposition for a tripartite treaty, in order to guaranty to Spain the continued possession of the island of Cuba. The answer to Mr. Everett, the late Secretary of State, to this extraordinary proposition on the part of England and France, forms the chief theme of Lord John's comments. Mr. E., it will be recollected, declared that "the United States would not see with indifference the island of Cuba fall into the possession of any other European government than that of Spain." By way of response, Lord John, while admitting the right of this country to reject the proposal, pointedly observes that "*Great Britain must at once resume her entire liberty, and, upon any occasion that may call for it, be free to act, either singly or in conjunction with other powers, as to her may seem fit.*"

A MAN SHOT BY A SNAKE.—A letter in the Philadelphia Ledger states that, a few days ago, a man named Louman, store-keeper in Siddonsburg, York county, was out gunning, when he discovered a large snake, and in order quickly to secure it from running away, he placed the butt of his rifle, loaded with a ball at the time, upon the body of the snake, *with his hand directly across the muzzle*. The snake, in its writhings to free itself, coiled around the gun stock, and with one of its coils struck the hammer, which was down upon the cap at the time, hard enough to discharge the gun, the contents of which entered the ball of the hand near the wrist, and, in a diagonal direction, came out between the junction of the little finger and the one next to it. Happily, no bones were broken.

TELEGRAPHIC.

ARRIVAL OF THE HERMANN

Interesting from Europe.

JUSTIFICATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, September 1.

The New York and Bremen steam packet Hermann arrived here last night, bringing dates from Southampton and London of the 17th August. The most interesting item of intelligence embraced in her advices is the announcement by the London News that the Austrian Government has addressed a long memorandum to all the Governments of Europe respecting the affair at Smyrna. The design of the note is to show that this action is the first step taken by the United States towards the realization of the Monroe doctrine.

Great Fire and Loss of Life.

Several warehouses at Dover have been destroyed by fire, involving the destruction of property worth fifty thousand pounds sterling. The intense heat during the fire caused a portion of Dover Cliffs to fall, killing a number of the firemen.

More Loss of Life.

The scaffolding of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham had fallen, killing eleven persons and badly injuring twenty others.

Further by the Europa—New Complication of the Eastern Question.

BOSTON, August 31.

The steamer Europa arrived here this morning. Her advices embrace the following additional particulars relative to the Eastern question:

It was rumored at Vienna that in the event of Russia making an inroad into Servia, Austria would occupy the fortress of Belgrade.

Advices from St. Petersburg state that notwithstanding the negotiations that are going forward, the War Department is as active as ever in making its preparations.

The acceptance by the Czar of the Vienna propositions was not unconditional. He would not consent to evacuate the Principalities until the Porte should sign an agreement tantamount to the concession of all the points in dispute.

The Embassador of Persia has assured the Porte of the assistance of that nation, and notified the Sultan that a large force was collecting in Persia which would be placed at his (the Sultan's) disposal.

The Sultan has ordered the Greek Bishops to return immediately, the Bishoprics having been unsustained.

Russian emissaries continue to foment disorders in various parts of the country.

France.

Louis Napoleon has relinquished his contemplated visit to Dieppe, in consequence of the new complication of the Eastern question.

Sailing of the Humboldt.

NEW YORK, August 28.

The New York and Havre steampacket sailed to-day for Southampton, with over three hundred thousand dollars in specie. Mr. Jackson, Charge to Austria, is among her passengers.

New York Cotton Market.

The Cotton market is active, and to-day sales embrace 3000 bales at firm prices.

Contributions for New Orleans.

NEW YORK, August 28.

The collections in this city for the relief of the sufferers by the epidemic in New Orleans, now amount to thirty-five thousand dollars.

Star of the South.

NEW YORK, August 28.

The steamship Star of the South has arrived from New Orleans.

New York Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, August 29.

The Cotton market here is dull to-day, and the sales have been limited to 400 bales.

Refugee Case.

NEW YORK, August 29.

Judge Edwards, of the Circuit Court in this city, has discharged the Scotch refugee who was claimed by the British authorities under the Ashburton Treaty.

Mayor Arrested.

NEW YORK, August 29.

The Mayor of Montreal has been arrested, charged with murder, for causing the death of sundry persons on the occasion of the Gavazzi riots. He has, however, been released on giving bail.

Contributions for New Orleans.

BALTIMORE, August 30.

The Jewish congregation in this city has contributed six hundred dollars for the relief of the sufferers by the epidemic in New Orleans.

Appointments.

WASHINGTON, August 30.

The Washington Union of this morning contains the official announcement of Carroll Spence as Minister to Constantinople, of Georgs Sanders as Consul to London, and of others previously reported.

Riot at Niagara Falls.

NEW YORK, August 29, 1853.

A dispatch from Buffalo states that a riot took place yesterday at Niagara Falls, arising from the arrest of a negro named Watson, charged with having murdered a Mr. Jones, at Savannah, three years ago. A mob of three hundred negroes collected and attempted to rescue Watson from the officers, but the latter called in the assistance of a number of Irish laborers, and a desperate fight followed. The negroes had succeeded in taking Watson from the officers, but he was recaptured and the negroes were entirely defeated. Watson was immediately sent South.

Relief for New Orleans.

M. Jullien announces a grand concert for the relief of the sufferers by the epidemic in New Orleans.

Free Democratic Convention.

NEW YORK, September 1.

The Free Democratic Convention met at Syracuse yesterday and organized by appointing John Jay President. John P. Hale, chairman of the committee, reported a series of resolutions, in which an effort was made to make the Maine law a portion of the platform. The measure was however voted down. The Convention was addressed by GERRIT SMITH and Senator Atchison, (!) whose speeches were enthusiastically received.

Sale of Ashland.

BALTIMORE, September 1.

The Lexington Observer denies that the sale of Ashland was directed by the will of Mr. Clay. The property is to be sold by public auction on the 20th inst.

Ohio River.

PITTSBURGH, August 31.

The river here is falling, with barely two feet four inches water in the channel.

CINCINNATI, August 31.

The river here is still falling slowly.

LOUISVILLE, August 31.

The river here is falling slowly. Boats now carry out three and a half feet water to the mouth of the Ohio.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, September 1.

There is a good demand for Pork and Lard at firm prices. Beef, however, is heavy.

CONTRIBUTIONS IN CINCINNATI—*Cincinnati*, August 30.—The committee of citizens in this city report that their collections for the sufferers in New Orleans now amount to ten thousand dollars, besides twenty-five hundred sent by the Masons.

CONTRIBUTIONS IN PITTSBURGH—*Pittsburgh*, August 30.—Five thousand dollars have been sent from here for the New Orleans sufferers, and the collections are still going forward. They will probably reach $8000. [Eve. papers.

FROM THE PLAINS.—*St. Louis*, August 25. The Santa Fe mail arrived at Independence on the 23d instant. There was considerable difficulty throughout New Mexico on account of the Mesilla question. The Mexicans are loud in their dissatisfaction.

The Indians were quiet. Among the causes of excitement was a difficulty between Messrs. Weightman and Thomas.

Business was very dull, both at Santa Fe and the points below. Fort Arkansas would so

Late from Washington.

The [illegible] arrived [illegible] and Lower [illegible]

The [illegible] to Acapulco [illegible] lights, [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible] at Panama [illegible] steamer [illegible] Pacific [illegible]

On the [illegible] vessel [illegible]

[illegible] morning of the [illegible] and New [illegible] ward and [illegible] gun and [illegible]

The [illegible] following [illegible]

Mr. [illegible] Abrica [illegible] Berry [illegible] Jas. [illegible] Parker [illegible]

From the [illegible] we take the following:

Indian Depredations.—A party [illegible] Indians, who have been [illegible] mitting depredations upon [illegible] Tuolumne county, lately [illegible] daring in their outrages that the [illegible] under the necessity [illegible] them. A volunteer [illegible] chased the [illegible] left without overtaking [illegible] the effect, doubtless, [illegible] time.

Mining.—The present [illegible] able to mine, in all [illegible] miners seem to be generally [illegible] sessing [illegible] remunerating by the [illegible] extinguishing the rainy [illegible] stores, the coal [illegible] months cannot [illegible] be larger [illegible] the opening [illegible] effect. It [illegible] gage than [illegible]

Wife Case.—In Marin [illegible] dered in the Supreme [illegible] that will attract [illegible] prise in the Atlantic [illegible] that the unlawful [illegible] of Calabomia, [illegible] State that the [illegible] in them and [illegible] over them. The [illegible] lands remaining [illegible] only the minerals themselves. [illegible] decision establishes [illegible] will not, it will prevent [illegible] the State by making the [illegible] revenue, which has never [illegible] they are receipted [illegible] and Government.

Strikes.—The shipwrights [illegible] struck for more wages [illegible] day, and have succeeded [illegible] now.

The long-shore men [illegible] nine hours for a day's work, [illegible] succeeded.

The Crops.—The winter crops [illegible] parts of the State are safe. [illegible] it is said will yield twenty [illegible] five per cent less than last [illegible] erwise. The [illegible] has advanced the price [illegible] and the farmers will [illegible] their crops, between [illegible] the fall.

From the Placer Times and Transcript we [illegible] the following:

Emigration.—Large numbers [illegible] emigrants are [illegible] Carson river and [illegible] all represent the [illegible] scarce along the [illegible] droves of cattle have [illegible] Valley. The crops [illegible] Salt Lake were backward [illegible] provisions and vegetables [illegible] that arrive [illegible]

Arrival at Last!—The San [illegible] of the 1st inst. says:

The steamer [illegible] days from Panama. [illegible] of this vessel will [illegible] of the Commodore [illegible] on the Pacific [illegible] with the latter [illegible]

Peppers.—[illegible] ages to grow [illegible] State. In [illegible] been in [illegible] arrests having [illegible]

At last accounts [illegible] predatories [illegible] mated number [illegible] house [illegible] certain [illegible] county [illegible] Mr. Day [illegible] but [illegible] valley [illegible] Los Angeles [illegible] opposed [illegible] The people [illegible] was put [illegible]

A person [illegible] as the principal [illegible] at North [illegible] Deputy Sheriff [illegible] the Court [illegible] mated Dawson [illegible] having [illegible] the U. S. [illegible] summons [illegible] same [illegible] officer, [illegible] Dawson and [illegible] Judge [illegible] with [illegible]

There [illegible] over. The [illegible]

Bays:

The [illegible] sailing [illegible] unusually [illegible] chandlers, [illegible] some [illegible] of [illegible] upper [illegible] Europe [illegible] Jurisdiction [illegible] Washington [illegible]

By the Atlantic [illegible]

Wings to Washington [illegible]

BANK NOTE LIST.

THE BRITISH QUARTERLIES

EDUCATION.

[illegible] FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.

WARREN NEWSPAPER AGENCY.

MRS. PEYO'S SEMINARY,

DR. J. T. KENYON,
Cedar's Well, Miss.

BUSINESS CARDS.

[illegible]

[illegible]

S. A. HENDERSON & CO.,

[illegible]

S. ROBB & Co.,

[illegible]

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Price's Patent Tea Pots.

SOUTHWESTERN BOOK STORE.

[illegible] BOOKS

JEFFERSON STORE.

Druggist and Stationer

$100,000 WORTH OF

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T. H. JACKSON & CO.,

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AND

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MATTHEW HEADEN'S

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Watches, Camden & Co.,

MERCHANTS.

WILLIAMS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

[illegible]

Mc'Kimmie & Carter.

New-Orleans Christian Advocate

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HYMN FOR THE EVENING.

Come! come! come!
Come to the place of prayer;
The day is past and gone,
And on the silent air,
The voice of praise is borne.
Sweet is the hour of rest;
Pleasant the heart's low sigh,
And the glow within our breast,
And the hope beyond the sky.
Yes, tuneful is the sound
Of glad hearts as they sing;
Welcome the glory round
Shed from the Spirit's wing.
But bliss more sweet and still,
Than aught on earth o'er gave,
Our weary souls shall fill,
In the world beyond the grave.
Earth with her dreams shall fade,
And our bodies turn to dust,
But our souls shall soar and sing,
In the mansions of the just.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate]

WE WILL KNOW EACH OTHER AFTER DEATH.

On this difficult subject we merely give our opinion, and hope for respectful cogent light upon it from others.

The peerless parable of the rich man and Lazarus, recorded in the sixteenth chapter of Luke, is in a certain sense a peculiar celestial triangle telegraph, one end on earth, one in heaven, one in hell, connecting these three worlds. Communications have been made. The rich man and Lazarus recognize each other after death, remember their own history in this life, were conscious of their future state, became personally acquainted with Abraham, conversed with him in a manner which showed that they and he were familiar with these three worlds. Abraham said of the five brothers of the rich man, who were yet on earth, "They have Mosee and the prophets." This shews that the rich man and Lazarus lived in the Mosaic dispensation. But Abraham died about 330 yeare before that dispensation began, and of course at least that long before their lifetime—therefore he was not cotemporary with them. Nevertheless he and they became personally acquainted with one another after death. And such is the state of things that Abraham was not unhappy when he saw the rich man tormented in the flame of hell. And so it must necessarily be with all saints in heaven. Even in this life Christians are happy and rejoice in hope of the glory of God, notwithstanding the sufferings of their fellow-beings. Mankind after death will, no doubt, have vision and knowledge to see from world to world, and analyze to a vast extent the works of nature. Surely the pure souls in the paradise of God would delight in such employment. Let us contemplate the interesting, rapturous and glorious associations that will take place in heaven. Those who walked on earth in christian pilgrimage side by side will meet together there. Others who never saw each other in this world will become fully acquainted. The great and holy men of the church below will doubtless be in ratio great in the church above, and hold divine convocation from time to time as the endless cycles of eternity roll on in supreme grandeur. Millions of parents will find their own dear little children and babes, small in stature as when they died, but O, how changed—incorruptible, immortal, intelligent and happy. See that father when he enters heaven embrace his lovely child, and that mother her sweet babe and press it to her bosom. O, what joy, peace and love will fill their souls unutterably full of glory and of God.

But the contrast on the other hand is awful. All sorts of incorrigible sinners assembled to dwell together in endless misery. And the fact that they will then recognize their former wicked companions, and remember their sinful career on earth, will contribute vastly to their eternal anguish.

The parable of the rich man and Lazarus, like many other passages of Holy Writ, has a two-fold, or present and future signification. First, it shows that the souls of saints are happy, and those of sinners miserable, between their death and the final judgment. For the circumstances and conversation between the parties took place while the five brothers of the rich man were yet in this life. Second, it refers to our state in eternity. The rich man said, "Send Lazarus that he may dip the tip of his finger in water and cool my tongue." Now, the "finger" of the one and the "tongue" of the other, are yet in their graves, and will remain there till the resurrection. After that, Lazarus with his finger and whole body, will have physical, mental and moral happiness eternally. And the rich man, with his tongue and whole body, will have physical, mental and moral misery without end. St. James says, "The tongue, [of the sinner] is a little member, and boasteth great things; it is a fire, a world of iniquity; it defileth the whole body; it is an unruly evil, full of deadly poison." No wonder that the tongue which does so much evil in this life, and will not repent, shall endure endless pain.

The doctrine that we will recognize one another after death, is in accordance with the whole tenor of Scripture. It gives life, interest and grandeur to the Bible. It unfolds the sublime spirituality of the christian religion and the final condition.

But if this doctrine be not true, what then? Shall we wake up in a future state, like new born babes in this world, surrounded with objects and beings, but know nothing at all about them? Shall the saints find themselves in heaven, but not know how or why they came there? Must they remain in perpetual ignorance of all they ever knew in this life. Or must God again reveal himself to them? Will they, then, like infants, begin to learn? Again, shall the wicked in the world of no less misery, in like manner be ignorant? Will they not know the reason why they suffer?

Christian reader, shall we pursue this dismal hypothesis any farther? No, no! Let us into the broad daylight of the Bible. Let us, after death, leave the school of time and enter the college of eternity and take with us all other knowledge we had in this life, and then begin to learn the higher branches of nature and divine revelation, and "the love of God which passeth knowledge."

D. KINNEAR.

Louisiana, August, 1853.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

SCARCITY OF PREACHERS.

WEAK LUNGS.

It is unquestionably true that many of our preachers fall and retire partially from the pulpit, and not unfrequently die prematurely from feeble or diseased lungs, brought on by preaching. This is a matter of undoubted importance, and deserves more than the present passing thought.

If I am not mistaken, this great evil is brought on improperly and unnecessarily by the preachers themselves. I am inclined to think that preaching, as a vocation, is of great advantage to persons who are supposed to be laboring under disease of the lungs. I have not much faith in the notion of *weak lungs*, at best, though I have no doubt many persons labor under diseased lungs, or those which are predisposed to disease. Such persons will, in my estimation, derive advantage from a vocation that will bring the lungs into vigorous, but healthful exercise, such as public speaking, singing or the like.

The idea that feeble men, or men having what are supposed to be weak lungs, cannot preach as much or as well, on account of their lungs as other men, is a great error in my judgment.

Many instances might be cited of persons whose lungs are in a very diseased and wasted condition, and who are able to preach as much as the stoutest men.

The Rev. John C. Burruss, well-known to many, it was supposed twenty-five years ago, had lost one entire lobe of his lungs, and yet there are few men able to preach more than he. Rev. Preston Cooper, of the Mississippi Conference can preach as much as the next man, with lungs known to be excessively diseased and wasted away. Both these gentlemen preach with vigor and tone sufficient for any camp meeting. The venerable Father Garrett, now of the Mississippi Conference, is near ninety years of age. He is very small and excessively feeble—a child has more strength than he—and yet he is able to hold a camp meeting congregation an hour and a half, bound to his stentorian voice, so that the farthest man in the congregation shall distinctly hear every word. The writer of these observations was, ten years ago, according to the doctors and all reasonable appearances, dying rapidly with consumption. He has preached some since that time, and is now as far from consumption, apparently, as any other man, and as to his physical ability to preach, he is second to but few. These men and many others that might be named, will not die of preaching. They *live* of it.

Now, how is this? Many persons are really dying from exertions in the pulpit. The difficulty with them is that they breathe unnaturally while preaching. They make vocal sound in the throat or upper part of the lungs, while the lungs themselves are exhausted of air. Breathe naturally—make sound in the abdomen—let the abdominal muscles perform the labor of sound making, and the lungs will play as easily as though you were asleep.

It is very much doubted whether the lungs labor any more, if used properly or naturally, while speaking to an audience, than at any other time.

This is believed to be a matter of great importance. Our preachers must learn to utter sound *naturally*, or die of the pulpit. It is worth thinking about.

It would perhaps appear strange to one of these weak lung preachers, if he were to see a person of one-twentieth part of his physical strength, utter, in the course of an hour, as much vocal sound as would be necessary in preaching a sermon. And if he were to see him do this several times a day and grow fat in the practice, he would perhaps not be so ready to complain of his lungs.

What, one-twentieth part of a man's strength? Impossible! No, not impossible. It is a very common occurrence See that little fellow in the cradle, of three or six months old. Make him mad and give him a chance, and he will make every one hear within a quarter of a mile. He will keep it up an hour at a time, if need be, or if necessary requires, and grow fat on it.

And yet a man complains of being so feeble that he cannot perform similar or even less labor.

But notice that little fellow, and see how he breathes while preaching. He breathes naturally. His abdominal muscles perform the labor of vocal utterance. His lungs are kept constantly inflated—no squeaking in the throat with lungs exhausted of air. He throws the sound downward, and with open throat gives free and full utterance to the sound.

See a dog panting, when very tired. You can learn a good lesson here. He breathes (like the baby) according to the best and most perfect rules of rhetoric—naturally. The abdominal muscles perform the labor.

The writer pretends to know but little of the science herein alluded to. He fully believes, however, that had he continued preaching as formerly, he would long since have occupied a consumptive grave. The way he was in would have led him to death from *weak lungs*. He did not lessen his quantity of preaching, but on the contrary increased it. He endeavored, however, to breathe naturally in the pulpit, and took some pains to [illegible] himself to that course of preaching.

The course recommended will not only improve health and preserve life, but it will improve the preaching otherwise, greatly, rendor it much more pleasant and effective. The preacher can be heard further, and much more distinctly in the open air, his voice will be more full and clear, and in every respect his oratory will be improved; and above all, the lives of many preachers will be saved.

But the change cannot be made, in most cases, without care, labor and much rigid discipline. A bad habit long indulged in of this kind, cannot be broken off in a moment. We must go back to elements of vocal utterance, and train ourselves from the first principles. You cannot make the change *in the* pulpit, until after you have become somewhat accustomed to it by close training elsewhere.

Now, all that has been said above, is well known and perfectly familiar to many of our preachers, but there are many others who either do not know or do not think of these things, and hence I have thought it not amiss to speak of them. You may rest assured the remarks are made by a

PREACHER'S FRIEND.

NO IMPROVEMENT.

The arts and sciences are the inventions of man. What man invents, as it is of course imperfect, he may improve without end. Religion is a revelation from God. Like its author, it is perfect, and is incapable of improvement. It admits no change, no progress, no diminution, no addition. Christianity was complete and consummate in its very infancy. Or rather, it had no infancy. Like the first parents of the human race, it came from the hand of its author, mature in all its faculties, perfect in all its attributes. By every past attempt to improve it, it has only been deteriorated and debased. Nor is anything better to be anticipated for the future. Far sooner might weak, aspiring mortals hope to add lustre to the sun, or beauty and order to this fair and well adjusted creation, and to improve, by the refinements of learning and philosophy, that religion which has come to us direct from heaven, and which, in all its features, bears the impress of its perfect and divine author.

These remarks are so self-evident that no argument is required to sustain them. But at the same time it must not be forgotten, that while christianity or the religion of the Bible admits of no improvement, our apprehensions of that religion may and ought to be improved. Our ignorance leads us into many mistakes in our interpretation of the inspired writings. In the Protestant as well as in the Romish Church, false views have been imbibed from those writings—views as unphilosophical as they are unscriptural. This, too, is so obvious, that it will not be called in question by any intelligent man. Even during the Reformation, reformers differed among themselves; Melancthon differed with Luther, and Luther in his earlier years differed with Luther in his latter years. Thus, all found it necessary to rectify and modify their apprehensions of divine truth. Now, to maintain that those great men extracted the whole truth from the Bible, and mingled no human error with it, is a mark of folly—of arrant nonsense, such as no intelligent mind ought to consent to have charged upon it. Luther himself believed in sorcery and witchcraft, the frequent personal appearance of the devil, and other errors. So did other reformers; so did John Arndt at a later period, etc. Those crudities are now rejected; has the Bible or the Christian religion changed? no, that remains unchangeably the same. But we have learned to understand the Scriptures better. The world has been progressing in science and in the knowledge of God's word ever since, and hence our apprehensions of the divine teachings have been improved, and there is still room for much improvement. [Lutheran Observer.

THE HAPPY MAN.

The happy man was born in the city of Resignation, in the parish of Repentance unto Life; was educated in the school of Obedience, and now lives in the plain of Perseverance; he works at the trade of Diligence, notwithstanding he has a large estate in the county of Christian Contentment, and many times does jobs of Self-denial. He wears the plain garments of Humility, but has a better suit to put on when he goes to court, called Christ's Righteousness. He walks often in the valley of Self-abasement, and sometimes climbs the mountain of Spiritual-mindedness. He breakfasts every morning on Spiritual Prayer, and sups every evening on the same. He has meat to eat which the world knows not of; and his drink is the sincere milk of the word. Thus happy he lives, and happy he dies.

Happy is he who has gospel submission in his will, due order in his affections, sound peace in his conscience, sanctifying grace in his soul, real divinity in his breast, true humility in his heart, the Redeemer's yoke on his neck, a vain world under his feet, and a crown of glory on his head. Happy is the life of such a man. In order to attain which, pray fervently, believe firmly, wait patiently, work abundantly, live holily, die daily, watch continually, guard your senses, redeem your time, love Christ, and long for the glory which comes by Him. [From an ancient manuscript.

COST OF PUBLIC WORSHIP.—Suppose a congregation to consist of 500 individuals, and the whole expense of the society to be $2000 per annum, what is the cost to each individual each Sabbath? Ans. A little less than eight cents! Eight cents a week for religion—enormous! Neighbor, if you are crushed under the burthen, just smoke two cigars less in the seven days, and it will relieve you; buy a couple of oranges less, and the saving will pay the minister's tax.

LESSONS BY THE WAY.

Sparks from "The Lamp and the Lantern." By James Hamilton, D. D., of London.

When you cast your eye over this British commonwealth, and over the equally numerous trans-Atlantic Republic: when you call the lesser companies of believers in France, Italy, Switzerland, the goodly bands in Prussia and Holland, and the missing churches of Polynesia, India and Africa; when you think what all the Bible has been to you; when you think of the the Saviour, whom it has revealed, of the earthly home it has gladdened, and the bright hereafter which it has opened and insured: and when you further consider, that all which your Bible has been to you is as nothing compared with what it has been to more vivid believers—to those not only *for* whom, but *to* whom Christ lives "to whom all its promises—re "yea, and amen"—to whom its heaven is not a mere futurity commencing by and by, but a blessed present, which can never cease; when you consider all this; you will allow that it would be a less calamity which would withdraw the sun from the firmament, or the oxygen from the atmosphere, than that which would rob regenerate humanity of the vital air and cheering light of revelation. * * *

Countless instances might be quoted, where, to every range of intellect, from the little child up to the learned philosopher, and in all emergencies, from a matter of daily routine up to a question of life or death, the all-fitting and all-foreseeing word of Christ has been the antidote of temptation, the incentive to duty, the joy in tribulation. On its anvil, fastened in a sure place, thousands have suspended their earthly future, as well as their eternal all, and they have not been confounded. With its sword turning either way, they have put to flight armies of doubts and fears, and whole legions of Satanic suggestions. Times without number, on the guilty conscience or the troubled spirit has a healing leaf descended, fresh from the Tree of Life, and charmed into the evening's ecstacy the morning's anguish. * * *

Under God's eye read God's own book, and pray for that Comforter's teaching, who can make the literal Scripture a living message, and a transforming power. Then, when your principles and rules of action are derived from this celestial source, you will understand how a man, by becoming truly scriptural, becomes "a temple of the Holy Ghost;" and if you cannot say it yourself, when Christ's word dwells in you richly, you will understand how another could say it, "I live, yet not I; Christ liveth in me." Believing God's truth, and receiving God's Spirit, as long as the Lord lives you need never want a friend, nor is long as he has a cause in the world, need you ever want a pursuit.

* * * * *

Fond as you are of books, there is only one that you will value at last; and with your head on the pillow, you will hardly care to be told, that a new volume of the great history is published, or a marvellous epic, outpeering all its predecessors. "No; read me the twenty-third Psalm. Let me hear the fourteenth of John." When your strength sinks yet lower—when your interest in all under the sun has faded away, and ebbing life affords not even a parting tear—it will for a moment rally the worn faculties to hear the whisper, "My flesh and my heart faileth; but God is the strength of my heart, and my portion for ever." "Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil: for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff, they comfort me." And when all is over—when to orphan children and desolate kindred the world is grown a great sepulchre, and the most tender friends are vain comforters—when letters of condolence lie unopened, and words of compassion fall like hail-stones on the heart, the first thing that sends a warm ray into the gloom, and brings to the eye tears that are not bitter, is when Jesus himself breaks the silence, and you hear, "I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth on me, though he were dead, yet shall he live."

* * * * *

The world is full of sufferers; and if you do not meet with them in the streets, city missionaries and others will soon direct you to their dwellings. There, as in the public hospital, you will find them, bed-rid, consumptive, palsy-stricken, blind, wasting away in direful diseases, and what can you do for them? What can philosophy do? What can mere human philanthropy do? The one would discourse on the pain-conquering power of a resolute will, or would expatiate on the lot of mortality, as if writhing anguish could be mesmerized by stoic saws, or a fever could be cured by fatalism; and the other, wiser and kinder, would seek for the tossing sufferer better attendance, or a purer air, or a less uneasy couch; but it is a short limit to which, when humanity has gone, it can go no further. The best skill cannot cure old age; the rarest cordial cannot tempt the sickly palate; the purest air, the softest couch, the kindest nursing cannot conjure into health those that are doomed to die. But, in his mercy, God has provided an assuagement for such misery—an effectual antidote to the worst ingredient in the cup of woe. Visiting your poor neighbor, you will probably find that antidote already in the house, but its value is still unknown. It is your privilege to be the ministering angel, and to point out to the dying Hagar the hidden well. Putting into the words as much of Christ's own tenderness and kindness as you can, you read or repeat some appropriate passage; and, just as the scanty strength can bear it, you add here a little and there a little, and renew your visits, till, in an arrested ear and an opening heart, God crowns your love and answers your prayers; and those only who have seen it, can tell the difference between the sick chamber where there is no hope, and one lit up with immortality—between the dull endurance, or the rebellious resistance of the stricken transgressor, and the patient cheerfulness and prophetic joy of a Lazarus, whose sorry couch is spread in glory's vestibule. * * * * *

Would it not be good for every one to keep for himself a little store house of Bible illustration? Every work that elucidates Scripture is useful; but to each person, the most serviceable of all commentaries would be one of his own compiling. Were any one to get an interleaved Bible, or still better, perhaps, a blank paper book, and whenever, in reading a theological treatise, or a work of Eastern travel, or in listening to a sermon, he found a dark saying expounded, or a trite saying happily applied, he treasured it up, his casket would soon fill with treasures of great price. Even although, as is usually the fate of such experiments—even although the record was imperfectly kept up, its value would be unspeakable. Every text thus illustrated becomes, in turn, an illustration; not only an enlightened surface, but a luminous source—a torch to a hundred parallels—a candle to all the context; and although you never made more than a few dozen entries in such a book, they would shed more meaning over the Bible than days of careless and cursory perusal; and when you had nearly forgotten all other books and sermons, the biographical incidents, the theological elucidations, the illustrative maxims and memorabilia, which you had thus garnered up, would survive, as interesting and instructive as ever.

HE IS ABLE TO SAVE TO THE UTTERMOST.

He. Who! Not Peter. Not Paul. Not Isaiah. Not Moses—but Jesus.

Is *able*. Mark that word. He is willing. It is impossible to doubt it. He is more than willing. It would intensely gratify him. The manger, garden, cross—all touchingly attest it, Was ever love so strong! It drew him from the bosom and throne of God, to the form of a servant, and the grave of the crucified! But has he power? Can he do what he would? Power? All power, in heaven and on earth. There is his creative power, by which, when he spake, it was done. There is the power of his infinite merit, by which he satisfies and honors the divine law. There is the power of his illimitable grace, by which he arrests, convicts, renews, ennobles the soul.

Is able to *save*. Have you ever thought of it? Salvation demands power—marvellous power—power like that which wrought in Christ, when God raised him from the dead. Who that has observed the force of depravity in others, can doubt it? Who that knows his own heart, but feels it? When the Son of God converts a sinner, it is not as when he created the world. Matter has no will. To the divine voice it offers no resistance. It heard the creative fiat and obeyed. The soul of man resists—often with desperation. God speaks, but it disregards, controverts, contemns. It sets itself in battle array against God! Yet Jesus is able to save.

Is able to save *to the uttermost*. There. The power of language is exhausted. It can go no further. What sinner need die without hope? Not one. To the uttermost! If you limit that, you sin against the Saviour.

It may refer to *number*. No matter how many come unto God by him, he can save them all. Let the guilty millions of earth come. They shall feel his grace: They shall rejoice in his love. They shall be enthroned with him in glory.

Or it may refer to *character*. No matter who or what they are that come, the king, or the peasant, the child or the aged one, the ignorant or the wise. Though they have made themselves abominable, like Manassah; or have had seven devils, like the Magdalene; or have breathed out threatening and slaughter against him and his people, like Saul—still he is able to save them. The blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from *all* sin.

Or it may refer to *duration*. He can save those who come to him, not for a day only—or a year—or for ages—but for ever! His blood will always be efficacious. His atoning merits will always be infinite. His Almighty power will never fail. No—he hath obtained for us an eternal redemption.

POWER OF GOD.

"And what is the exceeding greatness of his power to us-ward who believe, according to the working of his mighty power, which he wrought in Christ, when he raised him from the dead, and set him at his own right hand in the heavenly places." *Eph.* i. 19, 20. "Observe with what variety of expression the Spirit of God labors to give us some adequate conception of that power by which we believe—power, greatness of power, exceeding greatness, exceeding greatness of His power. What Angel in heaven can tell us what all those amount to? God (with reverence be it spoken) sets His whole force to this work. It is compared to no less than the working of His mighty power which he wrought in Christ when He raised Him from the dead. To raise any one from the dead is a mighty, an Almighty work; but to raise Christ from the dead, carries more wonder with it than to raise any other; He had a heavier grave stone to keep him down than any other besides, the weight of a world's guilt lay upon Him, yet notwithstanding this, He is raised with power not only out of the grave, but into glory. Now the power God puts forth upon the soul in working faith, is according to this of raising Christ, for indeed the sinner's soul is as really dead in sin, as Christ's body was in the grave for sin. Reader, art thou any way acquainted with such a power of God to have been at work in thee? or dost thou think slightly of believing, and so show thyself a stranger to this mystery? Certainly this one thing might resolve many that they have no true faith, because they make faith so trivial and light a matter, as if it were as easy to believe, as to say they do; and it were of no more difficulty to receive Christ into their souls by faith, than to put bread into their mouth. Ask some, whether ever such a day or, time of God's power came over their heads, to humble them for sin, drive them out of themselves, and draw them effectually unto Christ? and they may answer as those did Peter, when he inquired whether they had received the Holy Ghost since they believed? 'We have not so much as heard whether there be any Holy Ghost.' So these might say, We know not whether there be any such power required to the working of faith or no."

SONGS OF THE NIGHT.

"Light is the countenance of the Eternal," sang the setting sun. "I am the hem of his garment," responded the soft and rosy twilight.

The clouds gathered themselves together and said, "We are his nocturnal tent;" and the waters in the clouds, and the hollow voices of the thunders joined in the lofty chorus, "The voice of the Eternal is upon the waters, the God of Glory thundereth in the heavens, the Lord is upon many waters."

"He flieth upon my wings," whispered the wind; and the gentle air added, "I am the breath of God, the aspirations of his benign presence."

"We hear the songs of praise," said the parched earth; "all around is praise; I alone am sad and silent." Then the falling dew replied, "I will nourish thee, so shalt thou be refreshed and rejoice, and thy young infants shall bloom like the young rose."

"Joyfully we bloom," sang the refreshed meads; the full ears of corn waved as they sang, "We are the blessing of God, the hosts of God against famine."

"We bless thee from above," said the gentle moon; "We, too, bless thee," responded the stars; "and the lightsome grasshopper chirped, "Me, too, he blesses in the pearly dew-drop."

"He quenched my thirst," said the rose; "and refreshed me," continued the stag; "and grants us our food," says the boasts of the forest; "and clothes my lambs," gratefully added the sheep.

"He heard me," croaked the raven, "when I was forsaken and alone." "He heard me," said the wild goat of the rocks, "when my time came, and I brought forth."

And the turtle-dove cooed, and the swallow and other birds joined the song; "We have found our nests our houses; we dwell upon the altar of the Lord, and sleep under the shadow of his wing in tranquillity and peace."

"And peace," replied the night, and echo prolonged the sound, when chanticleer awoke the dawn, and crowed with joy: "Open the portals, set wide the gates of the world! the King of glory approaches. Awake! arise! ye sons of men; give praises and thanks unto the Lord, for the King of glory approaches." [The Friend of Israel.

PATRONAGE IN THE ENGLISH CHURCH.

The Hon. and Rev. S. G. Osborne, writing to the London Times, relates the following case, upon the authority of two respectable persons, one of them a clergyman:

"There is in Cornwall a certain parish called St. Ervan. In or about the year 1851, by the death of the then incumbent, the living became vacant. The patron wished to sell said living (the next presentation or the advowson, I am not informed which,) at the highest price he could obtain. A gentleman was found, very infirm, *paralytic*, utterly incompetent to do duty, and giving every prospect, from his state of health, of affording to the purchaser speedy possession. To this gentleman the living was given. It was some time before he was brought to the spot for induction, etc.; he had then to be supported up the aisle by two persons; jelly and wine, says one informant, wine and water, says another, were supplied him at the reading-desk. He was not able to get through the Thirty-Nine Articles in the morning; becoming very unwell, he was removed from the desk to the inn, in an almost fainting state. In the afternoon, however, he was again brought down to the church, and did succeed in finishing the reading of the said articles. Another clergyman from a neighboring parish had been sent for, to be ready to finish the service, in case this new incumbent should, through weakness, fail to do so. So fatigued was the poor man with the effort, that he was detained in the neighborhood under circumstances causing great apprehensions for his safety. He never resided; within these few weeks the living has become vacant. 'The whole scene,' says my correspondent, 'was one calculated to inspire unqualified disgust.' Now, how this poor paralytic man passed muster before the Bishop of Exeter I cannot understand. If this story is true, and I challenge investigation into its truth, and will not withhold the name of my first informant, if it can be proved substantially false, the Spetisbury case, different as it was to all concerned in it, [illegible] me a far less flagrant breach of [illegible]

PREPARATION FOR DEATH. Who [illegible] down at night, [illegible] were not to awake till [illegible] more. And when you [illegible] ling, consider that [illegible] live accordingly. [illegible] day that night [illegible] of which you will never see the night, but which of your mornings or nights will be such you know not. Let the mantle of worldly enjoyment hang loose about you, that it may be easily dropped when death comes to carry you into another world. When the corn is forsaking the ground, it is ready for the sickle; when the fruit is ripe, it falls off the tree easily. So when a Christian's heart is truly weaned from the world, he is prepared for death, and [illegible] him. A heart [illegible] a heavenly one, and [illegible] heaven, when our heart [illegible] [Burton.

SUBDUE YOUR ADJ[illegible]

The exaggerated ty[illegible] favorites are fr[illegible] taken off in the [illegible]

"Coming out of the Ath[illegible] ing," says the Boston H[illegible] sion of the opera, three beautiful young ladies who were walking before me [illegible] selves in giving utterance to [illegible] performance. Their dialogue [illegible] something after this fashion: The *italics* are their own:

Animated Young Lady. Oh, Julia, did you see that *elegant* dimple on [illegible] arm?

Enthusiastic Young Lady.—*Certainly* I did love, and the dimples all *over* her dear, large beautiful face and neck. Is not she an angel?

Unimpassioned Young Lady.—Why, how you rattle on. I am sure I only saw a large fat girl, with a pretty face and good voice. Your angel is a monster for size, if she is an angel.

Animated Young Lady. How can you say so, Mary! I am sure she is divine. What a *celestial* voice she has, Julia.

Enthusiastic Young Lady.—Is it she *sublime*? Oh! I never, in all my *life*, heard such *heavenly* notes.

Animated Young Lady. I'd give the whole *world* if I could [illegible] like that. I have felt as though I was in Paradise all the evening. She is *certainly* a [illegible] creature.

Unimpassioned Young Lady.—Pooh! do not talk such nonsense. Alboni is well enough as an opera singer; but she is not an angel, nor in any other sense a divine creature. The newspapers call her [illegible], and spoil her and the public, too, but [illegible] are paid for that.

FATHER GAV[illegible]

EMPLOYMENT AND [illegible]

And what are th[illegible] To pray it is not nec[illegible] yont. And also, gen[illegible] prayer of nuns is [illegible] prayer must be very [illegible] the direction of Paul [illegible] known tongue. But [illegible] behalf of the unlearned [illegible] try they paint [illegible] they work at [illegible] take care of [illegible] which is to make a pul[illegible] and they [illegible] to be [illegible] Queen [illegible]

sugar-p[illegible] in a bad [illegible] sugar-pl[illegible]

[illegible] These [illegible] the u[illegible] A[illegible]erican and C[illegible] fore nothing [illegible] from [illegible] lips touchi[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] alas! if [illegible] ma to rev[illegible] tery! Yo[illegible] I fled [illegible] called [illegible] of Christ;" but [illegible] they enj[illegible] looks, win[illegible] [illegible] even [illegible] th [illegible] The you [illegible] a yo[illegible] If a nun, that [illegible] pe sacrifice of her li[illegible] monasteries M[illegible] thro despair, a[illegible] re of the[illegible] t pelled to be nu[illegible] or confessors; [illegible] y their death in[illegible] Miss Tal[illegible] in a nu[illegible] B[illegible] four hundred [illegible] wh the priests of [illegible] don [illegible] rangement. W[illegible] astute relation, sh[illegible] inmate of [illegible] Lady Howard

[For the [illegible]

A RECIPE FOR NO[illegible]

UPO[illegible]

The follo[illegible] obser[illegible]arefully, [illegible] utte[illegible] ty-[illegible] in It is [illegible] I[illegible] w[illegible] soul [illegible]

might be [illegible] had a go[illegible] ing; be [illegible] especiall[illegible] time

The

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

OUR FRIDAY SABBATH.

Friday, the 2d i[nst.] was set apart by our Mayor for religious observance, humiliation and prayer before God, in view of the [sickness] prevailing upon the city, [as shown] in the calendar, as [of the] 4th." Long may it be ere [it occurs] again.

[The day] was early and very generally sustained. [All] places of public resort closed, not excepting being closed even on Sabbath. The various churches opened, and divine service attended by a stricken population with marked solemnity. Afflictions spring not out of the dust. It is the prayer and expectation of many hearts that a season of religious awakening and interest may follow this last loud call of God. Let all pray and labor for it.

The Mayor of Mobile, under similar circumstances, has appointed Tuesday, 6th inst., as a day of humiliation and prayer. The people, judging by the tone of the press, have gladly accepted it. We see, by a published card, that the Presbyterians, Baptists and Methodists were to meet together in one church—the St. Francis street. For fellowship this is good; but if this arrangement was made, under the apprehension of thin houses, our Mobile friends will be mistaken. The churches here had good congregations. People were in the house of God, not wont to be there.

In this connection, we gratefully record the abating of the fever. The mortality lists show a great falling off. And though this is the month and the time of month, at which the yellow fever as epidemic is highest, we hope soon to record its disappearance. Ten thousand graves have been filled in the three months, closing at this date.

CORPUS CHRISTI.

Rev. H. S. Lafferty says, in a communication before us, 13th ultimo, that he was appointed to this "outside mission" by Bishop Paine, at the last Texas Conference, and that he is trying to break ground. He speaks of many discouragements, but thinks people are there worth saving, since Christ died for them, and that the Church can be established there, since it was meant for every where in all the earth. He asks for aid, and we let him tell it in his own words, premising that he has been preaching to good congregations, who deport themselves well, in a rented school house, without pulpit or "regular seats":

"But in this world, and especially in the southwestern part of it, we have learned to take things as they are, and not as they should be, and bow to necessity. We commenced the building of a Methodist Church on the first of this month. The walls are to be ready for roofing by the first day of October. For want of material out of which to institute a building committee, I had to make myself responsible, superintend, and became almost a regular day laborer, and after prayer and reflection, I have concluded to bring the case before the readers of the New Orleans Christian Advocate."

Help him, if you can.

SOME PEW DIFFICULTIES.

Our Methodist people and preachers are sometimes out of heart while struggling to keep up a church, by gathering the poor dimes and soliciting donations here and there, and then not always keeping it up comfortably, and never stylishly. The more so, when they cast an eye over the way, and see how swimmingly their pew friends get on. No picayune collections—no passing the plates around there. None of it. The thing is done by checks on the bank. Select congregations and money easy!

Our plan works badly sometimes, and never with opulence. It needs development and improvement. But the other has its difficulties, too—not less serious than ours. Let us endeavor to realize the idea of a Christian Church, and worshipping congregation, and look on this, then on that. Our opulent neighbors have consciences and can read. They wake up sometimes to their position, and see it in the light of the Gospel—a full treasury, and a fine audience; but the poor—where are they?

The Register, an influential paper of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia, in its issue of the 20th ultimo, holds the following language:

"There is something radically defective, or it may be wrong, in the way in which some matters in connection with the Church are managed in our larger towns. A church, for instance, is built by means of the so-called contributions of a number of persons who expect to have the amount repaid them out of the sums obtained by the *sale* of the pews; or they take into their own hand so many of the pews, at such and such prices, as will remunerate them. Now it may, or it may not be, that if this were not done, the church would not be erected. Be this as it may, we ask, is this the true way to build churches to the glory of God's great name, and the due furnishing of the means for the celebration of His high praise? In saying unhesitatingly that it is not, we know full well that we are going in the teeth of public opinion as exhibited in the general practice. But let any one look at what has been the effect of this system in all or any of our larger towns, as well as in many of the smaller.

"The first effect is, that such large sums are paid for pews, in order that one may have the privilege of paying the annual [assessment] of a very large number of persons [for] their privilege altogether. The [effect] is, that the church gets filled with those who are rich, or would be esteemed such. The result of this is, that the representative of our Lord, the *pauperes Christi*, are, so far as that congregation and its ministrations are concerned, almost, or it may be entirely, lost sight of. But we envy not the position of that Rector, or of those Wardens, whose boast is that they have no poor. These poor—and they will never cease out of the land—are not able to build for themselves fitting churches; yet the poorest of the poor are as much entitled to have a fitting church to go to, as are the richest of the rich. It is insulting—not the poor, but Almighty God—to talk, as some have done, of building *plain* churches for such people. We repudiate such a notion; for we believe that in the Lord's house the rich and poor ought to meet together, and that in proportion as they do so, they both shall be the better for it.

"Rich and poor are only comparative terms. But all these are to meet in the House of the Lord, as they shall all die and mingle with the clods of the valley, and rise again and stand together at the bar of judgment, and receive each for himself according to that he hath done with his talent or talents, be it one, or five, or ten. But now, under existing circumstances, can these all meet together in the house of God? We venture to deny that they *can*; and we say so, because we know that they *do* not; and we believe that if they could they would. Now, we are inclined to think that the buying and selling of pews in churches has far more to do with all this than may at first appear. It makes the house of prayer a place of merchandize, and too often he is the greatest who can give the most for what is put up, or esteemed as the best place. This, with weak human nature, gendere too frequent strivings of pride, and spurning of the less favored. The seat in the sanctuary is occupied on the same principle as the seat at the opera, because it has been paid for; or like the room at home, because it is *our own property*. This latter reason is often urged when anything is to be done to the church. Does it need painting, for instance, or does it need a new roof, why, we are urged to give money to pay for repairs in order that we preserve *our own property*. And yet this house has been given to God, and, by solemn consecration, devoted to His service. This notion of property, which is the result of purchase and sale, brings with it the notion of exclusion. Hence we see the stranger, sometimes walking the length of the middle alley, wistfully look to the right and left, but no door is opened, and he slowly retires; or we see a knot of such waiting at the door until they are ushered by the door-keeper to some empty seat, lest, helping themselves to seats, they should not be long there before the *rightful owner*—he who has bought it—should come with his family or friends and peremptorily intimate to the strangers to find another place, as this is theirs, and so betake themselves to their fans and their devotions."

This is plain speech, and coming from the quarter it does, commends itself to consideration. Let aristocracy build its softly feathered nest some other where than around the altars of God. This religious aristocracy may be a very convenient and popular thing, but there is one difficulty about it—religion forbids it.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Blackwood, August.—The last (or one before the last) number, contained a comforting defence of those who like a "little drop." Yet the writer was a friend to Temperance, etc., etc. In this there are coarse and bitter jests upon Methodism, worked into "Lady Lee's Widowhood." Since the day of Sydney Smith others may be allowed to try their hand at this business.

London Quarterly.—The July number contains a very review of the lately published memoirs of Tom Moore, by Lord John Russell. It brings singular charges—that the Irish poets inspiration was from books, not nature!—and that in books he was soon over his depth in shallow water. Better sustained charges than those against his true inspiration, as a poet, are gathered from the dates, facts and confessions of his diary and correspondence.

Westminster Review: July.—Under the usual review of "Cotemporary Literature" is the opinion—"Literature in America is stirring onward." The Westminster joins with the London Quarterly in pronouncing Lord John's editorship of Moore's Journal slovenly.

YELLOW FEVER ABROAD.

From all parts of the country we have the most appalling accounts of the spread of the yellow pestilence. Places that from their high and salubrious situations have been heretofore considered exempt from its visitation, have been attacked, and indeed it would seem that there is no location free from it. In some instances quarantine regulations have failed to prevent its ingress, and in others, where free communication has been allowed with our pestilence stricken port, the disease has not made its appearance until late in the season, and until the inhabitants had been lulled into a false security from a long exemption. At the eleventh hour it has appeared at these places, and with a destructiveness most appalling. The city of Natchez, with its high and airy situation, perched as it is on a bluff, exposed to healthful breezes and free of every thing productive of local malaria, has been visited by it, and in a most destructive form. Mobile, with its sea breeze and its dry and sandy soil, for a long time exempt, although in constant communication with New Orleans, has also been attacked, and the disease now rages there with a virulency unprecedented.

Even our boasted watering places on the Gulf shore, if report say true, have not been without their share of the malady, and there seems to be no security in any of our Southern towns.

REVIVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Newbern, Ala.—We have just closed a long protracted meeting here, which has resulted in great benefit to the church, as well as in the conversion of sinners. About forty have professed faith, thirty of whom have attached themselves to the different branches of the church, and yet others will join. Considering the fact that the white population in the country around is very sparse, and that most of the inhabitants were already religious, this is a very considerable revival. Some of the oldest and most rebellious have been brought to the simplicity and affection of little children, and in fact the work has been principally among adults. "Not unto us, not unto us, but unto thee, O Lord, give glory and strength."

I cannot close this without making suitable acknowledgment of the services of our efficient Presiding Elder and several of the neighboring Methodist ministers, as well as some of other denominations.

Aug. 29, 1853. Francis M. Grace.

Geneva Circuit, Ala.—We have just closed a meeting of interest at Pleasant Hill Church. It commenced 20th inst. (third quarterly conference.) There seemed to be a manifestation of the power of God from the commencement. On the Sabbath Brother Dickinson preached a most excellent sermon, that was attended with grace. The meeting was protracted two days, during the time twenty joined the church, sixteen whites and four blacks. Many professed the forgiveness of their sins, and the church revived. Our preacher in charge, Brother James Mills, reports the circuit as being in a prosperous condition, having received about seventy in the church during this quarter just closed, to which I would say, to God be all the glory, for that which our ears have heard, our eyes have seen and our hearts have felt.

Aug. 26, 1853. B. F. Paice.

Clayton Circuit, Ala.—I feel constrained to ask a small space in the Advocate, gratefully to record the loving kindness of our gracious God to us, on this (the Clayton) circuit, Alabama Conference. Our third quarterly meeting was held in this place (Clayton) on the 16th and 17th of July. Our Presiding Elder, Rev. S. F. Pilly, was with us, and preached in demonstration of the spirit and of power, and so encouraging were the prospects, that we protracted from day to day for twelve days, which resulted in the accession of twenty-six white and ten colored members to the communion of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Immediately on the close of the meeting in Clayton, we commenced a three days' meeting at Tabernacle, which continued five days, with the addition of twenty-five members to the church, twelve white and thirteen colored. Once more, at my regular appointment in Louisville on Sabbath, 14th of this inst., the congregation was so large, attentive and serious, that we protracted the meeting eleven days, and in closing at this place we number something near eighty accessions. In those meetings many of the most influential, who have long heard and withstood the calls of the Gospel, have yielded, joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and professed faith in Christ. To God be all the glory.

In all of the above meetings we are greatly indebted to the Rev. H. B. Banks for the part he took in the protracted labors, and in the last named, we were favored with the additional efficient labors of Rev. James Shanks.

And now, sir, let me ask the prayers of the Church, that we may have wisdom, patience, etc., to teach and guide these new recruits in the paths of righteousness, that they may be useful in their day and generation.

Aug. 29. Wm. B. Neal, P. C.

Centre Circuit, Ala. Conf.—On the 9th July, assisted by local brethren, I began a two days' meeting at Ashury Chapel, which we protracted till the ninth day. The results of this meeting were about thirty conversions, and twenty-three additions to the church. This was a meeting of great interest. On Tuesday 26th July, I commenced a meeting at Lebanon, which was continued a few days. The church was much built up—12 or 15 conversions and 11 accessions to our army. On the 10th day of August, we began a two days' meeting at Edward's Chapel, which was continued nine days, resulting in between forty and fifty conversions, and fifty-four additions to the church. There were at this meeting the greatest number of bright, powerful conversions that I ever saw before, at one meeting. Many of the accessions were young men of great promise; and withal, this is considered to be the most glorious revival with which this country has been blessed. The circuit is generally in a healthy condition. J. M. Towles.

Crawford Circuit, Ala.—The Lord is still reviving his work in our circuit. Since I wrote the local preachers held a four or five days' meeting at Shady Grove; thirteen whites joined the church, and several conversions and stirring up of the members was the result.

They also (namely Rev. J. Ardis, J. C. Ardis, Dr. Kennon and M. Y. Pruitt) commenced a meeting at Salem. Myself and Brother Turner joined them after two or three days, and held on two weeks, which resulted happily. Accessions 14 whites, and 44 colored members. About twenty-seven conversions among the whites, besides numerous backsliders reclaimed, and the members generally quickened. We had another at Flint Hill; four joined, and several were converted. We commence our Camp meeting to-night at Salem, and expect, with the prepared state of the people generally, to have a good meeting. Lord grant it!

September 1. Wm. P. Miller.

Jacksonville Circuit, Ala.—Rev. W. E. M. Linfield, Pastor of this Circuit, in Benton county, Ala., numbering 26 appointments and 4 Camp Grounds, divided by a range of mountains, to be crossed and re-crossed, often gives cogent reasons why it should be divided. But in these mountains the Gospel succeeds. He writes September 1: "The growing importance of this country imperatively claims our attention. The Selma and Tennessee Railroad will soon develop the unknown resources of these valleys. In keeping with the genius of Methodism, the duty of prompt occupation is at once seen and felt; the proportion of itinerant labor is sadly deficient in comparison with other portions of our Conference, not more important. The population is dense, and an extensive religious interest now prevails throughout the Circuit, and we confess ourselves not a little surprised at the ease and earnestness with which the Arminian (or as I prefer Methodist) doctrines are preached by those who hitherto took special delight in ignoring or abusing them. They are now found to be exceedingly useful, and from present indications, we are warranted in the prediction that a few more as successful efforts will decide entirely in their favor. I have held one protracted and two Camp Meetings, which resulted happily. A considerable accession to the Church, and many clear and satisfactory conversions. The churches at these places have been very much strengthened and confirmed. My warm-hearted friend, Brother Hamill, with a part of his corps of efficient and whole-souled local preachers, came very opportunely to my help at both Camp Meetings. My gratitude to them may not be expressed on paper. We are trying the Missionary spirit of the Jacksonville Circuit, and if the results of the Cold Water Camp Meeting, and the White Plains Camp Meeting, furnishes a correct indication, our report will disclose an unprecedented liberality in this cause in the history of this upcountry.

"We are inclined to think our report will show hundreds instead of tens. I am persuaded to hope that the beautiful and proverbially liberal Jacksonville will be finely represented in this cause. I think I shall complete the thirty subscribers for the Advocate. A few more will reach that number."

New Salem Circuit, Texas.—The Lord has blessed his work all round (or nearly so) this Circuit. It is the Southern part of the old Henderson Circuit, and now supplied by a young man, Brother Simpson, who has done well. I have been with him most of the time—done little else for last two months, than attend meeting. I. Taylor.

Aberdeen, Miss.—Rev. T. W. Derman writes September 1: "I have just returned from Aberdeen again; the meeting is closed; results, 122 conversions; a majority of whom have already, and others yet will join the church. Truly, a glorious work of grace."

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE PRESIDENT HARDY.

LaGrange, August 15, 1853.

At a meeting of the officers and students of LaGrange College, held August 15, 1853, a joint committee of six being appointed to draft a preamble and resolutions relative to the death of Rev. James W. Hardy, President of this institution, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, God in his wisdom has, by his afflicting hand, removed from earth our kind and honored President, and has, by this dispensation of his providence, taken from the Church one of her humble and most faithful watchmen, from society one of its most invaluable friends, from education one of its strongest and most energetic supporters, from the bosom of a grieved and sorrowing family a husband and father, and from us, one whose counsels we respected, whose instructions we appreciated, and whose meekness and gentleness of spirit and goodness of heart we admired and loved. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That whilst we mourn the loss of one so amiable, and regard with the most profound sensibility this afflicting visitation, we bow in meek submission to the will of God, and in the language of our revered and departed friend, can say, "He that trusteth in the Lord shall be saved,"

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his bereaved family, who, of all others, are most sorely afflicted, and recommend to them Him who was the comforter of the departed in his last hour, and who has promised to be a "husband to the widow."

Resolved, That we who have long known and loved him, will cherish with affection his memory, strive to imitate his virtues, and as a mark of our esteem, will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the widow of the deceased, to the Nashville, Richmond, Charleston, Memphis, and New Orleans Christian Advocates for publication, and that a copy also be recorded in the College register.

O. F. Cassey, S. P. Rice, J. J. Hutchinson, Jr., B. J. Wier, A. Monefee, John C. Jones, Committee.

SMITH W. MOORE, Chm'n.
Wm. H. Bibb, Sec'y.

An Acceptable Present.—The Philadelphia Bulletin suggests to the good people of Boston and New England, the sending of a cargo of ice to the New Orleans sufferers. It would doubtless be a most acceptable present.

METHODIST PRESS.

Mission in New Mexico.—The Pittsburgh Advocate says: "We learn from a communication of Dr. Schon, in the Nashville and Louisville Advocate, that the Methodist Episcopal Church South, are about establishing a mission at Santa Fe, and Rev. Joseph Nicholson, of the Mississippi Conference, brother to Rev. E. G. Nicholson, of the Pittsburgh Conference, has been selected for the important work. These two brothers in Christ and in the flesh are thus likely to be associated in their future labors in this distant and most interesting field. May their joint labors be crowned with the divine blessing. Rev. J. Nicholson has considerable knowledge of the Spanish language and character, having resided both in Spain and Mexico."

Spiritual Manifestations.—Some persons have already communicated their satisfaction and some their surprise (as we expected) at the article published by us on this subject last week. The former declare it, coming from the source it does—a well-balanced, educated, sincere and religious man—the best thing they have yet seen. Others declare it "humbug." For our part we declare nothing; only that we did not feel at liberty to decline such grave testimony, seriously given, on an unsettled question. There it is; do with it as you please. Rev. Abel Stevens and Professor Mattison have lately been having a controversy in the Advocate and Journal on "Spirit Rappings." We quote a few words from a communication furnished that paper by Stevens, August 18th:

"There are three theories respecting this odd affair. One admits its alleged supernaturalism, as in Rev. Mr. Beecher's 'Report.' I have denounced this dangerous concession, and endeavored to counteract it. A second ascribes it to jugglery, imposture, etc. This, I understand, is Mr. Mattison's view, as presented in his book. It was originally mine. A third attributes it to some physical cause—some 'imponderable' agency—similar to electricity, magnetism, etc. This view is presented in the book of my valued friend, Mr. Porter, of the New England Conference. I have chosen Mr. Porter's solution rather than Mr. Mattison's, and have endeavored to counteract, by it, the prevailing abuses of the subject."

The following remarks from the editor of the Memphis Advocate are excellent and timely. He is discoursing about camp meetings:

"To our ministering brethren we offer the following thoughts, which they may take for what they are worth:

"In our experience we have found three kinds of preachers, and three kinds of preaching, of very little use in revivals. The preacher who is flippant and too forward, or one who is too modest and backward, or the lazy preacher, who loves his ease too well to make a long continued, laborious effort—neither of these will profit the church much, at any time; but if you have a revival progressing, put no such man up to preach, unless you are willing the work should be greatly retarded, if not entirely stopped. With regard to preaching, we have generally found that pretty sermons, long sermons and controversial sermons were out of place at a revival. Short sermons upon some vital point in experimental religion; short, warm, pithy exhortations; short, often-repeated prayers; and singing with the spirit and with the understanding, hymns and spiritual songs suited to the occasion; these we have always found to be best. Another point: at a camp meeting the people may be cold to be at home—night meetings, therefore, may be admissible; but if you are holding a meeting in the country, the best policy is to have your meetings altogether in the day, otherwise preachers and people will soon become so worn as to oblige you to close, though you should leave scores of mourners unconverted.

"Finally, we call upon the Church generally to be with one accord constantly engaged in prayer to God for a general outpouring of his Spirit upon all these meetings, and may we soon have the pleasant task of recording in the columns of the Advocate the conversion of hundreds of precious souls in every quarter of our wide-spread field."

Department at Conference.—The editor of the Northwest Advocate is offering the preachers some advice on this subject. He begs they will consider it by no means *rebukatory* but cautionary. After quoting the Discipline as to deportment in Conference (which, by the way, can't be bettered,) and warning against tobacco in all its forms—filthy weed breeding filthy habits, and doing unknown damage to clean floors, furniture, etc.—he gives an extract from Dr. Clark's letter to a Methodist preacher:

"He who despises little things shall fall by little and little. Do not, therefore, disregard the following small rules: Give the people where you lodge as little trouble as possible; never desire any of them, not even their servants, to do anything for you that you can conveniently do for yourself. It is a mean thing to see a person whose character should be the servant of all, pressing everybody into his service; giving unnecessary trouble wherever he comes; turning a house upside down; and being dissatisfied with everything that is done for him. I have always seen that those who require most attendance are the most difficult to be pleased; they are generally of a proud or discontented spirit, and such a spirit is never satisfied. Be more of a truly Christian and noble spirit. It is the highest interest to do [as] few trouble as possible, and esteeme it a luxury to [wait] on our own necessities."

Life of Bishop Bascom.—The Nashville Advocate of the 25th ult. says:

"The biography of Bishop Bascom is completed, and is ready for publication. But where and by whom it is to be published has not been determined. If published soon and in good style, we predict for it a very extensive circulation."

As to Jesuit schools, Dr. P. suggests that we say, yes; "That if the Methodists are determined to patronize Jesuit schools, as it seems they are, and thank [God] that the Roman system of education [is] [not] universal[ly]

our own to develop the mind, the moral Conference ought to establish College of its own, for their accommodation. And if Methodists think that dancing is so necessary to education, as to lead them to send their daughters away from home to seminaries where that art is a special and important department of the institute professorships of the same in our own seminaries, and so have it at home—that is, if the home education would be as good as the former.

Young Men's Aid.—The Advocate is still discussing, and inculcating the principles and objects of the Minister's Aid Society, putting to rest fear or suspicion, and showing it to be thoroughly Wesleyan.

Western Tour.—The S. C. Advocate of the 2d inst. informs us that: "Bishop Soule, accompanied by the editor of the Nashville Advocate, Dr. Jonkins, is on his way to Louisville to attend the annual meeting of the Western Missionary Board, which meets next week. He will afterwards proceed to Cincinnati to attend the session of the St. Louis Conference; the editor of the Advocate, Dr. Jenkins expects to accompany Bishop Soule in place of the editor of books."

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

THE LABORER AND HIS HIRE.

Mr. Editor—The communication in your paper concerning the proper allowance of our preachers, has attracted my attention, and caused me to think on the subject some thought. The allowance of a hundred dollars per annum is considered a shame to the church, and fully satisfied it would long since have been raised, had it not been for the meanness of our preachers, in legislating for themselves.

I have not an unkind word to say of either Williams, or "Common Sense," and in my view I may differ from them, but in twenty years and more I have labored hard, and have ever felt it my duty to see the preacher paid. I remember, that in the change from [illegible] since the one hundred dollars was considered an allowance for a single preacher, the prices of every kind has advanced, and in some more abundant; so much so, that one hundred dollars is of no more value now than one was at that time. This I have a fear of successful refutation.

We like the idea of a self-denying ministry, men who give up *all*, to preach, but would we hold out a bribe to tempt men to enter the Itinerancy, but I say, [illegible] asking and expecting too much of men to labor and toil for the salvation of souls at their own expense. "The laborer is worthy of his hire." In our own State, [illegible] field hands, are hired for $150 per annum, *clothed* and fed into the bargain. I am aware that some of our people think we are taxed to the support of the ministry, and of charity, while there are no claims more deserving of remuneration for their services, than all want ministers of intelligence, piety and moral worth. Such men as we could get for many other kinds of employment, (not half so arduous or laborious) for three, or four times as much as we pay, or $200. In all conscience that is enough, and the man that can't live on a hundred dollars a year, is not fit for the ministry, fit to be a preacher. Let us be economy, in providing for the wants of her ministry, should not tempt one to lay his hand with wealth on the one hand, and poverty or want. Let the minister see that his services are appreciated, by a liberal return a good support. Give him a support with which he may purchase for himself and family something to the various benevolent enterprises in our church. The wants of the ministers have to make, to do as much as those passes that of any other class of men in society around us. We don't want to plant the standard so that they should have more than enough to clothe them. We want them to have the means of saying to their "flock" in all obedience, as well as in Christian example, "follow me, as I follow Christ." Many of our ministers, in many instances, are not so provided for, but in a few instances the Quarterly Stewards, by a liberal allowance for traveling expenses, may enable them to live in comfort; hence we might tempt many of our brethren to precipitate marriage with a view to a better support. I shall, therefore, propose to the Quarterly Conference, of which I am a member (if some one else does not) a petition to the next General Conference to raise in all cases the disciplinary allowance, or to double the present amount, and I think the same will be generally done throughout the Southern Conferences. I am sure Brother Williams will go for it.

September 2, 1853. A Bi[illegible]

A Contemptible Opinion.—This is one of many who use the words contemptible and wrong in the same sentence. "Professor [illegible]son, in a discourse he appended at by the [illegible] Mr. Porter, I beg leave to tell my opinion [illegible] is a perfectly [illegible] Porter [illegible], I never [illegible] of your [illegible] which was not [illegible]."

The Cholera.—By reference to the [illegible] of deaths, it will appear that the disease is [illegible] diminishing in fatality as rapidly as it [illegible] soon the infection will have gone from the residents, and will have spent [illegible] upon any the unprotected strangers who have come under the influence of it. We have been deceived. We expect to hear of no more deaths among [illegible]

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

OBITUARY.

...n—Sister ELIZABETH McLEOD, wife of Chas. McLeod, (formerly a member of Ala. Conference,) and daughter of John Frances Wamack, was born in Washington county, Ala., January 8, 1812, married ...8, 1851, and died in Tuscaloosa county, August 6, 1853, leaving a husband, an ...daughter, and many friends to mourn ...parture. About fifteen years ago she ... the subject of converting grace, and ...ed herself to the Methodist Episcopal ... of which she continued to be a faithful consistent member till death. A acquaintance was sufficient to assure ...that she had a strong mind and a generous heart. It is enough to say, she lived and ...a Christian. The last words she was ...to utter were, "Lord, receive my spirit."

J. C. HUCKABEE.

...thern Christian Advocate to please copy.

CAROLINE STUART GILLESPIE, wife ...e Rev. C. C. Gillespie, of the Ala. Conference, and daughter of Charles ...d Sarah Stuart, of Mobile, departed life in Tuskegee, Ala., on the 15th day ...gust last, aged 25 years, 5 months and 1 ... She was born in the city of Mobile on ...4th day of March, 1828, was baptized ... Rev. William Murrah about the year ... was converted to God and joined the ...Franklin Stroot Church" under the min... of the lamented Rev. Giles P. Sparks in ...r 1844, and was married on the 17th ... of November, 1848. She left three little ...n, one nearly five years old, one nearly ... and one, her only daughter, a little ... of four months. Death, to one so young, ...with such a lovely and dependent charge, ...sually solemn and trying, ...quently, during the first part of her ill... she was heard to pray, and seemed to ... in soul for her children. During the ...ree or four days, she was, most of the ...delirious. But on Sunday, the last day ...she lived, she was rational during most ...forenoon, and was constantly engaged ...yer. Once she prayed aloud and with ...fervor for some time. Her petitions ...that God would "spare her life" and ...e her to health," to the society of her ...nt mother and friends," that she might ...the comfort of her husband, the guide ...children," and that she "might live a ...devoted and useful life;" that she might ...e as "not to grieve God any more." ...then called upon the name of Christ, ...viour, acknowledging that "he was ...y help in this her hour of need," that ...m, and not in any human help, was ...y dependence," that there was "no one ...m she could come to God but him." ...en made humble confession of her ...acknowledging that she "had not ...s closely with God as she ought to ...done;" that she "had not loved and at... the ordinances of God's house, espe... the preaching of the gospel and class ..., with that fervor and diligence that ...her duty;" that she "had not been as ...al in private and in her family, in ...g the Scriptures and in prayer, as she ...to have been." She prayed God to ... her, and *search her heart as with a candle.*" Afterwards she was heard to ...gain, much in the same manner. To... noon she became delirious, and re... so until she died, which was Monday ... just as the day...n rose.

...bbath, two weeks before her death, ...ed quarterly meeting and partook ...Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. At ...me remarked to the brethren present ...she was unwell. On Monday she took ... with her mortal sickness. She suf... on during her short life, frequently ...others knew it not.

...was a woman of quiet deportment and ...pensive spirit, though very cheer... well, and in the society of her ... She was reserved and modest in ...om, but warm and consistent in her ...ents.

...ved her children with a great love. ...her health permitted, she always ...her two little boys to bow at her ...before retiring to rest at night, and ...the beautiful, appropriate and com... prayer she had taught them. Her ...happiness she sought almost entirely ...the limits of the home circle. She ...desire for display, and was as free, if ..., from vanity and ostentation, as ...an being the writer of this has ever ...

...brought up with great strictness ...nurture and admonition of the Lord." ...became a scholar in the Franklin ...Church Sunday School, and was after... ...mistake not, a principal teacher ...time. When a girl, she always ...matter of principle to attend class-... Those habits maintained their in... upon her character and life until ... Not long before her death, she was ...seen to rise from her bed, just ...ng, and kneeling down, to pray ...vently. She had great sympathy ..., the sick, and the sorrowful in ...loved to visit them.

...a woman of most excellent wis... the management of her household ...care of her children, and longed ...h not impatiently, for that bless... to the wives of most itinerant *permanent home.* Such a woman ...ood according to all her worth ...gone. She is no more! She is ... God alone can comfort the be... for a faith, an *assurance,* in refer... spiritual state, and a living hope ...st and the resurrection, sufficient ...that dark *scepticism* of the heart ...which overwhelms us like the night of death in the hour of bereavement!

C. C. GILLESPIE.

Southern Christian Advocate will please copy.

DIED.—In New Orleans, of yellow fever, on the 10th of August, 1853, JOSEPH S. HORNE, aged 26 years, third son of William and Elizabeth Horne, of Clifton, Cloggan, County of Galway, Ireland.

The deceased was a dutiful son, an affectionate brother, and the highly esteemed friend of all who knew him during a residence of ten months in this city.

DIED.—September 4, of yellow fever, Rev. M. T. BROOKS, aged 35 years. He was a native of Vermont, but for the last six months a resident of this city. At one time he was an itinerant preacher in one of the Northwestern Conferences, but bronchitis stopped his preaching, and he was making his living by mechanical labor. In the suburbs of the city he had raised up a Sabbath School, the nucleus of a future congregation and church, and in many ways was improving his talents. Till stricken down, he was engaged relieving the sick and destitute, and by pureness and labor and love, had endeared himself and his faith to many.

DIED—In Autaugaville, on the 2d day of August, 1853, Mrs. CLARISSA DAVIS, consort of Dr. B. T. Davis, daughter of Robert and Penelope Motley. She was born 1824, joined church 1847, professed religion the same year, and lived a pious servant of our Saviour. The morning of the day she died, being asked if all was well, she replied emphatically, "yes, I am not afraid to die."

We had prayer. Oh, how inspiring it is to talk to and pray with one in sight, as it were, of home, sweet home. We could tell you many things in connection with the history of this good sister that you and all that love our Lord Jesus Christ would delight to read, but enough to say that she lived for God, and died in the faith.

J. T. REESE.

Autaugaville, August 30.

DIED—Near Black Hawk, Miss., on the 15th August, after a protracted illness, Mrs. MARTHA P. ATCHISON, wife of Samuel Atchison, Esq., and daughter of Joseph and Ann Winn, aged 39 years.

In early life she dedicated herself to God, and connected herself with the Church, and was a faithful member. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

The bright and joyful testimony she left behind, gives us abundant assurance that our loss is her eternal gain.

J.

DIED—On August 2, CHARLES WILLIAM, infant son of Rev. T. H. Fosler, aged 1 year, 6 months and 9 days.

The Epidemic.

The following table shows (as near as can be ascertained from the best authority) the total number of deaths, by yellow fever and other diseases, in the city of New Orleans, from the week ending May 28 to September 8:

Week ending	Total.	Yellow Fever.		Other Dis.	Not Stated.
May 28	140	140	1	139	
June 4	142	1		141	
" 11	154	4		150	
" 18	147	7		140	
" 25	167	610	21	158	589
July 2	177	25		152	
" 9	188	59		129	
" 16	344	204		140	
" 23	317	429		188	
" 31	884	2210	1409	192	801
August 1	142	100		25	11
" 2	135	115		14	6
" 3	140	124		17	5
" 4	166	135		15	10
" 5	150	128		9	13
" 6	238	194		30	14
" 7	299	1186	967	40	150	4	60
" 8	216	187		23	9
" 9	201	166		21	14
" 10	230	193		33	4
" 11	223	192		13	18
" 12	207	180		25	2
" 13	214	179		22	13
" 14	232	1520	1288	26	163	15	75
" 15	217	187		24	6
" 16	193	163		19	11
" 17	210	191		21	7
" 18	210	188		22	9
" 19	224	203		15	10
" 20	224	184		29	4
" 21	360	1575	1346	21	153	15	68
" 22	283	230		34	15
" 23	258	224		24	14
" 24	222	188		23	11
" 25	218	186		19	13
" 26	193	151		29	13
" 27	185	151		26	8
" 28	1185	1507*	1243	24	169	7	81
" 29	114	99		14	1
" 30	139	114		14	11
" 31	137	95		27	15
Sept. 1	119	96		17	7
" 2	133	103		23	1
" 3	110	87		20	9
" 4	110	803	684	15	120	5	49
" 5	98	71		26	1
" 6	95	65		25	5
" 7	79	48		17	5
" 8	56	48		8	3

*This total does not include the interments in St. Patrick's, which the Secretary of the Board of Health computes at 243.

†Only six days reported from St. Patrick's this week.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The following is the report of this institution for the week ending at 6 o'clock Saturday evening 3d inst:

Admissions	236	Deaths	102
Discharges	191	By yellow fever	86
Yellow fev. discharges	116		

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The following is the report for the twenty-four hours ending at 12 o'clock on Sunday night, 4th inst:

Admissions	26	Deaths, yellow fever	0
Discharges	0	Other deaths	2

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The following is the report from this Institution for the 24 hours ending at 12 o'clock, Monday night, 5th inst.:

Admissions	48	Deaths	11
Discharges	22	Yellow Fever	0

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—Report for the 24 hours ending at midnight on Tuesday, 6th inst.:

Admissions	39	Deaths	9
Discharges	28	Yellow Fever	8

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—Report for the 24 hours ending at midnight on Wednesday, 7th inst.:

Admissions	27	Yellow fever deaths	8
Discharges	25	Other deaths	3

NOTICES.

CAMP-MEETING.

There will be a Camp-meeting in Abbeville Circuit, at Lawrenceville Camp-ground, to commence on Friday evening before the second Sabbath in October next. Preachers, traveling and local, together with the people generally, are invited. A Missionary Collection will be taken up on the Sabbath.

JOHN WILLIAMSON, P. C.

CAMP MEETING.

There will be a Camp-meeting, commencing on the fifth day of October, at Hampden, Linden Circuit, Alabama Conference, new camp-ground.

J. W. LANEY, Pastor.

July 25, 1853. aug20 2t

PICKENSVILLE, ALA., FEMALE INSTITUTE.

R. BRADSHAW, A. M., PRINCIPAL.

The next session of the Pickensville, Female Institute will, with a full corps of able teachers, commence on Monday, October 3. Catalogues, containing every necessary information, can be had by applying to the Principal.

Professor O. F. Yeagin continues at the head of the Musical Department.

PENTON KING, President Board of Trustees.

August, 27.

General Intelligence.

THE EPIDEMIC.

Although it has been authoritatively stated that the pestilence is on the decrease, a contrary impression prevails; and lest the news may go abroad that it has abated we have thought it not unfit to embody the opinions of certain persons learned in such matters, that thereby our absent friends may draw what conclusions they may.

The daily list of interments shows a marked falling off in the mortality, and taking the naked figures for guidance there might be some foundation for the assumption that the disease was greatly on the decline. It is true that the reported deaths are now about two hundred less than the highest number two weeks ago, but this proves, not that the disease is less destructive, but that there has been an exhaustion of the material. It was estimated that when the fever first broke out there were about thirty thousand unacclimated persons in the city. Of these about seven thousand have died, being a fraction over one-fourth of the entire population liable to the infection. If, out of the number stricken down, we estimate that three-fourths have recovered, it would appear that twenty-eight thousand, or nearly the entire number liable, have already passed through the ordeal. This we would gladly hope has been the case, and that in a short time we would be spared the frightful record of mortality which we are daily forced to give.

But we are aware that what is called acclimation does not exempt persons from the prevailing scourge. It is not the unacclimated alone who are subject to it. We know of persons who have before had the yellow fever, and who have received certificates to that effect from learned physicians, in the shape of full-sized bills for medical attendance, who have had the present prevailing malady, and many of whom have died. We are also aware that natives of the city have died with it, and those of them, too, who were never in their lives out of sight of the spire of the Cathedral. What, then, of the theory of exemption through long residence, and how are we to estimate what proportion of the population is subject to attack and what not? Any definite opinion on the subject, in such a state of facts, becomes an impossibility.

One thing, however, is certain, that in no previous year, at this particular date, has the mortality been so great as at present. The horrors of 1817 were as mildness in comparison thereto. Then, when the deaths amounted daily to seventy or eighty, the number of inhabitants was but little short of what it is now, and the fever had the entire population to work upon. Few, or none, had become exempt; no thousands had tattened the cemeteries, and Death entered the field as a reaper in the prime of harvest-time. Now the destroyer is among us only as a gleaner, stalking through stubble and gathering a morsel, as it were, only here and there. It is evident that but little will be left—that but few can hope to escape the present disastrous infliction. We look for sad times yet among our sorely stricken people. Ninety and a hundred a day is no small contribution to pay down daily to the exactions of the grim visitor. Few, indeed, are the numbers left, but the insatiate extortioner is clamorous for his tribute, and will exact to the last farthing, however poorly able the debtor may be to meet such strict accountability.

[Crescent, Sept. 6.

THE NEW ORLEANS TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.—Among the many noble and charitable institutions for the relief of the unfortunate and suffering sick during the prevalence of the epidemic, none have been more active and unceasing in their praiseworthy efforts to administer to the wants and alleviate the sufferings of their sick brethren than the New Orleans Typographical Union. With a zeal and philanthropy worthy of the craft, they have formed a Relief Committee, whose duty it is to attend personally to the sick of their calling, and by timely and constant attention relieve their wants and sufferings. Out of an association of about one hundred and fifty members, at least thirty-five have been attacked with the prevailing epidemic, seven of whom have died. Quite a number are still sick, but fortunately are in a fair way of recovery. The expenses incurred in attending on the sick and burying the dead have been considerable, and, so far, borne by the Union; but we understand their treasury is now entirely exhausted, and further relief will necessarily have to come from the fortunate few, who, at present, are but little prepared to render much assistance. As it will yet be some time ere the fever disappears, we sincerely hope that the typos may be spared further infliction, for truly they have had their share.

YELLOW FEVER AT THIBODEAUXVILLE.—The following endorsement was written on the mail bill from Thibodaux, September 2, which arrived here on Sunday: "Stores closed—town abandoned—151 cases of yellow fever—twenty-two deaths—Postmaster absent—Clerks all down with the fever. Respectfully,

J. C. WHITE, Ed. of Minerva."

YELLOW FEVER AT THIBODAUX.—By the arrival on Tuesday evening of the Donaldsonville packet B. M. Jones, Capt. Hagan, the reports previously received here, of the prevalence of yellow fever at Thibodaux, are fully confirmed. The Minerva of Saturday, 3d instant, states that the disease is of the most malignant type, and has created a panic among the citizens verging on frenzy. All places of business are closed. The streets are deserted, and look more like a path in the wilderness than the public thoroughfares of a thriving commercial town of 1500 inhabitants. The citizens are flying in every direction to get, if possible, beyond the pestiferous atmosphere which seems to hang over and around our before salubrious village. Up to the 27th ult. the number of cases was 22; on the evening of the same day the number had greatly increased. Mr. Anderson, of the Minerva, was attacked while engaged in making up the form.

The Editor goes on to say that all his compositors had fled. The disease spread rapidly up to Saturday evening, and the number of cases exceeded 160.

Never have we witnessed scenes of greater distress and abandonment to fear. Parents abandon their offspring, and children forsake their parents, and leave them to the protection of the benevolent stranger.

The Minerva contains thirty obituary notices, all of yellow fever.

BURNING OF THE STEAMSHIP CHEROKEE.—The steamship Cherokee was burned at New York on Friday, the 26th ult. She was loaded with a valuable cargo of silks and other merchandise, and was to have sailed on Saturday afternoon for New Orleans, *via* Havana. Her value before this destructive fire was estimated at $175,000, and she was not insured. The engines, boilers, and a portion of the hull, will probably be raised, comparatively uninjured, and therefore she is not a total loss.

The total value of the cargo is roughly estimated at about $350,000. She had on board about 1661 packages of goods, some of which were insured; but as it is usual to defer taking out policies until the day of sailing, it is probable that a great portion of the cargo was uninsured.

The El Dorado will take the Cherokee's place in the line for New Orleans, *via* Havana.

CHARTER OF THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION.

At the request of several citizens we publish the charter and the amendment thereof of the above named Association, under which its members are now organized and administering the charitable donations forwarded to them for relief of the sick and destitute.

An Act to incorporate the Howard Association of New Orleans:

Whereas, several philanthropic residents of the city of New Orleans have founded a society, (which has existed since the commencement of the epidemic in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-seven,) the objects of which are to give aid to persons in indigent circumstances, and particularly during the prevalence of the epidemic amongst the inhabitants, to attend to the wants of the sick and destitute; and, whereas, the utility and influence of said Association would be more extended, and greatly increased, by being invested with powers corporate similar to those of other benevolent institutions, Therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened,* That Thomas N. Morgan, J. W. Andrews, G. Kurshedt, J. P. Breedlove, P. W. Leslie, and their associates and successors be, and are hereby, constituted a body corporate, under the name and style of the "Howard Association of New Orleans," and by that name, and style shall have perpetual succession; and be capable in law of suing and being sued, of defending and being defended, of pleading and being impleaded, of having a common seal, and the same to make, break, or alter at pleasure, to acquire, have and hold estate, real, personal and mixed, and the same to buy, exchange, sell, mortgage, transfer, pledge, or otherwise encumber or alienate, as the Board of Directors of said Association may deem expedient, and said society shall be capable in law of inheriting, receiving, holding, selling and transferring all manner of property, whether by donation, bequest, devise, or in any other manner or form from any or all person or persons, body or bodies, corporate or incorporate, in or out of this State.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That the affairs of said Association shall be conducted by a Board of Directors, to be composed of a President, two Vice Presidents, a Secretary and Treasurer, and nine Directors, who shall be elected to office annually, on the first Monday in the month of June, five of whom shall constitute a quorum; and said Board of Directors shall continue in office until a new election is made, due notice of time and place for said elections shall be given by the President, in at least two newspapers in the city, ten days prior thereto.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That the members of said Association shall make such by-laws as shall seem best to them from time to time for the admission of members thereto and for the guidance thereof, and each member elected shall sign his name to the constitution and by-laws of said society.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That until the election, to be held on the first Monday in June, eighteen hundred and forty-two, the present officers of said Association, as by its records, shall act as the Board of Directors, and that this Act shall be in full force from and after the date of its approval by the Governor of this State.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted, etc.,* That this charter shall expire at the end of twenty years from the date of the passage of Act. And at the expiration of that time, all funds and property belonging to said Association shall revert and belong to the Charity Hospital of New Orleans, unless this act of incorporation shall have been renewed.

(Signed) WILLIAM C. C. CLAIBORNE, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) FELIX GARCIA, President of the Senate.

Approved February 28, 1842.
(Signed) A. B. ROMAN, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

An Act to repeal a part of the fifth section of the Act to incorporate the Howard Association of New Orleans, etc.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That a part of the fifth section of the above act, in the following words, be repealed: "and at the expiration of that time, all funds and property belonging to said Association shall revert and belong to the Charity Hospital of New Orleans, unless this act of incorporation shall be renewed."

(Signed) PRESTON W. FARRAR, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) THASIMON LANDRY, Lieut. Governor and President of Senate.

Approved March 14, 1818.
(Signed) ISAAC JOHNSON, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

Things in Mobile.

YELLOW FEVER IN MOBILE.—The interments in Mobile on the 31st ult. were 27, of which 22 were of yellow fever. On the 1st inst. the number reached 32, of which 23 were of yellow fever. On the 2d inst. the interments were 43, of which 37 were from yellow fever cases.

The interments for the twenty-four hours ending at six o'clock, P. M., on Saturday, the 3d inst., were 27, of which 25 were of yellow fever. There were twenty-seven interments in Mobile on the 4th inst., of which 22 were from yellow fever cases. On the 5th the interments were 43, of which 33 were from yellow fever.

The interments in Mobile for the week ending Saturday, the 3d inst., were 159, of which 129 were from yellow fever.

The Rev. Mr. Powell, of the St. Francis street Church, died on Saturday last.

The Barton Academy has been offered to the Samaritan Society as an asylum for the sick.

The Battle House is closed. Most of those who were engaged in it were strangers, and a large proportion of those who remained after the commencement of the fever have fallen before it. The closing of the house, therefore, was a necessity not to be avoided.

WRECK OF THE SHIP ASIA.—The ship Asia, Capt. Robinson, which was cleared on the 27th ult. by Joseph E. Murrell, for Europe, with a full cargo of ship timber for the French Government, dragged and went ashore on the 1st inst., and will, we regret to learn, be a total loss, both ship and cargo. The Captain has furnished the following particulars of the disaster:

"On Tuesday the ship was got under way from the fleet, and proceeded to sea. Upon the dying away of the wind, came to an anchor, half way between Sand Island and the bar, where she lay all night. On the following morning a stiff breeze sprang up from E. to E. S. E. Unable to get under way, let go the second anchor. Between seven and night o'clock began to strike in four fathoms water, and at nine dragged both anchors, and went ashore on the bank—sea making breach over her. The lives of the crew were barely saved; their clothing was all lost."

Another Locomotive.—On board the brig William Conner, from Boston, is the long lost engine and tender called the "Alabama," belonging to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. It may be remembered that the locomotive, with all its *etceteras*, was wrecked in its original passage from Boston and landed at Key West. The vessel that bore it returned at once to Boston, and the Directors of the road abandoned the article, or articles, to the underwriters. They remained in Key West until the William Condor—being loo bound to Mobile—was chartered to convey the whole concern to our Railroad Company. [Register, 6th.

MORE AID.—One thousand two hundred and twenty-nine dollars and fifty cents have thus far been collected by the Committee at Columbia, South Carolina, for the relief of the sufferers from the epidemic.

The merchants in New York engaged in the cora trade, have raised an additional subscription of $2128 for the New Orleans sufferers.

THE BURNING OF THE CHEROKEE.—The machinery and boilers of the Cherokee are found to be comparatively uninjured, and it is said that one of the leading ship builders in New York offers to raise the hull, and put the vessel in sailing order again for $100,000.

Louisiana Interior.

YELLOW FEVER AT FULTON.—We learn from a gentleman who arrived here last evening from the Ouachita river, that the yellow fever had broken out at Fulton, a village of about three hundred inhabitants, situated about one mile above Monroe, and that the deaths in one day were seventeen. The greatest consternation prevailed, and the inhabitants were fleeing to the country, leaving scarcely any to take care of the sick. The disease is said to have originated from a consignment of coffee, shipped by way of this port from Rio de Janeiro.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM LAST ISLAND.—The visitors at Last Island, as we learn from the Plaquemine Sentinel of the 3d inst., have contributed $651 for the relief of the sufferers here by the epidemic.

YELLOW FEVER IN PLAQUEMINE.—The Sentinel of the 3d inst. says:

On Friday night, the 26th ult., and the day following, two deaths occurred in this place which were pronounced yellow fever. The first was that of a stranger, who had arrived here a few days previous from Baton Rouge; and the last was a German, who had been in this country but a few months, and whose sickness had undoubtedly been brought on by an act of great imprudence. Since then we have heard nothing more of the yellow fever being amongst us; and it may be truthfully said that at present we are entirely exempt from this scourge. Indeed, at the present time, and throughout the past summer, Plaquemine is and has been very healthy; if anything, healthier than usual.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The South western (Shreveport) of the 31st ult. gives the following account:

Coroner Rowan yesterday held an inquest upon the body of Mr. James Murphy, who came to his death in the following singular manner: While digging a well upon the premises of Messrs. E. T. Taylor & Co., about one mile from town, and being at the bottom of the well preparing to blast a rock, he requested to be drawn up. When the bucket in which he had placed himself had been drawn up, about twenty feet, he fell from it, and, in the fall, struck his head against the rock at the bottom of the well, causing instant death. Verdict of Coroner's Jury, death by accident.

The Caddo Gazette of the 27th ult. says:

The farmers in this region are sadly distressed by the long continued drouth, which is causing the cotton to shed its blooms and forms at an alarming rate. The corn is, of course, beyond the effect of the hot weather, and has been a good crop. The cotton crop will be considerably later than usual, which must necessarily throw back the business season, by a month or more.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION.—The vote was taken at Greenwood, La., on the question of "License," or "No License," on the 16th ult., and resulted in favor of no license, by a majority of one vote.

YELLOW FEVER IN PENSACOLA.—The Mobile Tribune of the 6th inst. says:

We regret to learn that the fever is prevailing to a considerable extent at this time in the city of Pensacola. We were shown a letter yesterday, dated 3d inst., which says: "Mrs. W. W. J. Kelly, wife of purser Kelly, U. S. N., died this morning—sick only three days. Captain Harris, of the brig Ottoman, recently from Mobile, was buried yesterday—sick about thirty hours. Mrs. Kelly's mother died last week, and every member of that family, white and black, is down with fever.

CURE FOR YELLOW FEVER.—We find in the Point Coupée Echo the following prescription by Dr. Warren Stone, of this city, to Captain Dudley, of the steamboat Natchez, for the treatment of any cases of yellow fever that might occur on the boat when away from medical assistance. The Echo says the prescription has been used in several cases on the Natchez with great success:

Fever commences usually by chilly feelings, followed by pain in the head, back and limbs, and heat of skin. A perspiration is easily obtained by placing the patient in bed and the feet in a hot bath under cover, when 20 grains of quinine should be given. If the bowels are confined, 10 grains of calomel may be given, and assisted, in five or six hours (if necessary) by an injection, or a small dose of oil. There is no advantage in purging beyond merely evacuating the bowels. The quinine should be given early in the disease, and the bowels can be opened afterwards. In other words, do not delay giving the quinine on account of the bowels; and the dose of quinine may be repeated in eight or ten hours. Keep the patient perfectly quiet, and as soon as the fever is off, give some nourishing drink, such as thin gruel, broth or tea, and a little stimulants if agreeable to the taste, and of such quality as the patient may choose.

YELLOW FEVER NEAR WOODVILLE.—The Wilkinson (Miss.) Whig of the 3d inst. says that town is, so far, healthy, but that the yellow fever has made its appearance at a factory about a mile from town. The Whig says:

There have been some fourteen or fifteen cases of it there this week, five of which have died. All who could possibly leave the factory have done so, and consequently there are only enough remaining there to nurse the sick. Our own citizens, also, have partaken in the flight—more than a dozen families having left for the country.

The Board of Aldermen of that town has passed the following ordinance:

That all persons coming from cities and places where the yellow fever or other diseases of a like character prevail, are hereby notified that they will be quarantined, and not suffered to enter the corporate limits of said town, for the space of twenty-one days, from the time they may have left the cities and places so infected with the yellow fever or other diseases of like character; and then not until it shall be pronounced by a Board of Physicians, to be appointed by said Board of Aldermen, that we are not likely to incur any danger from such persons visiting and remaining in said town.

That all goods, wares and merchandise, (provisions excepted,) ordered by our merchants or other persons from New Orleans, or other places where the yellow fever and other diseases of like character prevail, shall not be permitted to enter the corporate limits of said town of Woodville until after said goods, wares and merchandise have been exposed to open air for five days, without the limits of said corporation.

That the sheriff of Wilkinson county be required to enforce the foregoing orders, and that he be authorized to employ a sufficient number of persons for that purpose, who shall be paid for their services by an order on the treasury of the corporation.

CURE FOR BONE-FELON.—A correspondent of the Baltimore Clipper says, that a thimble full of *soft soap* and *quick silver*, mixed and bound tightly over the felon, will draw it to a head in the course of ten or twelve hours. The core can then be removed, and by the application of the usual poultices the sore will be soon healed. The remedy is said to be a very severe one, but altogether preferable to the disease. Bone-felons, of late years, are quite common, and the remedy, if effectual, will prove a real blessing to the sufferers.

Frost made its appearance in our city and the surrounding country on Saturday morning, 20th August. It gives us a gentle hint that we may expect cool weather ere long. [Cleveland Democrat.

Samuel J. Peters, late Collector at New Orleans, settled his accounts with the Treasury Department on Monday, when a balance of several hundred dollars, it is said, was found due him by the Government.

MONTGOMERY AND PENSACOLA RAILROAD.—Mr. A. H. Jones, Chief Engineer of this road, reports a line highly favorable as far as he has progressed upon the West side of Escambia river. [Pensacola Gazette, 3d inst.

THE MAINE LAW.—Gov. Parsons has officially announced the ratification by the people of the Maine Law, recently adopted by the Michigan Legislature. The vote stood for the Prohibitory Liquor law, 40,449; against Prohibition, 22,054.

Important from ...

MOVEMENTS OF SANTA A... WIDWA...

The following important news fr... select from the San Antonio Texian of ... ultimo:

We are indebted to our townsman, ... ama, who arrived from Zacatecas a day or ... since, for the following highly interesting ... of news, showing the distracted state of affa... in our sister republic.

The inhabitants of the entire country east of the Sierra Madre are openly expressing their dissatisfaction with the rule of Santa Anna. This tyrant of a President has imposed a monthly tax of one real (12½ cents) on every man, woman and child in the country. A monthly tax of one hundred dollars is levied upon every merchant, and mechanics are taxed agreeably to the proceeds of their respective vocations, estimated by the collecting officer. He also requires from each State a certain number of men for the augmentation of his army.

The troops to be raised in this way are to number, in the aggregate, ninety-one thousand. To effect this levy of troops, the peculiar Mexican volunteer system is adopted. As many of our readers may not be familiar with this mode of raising volunteers, we will give a brief description of the operation: Officers are sent into the country to enlist volunteers. (!) Willing or not, the men are forced into rank, tied together by long ropes, and thus led to the recruiting station, where they are distributed among the different corps. That such poor devils of volunteers, when brought into action, usually fight and—run away, is neither new nor surprising. The principal officers of this army are Spaniards.

Military rule is instituted in all the States, much to the discomfiture and dissatisfaction of the people. Many of these living near the Rio Grande are continually crossing to this side, to avoid conscription. Parents are sending their sons over, aiding them, as far as lays in their power, with the means to gain a livelihood in their voluntary exile.

The Mexican people regard war with the United States as inevitable. Many even go so far as to desire war as the only means of obtaining relief from the oppression now suffered, while others deprecate an event which will go far to destroy the nationality of their "much beloved country." There are also those who suffer under the delusion that a new edition of hostilities with this country will result in the redemption of their lost fame as a military people.

A company of sixty men, raised at *Aguas Calientes* under the levy above mentioned, while on their way to a rendezvous in Durango, turned upon their officers, who were forced to yield to them. They were, however, returned and ordered to be shot.

Another body of men was ordered from Zacatecas to pursue a body of two hundred Indians, who had plundered a hacienda near that city. They refused to obey the order, whereupon the Governor ordered out his own troops and had the rebels (!) shot.

At a town on the Presidio del Rio Grande a conscribing officer attempted to muster the *forced volunteers*, but, lo! they were missing, almost to a man. If they return, they are subject to a six years' service in the Federal army.

When Mr. Adams left, it was reported that the States of Guanajuato, Guadalajara and Morelia had pronounced against Santa Anna. It was believed that Chihuahua and several of the neighboring States would follow the example.

No provision is made for the mail service. The citizens of the different towns were compelled to carry the mail from place to place, until it reaches its final destination.

Mr. Adams reports the country through which he passed, and the crops, in fine looking order. Corn was yielding a plentiful harvest. Cotton looks well. There had been no want of rain during the season.

TELEGRAPHIC.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE—ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC—COTTON HEAVY—FLOUR ADVANCED—*New York*, September 8.—The Collins steamer Atlantic has arrived here, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 24th August, four days later than the accounts by the Europa. Her advices report a heavy cotton market at Liverpool, with sales for the three business days preceding her departure of 15,000 bales, including 1000 for speculation and 3000 for export. Prices, influenced by the moderate demand which had prevailed, were rather more in favor of buyers, but the market closed on Thursday evening without any quotable decline.

Flour was in good demand, and prices for all qualities had considerably advanced. Western Canal was quoted at 28s, and Ohio brands were held at 30s, though sales were made at 29s per bbl.

The Provision market was quiet. Lard was in moderate request, at rates in favor of buyers.

TRADE AND MONEY.—Trade at Manchester was dull. The money market at London was tight. Consols closed at 98¼ to 98¾.

Interesting General News.

NEW YORK, September 8.

The following are the principal items of interest contained in the files of European papers brought by the Atlantic.

The Eastern Question.

The Hospodor of Moldavia has been superceded by the Sultan for persisting in his refusal to leave, but he declines to surrender his office. The English and French Consuls have withdrawn. [From what place our dispatch does not state. Eds.]

Lord Palmerston stated in the House of Commons a few nights since, that the Government was confident that the Czar would evacuate the principalities without unnecessary delay.

Ship Canal.

Capitalists are called upon to construct a ship canal from the lower bend in the Danube to the Black Sea, thus avoiding the mouth of that river.

France—Change of Duties.

A decree has been issued by Louis Napoleon, fixing the uniform rate of 25 centimes duty on breadstuffs imported into France previous to the 31st of December next. Until that date no tonnage duties will be charged on ships importing full cargoes of grain into French ports. Where corn forms part of the cargo a pro rata charge only will be made.

Austria and the United States.

The Austrian protest with regard to the Smyrna affair has been published as sent to all foreign ministers. It takes the ground that Capt. Ingraham had violated the law of nations as explained by Vatell and other eminent authorities.

Affiance of the Emperor of Austria.

The Emperor of Austria has been affianced to the Princess Elizabeth of Bavaria.

Breadstuffs in Sicily and Greece.

The import duties of breadstuffs in the Kingdom of the two Sicilies have been repealed.

The Grecian Government has issued a decree prohibiting the export of breadstuffs from that Kingdom.

Burmah.

The King of Ava has submitted to the conditions of the British, and peace has been proclaimed in Burmah.

Later from China.

Advices from China state that the Imperialists, assisted by the foreigners, had been again repulsed by the insurgent forces, and were driven from Shai-taag.

Later from Venezuela.

Later accounts from Venezuela state that the political difficulties in that State were nearly settled.

Two more earthquakes had occurred at Cumana, but they were not attended with loss of life.

Further by the Atlantic—Prorogation of Parliament.

NEW YORK, September 8.

The Atlantic brings information that the British Parliament was prorogued by the Queen in person, on the 20th ult. The Queen stated her speech on the occasion that she ... rejoiced to hope that an honorable ar... of the Eastern question would ... pished.

Havre Cotton Market.

The Atlantic reports the Cotton market ... Havre dull on the 22d ult., and prices d...

India Trade.

The latest advices from India are ... for manufactures.

The ... ship-of-war at ...

The sloop-of-war ... at Spezzia.

... conspiracy at Aleppo, the object of which was ... ered at Aleppo, the ...

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

...rm has made its ap... that county. The ... for the worm the ... ...r near that Centre... ...w visited by a storm ... fears that considerable ...se to the cotton crop. Con... ...w blown down.

...Advertiser of the 27th ult. says, ... the fears of some of the farm... ...the cotton crop would be cut short, ...noo, all are now well satisfied that ...average crop will be made.

THE NEW CAPITOL.—The Austin Gazette says: A hasty visit to the new Capitol enables us to say that the new edifice is rapidly progressing to completion. The structure of the roof is nearly completed, a portion of it is sheeted and ready to receive the covering. The building even now presents an imposing appearance, and will be, when finished off, a magnificent edifice, creditable alike to the architects and the State. It is built, too, of home material entirely—emphatically a specimen of home manufactures. The contractors, we understand, feel confident of having the legislative halls ready for the reception of the next Legislature.

We also walked over and through the edifice ...ing by Mr. De Chaumes for a Treasurer's and Comptroller's office. The first story is completed and the arches all turned, and Mr De Chaumes informed us that he would have the entire edifice completed by the 1st of December, ready to be occupied. It is of the most substantial and massive character of any similar work we have seen, and very neat withal.

FROM SALT LAKE.—From the St. Louis papers of the 29th ult. we select the following dis... dated Independence, August 28:

Salt Lake mail reached this place yesterday, after having met with many mishaps. Some distance out the stage broke down, and no vehicle being at hand, the mail, provisions, driver and passengers, all were stowed upon the two wheels, and thus reached us. In consequence of this mode of carriage, when crossing a deep creek, the mail was submerged and all its contents thoroughly soaked. The news brought in by it is of little interest. Almost all the trains had passed Fort Laramie.

A few straggling parties of emigrants, intending to winter in the Salt Lake valley, were all that they met. The passengers by the stage were, J. W. Stringfellow and Nicholet.

Respecting the El Paso news, all I can send you is the rumors at Santa Fe. The troops spoken of were approaching El Paso, intending to keep possession of the Mesilla Valley. The Mexican flag was waving there, and would until our troops reached that place. The Mexican troops at El Paso were deserting. Whether any resistance would be made by the remainder, or others to come, was not known. One thing is certain, that if hostilities break out, the majority of the inhabitants in New Mexico will lend them their aid.

FROM BUENOS AYDES.—A private letter dated Buenos Ayres, July 11, 1853, says:

"The condition of things here is growing worse daily, the poor are getting poorer, and the hopeless more despairing. Beef sufficient for a dinner has cost from $50 to $150. Animals which could have been bought in times past for $50, now commend $2000. I write of paper currency, of course. Winter is now setting in upon us; we have had some cold storms and heavy rain, and it is quite as difficult to procure fuel as food. We are no longer blockaded, and breadstuffs and fuel will become abundant, though we will continue to suffer from a scarcity of beef and vegetables. Commanders of army and navy here all have their price, and we cannot predict what sudden event may transpire to relieve us from our present fears." [N. Y. Eve. Post.

IMPORTANT FROM ECUADOR—*Revolutionary Movements.*—Advices from Guayaquil are to the 2d ult. President Urbina was about to leave Ecuador for Peru, ostensibly to recover his health, but in reality, it is said, on account of the difficulties in his Government.

Captain-General Robles, it is reported, was endeavoring to raise a revolution in the country, in order to throw Urbina out of the Presidency, and get himself elected. It was expected that a general outbreak would take places before long.

AID FOR THE SUFFERERS.—From the St. Louis Democrat of the 29th ult. we learn that a meeting has been held in Alton, and committees appointed to canvass every part of the town for contributions to the New Orleans sufferers. The donations are to be handed to the President of the Alton Bank, and by him transmitted to the Howard Association.

COLLECTIONS IN PITTSBURGH.—The Gazette says it is expected that $6000 will be collected in that city on behalf of the sufferers in this city.

AID FOR NEW ORLEANS.—The Directors of the Crystal Palace have determined to appropriate the net proceeds of the exhibition for one day to the aid of the sufferers by the yellow fever at New Orleans.

The Louisville Democrat of the 26th ult. has the following paragraph:

"The total amount contributed by our citizens for the relief of the New Orleans sufferers is $4102. The committees in the various Wards will renew their exertions to-day, and we hope that by to-morrow the amount will be increased to $5000."

The Charleston Courier of the 2d inst. says:

"The amount contributed at this office yesterday was $208 50, making a total thus far received by us of $7,036 30. Among the donations we notice $5 in a drop letter through the Post-office; $13 50 from the captain, officers and crew of the U. S. Revenue Cutter Hamilton, Captain Rudolph, per S. J. Wagner; $20 from the members of the Pee Dee Lodge, No. 12, I. O. O. F., per E. B. Brunson, of Darlington C. H., Treasurer; $100 from the German Friendly Society, and $100 most munificently contributed, per Cadet C. E. R. Drayton, by the Cadets of the State Military Academy, who, we are proud to record, whenever an appeal of charity is made, are ever to be found in the front rank '*animis opibusque parati.*'"

LOUISIANA INTERIOR.—The Feliciana Whig of the 31st ult. has the following:

Such a season as the present, no one here, not even that universally revered oracle "the oldest inhabitant," has ever known. Since about the first of May it has reined here nearly every day. The raine have not only been frequent but very heavy, usually accompanied by wind and much thunder and lightning. The health of the different neighborhoods is generally good. The effects of so much moisture have, however, been disastrous to the cotton crop. The bottom crop will be almost a total lose. It is computed at almost nothing by every planter we have conversed with.

YELLOW FEVER ON THE RIVER.—The St. Louis Republican of the 29th ult. says:

We learned on Saturday, that there was thirteen persons sick at the Quarantine Station, three of them of yellow fever. Of this disease, there were six deaths during the week; and of about twenty cases that have been landed during the season from New Orleans boats, sixteen have proved fatal. Most of them, however, were in the last stage of the disease when put off at Quarantine. Southern boats bring very few cases, and the average mortality on each, ... has prevailed at New Orleans, ... five.

...OR NEW ORLEANS.—The Israelite citizens ...ttimore on the 28th ult. held a meeting in ... Synagogue for the purpose of ...ription for the afflicted brethren ..., who have appealed to their sym... meeting was numerously attend... names enrolled for liberal sums. ... contributed has not yet been

...AMA.—The Selma Reporter of the 1st ... says:

We are informed that worms are not only ...ing the cotton, but they have entered into ...ds, and committing serious injuries upon ... They eat the blades of the stalk, ...ing it naked.

... OF CHARLESTON.—The Board of ... of Charleston reports nineteen deaths in ... during the week ending on the 27th ... ten, and 15 blacks and ...

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

LATE AND INTERESTING FROM BUENOS AYRES—*Boston*, August 27.—By the arrival at Salem yesterday of the bark Edward Koppisch, we have Montevideo dates to July 11, and also later from Buenos Ayres.

General Pinto, President of the Chamber of Representatives and Provisional Governor of the Province, died at Buenos Ayres June 28, and was buried with great pomp on the 30th—the foreign ministers and naval officers being present.

A letter from Buenos Ayres says that the report brought by the last arrival that Urquiza had escaped, was erroneous. The outside party will not allow him to run, intending that he shall see them out of the scrape, or sink with them.

Official notice had been received at Buenos Ayres that General Flores had landed at San Pedro on the northern frontier of Buenos Ayres with six hundred men, and will soon have a sufficient force to commence his march, when Urquiza will be completely hemmed in. A postscript to the letter says that Col. Dias and over 300 men of the outside party had gone over to the Buenos Ayreans.

The Buenos Ayres Packet of July 2 says that Urquiza, though he may have men, has no means to carry on the campaign, being utterly destitute of ammunition, clothing and money; and that his army is gradually deserting him. The Buenos Ayreans have now at their disposal twenty-three vessels of war, and among them four steamers. Urquiza, on the contrary, by Coe's desertion, has lost all his ships, among them, some he has recently purchased, including the propeller Utah, late of New York.

Since the raising of the blockade there had been a fair number of arrivals at Buenos Ayres, and means will be taken to revive its trade. Doubloons were quoted at 336. There was no produce in the city. The U. S. steamer Water Witch was in port.

The Jamestown had gone to Rio de Jansiro, and Capt. Dornin, her commander, gave the traitor, Com. Coe, a passage, for which he is severely condemned. The price of Coe's treachery, it is said, is $150,000.

The American Chargé, Mr. Pendleton, in his own name, has obtained a partial supply of beef, vegetables, etc., for his countrymen.

The island of Martin Garcia has fallen into the hands of the Buenos Ayreans.

ANOTHER SLAVE CASE AT CINCINNATI.—*Cincinnati*, August 27.—Three slaves from Virginia, on their way south with their owners, having been landed at the wharf yesterday, were brought before Judge Flinn, on a writ of habeas corpus, and their liberation demanded, under a statute of Ohio, which provides that all slaves brought into the State by their owners shall be free. After an exciting trial, which lasted till near midnight, the slaves were remanded to the custody of their owners.

YELLOW FEVER IN PHILADELPHIA.—*Philadelphia*, August 28.—The deaths for the past week amounted to 227, including 134 children. There were four deaths from yellow fever, and eleven from other kinds of fever.

THE TRIAL OF THE RAILROAD CONDUCTOR—*New Haven*, August 29.—The case of Comstock, the conductor of the New Haven road, whose trial has been going on at Danbury, on the charge of manslaughter, growing out of the Norwalk disaster, was concluded without convicting the conductor. The jury stood nine for and three against conviction. The Judge, however, sent them out to reconsider the case.

THE GAVAZZI RIOTS—*Montreal*, August 29. The Vigilance Committee on Saturday arrested the Mayor, Hon. Chas. Wilson, for murder on the 9th of June, at the Gavazzi riot. He was held to bail in $9000, to appear on the 14th of October. Three rioters of the 9th of June have also been arrested, named Garrett Barry, P. C Brouillet and M. Mozes. The latter is 2d assistant engineer of the Fire Department.

APPOINTMENTS—*Washington*, August 29.—Col. Polk, of Baltimore, it is reported, has been appointed Consul to Bordeaux; and Ex-Governor Dana, of Maine, Charge to Bolivia.

STARTLING FEAT.—A Paris correspondent of the New York Times gives the following account of the latest amusement devised for the wonder-loving Parisians:

The feat of jumping from a balloon, the jumper sustained by an India rubber rope, was duly performed on Thursday. It was the most stupendous exhibition of daring and address that the Parisians have yet been permitted to witness. From one side of the car of the balloon hung the India rubber cord, descending 150 feet, and then returning and being fastened to the other side of the car. It thus formed a strong loop. The *athelete* was dressed as Mercury; his body, from the neck to the small of his back, was enclosed in a frame work which enabled him to endure the suspension without wrenching or dislocation. The rope was passed through an eyelet in the middle of the back, placed so that he was held in perfect equilibrium. When the balloon had reached an altitude double that of the supposed elasticity of the chord, the voltigeur appeared on the edge of the car, looked over, shut his eyes, and dove off into space. The eyelet slipped along the rope, so that the first 150 feet were a positive fall through the air, without resistance or hronk. The rest of the way was an elongation of the rope. It stretched four times its length, making in all a descent of 600 feet, accomplished in two seconds. After having attained its lowest point the rope contracted once, perhaps, 200 feet, and then descended again. There was no further rebound, and no oscillation; the voltigeur lay cradled in mid air, and probably spent the leisure he was now permitted to enjoy in recovering his breath and contempleting the prospect. The serenaut above now commenced at the windless, and gradually wound his dangling friend up again. In four minutes he climbed over the side of the car, having made the fastest time that any human being has ever achieved, except such as have been shot from cannon, as Baron Munchausen said he was, I think. Six hundred feet in two seconds, is at the rate of three miles and a half a minute. We are waiting now to knew what will be done next.

A proof slip from the office of the Columbia (Mo.) Statesman contains an account of the hanging of a negro man named Hiram, slave of Major Young, of that county, on the 29th ult., by the excited populace of that town and county adjacent. His crime was the attempted violation of a highly respectable young lady of that county.

The negro confessed the offence the day before he was hung.

This is the fourth negro who has met death in Missouri within the last three months for a precisely similar crime. The three previous offenders were *burned at the stake*. But they had accomplished their horrible purposes, and added murder, and in one case arson, to the catalogue of their crime.

The mode of punishment is terrible enough to stay the commission of such offences, if there be any virtue in the death penalties.

THINGS IN WASHINGTON.—From the Star of the 30th ult. we select the following:

The New U. S. Coin, etc.—The Treasurer of the United States has recently received a considerable quantity of the new United States silver coin from the Philadelphia Mint, which, by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, we understand, he is ready to exchange for gold with those in Washington who desire it.

Just now there are nearly six hundred thousand dollars in the hands of the Treasurer in this city, which, we apprehend, is a larger amount than was ever before in the hands of that officer at any one time. This accumulation probably arises from the fact that heavier disbursements at this point are now required by the laws than ever before.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—Commenting on the next Congress, the New York Tribune says:

"The House will contain more new members than any that ever met before, except, possibly, that of 1841. Running our eye pretty carefully over the list, we find that about two-thirds of the whole are strangers to any Congressional directory yet published. Our Congresses are becoming more unstable and fluctuating. Of the men of mark in the House a very few years since, hardly one is left."

Here is a specimen of sticking type with a rush. During the last six days, working nine hours a day, Mr. Wm. A. Pace, of the Democrat, New York, has set up 89,602 ems.

That's *sticking* at a *pace* hard to beat.

A bale of new cotton has been received at Anderson C. H., and another at Chicraw. Five bales of Sea Island cotton were received at Savannah on the 31st ult.

The yellow fever is raging at Kingston, Jamaica.

Ex-President Van Buren has made arrangements to spend the coming winter in Switzerland.

Fanny Fern's late husband, Mr. Farrington, lives in Chicago, and recently got a divorce from her.

A quantity of frost was observed six miles above Anderson C. H., South Carolina, on the 30th ult.

There was a sharp frost in the lowlands and under the White Hill range, in New Hampshire, on the 26th ult.

The sloops-of-war Dale and St. Louis are to be fitted for sea at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, immediately.

Musquitoes are said to be unusually numerous and troublesome in New York city at the present time.

The favorite cosmetic for removing freckles, in Paris, is an ounce of alum and an ounce of lemon-juice, in a pint of rose-water.

The river was still receding at Nashville on the 1st inst., with about twenty inches on Harpeth Shoals. Weather warm and dry.

Mr. Burwell, late editor of the Washington Republic, we see it stated, has been invited to undertake the editorship of the Baltimore American.

A snake, twenty-one feet six inches in length, was lately seen in Bedford valley, near Cumberland, Md. After being seen he shed his skin, which was found and measured.

SHOPPING.—Jarvy has had an interview with a dry goods Clerk, whose pent-up "feel-inks" he has endeavored to relieve by portraying what fabric declare have suffered from their customers:

She stood beside the counter,
The day in'll ne'er forget,
She thought the muslin dearer,
Than any she'd seen yet;
He watched her playful fingers
The silks and satins toss,
The Clerk looked quite uneasy,
And nodded at the boss.

"Show me some velvet ribbon,
Darege and satin turo,"
She said, "I want to purchase!"
Then gave the goods a jerk;
The Clerk was all obedience,
He traveled "on his shape,"
At length, with hesitation,
She bought a yard of tape.

Lowndesboro' Female Institute

The Fall Session will commence on Thursday, September 29th, and continue twenty weeks.

FACULTY.

CHARLES R. DEAN, A. M., President, and Professor of Natural Sciences.
LORENZO DOW, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Ancient Languages.
CHARLES A. SCHRUDER, A. M., Professor of Music, German and French.
Miss E. PENFIELD, Instructress in Music and French.
Miss S. M KELLEY, Instructress in Ornamental and English Branches.
Miss MARY DOUGLASS, Instructress in Primary Department.

Arrangements are made for the most thorough instruction in all the requisites of complete Female Education. The Latin language, (as the basis of a thorough acquaintance with our own language,) is introduced in the regular course. Yet it is not compulsory. The Modern languages may be pursued in place.

Arrangements are made for those who wish to pursue Instrumental Music or the Ornamental Branches, the Ancient or Modern Languages, or any other studies.

Upon the completion of the regular course of study or its equivalent, a young lady will be entitled to a diploma.

EXPENSES PER SESSION.

Tuition in Primary Department	$12 50
" Preparatory Department	15 00
" Collegiate "	20 00
" Modern Languages	10 00
" Music, Piano, with use of instrument	25 00
" Music, Guitar	25 00
" Ornamental Branches	10 00
Incidental	1 00
Board in the institute, including washing, fuel and light, per month	12 00

Vocal music and the Ancient Languages in the regular course, are without extra charge.

Books and stationery furnished at book store prices.

Payment of board and tuition is required one-half in advance, and the remainder at the close of the session.

Payment of tuition is required from the time of entrance to the close of the session except in case of protracted sickness.

For further information please to address the President.
Lowndesboro', August 22, 1853. sep10—6t

CENTENARY COLLEGE OF LOUISIANA.

The next session will begin the first Monday in October.

FACULTY.

R. H. RIVERS, D. D., President, and Professor of Moral and Mental Science.
J. U. MILLER, Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.
EMILE LESERE, A. M., Professor of Modern Languages.
H. W. DRAKE, A. M., Professor of Greek Language and Literature.
W. H. SCALES, A. M., Professor of Latin Language and Literature.
T. S. JONES, M. D., Professor of Natural Science.
A. E. BLACKMAR, A. M. Professor of Music.
A. G. MILLER, A. M., Principal of Preparatory School.

EXPENSES.

Tuition, per session of ten months ..... $ 50 00
Room rent 5 00
Contingencies 2 00
Use of Library 3 00
Boarding 100 00

For further particulars or for catalogues, apply to the undersigned. R. H. RIVERS.
Jackson, La. August 23, 1853.

Situation Wanted as Music TEACHER.

A gentleman well qualified to teach vocal and instrumental music in all its various branches, who for a number of years has been connected with the principal female institutions in the South, wishes to obtain a situation in a female institute. He will teach on any instrument desired, and can produce the best testimonials of moral character and skill in his profession.

Address A. D. O., Aberdeen, Miss. September 9—2t

TEACHERS WANTED

To supply both departments of Pleasant Hill Academy session to commence on the first Monday in October next

As some experience, undoubted scholarship, and good moral character are qualifications that cannot be dispensed with, we therefore require all applications to be accompanied by testimonials from the following gentlemen: Dr. Manly, of Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Dr. Mitchell, of Summerfield, Ala.; Rev. M. P. Jewell, of Marion, Ala.; Dr. W. Jones, of Greensboro', Ala.; Messrs. Oatlin, Plakering, & Prowell, of Dayton, Ala.; Rev. A. G. McCraw, of Selma, Ala., and Gen. H. Y. Fair, of Montgomery, Ala.

Recommendations from either of the above named gentleman will be satisfactory.

A salary of $800 will be paid by the Trustees to supply the male department, and $700 for the female.

Applications will be forwarded to Pleasant Hill, La., directed to

JOHN JORDAN,
D. A. BLACKSHER,
A. R. REMBERT,
} Examining Committee.
aug6 4t

UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Third Annual Course of Lectures in this Department will commence on Tuesday, the first of November next, and continue till the first of the ensuing March.

PAUL F. EVE, M. D.,
Principles and Practice of Surgery.
JOHN M. WATSON, M. D.,
Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.
A. H. BUCHANAN, M. D.,
Surgical and Pathological Anatomy and Physiology.
W. K. BOWLING, M. D.,
Institutes and Practice of Medicine.
O. K. WINSTON, M. D.,
Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence.
ROBERT M. PORTER, M. D.,
General and Special Anatomy.
J. DERRIEN LINDSLEY, M. D.,
Chemistry and Pharmacy.
WILLIAM T. BRIGGS, M. D.,
Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Anatomical rooms will be opened for students on the first Monday in October.

A full Preliminary Course of Lectures will be given by the Professors, commencing also on the first Monday in October.

The students will have free access to the State Hospital.

Fee of each Professor, $15; Matriculation-ticket, $5; Dissecting ticket, $10; Graduation fee, $25.

Good board can be obtained in the city at from $2 50 to $3 per week. Further information may be obtained by addressing the Dean.

jy23 5t J. B. LINDSLEY, M. D., Dean.
Nashville, Tenn., Feb., 1853.

DR. J. T. KENNON,

Cooper's Well, Miss.

Tenders his professional services to those who are afflicted with the various Chronic Diseases incident to our climate.

Dr. K. would remark that very many chronic afflictions of long standing, having resisted the skill of eminently scientific practitioners, have readily yielded to judicious treatment and the combined use of this highly medicated water.

N. B. Dr. K. has made arrangements with the Proprietor of the Well to furnish suitable Rooms for the treatment of Ladies suffering from Uterine Diseases.
March 19, 1853, 6mo.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber wishes to sell a most desirable settlement of land, lying 18 miles west of Monroe, on the Ouachita river, and one mile north of Indian Village, Jackson parish, and on the track, as laid off, of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad, containing 640 acres, with 160 cleared and in a good state of cultivation, with a good gin and cotton press, with all the buildings necessary for common family purposes. About 400 acres of the land is very level and will not wash, and quite productive, a portion of it having made a good average bag of cotton per acre last year. The place is uncommonly well watered and healthy, myself having lived on it over seven years, with a large family, without having a single bad case of sickness.

There is also many advantages and conveniences too tedious to mention, which can be fully seen upon examination of the premises. It will be sold at a fair price—one-third cash upon giving possession, and the balance to suit purchasers. ISAAC COLLINS,
aug13 3t Indian Village, Jackson Parish, La.

THE BRITISH QUARTERLIES, AND BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE,

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., No. 34 Gold street, New York, continue to publish the following British Periodicals, viz:
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For Blackwood and the three Reviews,	9 00 "
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EDUCATION.

TUSCALOOSA METHODIST FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.

The exercises of this Institution will begin on the first MONDAY in October next, and close on the first THURSDAY in July, 1854. There will be a recess of a few days at Christmas.

FACULTY.

REV. THOS. H. RUSSELL, A. M. President.
MISS ELIZABETH J. MEEK, Assistant.
MISS CLARA G. LEE, Preparatory Department.
MR. F. S. WALTER, Professor of Music.
———, Teacher of Modern Languages.

The fees for the first half the scholastic year are as follows:

Primary Department	$12 00
First, Sophomore and Middle Classes, each	20 00
Junior and Senior Classes, each	22 50
Music	25 00
Use of piano	2 50
Contingent fee	1 00
Board, including lodging, washing and fuel	60 00

The above fees are required to be paid on the first day of October.

Fees of the same amount, for the second half of the scholastic year, are required to be paid on the 15th of February, 1854.

An extra fee of $20 is charged for French.

The course of study in this institution is as extensive as that in any institution for the education of females, and the instruction is of the most critical and thorough character. Every provision has been made to ensure success. A philosophical and chemical apparatus adequate to all the purposes of instruction has been provided, together with maps, charts, globes, etc. The instructors are experienced in their work, and highly approved for capacity, fidelity and skill.

This institution has just closed the first year of its existence, with the most satisfactory results. And the public may feel assured that the Trustees will watch over its interests with the utmost solicitude and care, and spare no pains to render its system of education as perfect as possible.

The tuition fees have been somewhat reduced, and are below those of many Southern institutions of no higher grade. It is impossible to engage teachers of the highest character for talents, attainments and skill, without paying liberal salaries. But we offer as an equivalent, above all price, a faithful and skillful application of the most approved means of developing and training the mind.

Printed circulars, containing fuller information, may be had by application to Alex. Glascock, Esq., Secretary of the Board.

L. O. GARLAND,
President of the Board of Trustees.
Tuscaloosa, Aug. 6, 1853. aug20 8t

MARION FEMALE SEMINARY.

MARION, PERRY COUNTY, ALABAMA.

FACULTY.

REV. JAMES K. ARMSTRONG, A. M., Principal, and Professor of Mental, Moral and Natural Science.
H. M. DALY, A. M.,
Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music.
MISS E. L. HASKILL, English.
MISS M. J. DONDURANT, English.
MISS PIERCE FULLER,
Drawing, Painting, French and Guitar.
MISS J. V. CLARK,
Primary and Preparatory Department.
MRS. L. J. ARMSTRONG, Governess.
MRS. REBECCA CLARK, Matron and Nurse.

This institution has just closed a prosperous year, with one hundred and twenty-six pupils.

The ensuing session will commence on THURSDAY, the 29th day of SEPTEMBER.

It is very desirable that pupils enter at the beginning of the session.

The main building is a new and superior brick edifice, one hundred by fifty feet, three stories, and for elegance, convenience of arrangement—for number, size and comfort of school and private rooms—is not surpassed by any similar one in the country.

The Principal resides in the building, and superintends the Boarding Department. He has in his employ a gentleman and his lady, who discharge with faithfulness and satisfaction the duties of this position. Pupils boarding in the Seminary are under the immediate control of the Principal at all times—are members of his family.

The Matron and Nurse, a lady of great amiability and kindness of heart, united with long experience and untiring faithfulness, secures to pupils, at all times, the kindness and attentions of home.

The Principal and his lady, with the aid of the Female Teachers, all of whom reside in the Seminary, diligently guard and form the morals, manners and habits of the young ladies.

There is but one session, of nine and a half months. Pupils can enter at any time during the session, chargeable from the beginning of the month in which they enter to the close of the session.

One hundred and forty-five dollars will pay the board and tuition of a young lady, for the entire session, in the collegiate department; one hundred and seventy-four dollars will embrace the languages; two hundred and thirty-five dollars will embrace board, tuition in the collegiate department, on the piano, and in the languages.

The above estimate does not include books, stationery, sheet music, ornamental materials and lights; all of which articles are furnished by the Principal on moderate terms.

The institution is furnished with a new and complete Chemical, Philosophical and Astronomical apparatus. It also has a large collection of globes, terrestrial and celestial; and celestial maps, atlases, charts plates and diagrams, for simplifying the various branches of Natural Science.

The Library consists of more than one thousand volumes, embracing a choice collection in every department of Literature, Art, Science, History, &c., &c.

The Cabinet consists of several hundred specimens.

The institution is furnished with a large and superior assortment of musical instruments.

The Church and Sabbath School facilities are unsurpassed by any school in the country. Of the number that have entered its walls during the past session, more than seventy were or have become professors of religion.

Pupils are not allowed to attend parties, balls, dancing classes, &c.

Visitors are not received, except with suitable introduction to the Principal from patrons.

The usual regulations of the best boarding schools are enforced respecting visiting, correspondence, pamphlets, periodicals, novels, and dental operations.

They retire and rise at regular hours through the year. Great attention is paid to exercise in the open air, or within doors, when the weather is inclement.

Every Saturday morning is devoted to plain sewing and the repairing of clothing, under the direction of an officer.

No accounts will be opened in Marion, but, with the expressed permission of patrons. When articles are to be purchased, it must be done with approbation and under the eye of the lady of the Principal.

The wants of pupils should be supplied from home, as far as practicable. All jewelry is prohibited. All pocket money, or other sums for the use of pupils, should be deposited with the Principal. They are allowed to spend fifty cents of their pocket money per month.

Social entertainments, composed of invited married gentlemen and ladies, the teachers and more advanced boarding pupils, are held monthly, which afford the young ladies a healthful and pleasant recreation, opportunity for musical exercise before a select audience, acquaint them with the usages of refined society, and give them ease and grace in manners.

For catalogues or further information, apply to the Principal.

Marion, July 10, 1853. aug13 1jan1

MRS. READ'S SEMINARY, *BATON ROUGE, LA.*

This Institution commenced its present session on the 27th of September, 1852, and by a liberal supply of talented teachers, is prepared to aid pupils committed to its care, in acquiring a thorough and accomplished education.

Especial and kind care is bestowed on children in the preparatory Department. In the higher Departments, no effort is wanting which can advance the interests of the student.

Pupils admitted at any time and charged from the time of entrance to the close of the session.

No pupils are received except with the understanding that they are to remain until the session in which they enter is closed, which will be after the annual examination in July.

Expenses per session of ten months, for board, lodging, washing, and English tuition $200 00
Music, on Piano, with use of instrument 70 00
French Language 30 00

Latin, Spanish, Italian, with drawing, painting, etc., are extra charges.

For further particulars apply to
Jan20 M. W. READ, Principal.

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The subscribers invite Planters and Dealers in Saddlery etc., to call and examine their stock.

They are constantly receiving Goods from the Mann factory in Philadelphia, and direct from England, and are prepared to offer liberal inducements to purchasers.

Their stock in store is large and well assorted, and is comprised as follows:

Saddles, Bridles and Martingales in great variety; Coach, Gig, Buggy, Dearborn, Stage, Wagon, Dray, Cart and Plough Harness; Horse and Mule Collars, Hames and Blind Bridles; Trace Chains; Medical Bags; Saddlery Hardware; Leather of all descriptions; Coach Furniture and Trimmings; Trunk Trimmings; Saddlers, Coach and Trunkmakers' Tools; Oil, Varnish; India Rubber and Patent stretched Leather Gin and Mill Bands; India Rubber Goods; Traveling and Packing Trunks, Valises, Leather and Carpet Traveling Bags, &c. mh8 '52—1y

CHURCH BELLS.

CHURCH FACTORY, STEAMBOAT AND LOCOMOTIVE BELLS constantly on hand, and PEALS and CHIMES of Bells (of any number) cast to order. Improvedcast-iron YOKES, with moveable arms, are attached to these Bells, so that they may be adjusted to ring easily and properly, and springs also, which prevent the clapper from resting on the bell; thereby prolonging its sound. Hangings complete (including Yoke, Frame and Wheel,) furnished if desired.

An experience of thirty years in this business, by their late father, enabled him to ascertain the best form for Bells, the combination of metals, and degree of heat requisite for securing in them the greatest solidity, strength and most melodious tones; which improvements, together with his very extensive assortment of patterns, are now held by the subscribers, who have grown up in the business, and who will use every endeavor to sustain the reputation which the establishment has heretofore enjoyed, both in this and foreign countries; the Bells from which have repeatedly received the highest awards of the New York State Agricultural Society and American Institute, and at which were completed Chimes and heavy Alarm Bells for different parts of the Union and Canada.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS will still be manufactured by the subscribers, of which they will have constantly on hand an assortment of Transit Instruments, Levels, Surveyor's Compasses, (plain, nonious and improved,) etc. Also, Brass or Composition Castings of any size cast to order.

All communications promptly attended to.
ANDREW MENEELY'S SONS.
West Troy, Albany county, N. Y., 1851.
SLARK, DAY & STAUFFER,
ap10 Agents in New Orleans.

A NEW MEDICINE.

EPPING'S FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

THIS excellent extract is a concentrated preparation of Buchu, with other vegetable diuretics. It is, as medical man will see, designed for that class of diseases which affect the urinary organs. For diseases and directions, see the label on each bottle. It is also a very fine alterative medicine. Dyspeptics, laboring under hepatic derangement, find great relief from the use of this remedy. It is on sale at the store of E. WRIGHT & CO., 151 Chartres street, and the store of J. MACPHERSON, 29 Camp st.

It comports best with my feelings to offer this article to Physicians, Druggists and Hospitals, upon my medical knowledge and Christian reputation, without the accustomed puffing. Dr. L. PIERCE,
my21 Columbus, Georgia.

Price's Patent Texas Tonic.

The claims of this new discovery are:

1. Its efficacy as an anticeptic, fortifying the System, and giving a healthy action to the Body and vivacity to the Mind, acting on the Blood, Kidneys, Bowels and Skin.

2. It is a certain antidote against Constipation of the Bowels, Torpor of the Liver, Palpitation of the Heart, Termination of Blood to the Brain, Indigestion, Pain in the Head, Chronic Head-ache, Vertigo, and is offered to the public as a remedy for Chills and Fevers, (see certificates Nos 3 and 4,) and as a preventive to Yellow, Bilious and Congestive Fevers, when used as an anticeptic, (see certificate No. 5,) using it freely, keeping a lively action on the Bowels during the epidemic seasons.

The subscriber would deem it unnecessary to offer any testimonials in favor of this valuable medicine to those who have experimented with it, and only offers a few out of the many highly respectable citizens and others names whose are familiar to the community, for the benefit of those who have not made its acquaintance; and being assured that the TEXAS TONIC only has to be known to be appreciated, he therefore submit the following testimonials:

THO. K. PRICE, 59 Camp street.

1] *From President Houston.*

CITY OF HOUSTON, May 14, 1842.

DEAR SIR: Having learned that you were about to submit your "Tonic Bitters" to the chances of experiment and public opinion, I take pleasure in rendering you a statement of my opinion. Last May, I think it was, I first learned that such a medicine was in existence. I procured some and commenced its use. I found it of immediate and great advantage to me. My health had not been good since 1834. By the occasional use of your Bitters within the last year (in all not amounting to one bottle) I am satisfied that my general health has not been as good as it is at present within the last seven years.

The use of the Bitters, in proportion to the constitution and the malignity of the disease, will, in my opinion, be attended with the most beneficial effects. I have, in several cases, witnessed the use of a portion of what I had on hand, by others, in cases of head-achs and deranged digestion, and in no case have I known it to fail in giving almost immediate relief. My opinion is so favorable of the medicine that I will keep a supply on hand for family use. With considerations of regard, I am yours, sincerely,
SAM HOUSTON.

2] *From Judge Johnson, Galveston.*

GALVESTON, May 31, 1842.

JOHN PRICE, Esq., Galveston—Respected Sir: I have used your "Texas Tonic" frequently during the last twelve months, as a remedy for Torpor of the Liver and Constipation of the Bowels. The first doses gave me such immediate relief that I have kept a supply of it on hand and use it occasionally ever since. It is, in my opinion, entitled to the highest degree of public confidence.

RODT. D. JOHNSON, Probate Judge, Galveston.

3] *From H. R. W. Hill, Esq., (of Dicks & Hill, N. O.)*

NEW ORLEANS, January 22, 1843.

Mr. JOHN PRICE: I have, for the last three years, used your "Texas Tonic." Previous to that time I was subject to sick head-ache. Since I commenced the use of your Tonic I have been entirely freed, and I have no doubt, were the medicine used as a bitter, twice a week, it would prevent the most of the diseases of the South, particularly Chills, which I have known the Tonic to effect a cure of by taking half a wine glass full. So well am I satisfied of its efficiency, that I wish you to prepare me a demijohn of it for my plantation. Wishing your medicine may prove that benefit to the human family that I am sure it will, I remain yours, H. R. W. HILL.

4] *From Thomas Aikins, of New Orleans.*

NEW ORLEANS, March 15, 1844.

JOHN PRICE, Esq., Galveston, Texas—Sir: I have used your "Texas Tonic" in my family for some time past, occasionally myself. We think very highly of the article—In one case particularly—a negro woman of mine took a violent Chill; the same evening I gave her one table spoonful, and the result was so favorable that she was well the next day, and so remains until now.

THOMAS AIKINS.

5] *From Maj. A. G. Sloo, N. O. Mail Contractor, and Capt. W. S. Fullerton, Proprietor and Commander of the steamer Fashion.*

STEAMER FASHION, March 30, 1844.

JOHN PRICE, Esq., Galveston City, Texas—Sir: Early in the year 1842, we commenced the use of your valuable medicine, "Texas Tonic," and have kept a constant supply on hand since. We have found it particularly valuable in cases Indigestion, Constipation of the Bowels, Torpidity of the Liver, a speedy

New-Orleans Ch

Publishing Committee of Louisiana Conference, { W. C. KENNEDY, L. PARVIN, J. B. WALKER.

VOLUME III. NUMBER 33.

(From the Church Advocate

INVITATION TO CAMP-MEETING

Tune—"Pop set Two"

Come to the pleasant grove
For our Father will be there
To visit us in love:
To receive him, O, prepare!
When Israel dwelt in deeds
In the silent wilderness,
He visited his saints
With the blessings of his grace.

Come to the pleasant grove:
For our Jesus will be there,
To bless us with his love
O, to welcome him, prepare!
Once in the wilderness
He the covenant Angel led
The people of his grace
And his Father o'er them spread

Come to the pleasant grove
For the Comforter divine
Descending from above
Will your prayers and praise refine
Cast off each enabling care,
And entreat the heavenly dove,
To come and meet us there
And unite us all in love.

Come to the pleasant grove
O, ye poor backsliders, come!
Your Father, full of love,
Bids the prodigal come home.
O, do your first works over!
Now the Saviour interceedes
Come, enter Mercy's door
While the Spirit with you pleads

Come to the pleasant grove
O, ye fallen, dying race!
Seek pardon from above:
This is now your day of grace
All heaven seeks your good
O then, come and be forgiven,
The Saviour shed his blood
That you might escape to heaven

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

"THE GOOD CLASS-LEADER"

I have just read an article in your paper of August 27, under the above caption, which has struck me as well-timed, and as one that should be suggestive of serious and prayerful reflection, specially on the part of those who are, and those who ought to be Class-leaders in the Church.

"Father Reeves, the Methodist Class-Leader," of which the article alluded to was a brief notice by J. Hamilton I have not yet had the pleasure of reading. I take it for granted, however, that the points of difference between Father Reeves and Carvosso are correctly stated by the writer. The life of Carvosso I read some years ago; and remember distinctly that I laid it aside, feeling and saying to myself, "with the help of God, I will be a better man."

I then felt, and still believe, that although the mass may not attain to the almost Omnipotent faith of Carvosso, many in our communion would be greatly strengthened and encouraged by a careful perusal of his life, to *exercise* faith, until by this means it should become so strong and commanding as to enable them to ascend the mount of vision, and come near, if not to the very point of look out, where, for years, ere it came, that Father in Israel waited in readiness the summons which saith "it is enough, come up higher."

Class-Leaders who have not done so would doubtless do well, at once, to procure and read for themselves the lives of these faithful Fathers in the Church. I agree with J. H., "that *the* want of Methodism at the present juncture is the right kind of Class-Leaders." Nor do I think that he attaches any too much importance to that office. Will it be going farther than the facts of Methodist history would justify to say, that her prosperity has been substantial and permanent only where she has had a supply of Class-leaders who were men of the right stamp. Very many times during a ministry of something over ten years has the writer of this been made to see and feel that we, as Methodist Itinerants work to great disadvantage owing to the fact that this important arm of our service is not better supplied. In many places societies are without Leaders. That this should be the case, *for a time*, with a Church that is aggressive in its character and movements is what might be expected; but this condition of things too often lasts longer than needful. In other places men are appointed to this office who do not realize its importance as they should—who forget that, as Class-Leaders, they are to be men of "one" work; and that it is their duty to *study* that they may be *qualified* for that work. There are instances where, in my humble judgment, it becomes our duty, as far as possible, while present with them, to serve the societies in the two-fold capacity of preacher and Leader; and for the time this sort of double work may answer after a fashion; but being thus circumstanced we must shortly leave and go on our way to preach the Gospel to others. And not unfrequently from two to four, and sometimes six weeks intervene before we are present at the same place again. And now, we ask church members, but specially those who are occupying the place of Leaders, and Officers who ought to be, and who would, doubtless, *now* be discharging the duties of that important office, both with honor to themselves and profit to the church, had they been making that advance in the divine life which should have characterized them hitherto. We ask these to think how the heart of the Itinerant must sink within him as he moves on his way toward other appointments, reflecting that he has left behind societies that, in all probability, will not assemble once during the time that will intervene before his return, or make use of any means in their social capacity to fan or keep alive the little fire that may have been kindled by his late visit and labors with them. But the ministers discouraging reflections are perhaps the smallest item in the account. The church is suffering. Her members are becoming cold, sliding ahead, and the world blinded by sin and unbelief, are [illegible] those stumbling blocks into her [illegible] are you a Class-leader? do you [illegible] watch over the souls in the [illegible] faithfully? Do you set [illegible] yourself for this work? Have you [illegible] it? Is your heart so [illegible] you persevere, the cry you should [illegible] be one of the number whose gifts [illegible] shall rest assured those gifts shall increase and enlarge in your [illegible] comfort of your own soul and the [illegible] of the church. If these questions [illegible] answered affirmatively then may the [illegible] laid to your charge by them that are [illegible] but if otherwise, it stands those in [illegible] unto us, and call upon the [illegible] to that God will thank us for those that [illegible] perish not.

And you who are [illegible] Leaders, who make [illegible] when the church, the ministry and the [illegible] bishop of souls are calling you to [illegible] What will you have to answer in the day [illegible] eternity? With your formal religion, [illegible] tame and tasteless piety, you may [illegible] with this cold, dead world, and under the [illegible] crying necessities of the church, [illegible] some extent neutralizing a trust [illegible] position, my brother, bear in mind [illegible] beyond to which you are hastening, [illegible] yourself at such excuses as are [illegible] will not [illegible] any way if there [illegible] whether they will [illegible] quiet [illegible] silence them or meet the [illegible] of the tried Judge of all.

May the great heart of the church [illegible] the listless, the old, the [illegible] have influence in their proper sphere of action to think of these things until they [illegible] to their duties correctly, and each [illegible] to become willingly [illegible] to fully [illegible] and successful Class-leaders. [illegible] efficacious can be [illegible] class of laborers [illegible] known in many parts [illegible] our day and [illegible] preachers, while, by means of the [illegible] and harmonious efforts of all [illegible] many good reason to hope that better results shall be secured to the church, and greater glory to God.

Louisiana, September [illegible]

JOHN KNOX—HIS CHARACTER AND WORKS.

Of all great men in history [illegible] one who stands out more conspicuously and in bolder relief than does John Knox. A [illegible] but massive understanding, a courage which nothing could shake, a warm, devout heart, and an intense hatred and scorn of sin, these are the qualities which appear in him above and over all the rest. There may have been those [illegible] but the occasion did not require them; they were not called into play. The evil which was to be overcome had no strong intellectual defences; it was a theological tale-school upheld by force, and force of character, rather than reason or subtlety of thought, was needed to cope with it.

He was born at Haddington in the year 1505. His family, though not noble, were solid, substantial land-owners, who traced their gentility and land-holding estates in Renfrewshire, perhaps under the Earls of Boswell, whose banner they followed in the field. Their history, like that of other families of the time, is obscure and not important, and of the father of John nothing is known, except that he fought under the patronage of the famous Lord Bothwell, probably at Flodden, and other of those bloody battles, which answered the high purpose of hardening and steeling the Scotch character. But in all other senses were useless and [illegible]. But it is only by accident that we know so much as this, and even of the first eight and thirty years of the life of his son which he spent in a quiet, peaceable, private person, we are left to gather up what scraps and [illegible] the after recollections of his friends could supply and which, indeed, amount to almost nothing. We find that he was at school at Haddington, that he afterwards went to the University of Glasgow, where, being a boy of weak constitution, and probably his own wishes [illegible] tending in the same direction, it was determined to bring him up to be a priest. He distinguished himself in the ordinary way becoming, among other things, an accomplished logician, lecturer, and at the right age, like most of the other reformers, he was duly ordained. But what further lead him in this capacity is not gather unknown, and his inward history must be conjectured from what he was when at last he was called out into the world. He must have spent many years in study, for, besides his remarkable knowledge of the bible, he knew Greek, Latin and French well, we find in his writings a very sufficient acquaintance with history, Pagan and Christian, he had read Aristotle and Plato, as well as many of the Fathers, in fact, whatever knowledge was to be obtained out of books, concerning men and human things, he had not failed to gather together. But his chief knowledge and that which made him what he was was the knowledge, not of books, but of the world in which he lived, and the condition of which must have gradually unfolded itself to him as he grew to manhood.

Beautiful is old age, beautiful as the slow decay of the mellow autumn of a rich, glorious summer—by the old man, nature has fulfilled her work—she leads him with the fruits of a well spent life, and surrounded by his children and his children's children, she rocks him away softly to the grave, to which he is followed by blessings.

Liverpool, with 400,000 population, is yet without a daily newspaper!

THE WAR IN CHINA.

We bring to the latest intelligence that we have from China the insurgents under Hien Fih still maintain their ground against all opposition, and bid fair to overthrow the Tartar dynasty and to become the future rulers of China. The progress that the rebels have made since they commenced operations in the eventful year 1850 with a mere handful of adventurers, has been a wonderful one, and has arrested the attention of the whole civilized world. They have now a large and well disciplined army with which they have defeated the Imperial troops in several pitched battles, overrun half the country and taken Nankin the second city in the empire. The avowed object of the leader is to change not only the government but the religion of China, and it is probable that if they succeed the whole country will be thrown open to the efforts of the missionaries of the cross. What a vast field will thus be opened for the exertion of the Christian world! Three hundred and seventy millions people suddenly almost unanimously casting their idols to the moles and bats, and stretching out their hands for a purer faith—a holier religion! If ever there was a time when the people of God should abound in every persevering and fervent prayers for China now is the time. In the palace, cottages, the idol circle, and in the heart China should be remembered by all who long for the conversion of the world.

From a variety of conflicting statements on this subject we select the following from the Bombay correspondent of the London Times:

"Meanwhile, the greatest uncertainty con-

against [illegible] writer of Canton country. [illegible] at the gates, not [illegible] the process of [illegible] at the [illegible] daily to the ground. The [illegible]

NEW ORLEANS [illegible] DAY [illegible] OCTOBER [illegible], [illegible]

THE REVOLUTIONISTS

[illegible] changes from [illegible] would be the report from the [illegible] of the [illegible] How would ignorance, vice, and suffering vanish in our world. [Episcopal Recorder.

THE SHAKERS.

A correspondent of the Pittsburg Christian Advocate, writing from Jamestown, Kentucky, delightful mountain retreat at the base of Cumberland [illegible] of the Alleghanies, and some twenty [illegible] hours by canal from Pittsburgh, [illegible] on that vicinity.

In their worship they not only beat their heads but their bodies, and in connection with their religious services have a feast somewhat resembling the Jewish passover consisting of a paschal lamb, soup, bread, etc. One part of the church is partitioned off for a kitchen, and along one entire side of the house the tables are arranged for the guests, [illegible] at one end, females at the other. The food is served up in large pewter bowls, and set at about six feet apart, so that half a dozen eat out of the same dish. The [illegible] of wine is strung along the table at convenient distances, and after thanks are returned all eat to their satisfaction.

Before eating however, there is an extensive washing operation, and washing of feet each sex attending to their own department. This is done by two persons, one bearing a pail of water, the other girded with a long towel. The congregation being all arranged for the ceremony, the man bearing the water comes up and kisses the first man, next washes his feet, then kisses him again, and goes on to another. The man with the towel goes through the same operation, only drying instead of washing the feet. Thus every man and woman is kissed not less than four times in this one performance.

After supper the preaching commences; and if there are a dozen ministers present, they must all say something. The following is a synopsis of one of the sermons:

Dear Predren—Ven I look over dish congregashin, and see so few prad-prim hats, long peards, and strait coats, I fear after all der be but a remnant saved. Dear predren, let us keep God's holy commandments, and not let our shildren go and hear dese larned preachers, who splain away all de Goshpel. Let us, dear predren, keep God's commands, in wearing long peards, strait coats, and, in washing of feet. And now, predren, let us give thanks, eat a little soup, and be dishmissed."

After preaching, the Lord's supper is administered. Unleavened bread and wine are the emblems used in this sacrament; but just before partaking of the bread, every man and woman leans over and kisses his or her next neighbor.

In baptizing they dip their candidates three times—once in the name of each person in the Godhead—and with their faces downward, not believing in going backward into heaven. After baptism, the men generally wear long beards, strait coats, and broad-brimmed hats; and the women, a blue calico hood, or sun-bonnet, and small, borderless cap, with a tight-gored dress.

They are an industrious and honest people, non-resistant, and charitable toward their own sect; but not strict observers of the Sabbath, as they regard all days alike.

MONTGOMERY, THE POET.

On the summit of a hill near the town, commanding a splendid prospect of river and green fields, and [illegible] such prospect as a poet to full communion with his fellow-man would love to look on, we found the name of

[illegible] MONTGOMERY

on the door. We had heard that the venerable poet was now so advanced in life, and so feeble in health that he was not willing to see company, and it was with many misgivings that I stood at the door and asked the servant if he was in. I argued that he was at home, I handed her my card and bade her say that three gentlemen from America would be glad to pay their respects to Mr. Montgomery. Before I could finish my message she stepped to my side, came into the hall and received me with a greeting that went to my heart. "You do me too much honor, herself," come in and your friends." Ushered us all into his study, and insisted on our sitting down.

I said to him, "You were known, sir, in America and loved before we were born."

He replied, "I thank you. It is grateful to me to know that any thing I have ever written has been a pleasure to others. Your country has published many beautiful editions of my poems, and I am grateful for their favorable regard.

He spoke with some hesitation, and appeared feeble, though far less than I had expected. A small thin man, about my size, and slightly stooping, with a bright eye and sharp face, he would not have appeared to me, had I met him in the street, as the man to write "The World before the Flood," or the "Wanderer of Switzerland." If there are not in both of these poems beauties of the highest order, and specimens of the power of pathos equal to the poetry of any man who has died within the last twenty-five years, then I confess that I lost a crown in going to Sheffield to see their author. "Few men," I said to him, "have lived as you have, to hear the verdict of posterity."

"Yes," he replied, "I have survived nearly all cotemporaries."

"And you have survived the attacks of the Edinburgh Review which predicted that you would not live at all."

The old man laughed gaily at this reminiscence of a slashing review forty years ago, and said, "The Review was young then, and they thought they must kill some one in every number—and they sought to make a victim of me, but I lived through it. Those were early trials and I had others, but trials are good for us, and they will soon be over."

"May I ask how old you are now, sir?"

"I shall be eighty two years old on the fourth day of November next."

I could not refrain from telling him that the fourth of November is my birth-day, also and, "How old will you be, sir?" he added. I was not unwilling to find another coincidence in the fact, that I should be then just one half of his age. And this led to a religious conversation in which he spoke in that peaceful but trembling hope he had that he should soon enter upon the promised rest; his lips quivered, his voice broke, and big tears dropped from his eyes as he spoke of his unworthiness to be accepted, but of his trust in the Saviour whose grace is sufficient for the chief of sinners. We rose to take leave, and as we shook hands in silence, Edwards repeated one of the poet's own stanzas from "The Grave:"

There's a calm for those who weep
A rest for weary pilgrims found
And they who mourn in solemn deep
Shall weep their mortal woes around

and he had strength to say "I hope we shall meet in heaven," and following us to the door, bade us an affectionate farewell."

THE THIRST FOR WEALTH.

How wise is the prayer of Agur! And how few there are who sublime its spirit, and discern the perils of its riches! Insensibly the desire of wealth grows upon us, and while our convictions are all the other way, we find our hearts clinging to the world's possessions as to their best good, and our hands are busily engaged in performing what the heart, wrapped in the love of the world, designs.

The desire for wealth, covetousness, which is idolatry, is one of the most dangerous and deadening influences which can affect our Christian life. It cools our charity, and dampens our zeal. It closes our hearts against the appeals which must constantly be made to us while the world is still unconverted and there are any spots in foreign lands unvisited by the messengers of the cross, or in our own, unprovided with the stated administrations of the gospel. If all that is unwisely hoarded, and all that is worse than foolishly expended, could be turned to the great object of evangelizing the world; if men were more intent upon building up the

INCONSIDERATE PEOPLE.

"Time is money," says an old adage, the truth of which every one admits. Yet how few act up to it! An acquaintance enters an editor's room at the busiest hour of the day, and sits in useless gossip, regardless of the time which he is robbing his host. An author is visited by some young aspirant who coolly asks to have his crude composition corrected, as if an author's time was not his income. A merchant is caught in the street by some idle neighbor, and detained in the very crisis of some important transaction. A clerk, sent on a hasty errand, is stopped by an old play-fellow, whom he has not the courage to dismiss. Thus, in scores of cases, time, which is money, is filched from one.

But we do not often commit a like theft ourselves? Are we never guilty of trespassing on the business hours of a friend? More than all, do we never rob ourselves? Often, when we should be at work, do we put off beginning it, defrauding ourselves of precious moments, which, in the aggregate, are enormous? An hour a day, thus lost is one-twelfth of a working day, and amounts in a year to a working month. Yet how many loiter away an hour daily! Two hours daily sacrificed amounts to ten years in the allotted term of threescore and ten. When we consider the subject in this light, we realize that "time is money" indeed. And yet how many throw away precious hours, who would think themselves insane to waste but a dollar!

AUTHORSHIP OF THE BIBLE.—There are, in all, sixty-six books which comprise the volume of Holy Writ, which are attributed to more than fifty different authors, or writers of the whole. Half of the New Testament was composed by St. Paul, and the next largest writer is the gentle and beloved St. John. With the single exception of Paul, neither history or tradition has testified that these powerful thinkers and writers ever enjoyed the benefits of education, or that they were trained to scholarship and learning; yet how ably have they written, what eminent characters have been chronicled by them, and what great events recorded, both for time and eternity!

Moses, with his vast knowledge, and profound intelligence—the reformer, the deliverer—commenced the work; and John, with his depth of feeling and exquisite tenderness and simplicity, completed it.

...yristian Advocate.

...yle the prompt and efficacious sympathy that the epidemic sufferings of this city have called forth. From North, East and West—from the Emporiums of Commerce, and country towns and villages, from Church and Synagogue—hns help been sent—large help. Not less than $160,000 have been received from abroad by the Howard and other benevolent associations for relief. The total and specific receipts and disbursements will in the winding up (and may that soon come) be published, when our readers shall see it. As for the current items, we cannot keep up with them, and have quit trying. The Treasurers are ready to cry, "Hold, enough!"

We style this a chapter—is it not a *new* chapter of humanity. There is a touch of nature that makes ne all akin. Has not the world been silently but mightily influenced these eighteen hundred years hy some humanising agent? Has it not grown better? The principle of brotherhood that underlies Christianity is working mightily. The good Samaritan is abroad.

In behalf of the destitute and suffering ...ng us, who have enjoyed thie bounty that has accumulated from the generous rills and rivers of benevolence, like the trihntarice of the Mississippi, and flowed down upon us; and for ourselves, who have enjoyed the luxury of dispensing it, and beholding the good done by it, we return to all thanks—a thousand thanks.

AND YET ANOTHER.

Rev. Jacob Slater Hughes, pastor of Franklin street Church, Mobile, died of yellow fever Monday last, 12th instant. We have received no particulars of his death at the time of this writing.

Brother Hughes, originally a member of the Tennessee Conference, had for several years past been connected with the Alabama, and filled responsible posts of duty. As an agent of the American Bible Society, he had become widely and favorably known. This work he gave up in 1848, to enter more directly into the ministry and pastorate. Here he was diligent in his holy business, serving the Lord. Since the prevailing epidemic in Mobile we have received frequent testimony to his arduous, kind and courageous devotion to ...duty. Thus have the Methodist Churches in Mobile lost, within two weeks, both their Pastors in the meridian of their days and usefulness. We condole with them in their bereavement. And not only they, but the whole church is bereaved.

It is high time for the church, the whole church, to awake to searching and supplication. Has the Lord a controversy with the sheep that those appointed to feed them are taken away. Hardy and Childers, and ...s and Powell, and Manning and Nash, ... at once! Let us humble ourselves ...r the mighty hand of God. He will ...smit us in due ... and supply our needs.

A Hint.—A correspondent signing himself "Justice," complains so bitterly that he must needs have a hearing. He gave the following ... or direction. But that seemed to ... We cut it off, and direct it to whom it may concern:

"When you send out your circulars in letter form to your friends, by mail, let me suggest, if you don't pay the postage, leave them unsealed, that those receiving them may get off with paying one or two, instead of five cents. But for your own interest, I would advise, that you always pre-pay the postage. Few, if any, will patronize those who are so poorly educated ... in the common proprieties of business life, as not to know their duty in this particular, or who are so negligent as to forget it, or so penurious as to tax others on matters that pertain solely to their own business. *Verbum sat.*"

☞ Those interested will see a change of time in the Camp-Meeting notice for Abbeville Circuit.

...ns of the Fever.—*Health of Mr. ..., etc.*—When the Southern Belle passed Mr. ..., planter, the fever very low, and it was doubtful whether he would recover, the chances being against him.

The fever was worse in Vicksburg than it has ever been in New Orleans. On Monday there were 22 deaths, out of a population of about 1000.

At Grand Gulf it was raging terribly, the deaths being equal to 1100 a day here. About 100 persons were sick, destitute of nurses, and require immediate relief. But one physician is there. All who could leave there have done so.

At Port Gibson the fever was equally as bad, and there was no communication between the two last named towns.

At Vidalia, where the fever has raged with great severity, only about thirty persons remain in town. A physician from this city treats the cases with great success.

At Natchez the mortality was declining. No one is now permitted to enter the town—a strict quarantine being kept up, and no one being permitted to enter to die with the plague

At Plaquemine, Bayou Sara and Baton Rouge, the fever was still raging, but the boat did not remain long enough to obtain the particulars.

An Apothecary of this city sent his wife and four grown sisters to Baton Rouge to escape the fever, all of whom fell victims, and were buried on Sunday.

At Bonnet Carre the fever was very bad, and ... had died in one family.

...ty to the prompt and efficacious sympathy that the epidemic sufferings of this city have called forth. From North, East and West—from the Emporiums of Commerce, and country towns and villages, from Church and Synagogue—hns help been sent—large help. Not less than $160,000 have been received from abroad by the Howard and other benevolent associations for relief. The total and specific receipts and disbursements will in the winding up (and may that soon come) be published, when our readers shall see it. As for the current items, we cannot keep up with them, and have quit trying. The Treasurers are ready to cry, "Hold, enough!"

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AND YET ANOTHER.

Rev. Jacob Slater Hughes, pastor of Franklin street Church, Mobile, died of yellow fever Monday last, 12th instant. We have received no particulars of his death at the time of this writing.

Brother Hughes, originally a member of the Tennessee Conference, had for several years past been connected with the Alabama, and filled responsible posts of duty. As an agent of the American Bible Society, he had become widely and favorably known. This work he gave up in 1848, to enter more directly into the ministry and pastorate. Here he was diligent in his holy business, serving the Lord. Since the prevailing epidemic in Mobile we have received frequent testimony to his arduous, kind and courageous devotion to ...duty. Thus have the Methodist Churches in Mobile lost, within two weeks, both their Pastors in the meridian of their days and usefulness. We condole with them in their bereavement. And not only they, but the whole church is bereaved.

It is high time for the church, the whole church, to awake to searching and supplication. Has the Lord a controversy with the sheep that those appointed to feed them are taken away. Hardy and Childers, and ...s and Powell, and Manning and Nash, ... at once! Let us humble ourselves ...r the mighty hand of God. He will ...smit us in due ... and supply our needs.

A Hint.—A correspondent signing himself "Justice," complains so bitterly that he must needs have a hearing. He gave the following ... or direction. But that seemed to ... We cut it off, and direct it to whom it may concern:

"When you send out your circulars in letter form to your friends, by mail, let me suggest, if you don't pay the postage, leave them unsealed, that those receiving them may get off with paying one or two, instead of five cents. But for your own interest, I would advise, that you always pre-pay the postage. Few, if any, will patronize those who are so poorly educated ... in the common proprieties of business life, as not to know their duty in this particular, or who are so negligent as to forget it, or so penurious as to tax others on matters that pertain solely to their own business. *Verbum sat.*"

☞ Those interested will see a change of time in the Camp-Meeting notice for Abbeville Circuit.

...ns of the Fever.—*Health of Mr. ..., etc.*—When the Southern Belle passed Mr. ..., planter, the fever very low, and it was doubtful whether he would recover, the chances being against him.

The fever was worse in Vicksburg than it has ever been in New Orleans. On Monday there were 22 deaths, out of a population of about 1000.

At Grand Gulf it was raging terribly, the deaths being equal to 1100 a day here. About 100 persons were sick, destitute of nurses, and require immediate relief. But one physician is there. All who could leave there have done so.

At Port Gibson the fever was equally as bad, and there was no communication between the two last named towns.

At Vidalia, where the fever has raged with great severity, only about thirty persons remain in town. A physician from this city treats the cases with great success.

At Natchez the mortality was declining. No one is now permitted to enter the town—a strict quarantine being kept up, and no one being permitted to enter to die with the plague

At Plaquemine, Bayou Sara and Baton Rouge, the fever was still raging, but the boat did not remain long enough to obtain the particulars.

An Apothecary of this city sent his wife and four grown sisters to Baton Rouge to escape the fever, all of whom fell victims, and were buried on Sunday.

At Bonnet Carre the fever was very bad, and ... had died in one family.

...not yet ...think about it—hut "Give ... my letter."

He got it. It was the worst thing he ever got, in the shape of n piece of paper, with a little writing on it. He got it in a pet, and when he came to himself, saw his true position. No longer a member of God's church! Broken off! separated from the fellowship that had been long and sweet to his soul! The house of God afterwards looked like n strange place to him. The people did not look as before. He could not sit in the old sitting-place! feeling so uncomfortable he vows not to go there any more.

The Tempter having gained, is permitted to keep the advantnge over him. His temper becomes soured. The trouhled spirit is ill at ease. He hlames others. Now the restraints of membership are off, he may take some latitude. He is no more responsible to his brethren, and talks rather self-complacently about matters "between him and his God." Gradually his feet slide. The old church letter rusts nad moulds and turns color, and wears outat the corners. It condemne him, yet he looks at it occasionally, and has it in some safe place. Sad memorial. It is his writ of divorcement from the church of the liviag God!

And what consequences follow. The children, though doing well at the Sabhath School are taken away, and grow up without consecrated attachments. The head of the family thinks he stande thie iealation well. Not so well, poor man, as he thinks. But it fares sadly with that household.

"Give me my letter," saye the young man or womaa, lately converted, hut many hopee for their piety and uesfulneee have grown already up. The ball or theatre is coming off. They have been over persuaded to join the revellings. The Devil, co-operated with by so called friends, perhape worldly-minded parents, has carried the point over these "little ones." (Better for their friends and parents that a mill-stone were tied about their necks, and they cast into the sea!) The promise is extorted. But they will be turned out of the church. This will not look well. Therefore withdraw before hand. Alas, who shall be responsible for the career of following years, from that point!

A release from the church is a momentous affair. It ought not to be enterprised hastily. The step taken, pride and obstinacy, and a thousand accumulating difficulties stand in the way of getting back. A flood of temptations hitherto shut out, now rush in. Sympathies, the comfort and support of which were not realized before, are cut off. The descent is easy. Every path leads down and far away.

A pastor who had, perhaps, given many such letters, and seen the end of them, thus impressively discourses:

"If any one is sorry that he ever professed to be a Christian, and would be glad to be released from his obligations, we would say, 'Your only hope of happiness and safety, here and hereafter, and the only relief for you, from your present embarrassment, lies in your becoming a faithful follower and friend of your Redeemer.' As for escaping from your vowe to God, which your lips have uttered, and which your soul made when you were in trouble, you cannot do it. If you should receive a letter signed by your pastor, the office-bearers and the members of the church, you might feel relieved for a while; hut that letter would soon be to you a heavier burden than poor Simon the Cyrenian bore, if, with unwilling neck, he endured the reproach of Christ. On a dying bed, that letter would seem to you, in your dreams and visions, like a great gate shutting you out of heaven. What a sight it would be, to see you before the Lord, your Judge, with that letter in your hand! It would be the last thing which you would take with you to the bar of God."

Buenos Ayres.—The Missionary of the M. E. Church, North, is straitened with his flock hy the siege and civil ware there. The last slip of monthly news from the Secretary says:

"*Serving Tables*" *of Necessity.*—Thie service hae been assumed by Brother Lore, our missionary at Buenos Ayres, during the distress incident to the blockade they had to endure. He says the condition of thinge ie growing worse daily. "The poor are becoming poorer, and the hopeless more despairing." Several Sahbathe since, I preached on the duty of providing for the poor. Since then I have had the privilege of giving to such of my own congregation ahout two beeves.

You should have seen me turned butcher, with knife, axe, and saw in hand, and sleeves rolled up. By an arrangement now made, I get about fifty pounds of beef per week to distribute. One of my congregation has given me an order on hie cash-keeper for $40 per day, i. e., about $2 eilver for the poor. Winter is now setting in upon us; we have had some cold storms and heavy rains, and it is quite as difficult to procure fuel as food.

Material Aid.—The town of Evansville, Indiana, hava collected $663 70 for the use of the Howard Association. The amount was sent by check to the firm of John Hurley & Co. For such a small village the donation is exceedingly liberal.

Costly Edifices.—The new English Houses of Parliament in London, have already cost nearly nine millions of dollars, and are not yet finished.

...mond: Thomas Jack-
... Tutor.
..., Tidahury: John Hannah,
...gical Tutor.
...athan Crowther, Classical Tutor.

Normal Trnining Institution, Westminster—John Scott, Principal."

Dr. Alder, a man of mark and of high standing in past yenrs, has withdrawa, under charges for intemperance. He goes, it is supposed, into that "Hospital for Invnlids"—the Establishment. A more serious, a *heavy* loss to the connection was the withdrawal of Rev. Geo. W. Steward: his affinities not yet fixed. Dr. Olin, in his lately published journal, speaks of hearing Mr. Steward, in City Road Chapel in 1846, and remarks on the sermon in higher terms than any he heard abroad. He considered him the equal of Chalmers in matter and spirit.

EXORCISING THE MEDIUMS.

The Cntholic Messenger, of Thursday last, after quoting a case of craziness resulting from being a medium, gives out the following, From scouting at the whole husiness as *Protestantism* and *foolery*, our neighbor hns got grotesquely serious. Hear him:

"We find the above, says the NewYork Freemna, in some of the dnily papers, and we insert it chiefly to take occasion from it to express our conviction that the time ie not distnnt when the spiritual powers of the Cntholic Church will be invoked to exorcise the subjects of these delusions, which, it is our decided opinion nre demoniacal. If the unfortunnte lady above referred to desiree once more to he in possession of her right mind, and to he freed from the evil spirits thnt molests her, she hnd hetter npply to the Right Rev. Bishop of Albany, who, if he finds reason to believe that there ie demoniacal possession in the case, will appoint an exorcist to drive out the devil that troubles her. Perhaps some of our readers nt Ballston will chnritably draw the unhappy lady's attention to the subject, or to thie pnragraph."

By the way, we state it as a piece of news, that the Spirit Rappinge hne got among the Creoles of Attakapas, nnd upon every application tells them the Catholic Church is not the true church! A friend telle us thnt latterly it began to unsettle the faith of maay, and the Parish priest got alarmed. The spirits wouldn't down at his hidding. He went to the Doctor and begged *him* to put an end to it—that it was a mere Yankee trick! smelt strongly of Cape Cod, aay how! The Esculapius of the neighhorhood said he couldn't do any thing for him. It was beyond the reach of pills. "Perhaps some of our readers [in Attakapas] will charitably draw the unhappy [priest's] attention to this paragraph."

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Board on the 4th instant, in NowYork, ten new auxiliaries were recognised: one in Indiana; one in Alabama; two in Illinois; two in Missouri, and four in Texae.

Extracts were read from lettore from Agents, Messrs. Baylees, of Kentucky, and Buel, of California; and from a Bible Committee in Mississippi.

From a statement made by the General Agent, it appears that the injury sustained hy the recent fire in the Bible House ie of small amount, much less than was at first supposed, and that, as it will lead to measures for increased safety, it may prove rather beneficial than otherwise.

The issues of the past month were very large, amounting to 110,652 volumes; exceeding, by over 20,000 volumes, the issues of any preceding month. Receipts for July, $22,729 03.

CENTENARY INSTITUTE, ALA.

Thie institution of learning hae been in successful operation for ten years, ie situated eight milee north of Selma, and is the ohild and property of the Alahama Conference.

There are two departments, male and female. In the male department young men are prepared for the junior class in any college, or if they choose, complete their education here. The female department is regularly organized as a college.

The course of study is extensive, and the instruction thorough. The teaching is done mainly by men of age and experience, (not by girls.)

The President (Rev. A. H. Mitchell) is a Minister of the Gospel of twenty odd years standing, and during most of that time has been connected with literary institutions of the church in Georgia, South Carolina and Alahama. He is assisted by seven others, most of whom are persons of age and experience, and all, with one exception, professors of religion. A majority of the Board of Trustees are members of the Alahama Conference, which fact is a sufficient guarantee of its successful management.

Board and tuition are as low as can ho afforded, nnd lower than most institutions of similnr grade.

The next term opens the first Monday in October, and closes the first Wednesdny in July. For further particulars, apply to the President, at Summerfield, Ala.,

B. J. Hannison, Secretary.
Summerfield, Alahnma.

Odd Analogy.—Dr. S. H. Cox, speaking of persons who profess to do a good deal for religion, without really possessing any, enye they reeemhle Noah's carpenters, who built a ship in which other people were saved, although they were drowned themselves.

Virginia, although the "mother of Presidents," is not very careful of the memory of her great men. Jefferson's tomb is in ruins; the grave of Madison cannot now be recognized; and the estate of Washington ... had permitted ... including all ... [illegible]

THE PEW DIFFICULTIES.

The editorial of the Register, from which we quoted some significant and hopeful remarks last week on this subject, has drawn forth a hearty amen from a correspondent. It affords us the utmost satisfaction to note these returnings. "There is no denying the fact," that the Protestant Episcopal Church has some outspoken and trusty counsellors and advisers, who will not let so respectable and influential a Christian community rest quietly in its errors. Hear this one:

"Thank you, Mr. Editor—a thousand thanks—for your timely, sensible and truthful article, last week, on pews. It touched a diseased point in the practical working of our Church system, and will, or ought to, do good. There is no denying the fact that, to a large extent, 'the Gospel is not preached to the poor' amongst us. Whatever plausible things may he said on the subject, the plain truth is, that our system excludes them. They cannot come into our fine churches on n footing of equality, and so they will not come at all. * * * *

"What is the remedy for thie miserable state of things? You have indicated, without naming it. It is *Free Churches*—where the rich nnd the poor may meet, as they will in the grave, and at the bar of God, on a footing of equality. Within the walls of the sanctuary, at least, let all invidious distinctions cease—and master and servant, ignorant and learned, rich and poor, kneel side by side, and on equal terms, hefore Him in whose presence we are all as nothing.

"I repel indignantly the suggestion that the [Protestant Episcopal] Church is not suited to the poor. If it were not, it would not be the Church of Christ. But it is not so; though, hy our wretched management, we have done much to give color to the mortifying charge.

"Again, Mr. Editor, I thank you for your most judicious editorial. It is worth n thousand of the hitter controversial columns of some of your contemporaries. I shall have better hopes for the Church when I see its attention withdrawn from themes of strife, and turned to deeds of charity and love. Among these, none shall have a more blessed reward, than that of recovering to the Church the *pauperes Christi*—the richest part of her inheritance—but which has been well nigh lost to us through our selfishness and neglect.

"A Churchman."

CHAPEL HILL, TEXAS.

Ma. Eaitor—I am getting along much after the old sort; have a very interesting charge; in which some ten whites and twenty blacks have been converted this year.

We are building a good church at Chapel Hill, which, when completed, will cost us near $4000. We were greatly behind in paying for it, until a few Sahbathe ago. And it was thought hy many that but little could be done, in addition to what had been. I presented the claim before the people, and to the astonishment of every one present, the entire sum necessary for the completion of the house was raised, amounting to $2450. Was not this a liheral subscription to he taken up in one hour, in one little congregation, and that too in Texas?

You will doubtless think so, Mr. Editor, especially when you consider that we have, in addition to thie, just paid for the buildings of Chapel Hill Male and Female College, which, hy the way, ie one of the best institutions of learning in the State. It is under the Presidency of Professor P. S. Ruter, formerly of Traneylvania University, and son of the lamented Dr. Ruter, one of the pioneers of Methodism in this country. Professor Ruter ie assisted in his college labore hy an able faculty, composed of Professor D. A. Bland, Miss E. S. Knox, and Miss C. Ruter. This institution has juet closed its first year's career, during which it matriculated ninety-nine pupils. Its next session opene the first of October. And from the signs of the times, we confidently predict that the number of its pupils will well nigh double duriag the coming year.

I have been through some dozen or more counties in the State; and I hesitate not to say that this is hy far the most desirable portion of country I have seen. And it is particularly so to Methodists who desire good Church and School privileges. But I forhear to lengthen this article; I could fill your paper, sir, with the good things that might be said of thie particular region of country. All I will say in conclusion, is, to advise good Methodist families, seeking n home in Texas, to come right to Chapel Hill, or its vicinity, in Washington county. If they will not he pleased here, I fear they will not find a country that will satisfy them thie side of the Good World. Youre, as ever,

Sept. 1. A. M. Box.

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

By Rev. J. W. Harmon, who arrived at this port from Texae, 14th instant, we have received sad intelligence from the Ieland City. Rev. N. A. Cravens writes:

September 9, 1853.

Dear Brother: You will doubtless have seen from our daily report of deaths, that we are suffering from the fearful epidemic that has so fatally and so long afflicted New Orleans. I wae at Houston assisting Brother Petway in a very interesting meeting. Learning certainly that yellow fever wae spreading in Galveston, I returned. God graciously preserved my family during our absence (for my wife was with me.) On our arrival, a buggy wae at the wharf with a request that I should immediately go to the room of a young gentleman who wae dying. I arrived in time to pray with him before he died, hut in an effort to tell me how he felt, he sunk, and spoke no more after saying, "I feel, I feel." 'Twae Sahbath, and at four o'clock we committed his remains to the grave. That day seventeen were buried. The number of deathe since has never been more than ten a day, and some days as few as four persons, including all ... [illegible]

having been attacked, but the crisis passed, and recovery fair, he adds:

Saturday Morning.—Ten cases proved fatal last night. It is truly deplorable to see so many of our young men cut down in the morning of life.

"I leave this open until to-morrow morning, when further details, if worth giving, will be reported."

Here the letter ends: The writer, as Bro. ther Harmon informs us, being numbered among the sick next morning. We hope the life of our brother may he spared.

REVIVAL INTELLIGENCE.

New Prospect Circuit, Ala.—We have had a gracious outpouring of God's Spirit in this Circuit. A protracted meeting at Havana resulted in some fifteen conversions and some number added to the church. The membership is revived and seeking for purity of heart. Early this year, I begun preaching at a church two miles from Kennedy's Landing, on the Greenshoro' road. This house was huilt hy the people, believing some hody would preach for them. We had good attendance. The fourth Sunday in August we begun a meeting which held on ten days. Brother Wells was with me. No organized church when we commenced: not a man to pray and few that would sing. Trusting in God, we preached and prayed, and God heard us. Several came to the mourner's bench the first eveniag. As they found Jesus precious they prayed for their friends. Between 30 and 40 were converted, and 37 joined the church—a majority men and women of age—and families came in nearly every member. Where we had no church in the early part of this Conference year, now we have a church organized of 41 members. May God help them to be faithful. W. I. Powers.

September 9.

Claiborne Circuit, La.—Rev. B. J. Hamilton writes August 17:

"We are having some interesting revivals on the Claiborne Circuit, which was left by Conference without a preacher. They are manifesting their faith by their works in paying the preacher supplied."

Bethel Camp Meeting, Miss.—Bethel Camp Ground, a well known spot to many converted souls, is situated within the hounds of Wilkinson Circuit, Mississippi Conference. Our Camp Meeting opened on the 24th Aug., and was continued until the 31st. The first part of our meeting was rather discouraging, but on Saturday night the Lord was with us. Also we had a refreshing time on Sunday and Sunday night. On Monday, from our first morning service until our labors closed late at night, the Lord was with us in great power. During the greater part of the day of Tuesday, we enjoyed a good time; but at night the energies of our faithful preachers and praying people were so wasted that they could not work: though the mourners tarried long at the altar, even until midnight, yet we could not count on more than two converts. In calculating the success of our meeting, we find some twenty or thirty converted, and fifty-two added to the church. The Lord be praised for all his goodness, and grant us another Camp Meeting at Bethel.

Sept. 5, 1853. Joseph D. Newsom.

Mansfield, La.—We are working along regularly. My health has been generally good. We have some good meetings, and take some members into the church, and have turned some out too. We work in more ways than one. About two months since, under discouraging circumstances, we organized a Temperance Society in Mansfield, which is now succeeding finely; numbers at this time fifty-eight members. We have monthly addresses, and if I did not fear that it would be taxing your time too much to read it, I would send you an extract of a very fine speech delivered by D. B. Samford, son of Brother Samford, sen. I will venture a few lines any way:

"The Star of Temperance arose and took its appropriate sphere in the heavens. Millions have been attracted hy the lustre of its rays, and stood with admiring wonder and eyes fixed on the splendor of its coruscations and the rapidity of its flight. Its beams fall upon the earth as the beatified spirituality of benovolence, and men's hearts are won to a work of love, and a labor of reform. Temperance Societies have been guided by its effulgence. Legions have been drawn back by them from the very brink of destruction. Thousand have been reclaimed from the bondage of appetite. Armies of drunkards have been reformed. The orphans cry has been turned to a laugh of joy. The mother's heart has ceased its agonizing throbs, and beat a long adieu to her loud lament. The wife has ceased her nightly vigils, and the daughter's eyes, bedimmed by tears, speak silently her gratitude to Temperance Societies. The chain of habit has been broken—man has been set free from a debasing thraldom, and society relieved from a bondage destructive to its principles.

"The Star of Temperance is brighter than old ocean's gems, or mountain diamonds. It has scattered the darkness of an ignorance in which the intelligence of civilization had been palled for more than two hundred and fifty years. It has broken up the mesmeric slumber of ages, and yet, clairvoyant-like, it now travels the circuit of the earth, flashing over land and sea, from continent to continent, heralded in its march of reform by the bright and beauteous radiance of God's magnificent bow of promise, while the sun of religion beams upon its wake, and lights up the moral seas with the flame of her comet trail."

September 5. John Pipes.

closed my third round of Quarterly Meetings on the Columbus District; and am happy to state, that the religious aspect of the district is encouraging. We have had revivals in all the circuits and stations but two, and have no doubt that these will soon be visited with the refreshing influences of the Holy Spirit. At Eutaw, we have had fifteen conversions, and twenty-one accessions. At Salem, on Greene Circuit, the third quarterly meeting was protracted after I left, and I am informed that some twenty conversions took place in all. At Emory Chapel, on Pickens' Circuit, there were five conversions and ten accessions. On Columbus Circuit, there have been several revivals, and about one hundred and twenty accessions. I left their quarterly meeting in progress yesterday morning, with about thirty persons at the altar on Sunday night. That circuit has raised for missions, in cash and subscriptions already, near seven hundred dollars. The Buttohatchy Circuit has had some good meetings, and seventy or eighty conversions. Mount Zion Circuit had a revival at the third quarterly meeting, and fifteen conversions. In consequence of the sickness and death of Brother Manning, the preacher on Athens Circuit, there has been no special meetings as yet on that circuit. Columbus Station is in anticipation of a protracted meeting.

Their preacher, Brother Dorman, has been laboring several days in a gracious revival at Aberdeen. I hope he will get his torch lighted there, and when he returns set Columbus in a blaze. Geo. Shaffer.

August 30.

Dresden, Texas.—We have just closed a protracted meeting at this place, which lasted nine days, and resulted in the conversion of some thirty souls, and twenty-four joined the M. E. Church. We are having times of refreshing from the presence of the Lord in other places. Wm. T. Hobbs, P. C.

August 29, 1853.

NEVER GIVE UP.

Learn, learn to hear,
Thy meed of care,
The hope of joy retaining,
Though woe and strife
May cloud thy life,
Still bear without complaining.

Ne'er turn from earth,
Nor quell thy mirth,
Though heart from heart may sever,
'Tie vain to sigh,
When broke the tie,
Though loos'd the bond forever.

Though word and smile,
May prove but guile,
So end our hliesful dreamings—
They wither all—
And fade and fall,
E'en as the meteor gleamings.

Though griefs are thine,
And thorns may twine,
Amid hope's fairest roses—
Though earth may cloy,
Know care and joy
Life's hubbling draught composes.

Though fierce the might,
Of sorrow's blight,
Learn! 'tis our mortal doom,
That each should share,
Hie world of care,
'Ere shuts the gaping tomb.

Still meet thy part,
With cheerful heart—
Nor pine in hapless sadness—
Some ray may gleam,
To gild life's stream,
And wake thy soul to gladness.

Contributions for Mobile.—We take the following from the Advertiser of the 13th inst.:

The Mayor yesterday received, from our friends in the interior of the State, the following liberal contributions, which, as usual, he divides equally between the Samaritan Society and the Can't-Get-Away Club—$895 to each:

From citizens of Selma	$1000
" " Lindsn	500
" " Suggsville	55
" Two citizens of Montgomery	60
" J. W. Smith and S. B. Duffield, proceeds of concert at Bladen Springs	175
Total	$1790

The following letter accompanied the contribution of Messrs. Smith and Duffield:

Steamer Azile, Sept. 9, 1853.

C. C. Langdon, Esq.—Our second entertainment at Bladen yielded $251. We are deeply indebted to Mr. Pomeroy and Dr. Gage for their kindness, also to the Messrs. Conner. I send by Captain McCartney $175, reserving $56 for our expenses up to this time. We remain in Bonaplis to-day and to-morrow, and give one entertainment to-morrow and Saturday, and leave on Sunday for Greensboro'. Respectfully,

John W. Smith,
S. B. Doffield.

The following dispntch had been telegraphed from New York: September 8, 1853.

To the President of the Samaritan Society:

Check on me for two thousand dollars, on account of subscriptions by Mobilians here in aid of the destitute and sick of all denominations. Telegraph daily to the Astor House the Report of the Board of Health.

[Signed] Jno. C. Ryan,
Arctic Insurance Company.

The deaths from yellow fever in Mobile from the 20th of August to the 12th inst. inclusive, have been 466.

Fever Over the Lake.—From passengers who arrived by the steamer Lenora from over the Lake, we on Thursday received the following information:

At Covington the fever was very bad, and the clerk of that boat says there is not a house in the town where there are not cases. It yields readily to the treatment of resident physicians.

At Madisonville the fever still continues its ravagee, hut the arrival of Dr. Hart and the nurses sent over by the Howard Association had inspired confidence.

At Pins Grove, situated twenty-two miles back of Madisonville, in the piney woods, Mr. Terry, the postmaster, an old gentleman of seventy-eight years of age, who recently visited this city, was attacked by the fever on his return, and died with the black vomit. Yesterday his wife and servant died of the same disease. There are but four houses in this place. On the road from Madisonville to this place there is not a house.

At Lowlsburg, where there are only sixteen families, the fever has prevailed to a great extent, and there has been many deaths. Among the number we regret to notice the death of Mr. Leggett, one of the firm of Beatty, Leggett & Co., one of the first Western houses here. As also that of the wife of the Rev. Mr. Parker, of thie city.

At Mandeville, chiefly settled hy Creoles, the fever does not prevail to so great an extent, yet the deaths have been numerous.

We understand that a child of Capt. H. L. Smith died Wednesday, at Madisonville, of the yellow fever. This is the sixth child of Captain Smith

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

HYMENEAL:

By Rev. B. L. Peel, nt the residence of Rev. A. M. Box, nt Chapel Hill, Texas, Robt. W. Keesee, of snid place, to Miss Eliza Eleanor Box, formerly of Montgomery, Alabama.

, September 6, 1853, by Rev. A. E. Goodwyn, of Baton Rouge, Prof. W. H. Seales, of Centenary College, La., to Miss Maria E., daughter of Col. Wm. M. Tow, of Harrisonburg, La.

OBITUARY:

Died.—In Lewisburg, (near NewOrleans) September 13, of yellow fever, Mrs. Sarah Parker, late wife of Rev. L. Parker.

The deceased but n few months since came from the parental home in North Alabama, a bride, cheering the heart and strengthening the hands of her husband by her devotion to himself and his work, and with her intelligence, aminbility and chastened vivacity, enlarging the numbor of his friends, nnd the sphere of his usefulness. The bridal wreath is not withered, and lo now the shroud and the grave!

She died in perfect peace.

At a meeting of the members of the St. Francis street Methodist Episcopal Church the following preamble nnd resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, In his infinite wisdom Almighty God has seen fit to remove from Earth to Heaven the Rev. A. H. Powell, who, in every relation of life, manifested the utmost meekness and gentleness of spirit, combined with all that constitutes the true nobility and dignity of man, nnd by this, to us, nfflictive dispensation, has taken from the Alabama Conference one of its most huuible nnd yet gifted and efficient Ministers of the Gospel; from the Church of whieh he hnd the charge, n beloved, energetic, nnd devoted Pnstor; from the city, a bright example of Christian character, and from his family n fond husband and father. Therefore, be it

Resolved, 1. That while we justly mourn the loss of one so amiable nnd useful, and nre profoundly sensible of the visitntion, we meekly submit to the will of God, which, however it seem, brings no ill to man.

2. That we most heartily sympathize with his already nfflicted, but now greatly bereaved family, who, more than all others, feel the severity of the melancholy dispensation, and will earnestly invoke upon them the blessing and protection of that God who hath promised to be the husband of the widow nnd father of the fatherless.

3. That we will tenderly cherish bie memory and endeavor to imitate the virtues which shone forth in his character, which may be said to have been the embodiment of the Christian principles beautifully blended and exercised.

4. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the widow of the deceased, and alse to the city papers for publication.

THOS. J. McCOY, Chairmnn.
John W. Starr, Secretary.

Died.—The Rev. James O. Williams died of yellow fever, on Friday morning, August 27, at Tuscahoma, Ala., aged 41 years. He returned some five or six weeks ago, to visit some relatives in Texas and Louisiana, nnd on returning through New Orleans, imbibed the fatal disease whieh caused his death.

Our deceased brother was in many respects a remarkable man. Born to no inheritanes, and poverty, and left at ths age of sleven the child of, a family of orphan childrea, he was reared, by tbe aid of some benevolent friends, to acquire a good education at La-Grange, Ala.; and in after years, assisted in rearing and educating the yeunger children of his father's family.

He made n profession of religion, and joined the M. E. Church when a boy, and nt the age of nineteen he was admitted on trial in the Tennessee Annual Conference. It was not long before he attracted attention by the talents which he evinced, and in a few years became a popular and successful minister and continued in the Itinerant ministry many years. He was locnted by the Alabama Conference in 1844, and thus ended the most and most useful part of his life. He afterwards settled in Livingston, to practice law, but it soon becamo manifest to those who knew him best, that bis new vocation did not suit him; and yet he succeeded by untiring industry in getting a good practice.

As a local preacher, he was quite industrious and usually prenched a good deal in the summer and fall. His preaching was very effective; but be was scarce ever heard again, after bis attention was turned to other pursuits than the ministry. He was a most perfect master of Watson's Institutes that I have ever known.

The deceased was burdened with a heavy affliction nearly one-third of his life. But in the beginning of the present year, he informed the writer that he was nearly clear of it, and that he expected to be a freer nnd happier man for the future. Alas! for him, his hopes were soon blasted by domestic affliction, and ere the dark cloude bad fully passed away, the voice of his Master called, and his days of trial were nbruptly ended, in the noon-tide of life.

May the God of the fatherless be n futher to his orphan, and almost friendless children.

J. E. Newman.

Livingston, Ala., Sept. 2, 1853.

Died.—In this city, of yellow fever, Aug. 27, 1853, Col. Wm. R. Stuart. He was born in 1800, in the State of Maryland. There he lived all his life, excepting this last year. He held responsible offices in the State for which he was a member of its Legislature, and for a considerable period President of the Senate.

When he was twenty-two years of nge both he and his wife, who is long since dead, were converted at a Camp Meeting, and became members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was the first and only one of his entire family connected with the church. When the questions were agitated which resulted in the Methodist Protestant Church, he was at that time he was identified with that branch of the church, and was the intimate friend of its leading ministers.

During the last year I have had opportunity to know him as a Christian. After a long acquaintance with the world, his chief pleasures had narrowed to his Bible and his Saviour. I can now see him, as at a Plantation Appointment, he enjoyed worship with the negroes, his countenance happy, looking up, his hand upon his heart, and the tears streaming down his cheeks. At a recent revival in Baton Rouge, he was much engaged and prayed in public with scriptural power. The last time I saw him was at his son's house, about ten days before his death. He was in fine health and spirits. He spoke of his delight in the service of God, and spoke of a beautiful hymn, which, as he said, expressed every thing. One verse he cited as especially delightful:

"Prayer is the Christian's vital breath,
The Christian's native air;
His watchword at the gates of death;
He enters Heaven with prayer."

He thought, and so did his son Alexander, who was with his father, that the fever had been mastered, and that in a few days health would return. But they were disappointed; in a few hours after seeming to be convalescent, he was dying. The whole sickness and issue were so rapid and suddden, that few friends knew that he had been ill until the news of his death. He had no pain, was sensible to the last, was ready to go, and so fell asleep in Jesus.

It was his intention to have joined the M. E. Church South, in this city, but his certificate of membership arrived only after his death.

The wide circle of his acquaintance will long mourn the loss of one who, by the pure polish of his manners, gave pleasure wherever he went. Mixing much with the political and fashionable world, he yet avowed himself in heart and soul a follower of Christ. He moved where the church much needs, but seldom has a witness to her truth and doctrines. But his course—a long one—is finished. For fifty-two years he ran looking to the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus; and, while I write, doubtless his spirit mingles with the just, the pure, and the noble in the city of our God.

NewOrleans, Sept. 6. J. C. Keener.

Died.—Near Marion, Miss., July 31, Edward G. Hussey, in the fortieth year of his ago.

He was a native of Colleton District, S. C. From the commencement of his last had long illness, he had a presentiment of death, and began to seek the Lord in earnest. By hearty repentance and faith in the Redeemer, he obtained peace with God. Two weeks before death he joined the church, and received the Sacrament of the Lord's supper with his wife and friends by his bedside.

R. Y. R.

The Epidemic.

The followiag table shows (as near as can be ascertained from the best authority) the total number of deaths, by yellow fever and other diseases, in the city of New Orleans, from the week eading May 28 to September 15:

Week ending	Total.	Yellow Fever.	Other Dis.	Not Stated.
May 28	140— 140	1— 1	139—136	..
June 4	142	1	141	..
" 11	154	4	150	..
" 18	147	7	140	..
" 25	167— 010	9— 21	158—589	..
July 2	177	25	152	..
" 9	188	59	129	..
" 16	344	204	140	..
" 23	017	429	188	..
" 31	884—2210	692—1409	192—801	..
August 1	142	106	25	11
" 2	135	115	14	6
" 3	146	124	17	5
" 4	166	135	15	16
" 5	150	128	9	13
" 6	238	194	30	14
" 7	295—1180	165—967	40—150	4—69
" 8	219	157	23	9
" 9	201	166	21	14
" 10	230	193	33	4
" 11	223	192	18	13
" 12	207	180	25	2
" 13	214	179	22	13
" 14	232—1526	191—1288	26—163	15—75
" 15	217	187	24	6
" 16	193	163	19	11
" 17	210	191	21	7
" 18	219	188	22	9
" 19	234	203	15	16
" 20	224	184	29	4
" 21	203—1575	230—1346	24—153	15—68
" 22	283	230	24	15
" 23	268	220	24	14
" 24	222	188	23	11
" 25	218	186	19	13
" 26	193	151	29	13
" 27	185	151	26	8
" 28	148—1607*	117—1243	24—109	7—31
" 29	114	99	14	1
" 30	139	114	14	11
" 31	137	95	27	15
Sept. 1	110	90	17	7
" 2	133	103	23	1
" 3	110	87	20	9
" 4	110— 868	90— 684	15—120	5—40
" 5	98	71	20	1
" 6	95	65	25	5
" 7	70	48	17	5
" 8	59	48	8	3
" 9	64	43	17	4
" 10	80	56	16	5
" 11	68— 534	43— 374	20— 152	5—28
" 12	55	33	15	7
" 13	47	28	21	..
" 14	45	32	10	3
" 15	62	32	16	1

*This total does not include the interments in St. Patrick's, which the Secretary of the Board of Health compiles at 243.

†Only six days reported from St. Patrick's this week.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements, of a proper character and to a limited extent, will hereafter be inserted in the "New Orleans Christian Advocate" at the following rates:

One Square, first insertion.....$1 00
Each subsequent insertion.....50
One Square, one year.....15 00
One Square, six months.....10 00
Two Squares, one year.....25 00

☞ A Square is ten lines—ten words make a line. No Advertisement inserted until paid for.

NOTICES.

CAMP MEETING.

There will be a Camp-meeting, commencing on the fifth day of October, at Hampden, Lluden Circuit, Alabama Conference, new camp-ground.

J. W. LANEY, Pastor.

July 25, 1853. aug20 2t

PICKENSVILLE, ALA., FEMALE INSTITUTE.
R Bradshaw, A. M., Principal.

The next session of the Pickensville, Female Institute will, with a full corps of able teachers, commence on Monday, October 3. Catalogues, containing every necessary information, can be had by applying to the Principal.

Professor C. F. Yeagle continues at the head of the Musical Department. PEYTON KING,

August, 27. President Board of Trustees

CAMP-MEETING.

There will be a Camp-meeting in Abbeville Circuit, a Lawrenceville Camp-ground, to commence on Friday evening before the fourth Sabbath in October next. Preachers, traveling and local, together with the people generally, are invited. A Missionary Collection will be taken up on the Sabbath. JOHN WILLIAMSON, P. C.

CAMP-MEETING.

There will be held for Lauderdale Circuit, a Camp-Meeting at the Old Camp-Ground, five miles west of Marion, Miss., commencing on FRIDAY EVENING before the Third Sunday in October. Preachers and people are respectfully invited to attend. R. Y. REW, Pastor.

September 1, 1853.

Aid for Thibodaux.—We have been informed that Mr. Dillard, one of the Howards, left Wednesday afternoon for Thibodaux, accompanied by Dr. C. H. Porter, and a number of nurses, intending to extend aid to the sick in that afflicted [illegible]. They took the [illegible]

General Intelligence.

Yellow Fever on the Gulf Shore.—From persons who arrived Wednesday morning we learn that the yellow fever is very bad at Pass Christian, Biloxi, and at other places on the Gulf shore, and that it has been very fatal. Ocean Springs and Mississippi City, we are told, have so far been exempt.

At Lewisburg and Mandeville, on Lake Pontchartrain, the resident physician has died, and numerous cases exist, with but one physician to attend to them.

Madisonville and Covington have also experienced the dreadful scourge, and so numerous have been the cases that the citizens have been obliged to appeal for aid to our stricken city. We understand that a committee of the Howard Association left here yesterday for Madisonville on board the steamer Lenora, taking with them medicines, nurses and all the necessary appliances for ministering to the sick, which, with their enlarged experience, cannot fail to be productive of beneficial results.

We understand that the active benevolence of the Howard Association will not cease until they have extended a helping hand to all the suffering villages on the Gulf shore.

Strange Faces.—An unusual number of strange faces appeared on our streets yesterday. In Chartres street we noticed a great many ladies whose features seem new to us since the breaking out of the epidemic. It would appear that the sojourners at our watering places, becoming alarmed at the appearance of the fever on the coast, had fled hither for safety. Some, we understand, came from Galveston on the steamer Louisiana, in order to secure the benefits of more effectual nursing in case they should be attacked. We heard yesterday of a young lady who came here a few days ago from Cincinnati (being her first visit to this place) and who is now down with the fever. We can conceive of no imprudence greater than that of venturing here before the disease has entirely disappeared.

Earthquake on the Gulf Coast.—About 5 o'clock on Sunday afternoon the shock of an earthquake was felt at several of the watering places. At Biloxi it was most violent and created considerable alarm among the inhabitants. There was a great shaking among the trees, the houses and the dry bones of the sojourners thereabout. The shocks lasted but a few moments, but were extremely violent and created a commotion in the waters as of old under the shadow of Vesuvius, when

"The restless Titan blempred in his den."

At last accounts all was quiet.

Steamer Daniel Boone Sunk.—From the officers of the steamer H. M. Wright we learn that on Saturday night last the steamer Southern Belle, hence for Vicksburg, and the Daniel Boone, from the coast, came in collision near College Point, sinking the Boone in less than five minutes. The Boone had on board about 150 head of cattle, some of which were lost. The officers and crew were all saved. Several of the crew were scalded by steam, the steampipe having been broke by the collision.

The Troubles in Venezuela.—The Boletin Oficial, of the 1st ult., announces the reoccupation of Cumana by the Government troops on the 21st of July, the insurgent government taking to flight. Maturin was abandoned by the insurgents, to the number of seven hundred, and at once occupied by regular troops.

The town of Valera, in the province of Trujillo, has been visited by a malignant typhus fever, which has swept away a majority of the inhabitants. The trade of the place, which has always been considerable, is almost ruined. The heat has been excessive in Trujillo, and, united with drought, has done much damage to the crops. Coffee is said to have suffered seriously.

Aid for the Afflicted.—The Charleston Courier of the 10th inst. says:

The contributions at this office yesterday, for the relief of the sufferers in New Orleans, amounted to $80, making a total received by us, thus far, of $8705 65.

The iron pavements in Court street appear to work well, and give satisfaction. They make a handsome street, and have one important advantage over all that have hitherto been adopted, viz: the making less noise from carriage passing. It is predicted that they will be put down in several of our streets by another year. It is estimated that they will wear twenty years. [Boston Bee.

Guano.—Francisco Rivero, a Commissioner appointed in 1840 by the Peruvian Government to examine the Guano Islands belonging to that Republic, estimated the quantity of guano on the three islands at 18,250,000 tons.

Redemption of Stocks.—During the first week of the present month nearly 300,000 dollars in stocks were received at the Treasury Department for redemption, and were canceled, of course.

Louisiana Interior.—The Louisiana Democrat of the 6th inst. has the following items:

There have been three or four deaths from yellow fever, in Alexandria, within the past three weeks. The last occurred on Sunday, the victim being a slave belonging to Mr. Sellibellas.

The Caterpillar.—The destruction is becoming general, and bids fair to be complete in a short time. We hear of the ravages of the worm whichever way we turn. A half crop may be made in the parish, though present appearances do not warrant such a conclusion

A number of families left town yesterday, and others are preparing to depart. All right. The air of the pine woods is balmy and invigorating.

September opens warm. We may look for cold weather before many moons wax and wane

The sombre angel of death, says the Plaquemine Gazette of the 10th, has been busy in our midst during the past week. Some six or seven deaths have occurred during this time. The type of the disease seems yet to be a mystery. However, we believe the doctors are inclined to the belief that it is the genuine yellow fever.

The Piny Woodsman of the 10th inst., published at Springfield, Livingston parish, has the following items:

Health, Crops, etc.—Our physicians inform us that the health of the piny woods continues remarkably good. Except those imported there is not three cases of serious illness in Livingston parish. St. Helena is not quite so free from sickness, although it is far from unhealthy.

We learn that the cotton and corn crop is unusually good in the western portion of the parish, and if the worm does not make its appearance the crop will exceed in quantity and quality former years. In St. Helena the "boll worm" has made its appearance, and it is feared will injure the crop to some extent.

Of the five persons who were landed here by the steamboat Anau, sick with the fever, three have died.

What was the Cause.—Monday last proved to be a very quarrelsome day in Springfield, and a drunken one in Greensburg. In the former place we hear reported at least six regular "set tos," and one attempted shooting case, which proved to be a flash in the pan. One of the hands on the schooner Margaret Clemens, named Peters, took deliberate aim and pulled the trigger of a double-barreled shot-gun at Luke Pendergast. The gun missed fire and Luke disarmed his antagonist. Peters was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Cozens, and tried before his honor Paris Walls, who held him to bail in the sum of $100. Thus ended the troubles

Late from Texas.

Army Movements—War!

By the arrival of the steamship Louisiana, J. Smith, master, from Galveston, we have Galveston dates to the 9th instant, and full files from the interior.

The San Antonio Ledger of the 1st inst., in reference to certain ominous military preparations, says:

On Thursday evening last an express arrived in our city from Gen. Smith, at Corpus Christi, commanding all the troops at our different posts to rendezvous at San Antonio at the earliest possible moment. At nine o'clock in the evening the order was received by Assistant Quartermaster Major Belger, and by ten o'clock the same evening six messengers were speeding on their way with the tidings of rendezvous. This order and this dispatch is ominous. We smell afar the breeze of battle, and ringing in our ears is the clang of arms. It, to our mind, when taken in connection with other circumstances, is the locsin of war.

Army Orders.—From two orders received from Brevet Major General Smith, one dated Corpus Christi, August 20, and the other Indianola, August 21, we glean the following synopsis:

Three companies of 1st Infantry from Fort Territt, four companies of the 5th Infantry from Fort Belknap, four from the Post on Clear Fork of the Brazos, four companies from 8th Infantry from Fort Chadbourne, four from Fort McKavitt, will march without delay, *via* San Antonio, to occupy points on the Rio Grande hereafter to be designated. Each battalion will carry subsistence stores, to last from post to post on the route. Regimental Head-quarters accompany the Regimental Commanders. The garrisons of the reduced posts will be composed of—

Fort Territt, under command of Captain Granger.
Fort Mason, under Col. May.
Fort McKavitt, under Col. Benford.
Fort Chadbourne, under Col. Hardee.
Post on the Clear Fork, under Capt. Sibley.
Fort Belknap, under Major Lamotte.
Forts Croghan, Graham and Worth, will be abandoned.

The Chief of the Quartermaster's Department will immediately direct transportation necessary for the movements. Medical officers assigned to different battalions

On complete organization, the two regiments will be put in march by the Fort Ewell road, the 5th to Laredo, and the 8th to Ringgold Barracks, until further orders. The four companies of artillery, expected from the North, will be distributed between Fort Brown, Ringgold Barracks, Laredo and Fort Duncan. The orders give further directions, (of no interest to the general reader,) and the different officers are now actively engaged to ensure a rapid and effective concentration of the forces on the Rio Grande.

Yellow Fever in Galveston.—The yellow fever is prevailing as an epidemic in Galveston. The papers caution persons in the country not to visit the town. The deaths for the ten days ending on the 8th inst. were 66. The Journal of the 8th says:

There is great diversity of opinion in regard to the number of deaths from yellow fever; but from all we can learn we should judge the proportion to be from one-half to two-thirds of the whole number. This disease seems to be confined entirely to the unacclimated, and those not receiving prompt and proper attention. The increased number of interments to-day over that of yesterday may perhaps be attributed to the cold rain storm of last night and to-day. The weather is supposed to be favorable to well persons, but unfavorable to invalids. We are happy to say that the Howard Association is doing a noble work for the poor and suffering sick.

The citizens of Galveston had petitioned for the repeal of the quarantine laws, but the City Council had taken no action on the subject.

The Civilian and Gazette of the 6th inst. says:

The yellow fever has made fatal progress in Galveston during the past week. The attacks, as well as the deaths, have been confined almost exclusively to the unacclimated. The large number (between one and two hundred) who have already been attacked; the great falling off in the number of interments yesterday, as compared with the day before; and the small number of new cases reported this morning, leave good grounds to hope that the worst stage of the epidemic has already passed. Very few old citizens have been attacked. They seem to be almost universally alive to the offices of humanity, and every possible attention is paid to the destitute and suffering. The Howard Association is indefatigable. The disease, with but few exceptions, yields readily to medicine, when treated promptly and the patient is prudent and properly nursed.

Yellow Fever at Houston.—The Wesleyan Banner says:

By referring to the report of the city sexton, found in another department of our paper, it will be seen that during the week, ending September 7, there has been an unusual number of deaths, eleven of which are said to have been from yellow fever. Our city authorities, together with the citizens generally, are using every effort to stay the progress of this disease. Though it cannot but be alarming, yet still the citizens give no manifestations of fear, but seem resolved to use all the means and leave the result in the hands of a merciful God.

Health of Indianola.—The Bulletin of the 6th says:

Last week we gave an official report, showing that up to that time there had been one death in this city from yellow fever (a late emigrant) and one case still in the hospital, landed from one of the New Orleans steamers. On Tuesday and Wednesday several new cases occurred and two (the Messrs. Bullock) reported worse and finally died. In all during the week to the present writing (Tuesday morning) there have been twelve deaths.

It was reported that a few cases of yellow fever had occurred at Port Lavaca, but this is not confirmed, and the papers only mention the report in order to contradict it.

The report of the Board of Health of Indianola shows the mortality for the week ending the 5th inst. as follows: Yellow fever ten, consumption one, typhoid one. Of these, five were charity cases, three of which died in the hospital, and eleven of the twelve cases were unacclimated.

Driving out the Mexicans.—The Indianola Bulletin says:

The people of Matagorda county have held a meeting and ordered every Mexican to leave the county. To strangers this may seem wrong, but we hold it to be perfectly right and highly necessary; but a word of explanation should be given. In the first place, then, there are none but the lower class, or "Peon" Mexicans, in the county; secondly, they have no fixed domicil, but hang around the plantations, taking the likeliest negro girls for wives; and thirdly they often steal horses and these girls too, and endeavor to run them to Mexico. We should rather have anticipated an appeal to lynch law, than the mild course which has been adopted.

The same paper, in alluding to the late election, says:

The Hon. E. M. Pease, of Brazoria, is elected Governor by probably five or six thousand over Ochiltree, the next on the list. As far as heard from, his majority is a little over 4300, and steadily increasing. The entire vote of the State will reach 35,000. The largest vote at the last election was but 22,000.

Connecticut Railroad Law.—The law relative to railroads, passed by the last session of the Connecticut Legislature, making it necessary for all trains to come to a full stop at drawbridges, railroad crossings, etc., went into effect the 1st inst.

Admiral Sir George Cockburn died recently in England, at the advanced age of [illegible] years. He will be remembered in the United States by his operations upon the Atlantic coast during the last war with Great Britain. He also commanded the vessel which bore Napoleon to St. Helena.

Breach of Promise.—Miss Coombs, of Clark county, Ind., has recovered a verdict of $5,000 damages against B. Waller, of Carroll county.

Late from Mexico.

By the arrival of the steamship Texas from Vera Cruz, which port she left on Friday last, we have files of the *Eco del Comercio* to the 8th inst.

The *Eco del Comercio* is grieved to learn that by the steamer Texas, recently arrived, that individuals disembarked have been attacked with yellow fever.

The cholera had made its appearance in some towns of the State of Oaxaca, and had approached within five or six leagues of the capital. The population was very much alarmed, and the Governor had taken measures to prevent the further ravages of the epidemic.

Robberies.—Some of the papers published at the capital, state that they are satisfied the Supreme Government is apprised of the fact that there exists in their midst an association of highwaymen who have committed and are still committing the greatest part of the robberies that are constantly occurring. Robberies are committed in open day light. So bold have the outlaws become, that recently they attacked a merchant in one of the most frequented streets of the capital, and in the presence of his dependants, compelled him by intimidation to hand over a considerable quantity of money.

Inundation and Loss of Life.—On the night of the 21th of August, there occurred a severe rain storm in the hills that overlook the small town of Mixcoac. The river which runs by the town overflowed its banks, and the current was so powerful that many houses, gardens and plantations were destroyed and many of the population perished. So great was the calamity that the prefect of Tacubaya, desiring to relieve the unfortunate sufferers, had granted a commission for the collection of donations to be distributed by the curate of the parish.

An overflow of the river Suchiapam, on the night of the 29th ult., had destroyed the great bridge on the road between Jalapa and Coatepec, and also the small one at the entrance of the latter village.

The Mexican papers are greatly excited on the subject of the comet. They wish to know what it portends. Some of the natives contend that its tail points towards the Mesilla Valley—others towards Tehuantepec. *Quien sabe!*

The Foreign News.

Details by the Atlantic.

By the steamer Atlantic, which arrived at New York on the 3d inst., we have Liverpool dates of August 24. From our exchanges we make up the following summary of the news:

Russia and Turkey.

The Eastern question exhibited no new complication on the one hand, and on the other it showed no new symptoms of an early adjustment. On the favorable side we have the assurance in Queen Victoria's speech that she has "good reason to hope that an honorable arrangement will be speedily accomplished." On the unfavorable, are reports of an outbreak in Servia, with the express intention of forcing hostilities.

Austria.

The text of the Austrian protest in the Costa affair, published and sent to all foreign ministers, takes the ground that Capt. Ingraham violated international law, as explained by Vattel and other jurists.

The Emperor of Austria is affianced to the Princess Elizabeth, of Bavaria.

Italy.

The import duty on breadstuffs into the Two Sicilies had been abolished.

Some popular demonstrations against the authorities had been made at Leghorn.

India and China.

The India mail is telegraphed with Calcutta dates to the 10th, and Hong-Kong to the 7th. The King of Ava had submitted to the demands of England, and peace had been declared in Burmah.

Trade in India was dull.

The Chinese Imperialists, assisted by foreigners, had been repulsed in an attempt to retake Kiang-Foo.

The Chinese markets were dull.

Markets.

Liverpool, August 24.—The cotton market has been dull at rates rather favorable to buyers, though no actual change in quotations can be made. Sales since the Europa of 15,000 bales, of which speculators took 1,000 and exporters 3,000 bales.

The market for breadstuffs was wildly excited by a speculative feeling. Wheat, flour and corn had advanced.

Miscellaneous.

Gen. Moathalon had died at Paris.

Capt. Ingraham, of the St. Louis, was present at a ball given on board the U. S. frigate Cumberland, at Spezzia, in honor of the Queen of Sardinia.

A conspiracy had been discovered among the Musselmen at Aleppo to murder the Christians. The ringleaders had been arrested and sent to Rhodes.

The London Times mercilessly ridicules Lord Sterling's claim to the fisheries.

Row at an Anti-Slavery Meeting in New York.—The New York Anti-Slavery Society held two public meetings at Metropolitan Hall, on the 4th last. In the afternoon, about 1000 persons were present, and speeches were made by Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Lucy Stone, Lucretia Mott, Sojourner Truth, (a colored woman,) and others. At night a still larger crowd was present, with the evident intention on the part of some, to have a row, which soon commenced by the speakers being greeted by hisses, stamping, etc. Miss Stone was hissed down, when the Hon. E. D. Culver attempted to speak. This was the signal for renewed hissing and all sorts of noises, which continued until the lights were put out and the leaders of the meeting had disappeared.

The Crystal Palace.—The Crystal Palace, New York, is now said to be a very attractive exhibition, complete in every particular, except the machine department, which is rapidly under way. A great variety of all kinds of machines, from a steam engine to a sewing machine, will be congregated there, and will, no doubt, afford scientific men a great opportunity for acquiring an extensive knowledge of every kind of invention. The United States contributes the lion's share of articles of this description, and will, in the absence of almost all competition, of course bear off the palm.

Another Strange Suicide.—The body of a girl who drowned herself in the Schuylkill, at Philadelphia, has been identified as that of Mary Burke. She was to have been married on that evening, and the groom and his friends remained at the house where the marriage was to take place, until suspecting something wrong, they went in search of her, but failed to discover her until he saw her dead body, which he recognized by a ring on one of her fingers, which he had given to her. It is supposed she was temporarily insane.

Historical Account of Hymen.—Hymen was a beautiful youth of Athens, who, for the love of a young virgin, disguised himself, and assisted at the Eleusinian rites; and at this time he, together with his beloved and divers other young ladies of that city, were surprised and carried off by pirates, who supposing him to be what he appeared, was lodged with his mistress. In the dead of night, when the robbers were all asleep, he cut their throats. Thence making hasty way back to Athens, he bargained with the parents that he would restore them their daughter and all her companions, if they would consent to their marriage; which proving very happy, it became the custom to invoke the name of Hymen at all nuptials.

String Beans.—A gentleman and lady residing at Cambridgeport had in their employ an Irish girl, fresh from the old country. The lady, on going out to church on the Sabbath, directed the girl how to prepare dinner, and, among other instructions, told her to boil some string beans, and string them well. Judge of her surprise on her return from church, to find that the girl, not understanding the process of

TELEGRAPHIC.

California Steamer.

New York, September 9.

The steamship Star of the West has arrived here from San Juan, with dates from San Francisco to the 18th of August. She brings one and a half millions of dollars' worth of gold.

Mr. Buchanan.

Mr. Buchanan, the American Minister at London, has been presented to the Queen and delivered his credentials.

Further by the Asia.

New York, September 9.

The Asia arrived at a late hour last evening. The following are the most interesting items contained in her mails:

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The Cotton market at Liverpool continued quiet to the close, and prices were generally without quotable change. The qualities from Middling to Fair were most in demand, and the rates were steady, while the lower grades were difficult of sale without some concession on the part of sellers.

The sales of the week were stated at 31,710 bales, including for speculation 4210, and for export 4880 bales. The stock remaining on hand on Friday, 26th, amounted to 802,500 bales, of which there were of American 540,053 bales.

Turkish Affairs.

A telegraph dispatch from Paris was received at Liverpool just before the Asia sailed, stating that the latest accounts from Constantinople announced the denial by Prince Gherka of the rumor that he had gone over to the interest of Russia.

Captain Ingrahem.

The citizens of Spezzia had joined with the refugees residing in that city, in complimenting the conduct of Captain Ingraham in the affair at Smyrna.

Chinese Affairs.

A private letter received at London from Canton states that the condition of affairs there is critical, and that an outbreak was daily expected. At Shanghai all was quiet. Business generally dull.

Steamer Georgia—Storm on the Atlantic.

New York, September 11.

The steamer Georgia, from Aspinwall, put into Norfolk yesterday in distress, with eight feet water in the hold. On the 7th inst., she encountered a terrible gale off Cape Hatteras, from which she received considerable damage, and was found to be unable to reach this port. The Crescent City has been dispatched to Norfolk to bring her passengers to this city, and the new steamer George Law will take the place of the Crescent City on the line for this trip.

Arrival of the Illinois.

The steamer Illinois arrived here yesterday. She reports that the revolution in Venezuela has been suppressed.

Later from Rio de Janeiro.

An arrival here brings dates from Rio de Janeiro to the 1st of August. Business at that port was dull, and coffee very high.

Relief for New Orleans.

The sum of $1800 was realized at Jullien's grand concert for the relief of the sufferers in New Orleans.

Relief for Mobile.

Boston, September 10.

A meeting was held here this evening, to take measures for the relief of the sufferers by the epidemic in Mobile. About $900 were subscribed at the meeting, and a committee was appointed to make further collections.

New York, September 9.—A petition is in circulation, in this city, urging Congress to take measures for the construction of a railroad to the Pacific.

Boston, September 9.—Further returns of the election in Vermont, show that the whigs have carried the State.

Cincinnati, September 9.—The river here is now rising.

Louisville, September 9.—The river here has risen seven inches during this last twenty-four hours.

Mobile, September 14.—The New York mails of the 6th and 7th inst. are through.

The total interments yesterday were 31, of which 25 were by yellow fever.

"Cure for Yellow Fever."

Messrs. Eds. Crescent—My attention was attracted by the above imposing caption to an extract from the Pointe Coupée Echo, and published in your paper of the 8th instant. The "prescription" or remedy there proposed, and strongly recommended, for the cure of yellow fever, although it does seem to emanate from such high authority, should not, cannot be indiscriminately *swallowed* "in the treatment of any cases" of that disease, whether on board the "steamer Natchez" or elsewhere, without seriously, dangerously subjecting the patient to the fearful consequences of a practice both unskillful and empirical. For, notwithstanding twenty grains of quinine may be given, or rather may *have been* given with success in some cases of yellow fever, it by no means follows that it would prove so in all; on the contrary, none will question that it might, in conjunction with the disease, greatly jeopard life itself in others. It is a well known fact, that even the ordinary therapeutical dose of four or five grains often produces very considerable cerebral disturbance, congestion of the brain, etc. But beside these effects, when given, it is said by an able writer, "in very large quantities as a scruple," twenty grains, or more, at a dose, it occasions severe headache, vertigo, deafness, loss of sight, coma, and other alarming and sometimes fatal consequences, in other diseases; then, how much the more is it necessary, in yellow fever, where the brain so severely suffers, to carefully guard against over-dosing with quinine, whose peculiar action so readily co-operates with this disease, and thus it obviously becomes the cause of fatal results.

The great and unprecedented number of sudden deaths, and other deplorable effects, which have occurred during the present epidemic, are, it is too much to be feared, attributable, in some measure, to the indiscriminate administration of over-doses of quinine. For these reasons, I do not hesitate in saying that the prescription, as published in the Echo and endorsed by you, cannot, without qualifying considerations, be safely administered in "*any cases of yellow fever.*" Yours, etc.,

Sismondi.

New Orleans, September 9, 1853.

The Sun Festival.—The proprietors of the New York Sun gave their editors, reporters, compositors, pressmen, etc., a grand banquet on Saturday evening, the 3d inst., in commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of the existence of that journal. The total guests were about three hundred, including the wives and daughters of the employees, and several invited guests, including a good sprinkling of the editorial fraternity. In the early part of the evening the Sun Buildings were finely illuminated, and a splendid display of fireworks, by Edge, was set off from the roof of the building. A dense crowd of spectators, numbering several thousands, filled the streets leading to the Sun Office. The banquet was given in the upper story of the Sun Building, and the four capacious tables groaned with every luxury of the season. Toasts and speeches followed the banquet, and dancing to near midnight happily closed the hilarious festivity.

The Sun contains a full report of the scene, illustrated with cuts of the various buildings the Sun has occupied and the presses it has used in its twenty years of prosperous career. Accompanying the regular issue of the Sun is a fac-simile of the first number of that paper, a little seven-by-nine sheet.

The festivity of Saturday evening, proving as it did that, however great the diversity of employment, there are necessarily no social distinctions between the employer and the employed in a free country, was a noble spectacle; a finer one could not have crowned the twentieth year of the pioneer of the Penny Press. [Mirror.

A Juvenile Aeronaut.—Charles Wise, aged 17 years, son of Mr. John Wise, the well known aeronaut, ascended in his father's balloon, the "Iroue," from Shannondale Springs, a few days ago, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. The ascension took place at 20 minutes past 2 o'clock, P. M., and, at 10 minutes after 4, the balloon descended on the farm of Mr. E. Turner, five miles above Shepherdstown, Va. Three ladies, it is said, caught the tow line and brought the balloon safely to the ground. The

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE OFFICE,
Friday Morning, Sept. 16, 1853.

COTTON—The market was quiet yesterday, and no sales were limited to 250 bales at 10¾@11¼ for New Crop Middling, and 11¾@11¾ for Good Middling. We quote Old nominally as follows:

NEW ORLEANS CLASSIFICATION.

Inferior	8¾@ 9	Middling Fair	11¾@12
Ordinary	9¾@ 9¾	Fair	—@—
Middling	10¼@10¾	Good Fair	—@—
Good Middling	11 @11¼	Good and Fine	—@—

COTTON AND TOBACCO STATEMENT.

	Cotton—bales.	Tobacco—hhds.
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1853	16,372	39,746
Received since		
" yesterday	1,136	
	16,508	39,746
Exported to date	8,853	1,400
" yesterday	12— 8,865	667— 1,900
Stock on hand not cleared	12,478	36,906

TOBACCO—We did not hear of a sale.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—Sales confined to retail lots.

FLOUR—Market firmer with sales of 1900 bbls, of which 500 Superfine St. Louis, in two lots, at $5 75, 100 at $5 80, 348 Fancy also at $6

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

The Last Great Poem.

The following "dolish" "dash of "poetry" left by the pen of that "egotsordinary "writer R. S. Peltier, Esq., the first of whose effusions was introduced to the reading public by the Knickerbocker, under the title of "a combine between a Alegalter & A Water-Snark." In justice to the "pheelinks" of the writer we cannot "replace" to publish the present "ephision." The author at the time of writing, was said to have been "rekliding" onto a "Shed olest fly." His "poune" is entitled, "Solliesy Addressed to a Berd on the Fens," and runs thus:

"Mi pirly little Animle a-setting onto the pielis,
How fur hev you flew two da. as flitty Iierd
(don't stir; I a'nt looking, so be not in hury)
How ide like fur two sel ibeir on the nex pirli.
of it woodent hurt a od mi. heft woodent brak down the fens
& you wood sta & let me smooth of the fethers.
(Its moast butiffe Ploomige, I deklar; dont two resoom:)
How i long fur yure wings, pirty Iierd, or I could fli
of. Ide leve this werld. I wood, & go runners els
Your vois is so sweets two (I wonder if Ilis put sluger in
w'en it was'fraid) how I wood like two be a
Flogin' al da, and at night go tee rest on a lim
Careiee: in slopeful dreame of mi mait. & se
Hope you're dreaming of mai likewais, mi mait.
Ken you fli to the ciels & bak in a mitit?
So good I. mi pirty, if onli ha I your wings.
But you woodent keek me as soon a' back the,
after Ide got sl bit a start: O know, pirty Animle
Ide flite the flevinks & git prize on the pints of the sier
Ide pic at the man in the Moon & quaik him wink his left i.
Ide——what's use a talkin' w'en you do n't no nothink
You a'nt me. You're onli a sweete pirty Iierd
Always a chenping & you a'nt melancolie & sad.
But I am: ime ful of poitry and felink and
Auther of varis poniee, but o Ide as go
Two si. of I wood onli fli with wings
How Ide look down a & se ty ers a-runninik.
With men ont o the banks, a-keekin of fish.
& Bufalows a-romink the prayrie, with hary
al stremink, & lugene a-shootin' at random with bow & arr
Ide fli to Somih Amerika & see the Snaiks
In the gingles a-crawlin' & swarlin' of litle Rojs.
& then ide fli to Afrika & see the Afinas
I Sting with the rhinoceros, & giving of him fits
with his trunc while he was a gitting of his bowls
chalnged by the ivory Tuse of his Enemy.
Afore Ide got much tand by the far-from-cuid
Son belongin' to Afrika, Ide fli two' Aishy.
In hallin the C are on my wa to the country.
& think two Ranish the sund of the Afriken ostiyes.
In gloris Aishy tide se many a lyger
a chasinik the Chynes' a hiting a pese from the leg
Wich wood mank me go sad ide presently come over to
Roosby.
Wonderink wat maiks Mr. Cezar so proud of his Cussos
(first taking a lingering look at the tal tools in Cfiney)
Next from Roosby Ide come into Tirky be ing so ni
Not expecking two se much on account of the sun ok.
But not risking a ques on the nee w this is striink.
By refusing two dine at Sublim Peard with the sultin.

"But, dere litle Iierdy, ant you tyerd a-folowink
Mi fortins, and not having no hop from your wing.
On hapy Animle! how sory I am ime so erude
Ef I hadent a-sudenly thot of your folinks
I mite have onfortinetly caried you al over Exrup.
But ouming hoam o'ar the oshun will sune restore helth.
Now you're hoam! Want that did quie, pirty Iierdy!

AUTUMN.... By Longfellow.

O, with what glory comes and goes the year!—
The buds of spring—those beautiful harbingers
Of sunny skies and cloudless times—enjoy
Life's newness, and earth's garniture spread out;
And when the silver habit of the clouds
Comes down upon the Autumn sun, and with
A sober gladness the old year takes up
His bright inheritance of golden fruits,
A pomp and pageant fill the splendid scene

There is a beautiful spirit breathing now
Its mellowed richness on the clustered trees,—
And, from a beaker full of richest dyes,
Pouring new glory on the autumn woods,
And dipping in warm light the pillar'd clouds.
Morn, on the mountain, like a summer bird,
Lifts up her purple wing; and in the vales
The gentle wind—a sweet and passionate wooer—
Kisses the blushing leaf, and stirs up life
Within the solemn woods of ash deep crimsoned,
And silver beech, and maple yellow-leaved—
Where Autumn, like a faint old man, sits down
By the way-side a-weary. Through the trees
The golden robin moves. The purple finch,
That on wild cherry and red cedar feeds,—
A winter bird—comes with its plaintive whistle,
And pecks by the witch-hazel; whilst aloud
From the cottage roofs the warbling blue bird sings;
And merrily, with oft-repeated stroke,
Sounds from the threshing-floor the busy flail.

O, what a glory doth this world put on
For him who, with a fervent heart, goes forth
Under the bright and glorious sky, and looks
On duties well performed and days well spent!
For him the wind, ay, and the yellow leaves,
Shall have a voice, and give him eloquent teachings.
He shall so hear the solemn hymn that Death
Has lifted up for all, that he shall go
To his long resting place without a tear.

[From the Dublin University Magazine.]

A BATH.

O Summer! Summer, with the golden crown!
Thou comest o'er the worlds with fiery feet;
The white-skinned maids laughingly lie down
Amid thy sultry heat.

O! sow to bathe in some sweet marble fount,
In whose fair gardens Epicurus founded;
Where in bright streamlets ley waters unount,
By myrtle trees surrounded.

Or in a bath which old Boccalo
Made murmur to the air with gentle cadence,
Where oft with zoneless waists and cheeks aglow
Came Florentine fair maidens.

But no! we have the sea, the dashing sea.
And tread the wild expanse of silver sands;
We hear old poet Ocean chanting free
His tales of olden lands.

Strip to the wooing wind. From rocks romantic
Plunge in the fresh, green, laughing, quivering brine;
Sate thee with kisses of the fair Atlantic,
And then—go home and dine.

Tournament at Capon Springs.

THE CONTEST—THE COURT OF LOVE—THE QUEEN OF LOVE AND BEAUTY, ETC.

A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing over the *nom de plume* of "Howard," gives a glowing account of the *tournament* at the above named fashionable watering place. Describing his arrival at the Springs he says:

How refreshing and cheerful was the aspect of the Mountain House when I arrived—music and gay voices in the hall—the forms of women with their admirers, filling the long portico, in the promenade.

Springing from the coach I soon found around me many cheerful, familiar faces, for the arrival of the stage produces considerable excitement, conveying often expected friends and letters, with the Baltimore Sun, the news bearer of the day. Here almost every Southern State, and some of the North seemed to be represented, while Baltimore and Washington out-numbered all. From a rapid glance of the company I observed some of the most esteemed and agreeable people of Maryland. I found the note of preparation sounding for the long expected Tilt and Tournament, which were to come off the next day. Knights and ladies fair were busy in arranging for the rides and fancy ball.

"Steed answered steed in
High and boastful neighing,"

and all indicated the rich scenes of pleasure and rivalry to occur the next morning. Heralds, marshals, pages and judges were with the brightening morn selected and proclaimed, when, at 11 o'clock, the bugle sounded. Then upon a platform in front of the hotel and tournament ground, appeared seated lady-judges, as just and spotless as their own gentle sex, but rather queer-looking justices, forsooth, with broad brimmed straw flats on their heads, and robes as varied as the peacock's plumes. Mrs. ——, of Washington, a sprightly, bright-eyed judge, sat in the middle, supported by others as pretty and grave, among whom I recognized Mrs. ——, of Baltimore, fitted by her talents and high judicial lineage to administer and expound the laws of chivalry. Beneath them, before a rude table, were several gentlemen judges, whose duty it was to settle questions submitted to them by the court of love above, being literally for the time under petticoat government.

Again the trumpet sounds, when, led up by the richly dressed herald, Mr. A., of Virginia, and the marshal, Mr. B., of South Carolina, some eight or ten knights, upon finely caparisoned steeds, with lance in rest, bowed before the brilliant assemblage in the portico, when Mr. L., of your city, distinguished for his wit, eloquence and spirit, at the earnest request of the ladies, addressed the knights as follows:

Gallant Knights—Summoned at the call of Beauty and of Love, you are here to-day, with lance in rest and champing steeds, to contend for the prize which chivalry alone can win, and woman *only* bestow. Now shall you prove by your skill and valor that the days of chivalry have not been extinguished forever; but, in the strong arms and bold hearts of you, her votaries, shall be revived that spirit of valor and rivalry with which are associated the bright names of Bayard, Ivanhoe, Montgomery and De Courcy. No pennants here or royal banners wave before you—the pomp and pageantry of fendal chieftains dazzle not your eyes—no minstrel's song or falcon's flight attract you—no stars of heraldry or cloth of gold overhang and encompass you—but far warmer, brighter, richer welcomes greet you—the noblest of the freest land; matrons and fair daughters of America smile on you, gallant knights, and cheer you on to feats of high enterprise. Your heraldry is freedom's gift; your cloth of gold—the stars upon her azure flag. Then, onward to the tilt and tournament, where, in the lists, let

"Knighthood's dauntless deeds be hallowed,
By beauty's matchless eye"

To horse, the trumpet sounds; and—

"As faint heart ne'er won fair lady,"

he sa.ff, pursuant and victorious.

"Tis truly woman cheers you on:
Let cows of coyer mettle
Brigade reward can never move
To gallant deeds than woman's love"

After the applause which followed this brief and appropriate address, the knights rushed to the lingle's call at the suspended ring. Swift and exciting was the contest, and for hours the struggle was warm between the knights of Stafford and the lowlands—followed closely by him of Hardy, Essex, the White Plume, Virginia, and the rest. Intense indeed became the excitement, when the classic face and dark locks of Hardy passed before the ladies; or the fixed eye and well aimed lance of the lowlands and the valley dashed forward at the prize. But 'tis vain, the gallant knight of Stafford, Mr P., has won the honor and the crown; upon his brow the green wreath is now placed by Mr L., warning him that it is the only shaplem a republican should wear.

Now all is anxiety and stir among the ladies, as to whom will be offered that crown, and selected as the queen of beauty. Soon, however, he has decided; the interesting Miss ——, of Georgia, is the chosen one. To a lovely dark-eyed daughter of Winchester due homage was paid, for, with two agreeable young ladies of Washington, she shone in the hall as Maid of Honor, and was, with her fascinating sister, the observed of all observers.

At night followed the ball, where the young queen was enthroned amid garlands and flowers. The dance—the waltz—music, and gayety now rule the hour. Sweet children, dress'd as cupids and nymphs—the rich dresses of the knights and matrons proud, passed and repassed in the dance, like a fairy scene. A rich banquet closed the midnight hours. After which all was indistinct with your humble servant, and memory, "the wonderer the brain," went to sleep.

A Romantic Affair.—*Georgetown, D. C.*, September 5.—Last evening, as the lovely family of children surrounded the supper table of the Visitation, a sudden feeling of painful solicitude was experienced by the Sisters in charge on discovering that one of their pupils was missing.

No time was lost in instituting a careful and judicious inquiry, when the fact was soon developed that the absentee—about fifteen years of age, from Tennessee, and the child of Protestant parents—had a short time previously leaped from one of the windows, and through the grounds had effected an unceremonious escape. This gay and beautiful girl was not only worshipped by her parents, but idolized by the Sisters, for the mutual affection which existed had been strengthened by an agreeable intercourse of past years, and vigilant search was quickly made for the fair one. Her entire absence from the premises partially relieved the Sisters of any apprehensions of personal injury from her bold leap; but still, mystery pervaded their minds, and, as in duty bound to devoted parents, as well as to the exalted character of their institution, that search was continued. No trace of the lost one could be discovered in Georg-town. Then the Sisters and two highly respectable gentlemen were directed to the house of a respectable citizen of Washington, who was supposed to be able to advise with them in the object of their investigation.

The interview with this gentleman invigorated the hopes of the party, and after a brief period of suspense, he freely admitted that the young lady was in the charge of his own wife! One gentleman who had accompanied the Sisters last evening, was, this morning, kindly permitted to hold an interview with the fair heroine. She frankly stated her repugnance to being returned to school; that her mind was occupied with matters of greater interest to her future. Whilst at "Jourdan's Springs," this summer, she formed an attachment to a high-minded, honorable young gentleman of the South, to whom she had pledged her heart and hand, and for the purpose of consummating the blissful union, she had made her escape, telegraphed her lover, and was resolved not to be foiled in her enterprise. On the other hand, the friend of her father, who had furnished her a retreat, had notified her father by lightning line, and he is now probably on his way here.

In care of the gentleman who had this interview, and for the sake of taking a pleasant farewell of the kind ladies who loved her, and had bestowed such attentions upon her, the young girl returned to the academy. The doors of the parlor were set wide open; the Sisters deplored her course and endeavored to persuade her to remain with them until they could deliver her over to the parents who had so confidingly placed her under their charge. She candidly averred, however, that the circumstances admitted of no delay; the nuptial engagements were arranged, her intended was now on his way to meet her, and no inducement would be effectual in detaining her even for a single day. Finding all their remonstrances vain, under a kind protest farewells were interchanged, and the fair one, in charge of the Catholic gentleman who accompanied her, was returned to the house and friendly care of her father's friend and his family.

Whoever the fortunate suitor may be, he will be blessed with a young lady of beauty, high accomplishment, extraordinary eloquence, (as evinced during this affair) and a title to a splendid fortune to boot. The Sisters and the friends lost a whole night's repose in pursuing this novel adventurer, but Love has thus far triumphed over the earnest and kindest remonstrances and solicitations. [Pur. Balt. Sun.

Married Bachelors.—A paradoxical mass, perhaps, but there are plenty of them in town now, and a lonely, disconsolate, melancholy set are they. They may be seen about hotels, boarding houses, restaurants at meal-times, chatting about something and thinking about something else, and perhaps vainly endeavoring to console themselves with finely flavored cigars. They are thinking about wives and children, away in the country, or at watering places, or traveling for their health. Business, inexorable business, chains them in town fast as fate, but they send the dear ones of home to enjoy the country air while they toil on in the heat and dust, amid the roar of the city. They are self-sacrificing men, and in this habitual self-denial practice the noblest of virtues. They are among the generous, whole-souled men, whose unwearying enterprise and dauntless energies have reared the proud walls of our city. Business is habit and is pleasure to them—idleness on compulsion would be the severest punishment that could be inflicted upon them, and we doubt not that they experience more pleasure in thinking of their families' enjoyments than they would if obliged to lounge away the hours in breezy halls and shady groves.

But how dull to them is the deserted fireside of home. How tedious and unprofitable the evenings, how dreary and interminable the nights, how stale and tasteless is breakfast, how flat and unseasoned is dinner. How insipid and wearisome is supper. In sympathy with these married bachelors—men with souls, but without wives—we petition the hot days of summer to hasten by, that the wives and little ones whose smiles, caresses and cheery talk make the bosom glad, may return and restore hearts, and to hearts their joy. [Cincinnati Commercial.

What We Think of Girls, in Our Courting Days.—The editor of the Sandy Hill Herald has recently had some pleasant reminiscences revived in his mind. Hear what he says about the girls in the days when he went courting:

"Wonder where the girls are whom we thought angels in the days when we went courting. We saw one of them a few days ago and she told us she was the mother of eight little angels! Quite enough for one woman. Zounds! how such things knock the romance out of a man! Can it be possible we ever thought this woman an angel? Yes, we did—and sighed for the time when we would be "big enough" to lead her to the priest, whose privilege it is to bind two willing hearts in the silken bonds of matrimony. But we don't think so now—a change has come over the spirit of our dream; and although getting old ourself, we somewhat have a fancy for faces resembling those of our guardian sweethearts. It is very probable one lady of our acquaintance may not exactly approve of this notion of ours; but we can't help it. There goes one of the vixens now—see how she trips along, scarcely bending the grass beneath her elastic step—she greets us with a bewitching smile. We know one who would give half his fortune for the mate to it; but he can't have what is so freely given to one who is incapable of appreciating it, and who would not have received it had it not been mortgaged, and the mortgaged canceled by the sale of the real chattel.

Well, who cares for the little beauties? Let 'em go it while they are young. In a few years they'll be old too.

Philadelphia Letter.

SKETCHES AND THINGS SEEN AND HEARD IN PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, September 4, 1853.

Summer still clings to us in full burning heat, and though the Almanac announces the advent of Fall, the atmosphere during the past few days has been almost as oppressive as that of July or June. This prolongation of the warm season keeps away our business men, many of whom still linger at the Springs and summer resorts, and measurably holds in check the Fall trade, which, however, daily shows increased signs of animation.

In a commercial aspect, however, Philadelphia never had so bright a prospect before her as at the present time. I mean especially in regard to the increase and extension of her marine commerce. The Liverpool line of steamships is fully established, and doing a most profitable business. They arrive semi-monthly with great regularity, and always bring large numbers of passengers and handsome freight lists. I have no doubt that from the establishment of this line alone the foreign importations of Philadelphia will be increased three or four millions annually. To Boston, New York, Richmond, Charleston and Savannah, lines of steamships are also running regularly, and are all doing a remunerative and increasing business. A line of first-class packet ships has commenced to run between here and Texas, with every likelihood of securing a desirable share of the lucrative trade of that important and prosperous State. Another important accession to our commerce has been made in the re-establishment of a line of East India packets. Nine fine clipper ships, all heretofore sailing out of New York, have been placed on this line, and the first, the Trade Wind, has already sailed with a cargo valued at full $1,000,000. She will touch at San Francisco, and thence proceed to Canton, and return with a cargo of silks and teas direct to this port. Twenty-five years ago Philadelphia outrivaled every other American city in the importance and extent of her trade with the East Indies, but under the superior enterprise of New York it has gradually declined, until, of late years, it was next to nothing. This effort to regain it is, therefore, looked upon as one of the most important commercial movements in which our city has lately engaged. "Young America" has now got the lines in his hands, and though he has some weight to carry in the way of old fogy "capital," (a very desirable ballast,) yet we think there is a good time coming for Philadelphia.

The money market here has been described for some weeks past as awfully tight, and very strange and laughable stories are told of the dodges and resorts had by some parties caught in a "corner," or "short," as the mysterious jargon of 'Change has it, in order to raise the needful, and save their names from the black list. Notwithstanding this state of the money market, however, our streets tell a very different story. Ostentation and extravagance are every where visible, each man competes with his neighbor in his mode of living, and we seem not only to have entered into a contest with New York for commercial superiority, but also for the extreme of extravagance.

The trial of Bishop Dunne, of New Jersey, at Camden, opposite this city, is creating a deep sensation among the moral and religious community. The ferry boats are crowded with the white neckclothed gentlemen and deeply affected pious ladies who make their pilgrimage daily in order to watch the progress of the case, and condole with the Bishopin his persecution. The trial is conducted with the strictest privacy, none but the Bishops and their immediate attendants being allowed the *entree* of the Court-room, though its vicinity is constantly thronged by the interested parties. The charges against the Bishop are of the heaviest character, involving drunkenness, misapplication of funds entrusted to his care, payment of usurious rates of interest, using dishonest expedients to obtain money, etc., etc.; and of many of these he will doubtless be convicted, should the case ever be pushed to trial, for it is within the knowledge of thousands in this vicinity that his life has been anything but a godly one. The great struggle now going on is to prevent a trial, and as the High and Low Church factions of the Church take adverse sides in the struggle, it is likely to be a violent one. It is thought by many that if the Bishops determine to try Bishop Dunne he will deny the jurisdiction of the Court, and withdraw himself and his diocese from union with the Church. Truly, we have here the Church *militant* in more senses than one.

An outrageous piece of villany was brought to light on Saturday night, which occasioned some excitement on Chestnut street, and came near subjecting its author to a taste of Judge Lynch's discipline. About dusk on that evening loud outcries were heard from an upper room used by a writing master, and those who made their way up found there a young woman in a violent state of alarm, and showing, by the disordered state of her person and dress, that she had been subjected to rough usage. She stated that she had come to the room to take writing lessons, and, while thus engaged, her instructor had put out the lights and attempted to violate her person, in which he would have succeeded had not her outcries brought persons to her assistance. He was arrested and taken to the police-office; but as the lady, from motives of delicacy, refuses to appear against him, he may escape the punishment he deserves.

A few days since, a fine looking young Irish girl threw herself into the Schuylkill river, and though she was almost immediately rescued, life was extinct. It has since been ascertained that she was to have been married on that day, and that while her body was lying unrecognized on the river bank, the bridegroom and the bridal feast were actually waiting her coming. No explanation of the cause of suicide has yet been arrived at, but undoubtedly some tale of wrong or deception is buried with this poor girl.

Quiz.

The following, from the Havana correspondent of the New York Times, contains items of interest:

Havana, Monday, August 29, 1853.—The steamer Crescent City arrived this morning at six, and will leave at mid-day. I have to advise by this packet that letters received here recently, for Judge Clayton, addressed to him from the Department, or public offices at our Government, have been detained in the Spanish Post-office at Havana, and, when at last delivered, it appears that they had been cut open for examination. The same indignity has been practiced upon the letters received by Colonel Robertson, the Vice Consul, upon the business and duties of the office, while it has been repeated with partisans of the correspondence of our commercial houses. The Government here are anxious to ascertain what is to be the policy of General Pierce in relation to outlawed Cuba and their discourteous tampering with public documents.

A Fat Man.—A physician of Savannah sends to the Journal of that city an account of an unparalleled case of obesity. He says:

"I must put in a slip to give a singular instance of death from the accumulation of fat. We had a young man residing eighteen miles from this place, who was one of the miracles of nature; at the age of twenty-two years he weighed 555 pounds, he continued gradually to increase in flesh until he reached a little over 600 pounds, he was able to get about with tolerable ease and comfort to himself, and attended to his planting interest. He had a fine estate and looked after it with care and interest. Some four weeks ago he commenced increasing in flesh very rapidly, and gained at first one and a half pounds per day, then it was found he gained a little over two pounds per day. Last week he died suddenly in his chair, I think from an accumulation of fat around the heart. Three days prior to his death no doubt he would have gone over 660 pounds. I have often seen him, and visited his family a few months ago professionally."

The "State of Matrimony" has at last been bounded and described by some Out West student, who says:

It is one of the United States. It is bounded by hugging and kissing on one side, and cradles and babies on the other. Its chief productions are population, broomsticks and staying out late at night. It was discovered by Adam and Eve, while trying to find a passage out of Paradise. The climate is sultry till you cross the equinoctial line of housekeeping, when squally weather sets in with such power as to keep all hands as cool as cucumbers. For the principal roads leading to this interesting State consult the first pair of bright eyes you run against.

Book Borrowers.—These lines, says the Christian Register, written sixty years ago, may very properly be committed to memory by some persons—if indeed the memories that can not think to return books borrowed, can *commit* anything. The vacancies in library shelves—especially in "sets"—are ugly and nerve-trying:

If I this book declend you,
Or you of me do borrow,
So soon as you have read it through,
Pray bring it home the morrow
Then after which, if you do want
To borrow yet another,
Just come to me, and you shall see
That I can lend the other

The Mother of Queen Victoria.—The Duchess of Kent, mother to the Queen, has an annual allowance of £22,000, besides sundry residences, rent free. While her daughter was heiress presumptive to the crown, (which was a position involving some expense,) the Duchess had £20,000 a year; but when Victoria became Queen, lessening her maiden's outlay, the obsequious Melbourne ministry got Parliament to raise it to £32,000—thus showing that the less she had to spend the more she must receive.

"This is a pretty time o' night to come skulking hum, you drunken brute. What you been, eh?" exclaimed Mrs. Potts, when she saw Mr. Potts practising at the corkscrew polka on the staircase. "Been—hic—been? Why—hic—ye see—Sal—hic—Sally, I've been to the—hic—temperance mass—hic—meeting, and I've ent too m—much lemonade." "Eat what?" "Ye-es—hic—eat that too." At this juncture a heavy squelch announced the downfall of the Potts family.

Worth Trying.—Sweet oil is said to be one of the most effective weapons that can be used against bed-bugs. To drive these midnight depredators from your bed, all that is necessary is to take a feather and oil the joints and crevices well. After remaining several days, by rubbing it off with a woolen cloth, it will give bedsteads a handsome polish, and prevent any further visits for a long time.

"During your travels in Canada, Mr. Shoonn, did you meet with anything that arrested your attention?" "Yes, sir—a Deputy Sheriff. He not only arrested my attention, but my person, and marched us both off to Lincoln county jail, for crossing the line without paying duty on a yaller dog."

Since 1802, fourteen hundred cadets have graduated from West Point. Gen. Jos. G. Swift, who heads the list for 1802, is still living and in excellent health.

Lowndesboro' Female Institute

The Fall Session will commence on Thursday, September 29th, and continue twenty weeks.

FACULTY.

CHARLES R. DEAN, A. M., President, and Professor of Natural Sciences
LORENZO DOW A.M. Professor of Mathematics and Ancient Languages
CHARLES A. SCHREIER, A. M., Professor of Music, German and French.
Miss E. PENFIELD Instructress in Music and French
Miss S. M. KELLEY, Instructress in Ornamental and English Branches
Miss MARY DOUGLASS, Instructress in Primary Department

Arrangements are made for the most thorough instructions in all the requisites of complete Female Education. The Latin language, (as the basis of a thorough acquaintance with our own language,) is introduced in the regular course. Yet it is not compulsory. The Modern languages may be pursued in place.

Arrangements are made for those who wish to pursue Instrumental Music or the Ornamental Branches the Ancient or Modern Languages, or any other studies.

Upon the completion of the regular course of study or its equivalent, a young lady will be entitled to a diploma.

EXPENSES PER SESSION

Tuition in Primary Department	$12 50
" Preparatory Department	15 00
" Collegiate	20 00
" Modern Languages	10 00
" Music, Piano, with use of instrument	25 00
" Music, Guitar	25 00
" Ornamental Branches	10 00
Board in the Institute, including washing, fuel and light, per month	12 00

Vocal music and the Ancient Languages in the regular course, are without extra charge.

Books and stationery furnished at book store prices.

Payment of board and tuition is required one-half in advance, and the remainder at the close of the session.

Payment of tuition is required from the time of entrance to the close of the session except in case of protracted sickness.

For further information please to address the President Lowndesboro', August 22, 1853. sep10—6t

CENTENARY COLLEGE OF LOUISIANA.

The next session will begin the first Monday in October.

FACULTY.

R. H. RIVERS, D. D., President, and Professor of Moral and Mental Science.
J. C. MILLER, Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.
EMILE LESERE, A. M., Professor of Modern Languages.
H. W. DRAKE, A. M. Professor of Greek Language and Literature.
W. H. SCALES, A. M. Professor of Latin Language and Literature.
T. S. JONES, M. D., Professor of Natural Science.
A. E. BLACKMAR, A. M. Professor of Music.
A. G. MILLER, A. M., Principal of Preparatory School.

EXPENSES.

Tuition per session of Ten months: $ 50 00
Room rent: 5 00
Fuel and gas: 2 00
Use of Library: 1 00
Boarding: 100 00

For further particulars or for catalogues apply to the undersigned.

R. H. RIVERS.

Jackson, La. August 23, 1853.

Situation Wanted as Music TEACHER.

A gentleman well qualified to teach vocal and instrumental music in all its various branches, who for a number of years has been connected with the principal female institutions in the South, wishes to obtain a situation in a female institute. He will teach on any instrument desired, and can produce the best testimonials of moral character and skill in his profession.

Address A. B. C., Aberdeen, Miss. September 9—2t

TEACHERS WANTED

To supply both departments of Pleasant Hill Academy session to commence on the first Monday in October next As some experience, undoubted scholarship, and good moral character are qualifications that cannot be dispensed with, we therefore require all applications to be accompanied by testimonials from the following gentlemen: Dr. Manly, of Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Dr. Mitchell, of Summerfield, Ala.; Rev. M. P. Jewell, of Marion, Ala.; Dr. W. Jones, of Greensboro', Ala.; Messrs. Catlin, Pickering, & Prowell, of Dayton, Ala.; Rev. A. G. McCraw, of Selma, Ala., and Gen. E. Y. Fair, of Montgomery, Ala.

Recommendations from either of the above named gentlemen will be satisfactory.

A salary of $800 will be paid by the Trustees to supply the male department, and $700 for the female.

Applications will be forwarded to Pleasant Hill, La., directed to

JOHN JORDAN,
D. A. BLACKSHER,
A. R. REMBERT, } Examining Committee

aug6 4t

UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Third Annual Course of Lectures in this Department will commence on Tuesday, the first of November next, and continue till the first of the ensuing March.

PAUL F. EVE, M. D.,
Principles and Practice of Surgery.
JOHN M. WATSON, M. D.,
Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.
A. H. BUCHANAN, M. D.,
Surgical and Pathological Anatomy and Physiology.
W. K. BOWLING, M. D.,
Institutes and Practice of Medicine.
C. K. WINSTON, M. D.,
Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence.
ROBERT M. PORTER, M. D.,
General and Special Anatomy.
J. BERRIEN LINDSLEY, M. D.,
Chemistry and Pharmacy.
WILLIAM T. BRIGGS, M. D.,
Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Anatomical rooms will be opened for students on the first Monday in October.

A full Preliminary Course of Lectures will be given by the Professors, commencing also on the first Monday in October.

The students will have free access to the State Hospital Fee of each Professor, $15; Matriculation ticket, $5; Dissecting ticket, $10; Graduation fee, $25.

Good board can be obtained in the city at from $2 50 to $3 per week. Further information may be obtained by addressing the Dean.

jy23 6t J. B. LINDSLEY, M. D., Dean.

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 1853.

DR. J. T. KENNON, Cooper's Well, Miss.

Tenders his professional services to those who are afflicted with the various Chronic Diseases incident to our climate.

Dr K would remark that very many chronic afflictions of long standing, having resisted the skill of eminently scientific practitioners, have readily yielded to judicious treatment and the combined use of this highly medicated water.

N. B. Dr K. has made arrangements with the Proprietor of the Well to furnish suitable Rooms for the treatment of Ladies suffering from Uterine Diseases.

March 19, 1853, 6mo.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber wishes to sell a most desirable settlement of land, lying 18 miles West of Monroe, on the Ouachita river, not one mile north of Indian Village, Jackson parish and on the track as laid off of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad, containing 640 acres, with 160 cleared and in a good state of cultivation, with a good gin and cotton press with all the buildings necessary for common family purposes. About 100 acres of the land is very level and will not wash, and quite productive, a portion of it having made a good average bag of cotton per acre last year. The place is uncommonly well watered and healthy, myself having lived on it over seven years, with a large family, without having a single bad case of sickness. There is also many advantages and conveniences too tedious to mention, which can be fully seen upon examination of the premises. It will be sold at a fair price—one-third cash upon giving possession, and the balance to suit purchasers.

ISAAC PHILLIPS.

aug13 3t Indian Village, Jackson Parish, La.

THE BRITISH QUARTERLIES, AND BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., No. 54 Gold street, New York, continue to publish the following British Periodicals, viz: THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW. (Conservative) THE EDINBURGH REVIEW. (Whig) THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW. (Free Church) THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW. (Liberal) AND BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE. (Tory)

—TERMS—

For any one of the four Reviews: $3 00 per annum
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For all four of the Reviews: 8 00 "
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For Blackwood and the three Reviews: 9 00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews: 10 00 "

Payments to be made, in all cases, in advance. Money current in the State where said Periodicals are received at par. Address, postpaid, LEONARD SCOTT & CO., 54 Gold st. New York.

Postage on Blackwood and the four Reviews, 72 cents a year. [Nov13 1y]

EDUCATION.

TUSCALOOSA METHODIST FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.

The exercises of this Institution will begin on the first MONDAY in October next, and close on the first THURSDAY in July, 1854. There will be a recess of a few days at Christmas.

FACULTY.

REV. THOS. H. RUSSELL, A. M. President.
Miss ELIZABETH J. MEEK, Assistant
Miss CLARA G. LEE, Preparatory Department.
MR. F. S. WALTER, Professor of Music.
——, Teacher of Modern Languages

The fees for the first half of the scholastic year are as follows:

Primary Department	$12 00
First, Sophomore and Middle Classes, each	20 00
Junior and Senior Classes, each	22 50
Music	25 00
Use of piano	2 50
Tuning ditto	1 00
Board including lodging, washing and fuel	60 00

The above fees are required to be paid on the first day of October.

Fees of the same amount, for the second half of the scholastic year, are required to be paid on the 15th of February, 1854.

An extra fee of $5 00 is charged for French.

The course of study in this Institution is as extensive as that in any institution for the education of females and the instruction is of the most critical and thorough character. Every provision has been made to ensure success. A philosophical and chemical apparatus adequate to all the purposes of instruction has been provided, together with maps, charts, globes, etc. The instructors are experienced in their work and highly approved for capacity, fidelity and skill.

This institution has just closed the first year of its existence, with the most satisfactory results. And the public may feel assured that the Trustees will watch over its interests with the utmost solicitude and care, and spare no pains to render its system of education as perfect as possible.

The tuition fees have been somewhat reduced, and are below those of many Southern institutions of no higher grade. It is impossible to engage teachers of the highest character for talents, attainments and skill, without paying liberal salaries. But we offer as an equivalent, above all price, a faithful and skillful application of the most approved means of developing and training the mind.

Printed circulars, containing fuller information, may be had by application to Alex Glascock, Esq., Secretary of the Board.

L. C. GARLAND,
President of the Board of Trustees.

Tuscaloosa, Aug. 6, 1853. aug20 8t

MARION FEMALE SEMINARY.

MARION, PERRY COUNTY, ALABAMA.

FACULTY.

REV. JAMES R. ARMSTRONG, A. M.,
Principal and Professor of Mental, Moral and Natural Science.
H. M. DALY, A. M.,
Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music
Miss E. L. HASKILL, English.
Miss M. J. BONDURANT, English.
Miss PHEBE FULLER,
Drawing, Painting French and Guitar
Miss J. V. CLARK,
Primary and Preparatory Department.
Mrs. L. J. ARMSTRONG, Governess.
Mrs. REBECCA CLARK, Matron and Nurse.

This institution has just closed a prosperous year, with one hundred and twenty-six pupils.

The ensuing session will commence on THURSDAY, the 29th day of SEPTEMBER.

It is very desirable that pupils enter at the beginning of the session.

The main building is a new and superior brick edifice one hundred by fifty feet, three stories and for elegance, convenience of arrangement—for number, size and comfort of school and private rooms—is not surpassed by any similar one in the country.

The Principal resides in the building, and superintends the Boarding Department. He has in his employ a gentleman and his lady, who discharge with faithfulness and satisfaction the duties of the position. Pupils boarding in the Seminary are under the immediate care of the Principal at all times—are members of his family.

The Matron and Nurse, a lady of great suitability and kindness of heart, united with long experience and untiring faithfulness, secures to pupils at all times the kindness and attentions of home.

The Principal and his lady, with the aid of the Female Teachers, all of whom reside in the Seminary, diligently guard and form the morals, manners and habits of the young ladies.

There is but one session, of nine and a half months. Pupils can enter at any time during the session, chargeable from the beginning of the month in which they enter to the close of the session.

One hundred and forty-five dollars will pay the board and tuition of a young lady, for the entire session, in the collegiate department. one hundred and seventy-four dollars will embrace the languages; two hundred and thirty-five dollars will embrace board, tuition in the collegiate department, on the piano, and in the languages.

The above estimate does not include books, stationery, sheet music, ornamental materials and lights; all of which articles are furnished by the Principal on moderate terms.

The institution is furnished with a new and complete Chemical, Philosophical and Astronomical apparatus. It also has a large collection of globes, terrestrial and celestial; and celestial maps, atlases, charts plates and diagrams, for simplifying the various branches of Natural Science.

The Library consists of more than one thousand volumes, embracing a choice collection in every department of literature, Art, Science, History, &c. &c.

The Cabinet consists of several hundred specimens.

The institution is furnished with a large and superior assortment of musical instruments.

The Church and Sabbath School facilities are unsurpassed by any school in the country. Of the number that have entered its walls during the past session more than seventy were or have become professors of religion.

Pupils are not allowed to attend parties, balls, dancing classes, &c.

Visitors are not received, except with suitable introduction to the Principal from patrons.

The usual regulations of the best boarding schools are enforced respecting visiting, correspondence, pamphlets, periodicals, novels, and denial operations.

They retire and rise at regular hours through the year. Great attention is paid to exercise in the open air, or within doors, when the weather is inclement.

Every Saturday morning is devoted to plain sewing and the repairing of clothing, under the direction of a matron.

No accounts will be opened in Marion, but with the expressed permission of parents. When articles are to be purchased, it must be done with approbation and under the eye of the lady of the Principal.

The wants of pupils should be supplied from home, as far as practicable. All jewelry is prohibited. All pocket money, or other sums for the use of pupils, should be deposited with the Principal. They are allowed to spend fifty cents of their pocket money per month.

Social entertainments, composed of invited married gentlemen and ladies, the teachers and more advanced boarding pupils, are held monthly, which afford the young ladies a healthful and pleasant recreation, opportunity for musical exercise before a select audience, acquaint them with the usages of refined society, and give them ease and grace in manners.

For catalogues or further information, apply to the Principal

Marion, July 10 1853 aug13 6m1

MRS. READ'S SEMINARY, BATON ROUGE, LA.

This Institution commenced its present session on the 27th of September, 1852, and, by a liberal supply of talented teachers, is prepared to add pupils accustomed to its care, in acquiring a thorough and accomplished education.

Especial and kind care is b

New-Orleans Christian Advocate.

Publishing Committee of Louisiana Conference, { J. C. KEENER, L. PARKER, J. B. WALKER.

H. N. McTYEIRE, Editor

J. HAMILTON, D. D. T. W. DOUGLAS, W. MURRAH. } *Publishing Committee of Alabama Conference.*

VOLUME III. NUMBER 34. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1853. WHOLE NUMBER, 138.

LINES BY MILTON IN HIS OLD AGE.

NOT DISCOVERED, AND FIRST PUBLISHED IN THE RECENT REVISED EDITION OF THE POET'S WORKS.

I am old and blind!
Men point at me as smitten by God's frown,
Afflicted and deserted of my mind—
Yet I am not cast down.

I am weak, yet strong—
I mourn not that I no longer see—
Poor, old and helpless, I the more belong,
Father Supreme! to Thee!

Oh merciful One!
When men are farthest then Thou art most near;
When friends pass by—my weakness shun—
Thy chariot I hear.

Thy glorious face
Is rising, evermore, and its holy light
Rises in upon my lonely dwelling-place,
And there is no more night.

On my bended knee
Recognize Thy purpose clearly shown;
My vision Thou hast dimmed that I may see
Thyself—Thyself alone!

I have naught to fear;
This darkness is the shadow of Thy wing;
Beneath it I am all at rest—here
Can come no evil thing.

Oh! I seem to stand
Trembling where foot of mortal ne'er hath been,
Rapt in the radiance of Thy sinless land,
Which eye hath never seen.

Visions come and go—
Shapes of resplendent beauty round me throng—
From angel lips I seem to hear the flow
Of soft and holy song.

It is nothing now
When heaven is opening on my sightless eyes,
When rise from Paradise in fresh my brow,
The Earth fu dark ness lies.

In a purer clime
My being fills with rapture—waves of thought
Roll in upon my spirit—strains sublime
Break over me in tonight.

Give me now my lyre!
I feel the stirrings of a gli Divine,
Within my bosom glows unearthly fire
Lit by a scroll of mine

FUNERAL DISCOURSE.

The following is the substance of remarks by Rev. J. C. Keener, in the Methodist Church, Sunday last 18th instant, on the occasion of the funeral of Hanay R. W. Hill.

[1 Timothy VI: 17, 8 c.—"Charge them that are rich in this world, that they be not high-minded, nor trust in uncertain riches, but in the living God, who giveth us richly all things to enjoy, that they do good, that they be rich in good works, ready to distribute, willing to communicate; laying up in store for themselves a good foundation against the time to come, that they may lay hold on eternal life."]

Though the purpose of this morning is to consider the character of an individual, I have thought best to rend for the basis of the remarks which may follow, a text, a passage not inappliesble, as it gives us St. Paul's description of what a rich man ought to be. How far the deceased filled out the lines of this portraiture we may all judge.

The usual course in this city of burying from a private house was departed from in this instance, at the request of several members of this church, and friends of the deceased. If it were asked for what reason, the only answer might be—"That he was worthy for whom [we would] do this, for he loved our nation, and he hath built me a Synagogue." But it was not that only, nor because he was one of the wealthiest of our citizens; for this is not a tribute to wealth, rather a certain magnificence of nature greater than success, and to which wealth was important only as it afforded the means of development. It is in the fact that Mr. Hill eminently a public man, that this occasion finds its reason and apology. Not that he held political office; that he could never be persuaded to do. And the time has come in the history of this republic, when it may be said that, as a general thing, her most distinguished citizens, of whatever party, do not hold office. It may be the tendency of a free republic to reduce all office-holding to the rank of a mere service. Whatever the philosophy of the fact, it is not to be regretted that in our country a desire to be distinguished seeks vent in more useful and less dangerous forms than those which belong to mere business of governing.

Mr. Hill sought the admiration and praise of his countrymen, so far as he sought it at all, in designs and deeds for bettering their social and their condition. Self, as large as it was not large enough for the motion of his heart. He was ready to help in enterprise of all kinds which were likely to advance the interests of his country. He was a warm advocate for internal improvements; the first Macadamised road in Tennessee was projected and carried on to completion by him. His enterprise was felt throughout the Southwest, especially in Texas. At an early period he aided those who were struggling to maintain her independence. At a critical moment he gave $5000, which, it is said, supplied the Texan munitions of the battle of San Jacinto. The news of that battle rendered unnecessary other help he had ready, in the shape of a battalion of troops organized in camp, and about to march to the relief of the expected contest.

This city felt his presence. When he returned it seemed as though the business season had fairly commenced. He was ever devising liberal things. One who felt for every body had the good will of every body. There was something joyous, elastic in his greeting: you felt yourself encouraged in the presence of one confident in his own resources, who seemed fully able to help himself and you.

He may be held up to young men to show how a man may in the end be wealthy, widely known, and highly honored who begins life without a cent, and continues it without office.

Mr. Hill was industrious. He was not given to the one hand to saving, nor on the other to extravagance. He had a quick perception and a good judgment. His conclusions seemed to be rather by intuition than by any process he could define. He seized directly upon the strong points of a question, and was not to be diverted from them after that. With great generalizing power, he had an excellent memory for minutiæ; he was, therefore, capable of much business in little time. His experience had strengthened his self-reliance. In proposed engagements he, for the most part, knew better what men were able to meet than they knew themselves. He was often satisfied with a bargain after he had given the other party much more than they had asked. He had the opportunity of an experience during a suspension, without which it would seem no American merchant can be perfect. In the reverses of 1837, he spent seven years in the State of Mississippi settling debts, and heading debtors. It was doubtless a mine of experience in law and humanity, as indeed it also proved to be of wealth, of immense advantage to him, in his subsequent commercial career. It was during this period that he laid the foundation of a planting interest which has grown to be almost, if not quite, the largest in the Cotton States.

But it was not so much by his powers and means, as by his *qualities*, that Mr. H. won the notice and admiration of so large a circle. It is the heart that determines the real power of a man. If he had been less otherwise, here he was great. He had a great heart, a friendly heart. He was a great friend. Especially of such as were in trouble. The poor man's friend; the friend of the widow and the orphan; the colored man's friend. See, in these galleries! what announcement of death has ever in this city affected so large a number of colored people! Whose friend was he not? Who did not calculate that if the worst came to the worst there was one man any how that would sympathise? An enemy could have counted upon him, had he asked.

He was by emphasis the Methodist preacher's friend; and I would write it on his tombstone as his epitaph.

When a young man, just starting in business, he for the first time paid the deficiency of the quarterage of the circuit preacher. Bishop Paine. Since then he has paid much quarterage. For some years the Texas Conference and some one or two other Conferences were authorized to draw on him for deficiencies in the support of their preachers. Bishop McKendry found, in the close of his life a permanent home in the house of Mr. Hill, and there he spent the most part of it. He has given to the gray hairs and weary limbs of the present Senior Bishop of our Church, the venerable Soule and his wife, a home of their own to rest in, after fifty years of itinerant toil. And many other such things has he done.

Very many Methodist preachers felt rich in knowing that he was rich: for somehow it seemed that what he had they had—that in extremity he would help—that in case of their death, he would take care of wife and children, and not see them suffer.

This gathering about one the confidence of Ministers of the Gospel was a noble use of wealth. Mr. H. was proud to be reckoned the itinerant's friend; he had a noble ambition to be felt at his hearth and in his heart. He and his wife were never ashamed of their brethren. No matter how grand the occasion and the company, the circuit preacher had the place of honor. If other people were too proud to be Methodists, they were too proud to be any thing else. I may say a more unpretending family I never knew; they affected nothing, attempted nothing but to be just what they were.

As a proper consequence of this, Mr. Hill was the intimate acquaintance of Bishops McKendry, Andrew and Soule, of Dr. Bascomb, Douglass, McMahon, Greene, Stevenson, Hanner, Pitts, and many others, the first minds and the best preachers our church has produced. He often declared himself greatly indebted to the Methodist pulpit for what general knowledge he had; never having had more than two years at an old field school, before learned in the congregation.

It is proper here to state Mr. Hill's attitude to the Church. For many years he was a member. Some six years ago he was induced to withdraw from its communion for what seemed to him a good reason. Besides, thought that he could yet be an experimental Christian. Hazardous experiment! No doubt he often felt that it had proved so. He more than once contemplated a return; indeed seemed once to have set the time, but death found him at last out of the pale of the Church. Notwithstanding this fact, he never waned in his zeal for the cause of Methodism.

He especially loved the doctrines which offered life to the whole world—their sound chimed with his cast of soul. He loved the discipline of the Church scarcely less. One thing he regarded as vital in Methodist Economy—Itinerancy. He was impatient of any policy that invaded; or even threatened this part of the system. He believed that the means by which the Church has from nothing come to be in a short period the largest in the country, were, under the blessing of God, not more her doctrine than her economy. That other churches now preached our doctrines substantially, but that they had not our success was because they had not our Itinerancy.

Scarcely second to this, and in some sense a part of this, was the system of free-seats. He was willing for argument sake to allow all that can be urged in favor of pewed seats for cities, and for the easy support of the preacher, but so long as we were after the saving of a world, and not cities, so long as the poor were the majority, he maintained that free seats only were consistent with our doctrine, and our calling, "to spread holiness throughout these lands." To one charity Mr. H. would not respond—a pewed church.

In the relations of son, husband and father, few were so exemplary. His mother, her trials in the early days of Methodism, and her happy death, bound him firmly all his life to the people called Methodists. Though for years his house has done the largest cotton business in the world, yet he was much at home. The virtues of Sister Hill lightened the house, and her husband dwelt us in a charmed circle within the constant radiance of her pure and gentle nature. They were both devoted to their son, and now only child. It was a happy family.

As a master, Mr. Hill was all that a servant could ask. I know of no one clearer of the threat of the Apostle. It could *not* be said of him, "Behold the hire of the laborers who have reaped down your fields which is of you kept back by fraud, crieth." He took pains to provide his servants with the Gospel, and all things necessary to life and godliness. A lady, who was spending some days at his house, had a servant that seemed hard to control. The girl was unmanageable and the mistress impatient. She at last exclaimed, "Mr. Hill, where do you get such good family servants?" "O, Madam," said he, "they are nothing but common corn-field hands." "How do you manage to get them in such good training?" said she. "Why, Madam, whenever I find they wont behave themselves, I threaten to set them free." On one occasion or more, it seems that this had actually occurred with a fractious servant. He gave the woman her freedom, and would not have her about. Whatever others have lost in his death, these servants, all his servants, have lost more, for, what loss can be mentioned with that of a good master!

The well-being of the slave had a large place in his charities. Last year he gave from five to ten thousand dollars to have the Gospel preached to the slave, besides what he gave to have it preached upon his own plantations. The negro missions engrossed a large share of his missionary zeal.

But, bringing my subject more closely to my text, let me make inquiry how far he satisfied the charge urged upon the wealthy. "That they be not high-minded." There are few men whom wealth does not inflate a little; the most of men show its effect upon themselves by their airs in the counting-room, upon the street, or in the parlor. It was not so with him. In his company any one felt as wealthy as he did.

"Nor did he "trust in uncertain riches," but he did "trust in the living God;" as he did not make wealth his hope, so did he not make it his confidence; he felt that "God was the giver, who had given him richly." He was wont to refer what he had not to his labor, or his astuteness, or his "luck," but to the blessing of God upon his business, like the rain coming down over all the furrows of the field. He was a firm believer, a practical one, in a Providence that orders every thing, and overrules each event in accordance with promise and prayer. He did good—that is from a good motive. He did not give to the church, as was often charged, to get business, for few houses had so little Methodist custom. He gave following, he scarcely could define how, the exhortation: "Make to yourselves friends of [out of] the mammon of unrighteousness, that when ye fail they may receive you into everlasting habitations." He did not, therefore, cease or tire with giving, from having been deceived, or from ingratitude, or from misapplication of his charity; but he felt that his motive for giving yet remained to him, that he had not been deceived out of *it*, the only true ground of reward. There was, accordingly, this peculiarity in his giving; he increased his charities when he lost, but did not lessen them when he gained. He determined to give what he had to give while he lived, and not make a virtue of a necessity, and at the last hour give what could be no longer enjoyed. His designs were large. He said some months ago, that he designed to go on and work while he lived and ever after this to give *all* to good purposes. He had a floating purpose to found an Orphan Asylum.

It has been estimated that he gave away at various times, for benevolent causes, two hundred thousand dollars. He has given largely to the cause of Methodism in Tennessee, and largely here—say in the last five years twenty to twenty-five thousand dollars. His last gift was at the dedication of this house, when he gave ten thousand dollars, and declared that the happiness he had in seeing so many people seated, hearing the gospel, and pleased, more than repaid him for every thing he had done. He was "willing to communicate." He gave to every one who asked. He could not say no.

In this sense, he was "rich in good works." The good works spoken of here clearly enough mean liberality—such works as a rich man is especially capable of.

"Laying up in store a good foundation against the time to come—" The future, the future! It was ever before him. Through all the confusing lights of a fortunate life, he kept his eye upon "the riches of the glory of His inheritance in the Saints."

Mr. H. years ago heard a sermon on the Resurrection from the Rev. Mr. Hanner—a sermon which affected greatly his friend Mr. Dick. This had fixed also very clearly upon his own mind this glorious doctrine, that if a man die he shall *live* again, with all the elements of life, with form and body, speech and eye; that birds and beasts may die and dissolve forever, but not man—he dies only as the grain, that there may spring presently a harvest of life.

Mr. H. was well informed doctrinally. He had espoused the cause of Christ early: and now in his gray hairs his sins could be soon ventured upon the Covenant, and, he was ready to sink to the only plea. The Providences of God had been during the last six months well aimed to turn his thoughts that way; first, a severe illness of his wife; then the death of Mr. Bolster, a most estimable minister and member of his family; then a little after, the death of the wife of his youth; more recently, the sickness of nearly all his servants on the plantation where he was, and the death of a number of them; later still, the death of the Missionary, Brother Childers, who preached there, and whom he highly esteemed; then, but a week or two since, the death of his waiting man Joshua; and a week still later the death of Dr. Malani, who had formerly for years been a member of his family. These events seemed converging, and came down to the hour when he was taken sick himself. So that disease did not take him unawares. When it was certain that he must die, he was asked whether he felt any fear of death? He answered, "No, no, no." And again, whether he felt prepared to go? He replied, that he was "*ready and willing to die*;" that he was "*at peace with God and all mankind*." "Peace"—expressive word! After the care and conflict of busy life—at peace with every body! Happy the man who can at last feel it. "At peace with God"—well had he learned that, "Being justified by faith, we have peace with God, through our Lord Jesus Christ." And now he had peace in believing. "He is our peace," and no doubt upon that Saviour he leaned and breathed out his soul in peace.

Alas, the breaking up of that house! no more the abundant board, the plain, thorough welcome, the pleasant social group, as I first saw them. In a few years, all are gone—Mr. Dick, the Master, the Mistress, and Joshua. There are the statues and the paintings, but the hall and stairs no longer resound to the feet of the owners. There is the sofa by the door, but the accustomed form reclines not upon it. All have gone: all but one—he may come to look sadly at the familiar room which can but remind him of his loneliness. How gladly would he give all could he but see father and mother once more! how empty to him are all the possessions which the labor and love of his father have left him! They are gone! They are MET! Through the blood of the Lamb and the quickening of the Spirit they have entered the Paradise of God. Pleasant group! Father and mother, and two daughters! they are still a family, nearly unbroken, and they wait only until he comes to make their circle complete.

A WESLEYAN MISSIONARY.

The Missionary spirit and achievements of British Methodists is their praise everywhere. Over $500,000 are annually raised for this cause. Great and good men have devised their policy. It is worthy of the Church's intention—the conversion of the world. Their Missionaries are scattered from "Lapland to the line." It is hard to say where they are not. Their system is comprehensive, and their undertakings animating to the people. They have a way of keeping up interest and diffusing knowledge on the subject of missions that is admirably effective and legitimate. The missionaries themselves, when returned home, are publicly recognized, and impart a fresh and powerful impulse by their narratives.

One of these formal public receptions took place at the late British Conference. We judge of it to have been affecting. Ten missionaries were present—of various age and service—from South Africa, India, Demarara, Bahamas, Newfoundland, Ceylon, etc. It was a large place and large congregation. After religious exercise by the Conference officials, they were introduced and made a free and easy talk. Thus one of them:

The Rev. Edward J. Hardey, from the city of Mysore, said: I am a child of unnumbered mercies, and from my earliest infancy was the subject of constant prayer. At twelve and a half years of age I was taken to a class-meeting by my now sainted mother, and at thirteen years of age I was made the subject of saving and sanctifying grace. The evidence of my acceptance with God in Christ, was as clear and distinct as it has been at any subsequent period in my Christian course. For a year, and until I left my father's roof, my peace and joy were almost uninterrupted. I mention this for the encouragement of young persons, that they may never fear to speak of their early religious enjoyments. My desires to go as a missionary to India burned as a fire in my bones, but I never made them known to others until the fitting time had come to offer myself for the work of the Ministry. At the age of twenty-two I was received into the Theological Institution, and in March, 1842, I sailed for India. After spending nearly a year in close study of the Canarese language, I was laid upon the bed of sickness, and for five days and nights I lay in a raging fever, without medical aid. I was brought to the very gate of death, but it pleased the Lord to restore me to health, and from that time I have been permitted to devote all my energies of body and mind to the great work of calling the idolatrous Hindus to repentance, and to pointing them to the cross of Christ. I have known much of both the joys and sorrows incident to the life of a missionary in the East, but I owe it to divine grace to testify that many of my most solitary hours have been those of richest Christian enjoyment. My study has frequently been to me the house of God, and the presence chamber of Deity. Never shall I forget a watch-night I once held in Goobbee, when no one was present besides Mr. Walker, myself, and God. Oh, the enjoyment, the pure enjoyment of those hours, I trust never to forget; and I am persuaded God suits his blessings to our peculiar circumstances—if this were not the case you would frequently hear of fallen missionaries, of lost grace, and of a ruined cause. I have often thought, since my return to England, that it is not so surprising that your ministers maintain their position in the divine life, surrounded by every gracious influence; but it is surprising that your missionaries maintain their standing surrounded as they are by every evil influence, solitary, alone, without sympathy, and many times forgotten at home in your prayers. Mr. Sanderson has already spoken of the great apathy of the people of Mysore in regard to the Gospel, and has shown how slow they are to acknowledge their responsibility to God as to their actions. I have many times found that every representation of heaven and its glories—of hell and its torments, have utterly failed to arouse the spiritual part of the Hindu: But I never recollect a story of the cross, and the redemption wrought out by the death of Christ, to have failed in arresting the attention. I have many times seen the silent tear steal down the face of the otherwise careless Hindu. As the time is very limited, I shall only mention old Daniel, of Goobbee, as an example of the power of divine grace to save the Hindu from his idolatry, and to direct his mind and thoughts to Christ. In 1843, he and all his family received at our hands Christian baptism. Daniel has suffered much temporarily by becoming a Christian; but the removal of your missionaries from Goobbee, has been the greatest trial to him he has ever known. When he heard I was about to sail for England, Daniel walked fifty miles in the twenty-four hours to take his leave of me. He had no sooner entered the room where I was sitting, than he fell with his face upon my feet, and sobbed and wept for some minutes. It was with difficulty I could induce him to rise to his feet. Upon rising, he lifted his hands and eyes to heaven, and said in Canarese—"O God, our Missionary is now going to England. What shall we now do? Where shall we now go? Who will now preach to us the Gospel of Jesus?" He then offered up a most fervent prayer for the preservation of my health, and my speedy return with others to watch over the flock. Just as I was leaving, old Daniel said, 'Sir, I have now only one fear, and that is, when I die, there will be no Missionary to commit my body to the grave." Daniel cannot read, but he has had his sons educated in our schools, and till twelve o'clock at night he will hear them read, and will pray with his family. So correct is his knowledge of the Gospels, that I have frequently observed that, when at family prayers, I have made a mistake in reading, he has corrected me. Old Daniel, in becoming a Christian, utterly renounced Hinduism, and brought his Christianity into his every day walk. The people of the Mysore will never yoke their bullocks on the Monday, but always on the Sunday. Upon becoming a Christian, old Daniel at once determined not to yoke his bullocks on Sunday, but Monday. When the villagers perceived this they walked round his fields and, cursed them; they walked round his house and imprecated the curse of the gods upon his family. That year was one in which the rains were less than usual. One day a heavy cloud was seen, and all eyes were cast upon it, hoping that it might fall in showers upon their fields; but upon Daniel's field alone did the rain descend, and that year Daniel's crops were the best in the village. The time has come, my brethren, when you ought to read every book you can obtain upon India. India is becoming the most interesting portion of the world. There are in Hindostan 150 millions of blood-bought individuals, 100 millions of whom are subjects of our most gracious Queen. These are looking to you for the light of the Gospel. They occupy fifty countries, and speak 35 distinct languages; and there are only 600 European Missionaries in India, and each Missionary has at present, as his proportion, 372,000 souls; and if you only give one Missionary to every 10,000 people, still you must send 15,000 to India alone. It will help you to an idea of our difficulties to be assured that I can produce near 700 castes who have never eat together and never intermarry. Brethren, pray for us, that we may be preserved with the life of God in our souls, and especially for your Indian Missionaries, that we may be preserved blameless unto the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ. I love the land of my birth, but I love India far better, strange as it may appear; and I trust I shall be permitted to return to my labors early next year, and I trust to live and die a Wesleyan Missionary.

VILLAGES OF EGYPT.

The following is from one of a series of letters in the Congregationalist, written during a visit to the East, by Prof. Upham:

It is the small villages rather than the large towns which constitute the peculiarity of the Nile, and which constantly arrest the attention of the traveler. It is undoubtedly true that they lose much of their attraction when closely inspected, but they are certainly very picturesque when seen in the distance. For hours I have sat in the boat and looked upon them. There is poetry in their very location. They are almost always built in a grove of palm-trees. The palm-tree itself is a very impressive object. Tall, straight, crowned with a tuft of long waving leaves, it has a lofty and meditative aspect, as if it were conversing with the spirits of the air. In front of the village is the Nile; and south of Cairo they have a background of mountains. The eastern mountains, with rugged but imperishable walls, guard them from the Syrian desert. The mountains on the western side protect them from the encroachments of the deserts of Lybia. Many villages have canals near them, running back from the river towards the mountains. Their high banks form a road. Oxen, camels, flocks of sheep and goats, are constantly passing and repassing. Narrow paths lead from different parts of the village to water. Women and girls are seen going to and from the river with water-jars on their heads. They are dressed in simple but decent garments of blue cotton, and are modest and cheerful in their appearance. In many instances they are adorned with neck-laces, ear-rings and bracelets. There are folds for the sheep and cattle in the villages; and in nearly all of them are large dove-cotes. The doves in countless numbers are flying about. Dogs are keeping sentinel on the flat roofs of the houses. Oxen are turning the wheels of the *sakhia*, by which the fields are watered. At times is heard the sound of the millstone, which is turned sometimes by oxen, but more frequently by hand. Groups of unwashed children, with their loud laugh, are playing in the dust of the lofty banks, or at the brink of the river. Such is the scene which repeats itself almost every hour.

THE SILENCE OF SCRIPTURE.

Nor is it only what Scripture says, but its very silence, which is instructive for us. It was said by one wise man of another, that more might be learned from his questions than from another man's answers. With yet higher truth might it be said, that the silence of Scripture is oftentimes more instructive than the speech of other books; so that it has been likened to "a dial in which the shadow as well as the light informs us." For example of this, how full of meaning to us, that we have, nothing told us of the life of our blessed Lord between the twelfth and thirtieth years; how significant that absolute silence which the Gospel maintains concerning all that period; that those years in fact have no history, nothing for the sacred writer to record. How much is implied herein! the calm ripening of his human powers—the commonness of his wait—the long preparation in secret, before he began his open ministry. What testimony is here, if we will note it aright, against all our striving and snatching at hasty results; our impatience, our desire to glitter before the world, against all which tempts so many to pluck the unripe fruits of their minds, and to turn that into the season of a stunted and premature harvest, which should have been the season of patient sowing, of an earnest culture, and a silent ripening of their powers.

How pregnant with meaning may that be which appears at first sight, only an accidental omission! Such an omission it might appear that the prodigal, who, while yet in a far country, had determined, among other things which he would say to his father, to say, "Make me as one of thy hired servants," when he reaches his father's feet, when he hangs on his father's neck, says all the rest which he had determined, but says not this. We might take this at first, for a fortuitous omission; but indeed what deep things are taught us here! This desire to be made as a hired servant, this wish to be kept at a certain distance, this refusal to reclaim the fullness of a child's privileges, was the one turbid and troubled element of his repentance. How instructive then its omission—that, saying all else which he had meditated, he says not this. What a lesson for every penitent—in other words, for every man. We may learn from this wherein the true growth of faith and humility consists; how he that has growth is these can endure to be fully and freely blessed; to accept *all*, even when he most strongly feels that he has forfeited *all*; that only pride and working of self-righteousness and evil stand in the way of reclaiming of every blessing which the sinner had lost, but which God is waiting and willing to restore. [French.

GREAT MEN AND SMALL CHRISTIANS.

"Why is it," said one in my hearing, "*that* great men commonly make small Christians?" By great men, he meant those who are superior in intellect, wealth, or station to the mass of men. The remark led me to look at facts within the range of my observation.

Judge A. was a member of the Presbyterian Church. He was wealthy, and held a respectable judicial station. He was grave and dignified in his department, a regular attendant upon public worship, and a cheerful contributor to the funds of the church. He was well pleased when all was quiet, though souls were not converted. He was never seen at a prayer-meeting. He never conversed on the subject of personal religion. He was what my friend would call a small Christian.

Mr. B. was an enterprising merchant. He made a profession of religion while he was a clerk, and was for some years an active and useful man. He had an excellent gift in prayer, and he frequently went with the officers of the church in their visits from house to house. He went into business for himself and was prosperous. He accumulated property rapidly. His business became extended, and he excused himself from visiting, and began to neglect the prayer-meeting. At length he ceased to attend it altogether. He would give money to promote the cause of religion; he could not give his time. He was honest and obliging; went to meeting on the Sabbath, except an occasional absence when business was very pressing; and gave whenever called upon for the support of the gospel, and for most objects of benevolence. "Go to Mr. B.," said one who presented a subscription paper; "he will give you something, if for nothing else than to get rid of you." He was what my friend would call a great man and a small Christian.

Mr. C. was somewhat distinguished in political life. He was not brought into the church till he was about forty years old. His conversion was a matter of great joy to the people of God; for he was a man of decided ability, and it was hoped that his influence would be of great advantage to the cause.

At first they had great reason to believe that their hopes would be realized. Even the political enemies of Mr. C. acknowledged that a great change had taken place in him. The first prayer that he offered in public made a deep impression.

He was soon invited to become an officer in the church, but declined the invitation. Political excitement increased, and Mr. C. seemed to lose his interest in religion. His conduct was irreproachably moral, yet all felt that he exerted little positive influence in favor of the cause of evangelical piety. He would come under my friend's category.

Mr. D. was a wealthy farmer. He early became a member of the church, and was generally esteemed as an honest and benevolent man. He was kind to the poor, and very liberal to the minister. He had prayers in his family on Sabbath mornings, and on other days when a minister was staying with him. He did not approve of giving much to benevolent societies; indeed, it was sometimes said, that he gave as little as he could, and keep his standing with his brethren. He had too much to do to attend evening meetings, and was very apt to sleep during the services on the Sabbath. He was the owner of nearly five hundred acres of land, and was, according to my friend's idea, a great man: he was also a small Christian.

Ought these things so to be? Ought those who are capable of exerting the greatest influence in the cause of religion, to be content to pass along without influence? I commend to all such the parable of the talents. [N. Y. Observer.

WAYS OF SPEAKING OF THE DEPARTED.

We were sorry to notice in the wording of several of the obituaries which have recently been sent to us for publication, a carelessness of language in regard to the condition of the departed, which, while it falls in with the popular mode of speech and belief, is at the same time both erroneous and harmful, and coming as it does from those who, knowing better, have, unconsciously perhaps to themselves, fallen into the fashion of the religious people about them, and instead of leading, been led, we have thought it not unworth our while to call attention to the subject, for it ought, when pointed out, to be done away with. Thus we read of ——, that he was "removed from his labors on earth to his reward in heaven." On which one is bid to ask, has the resurrection passed already, and has the whole man, body and soul, having undergone the judgment of the righteous Judge, and been reckoned among the righteous, entered on his glory? When the soul is separated from the body by what we call death, it enters upon a definitive and unusual condition of being; carrying with it its faculties of pain and enjoyment, its knowledge and its powers, its hopes and its fears, it is of course conscious of its existence, and is competent of joy or misery. But it is in an imperfect and transitory state, just as the body is which it has left behind to moulder and decay. It is not the soul which is to be supremely happy or supremely miserable in that future world which is yet to come, but the man, the compound being, his body and soul. No Christian can refuse to assent to this, which he professes to believe whenever he recites his creed. "I believe in the resurrection of the body and the life everlasting." Such are our words, and we would do well to ponder on their meaning, in order to avoid all such indefinite and misleading expressions as those we are alluding to. Men do not go at death from their labors on earth to their reward in heaven. They do not go to heaven at all; but to that place of departed spirits, wherever situated, where the souls of the righteous have their foretaste of happiness, and are prepared for that glory which shall be revealed, when their Lord returns to take vengeance of His enemies, and they, having passed the gate of death, rise to a blessed resurrection, and go with him into the Heaven prepared before all time for them of the Father. [Register.

DRINKING IN ENGLAND.

Dr. Bailey, of the National Era, now in England, writes home from London:

I have never before been so profoundly impressed with the policy of the Maine Liquor Law, never before felt so deeply grateful to the persevering advocates of Temperance in my own country. Intoxicating liquor in some form or other is almost universal in London. You cannot spend a sociable evening with a friend, without the decanter being produced; and if you call at a clergyman's house, you are asked to refresh yourself with a glass of wine. It is useless to attempt any reform among the poorer classes while this bad habit prevails among respectable and wealthy people. This is a lesson long ago learned in America; but they have yet to learn it in England. They do not recognize the truth, that drinking in high places encourages it in low places; that the common use of intoxicating spirits is in itself an evil, an abuse, that temperate leads to intemperate drinking, and is appealed to in mitigation or excuse of its enormity. Rugged schools, dormitories for the poor, bath-houses for the working-classes—are all doing a good work; but they can accomplish very little, comparatively, so long as the poor spend their earnings, waste their substance, and make brutes of themselves by gin-drinking. The Temperance movement in England is far behind the times.

EXPEDITIONS FOR LIBERIA.—It is proposed to dispatch three emigrant vessels to Liberia as follows:

1st. From Baltimore, November 1, with persons from Virginia, Maryland, and the surrounding States.

2d. From New York, November 10, with those who apply from Pennsylvania, New York, and the East.

3d. From New Orleans, in December, in which parties from the extreme West and Southwest will embark.

As the effort to send these will bring into requisition all the resources which can be obtained, it is hoped that our friends will not relax, but rather give new vigor to their operations. The disposition to remove is daily increasing among the people of color, and all who desire the improvement of their condition, or Africa's redemption, should go with more burning zeal and mightier resolution. [Colonization Herald.

AMBITION.—He who would acquire fame must not show himself afraid of censure. The fear of censure is the death of genius. He who falters in apprehension of the opinion of his neighbor, has already put himself in the hands of a master; and the genius which commands the keys of the future is always an outlawry. To put one's wings into the keeping of another who has no wings, is certainly to have them clipped close to the shoulders. How should he who is of journeys by air with the eagle, who has always pursued his way along the earth with the snail? That audacity, which is one of the essentials of genius, has always laughed at what the conventional world would describe as decorum. Genius is Discovery! How should it admit the trammeling of its eyes to those by whom no discoveries have yet been made. [Ex

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

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NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, September 24.

Yet Another.—Just before going to press we copied the Mobile Advertiser of 21st instant, containing this item:

"Rev. Preacher of the Methodist Church, aged thirty-third, died yesterday from the prevailing fever.—Rev. J. W. Starr. His funeral will take place this morning, at half-past nine o'clock, from the St. Francis street Methodist Church."

Brother S. was a young man of much promise—the son of Rev. J. W. Starr, Sen., of the Alabama Conference. He graduated a year ago at Emory College, Georgia; and at its last session was received a probationer in the Conference.

Ministers in Mobile.—Our brethren have suffered much in Mobile. Brother Hearn had a severe attack of the yellow fever soon after its appearance. We are pleased to be able to state that he is recovering; as also Bros. Starr and Lovelady,—who were sick later. The last, however, lives in bereavement. Mrs. Lovelady died of the prevailing epidemic on the 6th instant, and her infant son the day before.

Weather.—The boreau breath of Autumn is heading after the long lassitude of summer. It promises an early frost. Our exchanges tell that crowds are hurrying Southward—the cold weather causing the watering places to be well nigh deserted: cars and hotels full of passengers, *en route* for New Orleans. We hope, for their good and ours, they will find a stopping-place outside, *till frost*. People are still dying of yellow fever. Just now it would be suicidal for the stranger to come. Let us have no more fresh food for it. Wait till frost.

Sunday School Statistics.—The preachers are respectfully and earnestly requested by the editor of the S. S. Visitor, to make full returns of Sunday School statistics at their respective Conferences. State the number of Schools, Scholars, Superintendents, volumes in Library, copies of Visitors taken, and money raised for the publication of Sunday School Books, during the year. He will be much obliged to the Secretaries or Committees of Conferences for full and prompt reports.

California Camp Meetings.—These meetings suit California, and there is no lack of them in the programme of this year. Rev. W. R. Gober, P. E., of San Francisco District, writing July 29, says:

"I go to the Southern part of the District next week. Appointments are made for two Camp Meetings in the Valley below the Bay. Two or three more will also be held this side the Bay, in September."

A number of ministers of the New School Presbyterian Church, in Virginia, have held a meeting, and passed resolutions, declaring that if the subject of slavery be again introduced into the General Assembly of that Church, the Southern members will immediately withdraw, and form a separate organization. Some of the Southern ministers are in favor of an immediate secession.

Fleeing with horror from the thought that we are unfit to die, if God should take us this day and hour out of the world, keeps off the discovery of our true state more than anything else, and fatally hinders our preparation for it.

Rev. Stephen Patterson, Rector of Christ Church, in Vicksburg, and one of the editors of the Church Herald, died in that city on the 14th instant, of yellow fever.

The Tensas (La.) Herald and Jefferson (Miss.) Gazette of the 15th inst. says:

A heavy shower fell in Waterproof and vicinity on Monday afternoon. The rains which fall now cannot do the planter much good, but on the contrary may do much harm by retarding the picking of cotton, which, we are told, is opening very fast.

Revival.—Quite a revival has taken place in the Methodist Church in Waterproof during the past week. Some seventeen or eighteen persons have joined the church.

Relief Association of the City of Jefferson.—This organization, although not of long standing, ranks by no means below the standard in the amount of good it has already done. Not quite a month has passed since its formation, and they have had under treatment 224 cases, losing but seven of these—a success which is, perhaps, without a parallel during the experience of the present season.

The Association has not now means sufficient to carry out its charitable purposes. It has upon its hands, in a convalescent condition, 210 persons—57 adults and 153 children, besides 21 cases of fever under treatment. It also affords support to a class of persons rendered helpless by the ravages of the epidemic—widows and orphans. It thus appears that the Association is under a heavy expense, and it will be readily seen that the amount of its funds is entirely inadequate to meet that expense, when we say that the statement below exhibits the entire strength of their resources:

From Mayor of the City of New Orleans	$250
From Finance Committee	500
From Howard Ass'n, in grocery tickets	250
From sundry donors	85
Total	$1083

If it can be said that every great evil has its train of good, perhaps the terrible scourge which has been inflicted upon our city has produced one beneficial effect, in awakening and bringing into action the better feelings of men, the sympathies with suffering humanity. Certainly it has produced many charitable associations similar to the above, here and elsewhere, and they should not be permitted to fail in their objects from the lack of funds.

REVIVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Marshall Circuit, Texas.—There is a fine revival on Marshall Circuit, under the labor of Brother Bellamy, the preacher in charge. Between twenty and thirty have professed religion recently, and the revival influence is still going on.

September. J. B. Tullis.

Gainesville District, Ala.—The Lord is reviving us in many parts of this work. We closed a meeting at Fayville one week since of much interest; quite a number were at the altar during the occasion. Several professed and united with the church; but the most interesting feature was the revival among the membership. A few weeks before we held a meeting of similar interest at Sumterville.

But the one of deepest interest was in Green Circuit—"At Sardis"—Rev. W. H. Spence, preacher in charge. It closed on the 10th instant, and was one of the most interesting occasions that I have had the pleasure of attending for years. It was emphatically a revival of the primitive cast. The church was greatly blessed; lukewarm and backsliding members were greatly stirred up and reclaimed, and some thirty-five added to the church. At the close, there were some thirteen at the altar as penitents. May God more abundantly bless the people of Sardis.

September 12. T. Moore.

Carthage Circuit, Miss.—We closed yesterday one of the best Camp Meetings it has been my good fortune to witness. It commenced on the 1st instant, at our new ground, three miles west of Carthage, the county site. Our people have done nobly, and I avail myself of this opportunity to express thanks to the friends and neighbors for their liberality in aiding by their labor and money in the erection of the arbor and other public work. May God bless them an hundred fold.

Our ministering brethren poured in from various points, armed and equipped, to do battle under the great Captain of our Salvation. From the very commencement of our meeting, there was manifest evidence of good being accomplished. The work of the Lord began on Friday night, in good earnest. Mourners were weeping and crying at the altar of prayer for mercy, and many of the brethren and sisters were made happy in the love of God.

On Saturday and Sabbath, as the mass of souls increased, to swell the already large congregation, the intense interest for their salvation appeared to increase, and as the men of God would stand from time to time, as mouths for Him between the living and the dead, some of them seemed to be more than ordinarily clothed with the unction from on high. The holy Spirit came down, the love of God was shed abroad in the heart, and the united voices of new-born souls to God, mingled with their friends, arose in shouts and praises to Him that liveth for ever and ever. Many backsliders were reclaimed, the Church built up, and as well as could be ascertained, about fifty whites, (number blacks not known) professed to know God in the forgiving of sins. 27 whites joined the church, and 25 blacks.

September. B. J. Woodward.

Barbour Circuit, Ala.—Revival in some portions of this Circuit. The local brethren are, most of them, at their post like good watchmen. One meeting, in particular, I must mention. The second Sabbath in August, in connection with my brothers Haynes and Perry, I commenced a meeting in Pike county, under a bush arbor, among poor people, some distance from a church. The people, some of them, would come walking and praying, and go off shouting. The meeting continued until Friday, and ended in the conversion of numbers. No doubt but Heaven rejoiced to witness such a scene. We have received in the church this year about two hundred and fifty. Pray for us!

W. H. Ardis.

P. S. Our missionary work is not altogether neglected. We have had three meetings: one was last Sabbath, which is going on yet. We have taken in cash and subscription, $418 30, viz.: Peniel, $315; Mount Olivet, $49 70; Springhill, $54 60. Eight other churches yet.

Jones' Valley Circuit, Ala.—We have just closed our Camp-Meeting at Pleasant Hill, where at least sixty persons professed saving faith in Christ, fifty-five whites and fourteen blacks were added to the church.

At this meeting we have had the aid of Brothers Koger, Blue and McLeod, whose labors will never be forgotten by many who attended.

On Sunday, at 11 o'clock, after a missionary sermon from Brother Blue, our collection was taken up, amounting to $115. And let me say that our subsequent success at that meeting was the result, in part, of our missionary meeting, for up to that time the work moved on tardily, whereas, from that hour it went on with increased interest.

September 3. Geo. F. Ellis.

North Louisiana.—As I have not seen any notice in the Advocate of the progress of religion in North Louisiana, permit me to say to the friends of Zion, that there is much interest being felt of late upon that subject originating principally under the labors of Brother Saenders, P. Elder, of our District. Three sermons by him, one at the Quarterly Meeting at Mount Zion, on the Trenton Circuit, and two at Summerville, Castor Circuit, have had the blessed effect of arousing the laity of the church, as well as the local preachers, and prospects are much brighter than I have seen them for several years. Bro. Crowson, of the Trenton Circuit, is much engaged in the work, and with the assistance of some of the local preachers, is holding very interesting two days meetings, and every meeting I attend or hear from is attended wonderfully with the power of God in the conviction of sinners. We have abundant reason to praise God that backsliders (not a few) are being reclaimed. May the good Lord carry on the work.

September 8. Isaac Collins.

Choctaw Agency.—We closed our Quarterly Meeting for the Mushula-tubbee Circuit this morning; twenty-five were taken into the church. It would have done your editorial soul no little good to have witnessed the whole process. The Choctaws, for the most part, come into the church upon their knees, with floods of penitential tears.

September 5. W. L. McAlister.

Lafayette Circuit, Ala.—God has revived the work in our Circuit. There have been some 125 conversions, and about 100 joined the M. E. Church, South. Let God's name be praised.

J. W. Starr.

September 15.

Demopolis District, Ala.—The Linden Camp Meeting has just closed—one of the best I ever attended. For good order, day and night, unsurpassed.

From our best information, there were about one hundred conversions, fifty five of them whites. One young man who was converted there last year, has devoted himself to the Ministry. He was present and preached, and has now offered himself as a Missionary to China. God only knows how much good he may yet do, if faithful.

While the Master of the vineyard is calling so many from the Alabama Conference this year to their final rest, will not the brethren pray that from this meeting He may raise up some to stand upon the walls of our Zion?

September 13. Joshua T. Heard.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate]

DISSATISFACTION WITH INFANT BAPTISM—ITS CAUSE.

Mr. Editor—The point to which I wish to call attention just now is, who is to blame, when our members become dissatisfied about their Infant Baptism? That dissatisfaction does exist in some cases cannot be doubted. How does it originate? And who is responsible for it? These are important questions, and should be guarded. In answer to the question, How does such dissatisfaction originate? we give a four-fold answer, and

1. Parents who have their children baptized, do not manifest that regard for it they should. If they would take a small portion of time in instructing their children upon this subject the evil would not be as it is. For it is to be lamented, that many parents, after attending to the important duty of having their little ones baptized, say but little or nothing to them about it, as they approximate maturity. Let such parents take this to heart.

2. When grown up the individual does not examine the subject for himself. The vast amount of ignorance among the people upon this subject is astonishing. Ask one of them to give you an argument, and especially to refute the opinion of an opponent, and he is almost blank. And why? simply because he will not read and study for himself. Let such ponder this, in view of his responsibility to the maker of the Covenant with Abraham.

3. The ministry in our church is also greatly at fault here. Do they contend as earnestly for the faith once delivered to the Saints as they should? Do we preach upon doctrinal and controverted points as often as we should? And especially do we where the subject of Baptism is agitated? Oh! but that good, easy kind of minister says, "You had better preach holiness of heart and life, etc., and not be distracting the church with controversy upon such a subject. It is of little moment—better be trying to save sinners;" and other such excuses that might be mentioned. Now, Mr. Editor, I must confess with such ministers—not to say watchmen—I have but little patience. Not that I am so great a controvertist—for I never preach upon these points only as I, as a watchman, see it especially necessary to the well-being of my flock. "Save sinners" indeed! Had you not as well try to save them already in the church? Is there not as great reward awaiting the minister who "confirms the souls of the disciples" as to the one who "converts the sinner from the error of his way?"

And then, should he not remember his solemn ordination vows, to take the oversight of his flock, preaching the word of God faithfully? and that of driving away all strange and erroneous doctrines from his congregations? Let him view this as in sight of the judgment day. This will be the more apparent if—

4. You consider the fact that immersionists are studiously endeavoring to put down Infant Baptism. They know full well that so long as this is prominent, that it—Infant Baptism—will be full of all of Dr. Howell's *evils* upon the Baptist Church. Why, sir, many of them cannot even squint at preaching without having "Immersion, believers, Baptism," etc. in every sermon. If they take for a text, "Ye will not come to me that ye might have life." That's the text for immersion. "Ye will not come unto me," by immersion, "that ye might have life," is their paraphrase. Nothing plainer in all the book of God than that!

Now, sir, who is to blame for the dissatisfaction of our members? Do we not suffer these men of water to go on at too great a length before we touch the subject? If they were not eternally ringing it into the people's ears. "You must follow the Saviour into the liquid grave." "Be buried with him in Baptism," and all such stuff, and when such be the case, we would do our duty in the premises, I am confident, you would live a long time before you again saw it conspicuously emblazoned in the papers "Still they come."

But just so long as the affair stands as above stated, I expect to hear them rejoicing over such proselytes.

Enough for the present,

J. A. Clement.

Macon, Miss., Sept 1853.

METHODIST PRESS.

Various Plans.—The Western Advocate has been some time consecutively discussing one subject as it now bears upon our church. The Editor concedes there is need of improvement and adjustment to improvement. Certain influences have disturbed the old plan under which the Methodist preachers were trained. These owe their origin, principally, in sending our preachers singly into pastoral charges, the general abandonment of week-day appointments, a higher state of mental culture in demand now than formerly, etc.

But what is proposed to meet the case? He states three classes of opinions that would give rise to three plans of procedure:

"The first set of opinions goes to say, that our present Disciplinary plan is the very best, and should be sustained by all necessary adjustments requisite to carry it out.

"The second class of views goes to say, that the Biblical departments in our colleges are sufficient to carry out or amend our present procedure in ministerial culture.

"A third class of persons think that Biblical schools [Theological Seminaries] independent of colleges, is the best mode of preparing our rising ministry to meet the present state of things in the Church and world.

After admitting that in respect to the first set of opinions, in regard to ministerial culture, all must admit that there are now no new circumstances in the Church which greatly interfere with its practical operation, and giving the others a pretty fair showing, he declares:

"We prefer our old mode of teaching; but, to carry it out there must be adaptations employed to suit the altered circumstances in which we are placed. We believe Methodism is fully susceptible of such an adjustment. We have no fears or alarms in consequence of such adaptations. Let our wise men go to work and meet the case, and the God of the Church will direct them."

As one step of progress in the old mode, the Editor recommends, and we esteem it a very fair recommendation, if the wisdom of the Church adheres to the old mode:

"Let a part, if not the whole, of the preparatory, literary and scientific attainments now required by the course of study, be acquired before the young preacher is received on probation. At present, English grammar, geography, natural philosophy, moral science, general history, rhetoric, logic, etc., are placed among the studies of young men after they are received into the travelling ministry. Some have already studied these, others have not. Now, if the young man has these to learn, and study divinity at the same time, is it not too much an incumbrance on him? Few young men can do this and be preacher in charge. Now, would it not be best to require, at least, a good part of these studies to be followed before entrance into the ministry, and the more especially where there are now schools every where in which these are taught?"

The Pittsburgh Advocate brings to light a new call for "circuit riders?"

"The Cincinnati Christian Herald urges the necessity of an itinerant ministry for the Presbyterian Church in portions of the West. He thinks that many vacant churches, the number of which is constantly increasing, can in no other way be supplied. The plan he proposes is, that every pastor and supply should do some itinerant work in his own neighborhood, and thus as far as possible meet the wants of destitute places. He would have the minister take along with him half of his session to assist in these itinerant labors; leaving the other half to take care of the flock at home. By this plan he thinks his (the pastor's) own people would grow in grace faster than they do at present, being surfeited with truth. The plan, however, is to be voluntary; to carry it out, churches are to consent to give up part of the time of their ministers for the sake of the destitute around them. A most excellent plan, if it can be executed. But we fear our brethren will find it to fail in the voluntary principle on which it depends. Why not form these scattered and destitute congregations into circuits, and place on each a young man wholly devoted to it? If these circuits be judiciously formed, and the ministry possess the spirit of its divine calling, the people will not be slow in acknowledging by their acts that "the laborer is worthy of his hire."

The Editor of the Richmond Advocate gives us one of his agreeable letters (Sept. 8) from this young Conference, which has just held its third session, at Clarksburg. It has four districts and stations, forty-five preachers, and reports an increase of 350 members. Of the Conference and its prospects, the Editor says:

"We were introduced to the Conference on Friday morning; and received a cordial welcome from its members. Bishop Capers occupied the chair; and business was progressing steadily along the prescribed plan of operations. But 'Minute Business,' as the phrase goes, although quite necessary and very important, is not always very interesting. I could, therefore, look about me, read the book of life opened before me, each face a page for study. There are not many of them, but if they are weak as regards number, they are strong in physical development. They are stalwart, strong-minded, resolute men—such as nature always makes in the mountains. There are great hearts in those large bodies; and strong truth-loving minds in those capacious well-formed heads. So we read the first reading; and after study, observation and intercourse confirmed the reading. They have a great and difficult work to accomplish in reclaiming the soil from the abolitionized influence of Northern Methodism, and they will do it. Public sentiment and sympathy are with them; and the laity, heretofore beguiled and misled, are beginning to discern that their true position, and real relations to the Church, as their civil rights and social rank, are with the South.

Our clever exchange, the Philadelphia Advocate, has lost its moderation, and degenerated into radicalism, and the root is bitter. It beats the Methodist Protestant even in assailing the pastoral relation, as existing in the "old church." The candid reader sees, of course, caricature in the words "set apart to govern," etc.: but the Editor seems to think "a distinct clergy" might almost as well be dispensed with. The examples cited, however, are decidedly interesting and inviting:

"The society of Friends or Quakers, and the societies of Tunkers and Mennonists, who are, in some parts of the country very numerous, have sustained themselves for two hundred years or more, without the aid of a distinct clergy, set apart to govern, and to be paid for governing. What has been done by Quakers, Tunkers, and Mennonists, might, if it were necessary, be done by Methodists.

"In the State of Kentucky, the Baptists are more numerous than all other religionists put together. The number of regular Calvanistic Baptists is, or was a few years ago, 60,000; and the number of Campbellites and other irregulars, 40,000; in all, 100,000; while the number of Methodists is but 40,000, of Presbyterians, 12,000, and of Protestant Episcopalians less than 2000. Yet but few of the Baptist preachers receive regular salaries, or devote their time exclusively to the work of the ministry. If the Baptists have, in this way, taken the State of Kentucky, we can conceive it quite possible that the Methodists might, in the same way, have taken the State of Maryland, and many other States in this Union."

The Oneida Conference could not finish up the minutes right, without some slavery resolutions, the second and third of which are,

That no more slaveholders should be admitted into the M. E. Church.

That we request the next General Conference to specify an early day when slaveholding in the M. E. Church shall cease.

The Editor of the Christian Advocate and Journal thinks even this high ground is a notch or two under last year's position. Quoting the full preamble and resolutions, he says with a triumphal air and logical force:

"The above resolutions express the agony of despairing ultraism, and have not even the merit of consistency to sustain them. In their resolutions of the preceding year, the Conference contended for Mr. Hosmer's proposed rule of Discipline for the expulsion of all slaveholders from the Church, "whatever be their character or circumstances." And this demand upon the next General Conference was based upon the assumption that "*slaveholding* is a sin under all circumstances." But if this *dogma* be adhered to, how can those who hold it admit of any compromise, as is proposed in the third resolution, embodied in the report of the Committee on Slavery, and adopted by the Conference? Does the Conference propose to the Church to tolerate sin for a season? Not to prohibit it at once, but only to name "an early," though future "day," when it shall cease. Certainly, if "slaveholding is a sin"—and and the greatest and vilest of all sins—"under all circumstances," the Hosmer rule of discipline is imperative upon every Christian Church. All slaveholders should be absolutely and immediately expelled. But did not the ultras of the Conference see that their sweeping dogmas could not be maintained?"

After lecturing them and their allies, and stating that the leaders had disavowed all idea of secession, in which they might be sincere, Dr. Bond adds, on the general subject of secession:

"Again, are the leaders of this reckless movement aware that it is now impossible to determine for themselves what to do when the crisis comes? They know not what the chagrin of disappointment, the deep mortification of defeat, will produce in respect to their future action. We remember that the reformers of 1827 made the same protestations in regard to secession. One of the principal leaders of the movement, when such a purpose was charged, replied, with apparent indignation, that reformers were not such fools as to take such a suicidal step. It would defeat their own object, which was to reform the M. E. Church government. "If," said he, "you were at work in your garden, and saw some mischievous hogs that had crept into the premises, how would you proceed in trying to get them out? Would you go outside to do so, or would you stay within the enclosure?" Thus reformers reasoned aforetime; and our ultra abolitionist brethren reason so still. Yet some of the reformers seceded, and some so conducted themselves as to compel expulsion. Their first purpose failed. The Church obstinately refused to be reformed after their fashion, and they kindly essayed to show us by example how much better a Church organization they would have made for us, had they been permitted. The result is before the world. We repeat it: the leaders of the present movement may be sincere in disavowing any intention to effect a secession; but they cannot pledge themselves not to do so, because the measures they pursue with such heat may produce circumstances, feelings, and ultimately necessities, which they cannot now foresee. So far we may go in the judgment of the most enlarged charity. But it must be also allowed, that if there are any with whom secession is a purpose already formed—an end already anticipated—it would be bad policy to avow it prematurely; and we have no right to expect such a disclosure. We are compelled to look only to the natural consequences of their measures."

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

WHO HAS THE RIGHT OF AN APPEAL?

The fifth restriction laid upon the General Conference is: "They shall not do away the privileges of our ministers or preachers of trial by a committee, and of an appeal: neither shall they do away the privilege of our members of trial before the society, or by a committee, and of an appeal."

Now, if the accused minister or preacher, or member, evades the trial by absenting himself, and the committee or society, or Annual Conference believes that the evidence is not only presumptive, but very positive, and decide that the person is *guilty*, and expulsion follow, has the evading expelled person the right of an appeal under the circumstances?

If the right be granted to such an one, what security have we, as a church, against continued agitation and trouble? As no new evidence can be introduced in an appeal, and the appeal of such a case is entertained, what good can be expected to result from entertaining it?

My opinion is, that such persons have not the *right* of an appeal granted them, if the discipline be wisely interpreted.

I have written this because of a notice published in one of our papers by a man who has been expelled from the ministry, by one of our Conferences, stating that he intended to appeal to the next General Conference, when he evaded every investigation and trial by absenting himself. Is he justly entitled to an appeal?

Henderson.

Mississippi, September 1853.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate]

THOUGHTS ON CHURCH RADICALISM.

Mr. Editor—As criticism and croaking are indulged in by some, with your permission, I propose to come in for a part of the privilege. In some things, I am a young American; but in others I must say that I am an old fogy.

For thirty years past, I have been no careless observer of our Beloved Methodism. I have eagerly watched her progress, and am clearly convinced, that our doctrines and economy, for the propagation of scriptural holiness, will not suffer in comparison with that of any other denomination; yea, that they are the very best ever used. Her march has been wonderful, and her achievements great. That much has been done, and that much is still being done, to spread holiness over those lands, all will admit. But are we, both as preachers and people, doing all that we can or ought to do? I am too sensibly convinced, that we are falling far short, both of our abilities and obligations.

The time was, when, as a church, we were poor, and obscure, in the main possessing a plain, zealous, and uneducated ministry and membership; yet glorious were the results attendant upon our well-spent efforts, to do good, and save souls.

It should be to us as a church, a question of no small import, are we increasing in usefulness as we increase in members, wealth, intelligence and influence? In my opinion, we are far from it. I am well aware that we are doing much in the dissemination of piety, but I am at the same time fully as sensible, that we are far behind what we might be.

In former days the glory and potency of Methodism consisted, to a great extent, in the zeal and simplicity of both ministers and members, and the fidelity with which they adhered to the faith once delivered to the saints. Then Methodists were plain and simple in their dress, full of ardor, punctual in attending their class and prayer meetings, as well as every other means of grace or profit. Our ministers did extemporaneous preaching, from the heart to the heart, and were fully content to keep our rules, and not to amend them. But now, when other denominations, seeing our great success, are forced to acknowledge the efficiency of our economy, and to some extent imitating us, many of our preachers and people, regarding this as an age of improvement, are unfortunately applying it to Methodism, as if Christianity was susceptible of change. "God resisteth the proud, but giveth grace to the humble." "The meek shall inherit the earth," etc., is Gospel truth.

We do not advocate any particular style of dress, either for the preachers or people; only that they should avoid all singularity. Let their apparel be such, that it will attract no particular attention. We are opposed to the fantastic manner in which some of our people appear in public. It is the duty of the minister to say to his flock "follow me, as I follow Christ." When we see many of them with gold-studs and finger-rings, wearing fantastic coats, and with such an air of pomposity, that no one would take them, even for Christians, too many of our brethren and sisters suffer themselves to be dragged captive at the "wheels of fashion's car." We are commanded to "let our lights shine." I fear, so far as impressions are concerned, many exhibit darkness rather than light. Even the irreligious people prefer and commend simplicity of dress and meekness of manners in church members.

Some of our preachers seem to think the time has arrived, in the onward march of intellectual improvement, when the old usages of Methodism should be done away with; and talk of a Christianity and usages suited to this age of progression. In some places they speak of pewed churches, organs and their organized choirs in the gallery, to do the fashionable singing. Pomp and show seem to be the great desideratum. After the instruments and instrument accompanier cease their part of the worship, the preacher arrives, reads his metaphysics, or delivers a philosophical lecture, instructing but few and *improving* a smaller number.

The time was, when we gloried in a free gospel, *free seats*, *preaching* to the *poor*, and for the *whole* congregation to unite in singing praises to God, with the *spirit* and the *understanding*. I do not oppose improvement in singing, singing by note, and all the different parts, provided it does not prevent the congregation from uniting, which I conceive to be the manifest tendency of these gallery choirs. I love to hear familiar tunes, and to hear them familiarly sung.

We all love an intellectual ministry. If possible, we would have all our preachers possess a collegiate education, but let their intelligence be sanctified by grace, characterized by zeal, and an ardent love for souls, rather than personal display, coming not with the enticing words of man's wisdom, but in the spirit and power of Bible Christianity.

It should be the chief object of every minister to cultivate his heart, whilst he is improving his mind. He may carry his mind through all the varied field of investigation, deck or adorn it with flowers plucked from the hill side of science, yet, if he neglects his heart, he can never accomplish the good that he ought. What though a minister be learned? Because he is, he should not preach himself, or for himself, but he should know nothing among men but "Jesus and him crucified."

Unfortunately for the church and the cause of God, the practice of reading sermons is increasing. I was a man of mature years before I ever heard of such a thing from a Methodist pulpit. Now nothing is more common than to hear a Minister pray to God to be his "mouth and wisdom, enlighten his understanding," and give him ready utterance," and then draw out a manuscript and read a sermon, so stale that his audience soon become listless, and not unfrequently gaping, nodding, or even snoring. This reading system was introduced by some of the residents of our colleges, our D. D.'s who, unfortunately, have built up to much reputation to sacrifice it by preaching an old-fashioned, extemporaneous Methodist sermon.

Some of our young men have caught the spirit, and it prevails in various parts of our Conferences. If it stopped with a few, who read well, it would be more endurable, but we frequently hear them as lifeless that they become a bore, whilst some, with such awkward displays, heads down, hands uplifted, feet stamping in such a manner, that they forcibly remind us of a blind-horse in a yellow jacket's nest. I would to God that I could not witness such in the house of God again.

With the instrumentality we now have in the Methodist ministry, what could we not do, if all our preachers, both local and itinerant, were filled with zeal, love to God and man, willing to place themselves behind the Cross of Christ, and cry aloud and spare not! Were this the case we would have fewer delinquents in the laity, better attendance on prayer and class-meetings, more heartfelt piety, benevolence and liberality in the support and maintenance of our church enterprises.

Alabama, September 4, 1853. R. A. B.

TRAINING AND TEACHING FOR THE MINISTRY.

At a time when this subject is occupying the serious thought of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and some propose this, some that plan, and some hold fast to the old one, it may be well to hear what our neighbors have to say on it. From their stand-point important light is reflected. The Independent of September 1, remarking that the Methodist papers are discussing our wants, admits grave wants also under the Theological Seminary system, and compares the two, after a manner. The article bears a candid tone, and as they confess their own faults we may allow them to speak of ours:

"In the colleges and theological seminaries established for the Congregational and Presbyterian churches in this country, those young men who devote themselves to the ministry have ample opportunities of being taught. Four years in the college, and three years in the theological seminary, besides some three years in the grammar-school, all devoted to intellectual preparation for the work of the ministry, is no inconsiderable portion of the time allotted to man in this world. So far as time is concerned, more study prior to the commencement of the work of preaching could hardly be demanded.

"Still it cannot be denied that there is, on the part of the churches, and more painfully on the part of the candidates, a feeling of the need of more preparation for the ministry. The college professors would like to keep the students a year or two longer in college before sending them to their professional studies. The theological faculty would like to keep them a year or two longer in the seminary. And the young men themselves, in proportion to the diligence with which they have devoted themselves to study, have learned nothing so effectually as that the field of the theological sciences is boundless and that those preparatory studies are coming to occupy a life-time. But the fact is that, generally, more preparatory study adds little to the real preparation of the candidate for the profession which he has chosen and the office to which he aspires. What is wanted is not more teaching, but more training.

"The system of preparation for the ministry among the Methodists, is essentially different from ours, and always has been. If our system may be defined as essentially teaching without training, theirs may be defined as essentially training without teaching. Such a definition has in either case something of caricature or exaggeration about it; but caricature is sometimes the very best way of describing character. Speaking more exactly, we may say that *training* is the fundamental idea of the Methodist system, and that *teaching* is the fundamental idea of our system. The Methodists incorporate teaching, to some extent, with the training of their preachers; and on the other hand our students of theology have some opportunities of self-training while under the care of their teachers.

"The old Methodist way, if we may describe it from recollection and general impression rather than from a reference to authorities, had its own method of finding out every young man in its connection who had a talent or a passion for preaching, and of immediately employing his gifts in the way of public prayer and exhortation. First, the young man became an exhorter under the license of the preacher in charge. Thus he was put to the test, as to zeal, discretion, and the natural faculty of public speaking; and his gifts in these respects began to be developed and trained by exercise. In a little while, another license made him a preacher, that is a "local preacher." After this, unless we are mistaken in our recollection, the young preacher, if he was ready to devote his life to the work, was received on probation for membership in the Conference. From this time forward, according to our impressions, he might be considered as in the harness. A certain course of study was marked out for him, including English grammar, geography, and other elementary matters as well as subjects more strictly professional. Certain examinations were to be passed, showing the measure of his literary and theological proficiency. But all the while he was working, learning to preach by preaching. His preparation for future eminence and success in his ministry was laboring trained rather than by being taught. And the system continued, without essential alteration, to this day.

"In the present state of the Methodist body, with its numerous and growing colleges, there is a natural desire for more teaching of a professional and theological character, more of regular theological *study*, in the preparation of young men for the ministry. We find the subject discussed, occasionally, in the journals of that denomination.

"If the Methodists were to borrow from us our system of theological education, unmodified, it would be like sewing a new piece of cloth on an old garment. The right method for them is to improve their own system of training for the ministry by developing its capabilities and by incorporating with it more thorough and efficient teaching, and better opportunities for study."

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

OBITUARY:

DIED.—On the 17th, at 1 o'clock, A. M., at Live Oak Plantation, sixteen miles above the city, of yellow fever, after an illness of eleven days, HARRY R. W. HILL, in his fifty-sixth year. His funeral took place at the Methodist Church, in this city, on Sabbath morning, at 10 o'clock. The church was crowded, and a great number of people remained outside during the service. The whole city was moved with grief at the loss of one long known and universally esteemed.

He was a native of Halifax, N. C. He was born in 1797. His parents were hard-working people, in moderate circumstances. When the boy was five years old, his father died, and the family removed to Williamson co., Tenn., next to the Chickasaw Nation.

Young Harry here went to an old-fashioned school for two years, and that, it appears, is all the schooling he ever had. His good nature and quick nature soon found him a place in a country store. On the death of his employer, he settled up the estate, and though very young, achieved the task so well, that the relatives of the deceased placed him in the business on his own account. In seven years he realized a handsome fortune. In 1827 he married; in 1828 he removed from Franklin to Nashville, entered into commercial business and prospered. In 1832 he commenced business in this city.

From the beginning, his plan of life was a combined system of benevolence and thrift. The name of Harry Hill was a synonyme for noble generosity.

M.

DIED.—Of yellow fever, in this city, Sept. 1, JOHN SCHWING, of Louisville, Ky. The deceased was in his 23d year, and from his youth had remembered his Creator. Of lovely temper, pure and exemplary in life, and devoted to doing good, he was such a young man as the world and the church mourn the death of, with unfeigned feelings of sorrow.

M.

DIED.—At Pecan Grove, Miss., September 1, aged 6 years and 3 months, ROBERT SMITH, son of J. G. and Mary Parham.

"Little Bobby," as he was fondly called, had learned at the Sabbath School and at home, of the world to come. The Gospel sheds its light even upon this little grave. A short time before death he said to his mother, "Mother, I'm not afraid to die, for I will go where little brother is, and where God is, and I will be always happy." A little while after he added, "Mother, wont you and pa come there, too?"

DIED.—NIMROD POWERS, son of Sterling and Elizabeth Powers, of Talladega Co., Ala., the 15th August, in his fifteenth year. Though cut down like the flower of grass, at this early age, he trusted in God. W. I. P.

The following is the Last Will and Testament of the late H. R. W. Hill.

LIVE OAK PLANTATION, La.
July 29, 1853.

I, Harry R. W. Hill, of the City of New Orleans and State of Louisiana, do on this day make this my Olographic Will and Testament.

Item 1. I wish all my debts paid as soon as possible after my death; particularly, all cash balances on my books.

2. I give to Jane Know McAllster, niece of my late wife, a tract of land, one thousand acres, in Shelby county, Tennessee, which I got from Hilliard's estate; also, money enough to make up a legacy James Dick left her to ten thousand dollars, to be paid her when she is eighteen years old or marries. I also wish her to have a finished education, and supported out of my estate until she marries or receives her legacy.

3. I give P. Homer Lesley five thousand dollars, to pay the last instalment on his place and aid in fixing up and stocking it.

4. I give Violet Miller, for her long and faithful services, rendered my late wife, having nursed her from the cradle to the grave, six hundred dollars a year, to be paid quarterly during her natural life.

5. I give to William K. McAlister, of Nashville, twenty thousand dollars, the interest only to be paid, at six per cent., for the first five years, then the principal to be paid. This sum is to raise and educate his young children not yet educated.

6. I give and bequeath to my dear son, James Dick Hill, all the residue of my estate, of every description, which at present is largely over a million of dollars. And it is my wish that he would never sell his Deer Creek estates. The sugar plantation I would advise him to sell, with all lands in Texas, Tennessee, Arkansas, and every where else, except the lands on Deer Creek—retaining the two houses on Canal street, New Orleans.

7. I appoint my long-tried friend, Charles J Fore, Special Executor to manage and take charge of all my Deer Creek estates, in the same manner he has been doing heretofore, and to ship the crops as may be directed by my General Executors, hereafter appointed.

8. I appoint my long-tried friends, John Armfield, of Sumner county, Tennessee, and John M. Bass, of Nashville, Tennessee, my Executors of this my Last Will and Testament, with seizin and detainer—with full power to sell and convey, all but the Deer Creek lands in Issiquena, and the property in the City of New Orleans, mentioned in item six.

I also empower my Executors to compromise debts due me, and pay exchanges and interest, according to commercial usages, at the expense of my estate. I want every cash balance I owe to be paid promptly; and, if convenient, I wish my remains to be placed beside my wife and children.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand to this my Last Will and Testament.

H. R. W. HILL.

JULY 29, 1853.

JOHN M. BASS, JOHN ARMFIELD:

My Friends—If you have to execute the enclosed Will, and nothing in the character of either of the men should change your views, I recommend that Robert W. Estill and Thomas B. Lee should succeed to my commercial house and wind up, under your direction, my old commercial business. It will be a fortune to them, and I wish them to have it. I would have been glad for James A. McAlister to be associated, but he has always objected to New Orleans. I know them to be *faithful, capable and honest.*

My charities will all be done in my life-time, and justice to all while living; so I leave no obligations only gratitude and friendship.

Charge full commissions on my estate. It is worth this day over fifteen hundred thousand dollars.

I believe in the Christian Religion, though an unworthy believer.

I want my negroes well treated. But for *abolitionism*, I should have been able to do more for them.

May God bless you! H. R. W. HILL.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

ADVERTISEMENTS, of a proper character and to a limited extent, will hereafter be inserted in the "New Orleans Christian Advocate" at the following rates:

One Square first insertion	$1 00
Each subsequent insertion	50
One Square, one year	15 00
One Square, six months	10 00
Two squares, one year	25 00

☞ A Square is ten lines—ten words make a line. No Advertisement inserted until paid for.

NOTICES.

CAMP-MEETING.

There will be held for Lauderdale Circuit, a Camp-Meeting at the Old Camp-Ground, five miles west of Marion, Miss., commencing on FRIDAY EVENING before the Third Sunday in October. Preachers and people are respectfully invited to attend. B. Y. HEW, Pastor.

September 1, 1853.

The Epidemic.

INTERMENTS IN THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS FROM THE TWENTY-EIGHTH MAY TO DATE.

Week ending	Total.	Yellow Fever.	Other Dis.	Not Stated.
May 28	140	1	139	..
June 4	142	1	141	..
" 11	154	4	150	..
" 18	147	7	140	..
" 25	167 — 610	0 — 21	158 — 580	..
July 2	177	25	152	..
" 9	188	59	129	..
" 16	344	204	140	..
" 23	617	429	188	..
" 31	884 — 2216	692 — 1409	192 — 801	..
August 1	142	106	25	11
" 2	135	116	14	6
" 3	140	124	17	6
" 4	160	135	15	10
" 5	150	128	9	13
" 6	238	184	40	14
" 7	266 — 1186	165 — 967	40 — 150	4 — 69
" 8	219	187	23	9
" 9	201	160	24	14
" 10	230	193	33	4
" 11	223	192	13	18
" 12	207	180	25	2
" 13	214	179	22	13
" 14	232 — 1526	191 — 1288	26 — 163	15 — 75
" 15	217	187	21	9
" 16	193	163	10	11
" 17	219	191	21	7
" 18	210	183	22	5
" 19	234	203	15	16
" 20	224	184	29	4
" 21	209 — 1575	230 — 1346	21 — 153	15 — 68
" 22	263	230	24	15
" 23	258	220	24	14
" 24	222	188	23	11
" 25	218	180	19	13
" 26	193	151	29	13
" 27	185	151	26	8
" 28	148 — 1607	117 — 1243	24 — 160	7 — 81
" 29	111	99	14	1
" 30	139	114	14	11
" 31	137	95	27	15
Sept 1	119	91	17	7
" 2	133	103	23	1
" 3	116	87	21	9
" 4	110 — 803	91 — 634	15 — 120	5 — 49
" 5	98	71	26	1
" 6	94	65	23	5
" 7	74	48	17	5
" 8	59	48	8	3
" 9	64	43	17	1
" 10	60	56	10	5
" 11	58 — 510	43 — 374	20 — 102	5 — 34
" 12	57	41	15	1
" 13	47	26	21	0
" 14	45	34	10	1
" 15	52	32	19	1
" 16	61	41	19	1
" 17	47	24	22	1
" 18	40 — 343	28 — 206	15 — 121	3 — 15
" 19	54	21	31	2
" 20	40	27	14	5
" 21	37	14	20	3
" 22	31	14	10	1
" 23	28	9	12	7
Total	10,704	7705	2866	410

* This total does not include the interments in St. Patrick's, which the Secretary of the Board of Health computes at 213
†Only six days reported from St. Patrick's this week.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—Report for the 24 hours ending at midnight on Monday, 10th inst.:

Admissions	46
Discharges	36
Deaths, all Yellow Fever	8

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The following is the report of this institution for the week ending at 6 o'clock Tuesday evening 20th inst:

Admissions	21
Discharges	7
Deaths	19
By yellow fever	4

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The following is the report from this institution for the 24 hours ending at 12 o'clock Wednesday night, 21st inst.:

Admissions	20
Discharges	21
Deaths by yellow fever	5
Other diseases	4

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—Report for the 24 hours ending at midnight on Thursday, 22d inst:

Admissions	21
Discharges	21
Yellow fever deaths	4
Other deaths	3

YELLOW FEVER AT BATON ROUGE.—Forty-one cases of yellow fever were reported by the Board of Health for the week ending at 4 o'clock, P. M., on the 17th inst. For the three days ending at the same hour on the 21st., the deaths from this disease were thirteen.

Among the victims was Capt. J. M. Morgan, U. S. A., who died on Tuesday last.

Donations amounting to $626 25 have been received by the Board of Health.

YELLOW FEVER IN PLAQUEMINE.—The Young American of the 21st inst., published at Plaquemine, says:

We have heard of two or three deaths since Saturday last by fever; and a few new cases which have yielded readily to the nurse and the physician. The health of our town is certainly not getting worse, and we have cause to be thankful that it is and has been so good, while the scourge is desolating other localities. Our town is excessively dull. A Relief Association has just been started.

YELLOW FEVER IN ST. LANDRY PARISH.—The Opelousas Courier of the 17th inst. has the following paragraphs:

The health of our parish at the present moment is very alarming. At Washington yellow fever is raging awfully, most all the country is very unhealthy. Opelousas alone is in a very unhealthy condition.

We have been informed that from three to five persons a day have died in Washington this week.

The panic is general in our town on account of yellow fever raging at Washington, in this parish. About forty families have abandoned Opelousas in haste; those who are here yet, are unable to quit on account of their business or for pecuniary matters. The Bell Chenoy and Beaver Creek Springs are crowded with our citizens, also the banks of the Whiskychitto, situated about eighty miles from this town, where several families have started with tents, baggage, provisions, etc.; others have gone to Attakapas and the banks of the Teche. We are now in a most deserted town. The boarding schools of Mrs. A. Rouand, Miss U. Bercier, Mrs. Delaruilla, Rev. Thomas Rand, Jr., and Mr. Valade are all shut up, also several stores and coffee-houses.

YELLOW FEVER IN VICKSBURG.—The interments in Vicksburg, Miss., for the three days ending on Monday last, the 10th inst, were 41, of which 36 were from yellow fever cases.

The Vicksburg Whig of Tuesday last, the 20th inst., says: "The sexton's report shows no diminution or abatement of the disease. The dread pestilence still hovers over, and envelops our city in gloom."

Business is perfectly stagnant, and nothing is now thought of, or talked of scarcely, but the condition of the sick, and the means of alleviating the distress which the terrible scourge has inflicted upon us. The weather was beautiful for a few days, up to Sunday night, and our physicians were inclined to the belief that fewer new cases were occurring, and they of a milder type than previously.

On yesterday, however, the atmosphere was damp, with a North wind, and it is feared that the current may again change. We sincerely trust that this may not be so, but that we are over the worst, and that hereafter we may be authorized to make more favorable reports.

The Whig goes on to say:

From Vazoo City we have the most melancholy news. The boats have stopped running up the waters of the Yazoo, and on yesterday a wagon reached this city from Yazoo for mustard and other medicines, and ice. We saw a letter on yesterday from there, in which it was stated that the pestilence was raging fearfully among the few who were left in the city. From Jackson we have not as bad news as anticipated from the rumors of a few days since. From Grand Gulf, the news could not well be worse—a fearful mortality for so small a population. From Port Gibson Fayette, Natchez, Lake Providence, etc., we hear enough to satisfy us that there is no abatement of the scourge; and from Warrenton, we hear enough to sicken the heart of a stone.

THE FEVER IN PORT GIBSON, MISS.—The Herald and Correspondent, of the 16th instant, speaking of the yellow fever in that place, says:

Our town is still afflicted with the epidemic. On the 8th instant, the disease seemed to abate, and the hope was indulged that it would, in a short time, leave us. But on Tuesday last, it broke out afresh, and a number of our citizens sickened and are now prostrated. At present, however, there are no large daily accessions to the number of the sick, and we believe, as a general thing, cases yield readily to remedies. Our physicians meet with success, where patients are attended to by watchers. It is of the utmost importance that the sick should be strictly attended to.

At Grand Gulf, the epidemic prevails with no greater malignity than here; but, at the outset, it prostrated so many, that not enough were left well to take care of the sick.

General Intelligence.

THE NORTHERN RAILROAD.

The present temporary embarrassment in our money market forces on the mind the consideration of our means of communication with the interior, and places in a striking point of view the absolute necessity of our relying on railroads in preference to water courses, in our dealings with our customers. The steamboats which ought now to be crowding our levee are laid up in the upper rivers from the difficulty of procuring hands, who are prevented by dread of sickness from shipping on boats destined for our city. Cotton or Western produce are kept back, or seek Atlantic ports, and in the meantime bills mature, and our merchants are pressed for ready means, although possessed of ample resources in the shape of crops destined to their consignment. We must have our roads built, and speedily built, in order to avoid the annoying dependence on water communication, always liable to obstruction from a variety of causes.

We are happy to observe, however, that in spite of adverse circumstances, both our roads are rapidly progressing to a point where their benefits will be immediately and directly perceptible by our people. The Western road, during the ensuing winter, will be bringing in the crops of the Lafourche; and the Northern road will, in a very few months, be in operation to the highlands, and steadily approaching the heart of the cotton growing region of Mississippi.

Some anxiety has been felt amongst our citizens in relation to the failure of Messrs. Robb and Shelbell to effect a sale of the goods of this house, and apprehension are entertained that it may have a disastrous influence on the future prospects of the Company; but these fears result from a misapprehension of the facts which we have been at some pains to assert, and we will now give some details concerning the position of the Company. From these it will appear that the only result from the failure to obtain a loan will be to delay the completion of the road *beyond* Canton, which is about twenty miles north of Jackson, Mississippi, but in no manner to interfere with the finishing of that part of the road which connects us with Mississippi.

The distance from New Orleans to the State line is 87 miles. The *whole of this distance is already graded*, except about 13 miles of what is called crib-work, in the swamp at Pass Manchac, and these thirteen miles will be finished in about four months. The iron has already been purchased for one hundred miles of road—forty miles have already been received, and the remainder will be here as soon as the crib-work is finished. The contractors are now laying the iron on the track, commencing at Pass Manchac, and running North, although of course the work cannot progress rapidly while the sickness now prevalent makes it impossible to obtain laborers in sufficient numbers. Three locomotives, a number of freight and dirt-cars are already here, and one locomotive, with dirt or gravel cars are already on the road.

The means of the company are ample for carrying the work to Canton. The road between Jackson and Canton is already graded, and ready to receive the iron, which will be sent there as soon it arrives—in December or January. The location of the road from the State line to Jackson is made; depots have been provided for at the several necessary points; and, in fact, everything promises a regular railroad communication with Canton by the close of the coming year, a distance of two hundred miles. If a loan cannot be obtained on the faith of a road in full operation, of such a length and importance, the Company must, of course, rely on further subscriptions to continue its progress to the Tennessee river; this being the only link required in the chain which will connect us with the North and East; but any doubt on that score is idle, and, although the work may not be finished as soon as it could have been if a loan had been obtained, we repeat, its ultimate success is already placed beyond doubt or question.

[Crescent.

YELLOW FEVER IN NATCHEZ.—The Conrier of last Wednesday, 14th inst., says:

We have had rains during the past week, which will, no doubt, prove beneficial to health. The fever is thought to be decreasing, new cases being less frequent; probably owing to the scarcity of material to prey upon. We sincerely trust that there may be a great improvement in the health of our city ere another week.

The same paper has the following:

CONCORDIA.—We sincerely condole with our Concordia friends in their severe distress. Our sympathies are especially with our friend Eisley, of the Concordia Intelligencer, who has lost his wife and four of his children, by the scourge which is sweeping over our Southern homes.

The total number of deaths in Natchez, from yellow fever, for the five days ending on the 13th, inclusive, was 25; on the 9th, eight; 10th, two; 11th, six; 12th, six; 13th, three.

THE CROPS.—We hear complaints from various quarters of the rot. Until its appearance the cotton in this parish was very promising. Considerable rain has fallen within the last few days, and the weather continues unfavorable. [Madison (La.) Journal.

We hear of very fair prospects for a good yield of cotton on our fine river-lands, notwithstanding the long spell of dry weather. In the up-lands the cotton crop will be very short. [Pine Bluff (Ark.) Rep.

BUSINESS IN MEMPHIS.—The Enquirer of the 14th inst. says:

There were a few wagons in town yesterday from the country, and three or four bales of new cotton, which sold at 10½ cents. These gave the first indications of the speedy revival of trade, and the rapid "coming on" of the business season. "The busy note of preparation" is heard in every quarter. The business of completing new houses, and the repairing and refitting up of old ones, is pressed forward with great activity.

HEALTH OF ST. LOUIS.—The following is an abstract of the mortality in that city for the week ending September 12. City, 30; Bellefontaine, 8; Wesleyen, 7; Holy Ghost, 10; Rock Spring, 39; German Protestant, 8; Lutheran, 3; Presbyterian, 2. White males, 75. White females, 39. Children, under five years of age, 42. Slaves, 1. Total, 115.

ST. LOUIS MARINE HOSPITAL.—The St. Louis Republican says that Mr. Burnett, Superintendent of the Custom-house in that city, has received instructions to furnish estimates for the completion of the Marine Hospital, and to proceed with the work as fast as possible, and as far as the existing appropriation will permit.

SOMETHING NEW.—William Lloyd Garrison stated, at the recent Convention at Metropolitan Hall, New York, that he was opposed to the Maine Liquor Law, because, by voting for it, he would be recognizing the laws and Constitution of the United States, which he could not conscientiously do.

WILMINGTON, DEL.—Its population at the present time is seventeen thousand; its water works cost two hundred thousand dollars; the city contains two gas companies; its manufactories are abundant and thriving; it possesses eleven flour mills; there are eighteen churches, four banking establishments, and twenty hotels in the city.

Colonel Featherston, an old and prominent citizen of Madison (La.) parish, died at his residence, on Teuses, on the 7th instant.

Louisiana Interior.

The Baton Rouge Comet says, that the Board of Selectmen have appropriated $1000 for the relief of the sufferers, in addition to which liberal subscriptions have been made by the citizens. The same paper says that two out of the band of seven young men who so nobly volunteered their services to assist the sick in this city, have fallen in the service.

A man named Caleb Hand blew out his brains in Baton Rouge on the 15th inst. in a fit of temporary insanity.

Le Messager announces the death on the 10th inst. of Mr. Gaston Carrière, aged twenty-nine years, a native of Nimes, France. Mr. C. was banished from his country by Louis Napoleon, and was recently connected with the Donaldsonville Vigilant.

YELLOW FEVER AT ALEXANDRIA, LA.—The Louisiana Democrat, of Alexandria, of the 13th inst., comes as a half sheet, with the prefatory editorial remark that all hands were sick, and no assistance could be got. This is followed by the following account of fever prevailing there:

Since our last some six or seven persons have died of fever. Four died yesterday. This, we think, will be the maximum. It is due to truth to say that those who have died were, with a single exception, we believe, in a state of the most appalling destitution up to the time that they received the prompt and efficient attention of the Rapides Charitable Association. But, unfortunately, the fever invited by a condition of things and a want of the common necessaries of life, upon which it is painful to dwell, runs its fatal career.

The Harrisonburg Independent of the 14th instant says they have been favored with all kinds of weather in that parish (Catahoula), and adds:

During this and last week we have conversed with numbers of our Planters, and they assure us that they will make an average crop. Many of them inform us that they have seen the caterpillar in their fields, but, as yet, has done no damage. Our planters have made an abundance of corn, fodder, potatoes, etc. Surely, ought not peace, joy and happiness to reign in their midst?

The Farmerville Inquirer of the 10th says:

The weather has been cloudy and cool for the last week. The Cotton crop in this Parish, from all accounts, will be a good one.

The National (Parish of Plaquemines) of the 10th says:

THE LEVEES FALL IN.—For some time past, the fallings-in of our levees are the order of the day. A short time since, it was Mr. Morgan's levee which tumbled into the river; yesterday, Mr. Grant's portion of the public road threatened to fall into the yawning abyss, and to-day, a large breach is made in the levee in front of Mr. Fazende's plantation, and falls into the river with a crash that is heard for miles. We would advise the planters of our parish to keep a sharp look out, and do the necessary repairs to their levees and roads.

THE HURRICANE.—This week will long be remembered in our parish, owing to the hurricane which swept over our fields in the early part of it, laying whole acres of the finest cane waste. The rain fell in torrents, and the demon of the storm, hurrying through space, left nothing but ruin and devastation in his track.

Mobile Items.

The steamer Black Warrior, J. D. B. Bulloch, U. S. N., commander, arrived at Mobile on Saturday, 17th inst., from New York, Sept. 9, and Havana 15th inst.

There was nothing of importance transpiring at Havana.

The total interments on the 16th were 20, of which 22 were of yellow fever. On the 17th the interments were 30, of which 26 were of yellow fever.

The number of patients admitted in the infirmaries on the 16th was 11; discharged, 11; died, 7; remaining, 68. On the 17th, admitted, 10; discharged, 9; died, 7; remaining, 65.

The whole number of interments for the week ending at 3, P. M., on Friday, 16th, was 212—a decrease of 29 on the previous week.

The Mayor has received $434 50 from Mr. O. Sibley, of Baldwin county, and from citizens of Greensboro and Eutaw, the whole sum being handed over to the Samaritan Society and the Can't-Get-Away Club.

The Tribune says:

We stated a few days ago that there were some signs of an abatement in the epidemic. Those signs, we regret to say, were delusive. The disease has begun to invade those classes within whose reach are all the comforts and securities against sickness.

The disease is by no means confined to the city limits. It exists in almost all parts of the surrounding country. On Ann street, between that and Spring Hill; on Spring Hill, and almost everywhere within the neighborhood. It is not either the result of communication with the city, but makes its appearance spontaneously.

Alabama.

Gov. Collier has published a notice calling upon the benevolent to contribute to the relief of the sufferers by the epidemic in Mobile.

We find the following in the Alabama Journal, of Montgomery, of the 16th:

No case of yellow fever has been reported to the Board of Health since the cases from the Octavia on Sunday last. No case has originated here within the last nine days.

The Mobile Tribune learns that the Tombigbee river had recently risen twelve feet at Demopolis.

The Pickens West Alabamian says:

The commissioners appointed to canvass that county for subscriptions to the railroad to connect Tuscumbia with the Mobile and Ohio road at or near Macon, Miss., have been very successful in their efforts—$240,000 have been subscribed unconditionally, and a considerable sum upon certain conditions. The whole sum will be doubled upon the location of the road, and its construction in regards as a positive certainty.

The Postmaster-General has placed upon the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad a daily mail from Selma to Montevallo, and thence to Talledega by stages. The Department has also made another alteration in the mail arrangements, and that is the establishing a tri-weekly mail to be carried by stages between Randolph on the railroad and Tuscaloosa and Greensboro' from a daily to a tri-weekly.

HEALTH OF CUMBERLAND.—We learn from the Alleganian that since the first of August there have been, in all, 104 deaths in Cumberland, Md., of which 72 were adults and 32 children. It is probable, adds that paper, that two-thirds of the whole number died of the prevailing epidemic. There were three or four cases within the last week; which, like a majority of the previous cases, were the result of imprudent eating or drinking. The number of deaths last week was 11, against 22 the previous week. The citizens are now returning home, business be coming active, and the cholera looked upon as having disappeared.

A FAMILY OF RAILROAD MEN.—The Southern Tier Times instances a family of the name of Brown as illustrative of the bent of certain families to the same calling. There are six brothers, all of whom are eminent railroad men. 1. S. Brown, the oldest, is an Engineer on the St. Petersburgh and Warsaw Railroad, Russia; Sam. Brown is Superintendent of the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; R. M. Brown is Superintendent of the New York and Erie Railroad; W. H. Brown is an extensive builder of locomotives in Philadelphia; J. R. Brown is an Engineer on the Catawisa (Pa.) Railroad; J. W. Brown is connected with the freight department of the New York and Erie Railroad.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The first accident on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad occurred on the 14th instant, as the cars were leaving Lafayette. Mr. Brooks Hunter was thrown from the platform, caught in the brake and horribly mangled, causing his death in a short time. Mr. Hunter was Assistant Engineer on the road.

SHE CAME AND WENT.

BY JAMES HENRY LOWELL.

As a long tremble a bird
Lights on to-day, then leaves no scent,
So is my memory thrilled and stirred;
I only know she came and went.

As climbs some lake, by gusts untrue,
The blue dome's picture seen a-slant,
So my soul held that moment's heaven;
I only know she came, and went.

As at one bound our swift Spring leaps
The Arctic bonds of ice and sound,
So there beat life thro' winter sleeps;
I only know she came and went.

An angel's hand and touched my gaze
Through the low doorway of my tent:
The tent is struck, the vision stays;
I only know she came and went.

Oh! when the room grows slowly dim,
And life's last clock is nearly spent,
One gush of light these eyes will brim,
Only to know she came, and went.

A lazy fellow up North spells Tennessee 10 A C I.

There were sales of stock at the last Bourbon county (Ky) court to the amount of $150,000.

The ladies of Madison, Ia., realized eight by two entertainments for the orphans in Newtonians, bereaved by the yellow fever.

SIGN.—When a man finds a great deal of fault with a newspaper which he never fails to read, it is a sign he has not paid for it. People seldom pick flaws in their own property.

There arrived at New York from Saturday morning to Monday noon, 21 vessels from Europe, bringing 7174 immigrants. On the ship Lucy Thompson there were 36 deaths during the passage from Liverpool.

The Tobacco crop in the vicinity of Hagerstown, Md., is being considerably injured by the worms; which have appeared in many fields in large numbers. The News says that some of the farmers are hurrying to house it partially, it is presumed, on that account.

CHINESE CORN.—Wm. B. Phillips, Esq., has sent the Nashville American a specimen of Chinese corn, of which he has sent one to be growing. It is a curiosity, differing in it does, in various respects, from the Indian corn. It is said that it will produce one hundred bushels to the acre.

Mrs. Crowford says she wrote one line in her "Kathleen Mavourneen" for the express purpose of confounding the Cockney warblers, who sang it thus: "The corn of the 'unter is 'arel on the 'ill;" but Moore had laid the same trap in the "Woodpecker"—"A 'eart, that is 'umble might 'ope for it 'ere."

As a "literary curiosity," the Editor of the Boston Transcript relates that the longest sentence he has ever met with occurs in Mr Choate's Eulogy on Mr. Webster. From the 41st to the middle of the 45th page of the pamphlet edition, there is not a full stop. This passage, or single sentence, contains about *thirteen hundred* words, and occupies four pages and a half.

LATER FROM RIO DE JANEIRO.—The clipper ship Eagle, Capt. Farren, arrived at New York on the 10th, in thirty-two days from Rio, whence she sailed on the 7th ult. Capt. Farren reports that when he left Rio Janeiro the markets were very dull; coffee high, and no freights offering. The U. S. ship Jamestown, Commander Downing, was in port, also a number of American vessels.

FINE CATTLE.—Mr. Wm. R. Estill, of Fayette County, Ky., sold, a day or two since, six bullocks, three and four years old, for the sum of $800; one brought $300, and the other five $100 each. They were raised and fed by Mr. Estill, and were, says the Observer and Reporter, superior specimens of the improved cattle with which Fayette and the adjoining counties abound.

MULES.—Young mules are much sought after, and command good prices, say from $40 to $60 per head for fair and good. Those of the best growth and shape command better prices. We saw one not long since which sold for $125. It was bought by Mr. John H. Estill, of this vicinity, and will be taken in the State Fair next month. Good grown mules range from $100 to $150. [Glasgow (Mo.) Times.

COLLISION AT SEA.—A terrible disaster at sea between the oilpper ship John Stewart and the bark Green Point, happened on the night of the 31st of July at nine o'clock, about thirteen degree south of the Equator. The John Stewart left Callao for the Chincha Islands, and during the said night, ran into the bark, cutting her into two pieces, and sinking her immediately. The captain and family barely saved themselves. The John Stewart was considerably injured.

TOBACCO.—The Glasgow (Mo.) Times says the recent cool nights, and very slight frosts, have made our tobacco growers a little nervous. The crop is looking well and ripening fast. But little is ready for the knife yet, but with favorable weather for the next ten days, a large proportion of the crop will be cut.

Very light frosts have been noticed elsewhere, both in the Northern part of Illinois and Missouri, but we doubt whether any injury has resulted from this change of the weather. For two or three days past it has been much too hot for comfort, without any very great prospect of change.

BIG JAKE, THE PORTER.—During the last trip of the Gen. Pike to St. Louis, says the Louisville Courier of the 12th, she hailed at a way-place for a passenger, who informed the Captain that he wanted to take a valuable horse along on the boat. Orders were issued for a stage to be rigged, and the mate soon passed the word "all ready;" but the gentleman, standing by his horse, dubiously shook his head and said, eyeing the staging, "It won't do, Captain, not stout enough; one't risk a two-forty nag on them boards." For a moment the Captain seemed non-plussed; but, after a little reflection, called for Jake, his porter, and directed him to walk ashore and back again on the staging. The gentleman exhibited some surprise at Jake's size and proportions, but finding that the plank stood the test of *his* weight, went on board with his horse, without any further hesitation.

CAMEL TRAVELING.—A correspondent of the Union Gazette, writing from Geza, gives the following description of camel traveling in the desert:

Out of forty days from Cairo, we traveled twenty-eight at the rate of twenty-two miles a day; or nine hours of two and a half miles each. If you ask how I like desert life, I answer, as I have frequently remarked to our party, that of all the modes of traveling invented, camel traveling is the most detestable. The slow monotonous swing of his long step jerks the whole frame; at every step you have to bow and give way, or have your nose broken if you resist.

We rode only two days on the back of the camel, which we found quite enough. Our armed chairs, lashed on each side of the camel, worked well, and what with a change to our donkeys once or twice a day, and with an occasional hour's walking, we got along tolerably well.

Our tent sleeping was more comfortable than could have been expected. We have our cot beds with a mattrass; and I never experienced more sound and refreshing sleep, except when disturbed by the continued jabber and quarrels of the Arabs, coupled with the braying of our donkeys and the growling of the camel.

The camel is a wonderful, hardy and useful animal. He is docile and tractable, if well broken, and you may ride him without leader or halter, in the most mountainous and rough passages, with perfect safety. He is sure footed, his large spongy feet never slip. He kneels to receive his load and rises at the word of command, with but little growling. The Arabs sleep by the side of their camels, in the open air, covered with coarse woolen cloth. They eat but once a day (at night.) They are a poor, miserable set of beings. We saw but one settlement of them in all our desert travel, as they prefer to live secluded and out of the traveled route.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Further by the Niagara—The Eastern Question.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.

A new complication has been given to the Eastern question by the obstinacy of the Turkish war party, which is hostile to France and England as well as to Russia. The Government has called out a reserve of eighty thousand men.

Austria.

The Austrian Government are sending two more steamers of war to Smyrna.

Earthquake.

The City of Thebes, (Thebes?) in Egypt, has been destroyed by an earthquake.

Later from Buenos Ayres.

PHILADELPHIA, September 14.

An arrival here from Montevideo brings later dates from Buenos Ayres. The advices state that Urquiza had at length abandoned his troops, and taken refuge on board an American vessel.

Further by the Niagara—Late from China.

NEW YORK, September 15.—

The Niagara brings later advices from China of an interesting character. The recent failure of the imperial troops to capture Taal Chang is regarded as decisive of the fate of the empire. The insurgent army had left Nankin for Pekin, but were for some reason soon recalled. An attack on Canton was soon expected.

REVOLUTION IN FORMOSA.—A revolution has broken out in the Island of Formosa.

Four Days later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARCTIC.

COTTON STILL DEPRESSED.

BREADSTUFFS DECLINED.

NEW YORK, Sunday, September 18.

The Collins steamer Arctic has arrived here, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 7th inst., four days later than the accounts brought by the Niagara. Her advices represent the Cotton Market at Liverpool to have presented a heavy appearance at the date of her departure, the sales of the three business days having reached barely 14,000 bales. Of these, 1000 were taken for speculation, and 3000 for export. Holders generally were pressing their stocks on the market, and buyers were more in favor of buyers, though without any quotable decline, the brokers mostly quoting as follows at the close: Fair Orleans 6¾, Middling Orleans 6 to 6¼, Fair Uplands 6¾, and Middling Uplands 5¾ to 5¾d. per pound.

The Flour Market has been dull, and prices have fallen off 6d. to 1s per bbl., holders being anxious to sell. Western Canal was quoted at 29 shillings.

Corn has met with only a moderate demand, but prices were unchanged.

Lard had declined 1s. per cwt.

Beef and Pork were dull at previous rates.

Money and Trade.

The London Money Market continued tight, and Consols were rather lower, closing at 97¼ to 97¼ for money and account.

Trade at Manchester was dull, and prices had slightly declined since the Niagara left.

Further by the Arctic.

NEW YORK, September 18.

There is but little of interest in the general news brought by the Arctic. The following are the principal items embraced in her accounts:

The Eastern Question.

Nothing had yet been settled definitely with regard to the Eastern question. The Turkish Government had sent to the four powers an explanatory manifesto, the effect of which could not yet be known. It was said, however, that France had notified the Sultan that any further steps that he should take would be at his own peril.

France.

The French Government is striving to keep down the price of grain.

Austria.

The Austrian lieutenant who made himself so conspicuous in the Costa affair at Smyrna, has been promoted by his Government.

English Crops.

The harvest in England is turning out very favorably.

The Pacific Railroad—Large Subscriptions.

NEW YORK, September 17.

The first meeting of the friends of the great Atlantic and Pacific Railroad was held in this city yesterday. A subscription list was opened, and Hon. Robert J. Walker headed the list by subscribing ten millions of dollars. Dr. Newcomber, of Albany, followed with a subscription of nearly three millions of dollars.

Contributions for Mobile and New Orleans.

NEW YORK, September 18.

The contributions for the sufferers by the epidemic in Mobile amount so far, in this city, to more than nine thousand dollars. The net proceeds of Jullien's concert for the relief of the New Orleans sufferers exceed $2000, and of Genin's hat store over $350.

The total contributions for the New Orleans sufferers are estimated at two hundred and twenty thousand dollars, and for Mobile twenty-two thousand dollars.

Railroad Opening.

BOSTON, September 16.

The opening of the North American Railroad took place yesterday at St. John's, N. B., with appropriate ceremonies and amid great enthusiasm.

MISSION TO FRANCE—*Washington*, September 19.—It is now stated positively here that Mr. Rix cannot obtain the French mission. Senator J. Y. Mason, of Virginia, is spoken of as standing the best chance for the office.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD AND GEN. PIERCE—*Washington*, September 19.—It is now settled that the President will oppose the construction of the Pacific Railroad by the Government of the United States.

THE SMYRNA AFFAIR—*Washington*, September 19.—The Ministers of Russia,

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

The Foreign News.

DETAILS BY THE STEAMSHIP FRANKLIN.

By the N. Y. Herald of the 14th ult. we have full details of the European news, from which we glean a summary:

The West India mail steamer Magdalena arrived at Southampton on the 31st ult with specie; value $1,338,000, on freight from the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The Eastern question had started into fresh life, and increased the uneasiness regarding the final issue. The Paris *Moniteur*, of the 27th, announced officially that the Porte had accepted the propositions of the Vienna Conference, with some unimportant modifications in the wording. The moneyed world was by no means reassured by this announcement, and on the 29th a sort of semi-panic was produced by an article in the *Journal des Debats*, professing to give the substance of the "unimportant alterations" which had been made by the Sultan. If the version of the *Debats* be a correct one, the note would have to be entirely remodelled, and it must be considered very doubtful if the Emperor would accept the alterations. Thus, the negotiations would have to commence almost *de novo*, and the Porte by thereby playing into the hands of Russia; "because" a pretext for delaying the evacuation of Danubian Principalities would be afforded. It depends, therefore, entirely upon the Russian Czar to reopen the question or not, just as he chooses, and to revoke his previous acceptance of the arrangements if the four great Powers if it suited his policy to do so.

Almost this view of the case and an evidence of a more pacific appearance of affairs, we find in the Morning Chronicle of the 31st ult a telegraphic despatch from Vienna stating that a courier had reached that city from Constantinople, confirming the statement that the verbal alterations to be note of the four powers were really unsignificant, and that the Porte had addressed a circular to the ambassador of the powers, stating that its dignity required such modifications, and that the Sultan would send an ambassador to St. Petersburg simultaneously with the evacuation of the Principalities.

The London Times, of the same day, publishes as a telegraphic dispatch dated Bucharest, Aug. 17, to the effect that the Austrian Consul-General having received dispatches that the Oriental question was settled, the Russians would evacuate the Principalities in September, and in Paris it was stated that the fleets of England would thereupon return to Malta and Toulon.

The subjoined appears in the Paris correspondence of the London Times:

The evacuation of the Principalities, which some days ago we believed certain, is now described in the quarters I refer to as merely probable, and, certainly, if the Emperor of Russia entertains the idea of permanent occupation attributed to him, or if he is not acting in good faith, the present conjuncture is the least unfavorable for him self since the commencement of this affair.

The Paris *Moniteur* says: The latest post from the Danubian Principalities announces that the Princes of Moldavia and Wallachia have refused to obey the order of the Porte to appear in person at Constantinople. This places the government in a most embarrassing position.

Every account received from the different provinces of the empire speaks of the zeal shown by the people in arming themselves for defence against Russia. It remains to be seen how this unexampled enthusiasm will be allayed without war.

The Paris *Patrie* concludes a long article on the subject of the settlement of the difficulty, thus:

The war party among the Turks, of which the leaders are Mehemed Ali, the Seraskier and brother-in-law of the Sultan; Mahmoud, the Capitan Pasha, and Mehemed Rushdi, the Hassa Moushir, or General-in-Chief of the Guards, are still loud in their opposition. Mahmoud Pasha declared in the Divan of the 17th that "he would divorce his wife, but would not admit a dishonorable peace with Russia." This is the expression of the strongest kind in use among the Turks. Every day sees a Grand Council, and yet no result is arrived at. The indignation among the Turks at what they term the faithlessness of their allies who with them signed the solemn treaties which were to guarantee the integrity of Turkey is constantly expressed, and England comes in for the largest share of abuse. A deputation has just arrived from 3000 Christians of Bulgaria, offering their services to the Sultan against his enemies. The Bulgarians, amounting to upwards of 4,000,000, are greatly on the increase, are of a mixed Sclavonian and Tartar origin, and are well known for their industrious, quiet habits. Great efforts have been making for some years past by Greek priests and others in the pay of Russia to create disaffection among them towards their rightful sovereign, and to teach them to regard the Czar as their natural protector and the head of their religion.

The day before yesterday the Bosphorus, opposite the Sultan's palace of Cheragan, was crowded with barges carrying from Asia to Europe from 2000 to 3000 Bashibonzouks, or irregular cavalry, from Anatolia. These men are all dressed, armed and mounted according to their individual tastes, and are a type of those warriors who first with the Janissaries carried the Turkish arms into the fair provinces of Europe.

From all these contradictory rumors and opinions we can only conclude that the question is still far from a settlement. *Quien save?*

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

The newspapers in the Principalities have been expressly forbidden to make mention of the movements of troops, and the merchants have been informed that they must not, in their commercial correspondence, make any mention of military matters.

Sixty thousand quintals of merchandise and grain passed the Sulina mouth in the month of July.

FRANCE.

The Prince and Princess Murat were at Marseilles, where they had given a grand dinner to the officers of the American frigate Cumberland; many of whom were old friends of the Prince.

The government announces officially that the fears with regard to the harvest were groundless—that the quantity of grain is of an average amount, and the quality excellent.

CHINA.

Overland India mail brings later news from China, but the news is not important. The failure of the Imperial attack upon Chi-Kiang-Foo is confirmed—the Imperial fleet having returned to Shanghai. Chi-Kiang-Foo is said to be the key of the Chinese Empire, and the fall-ure of the Imperialists to capture it is regarded as evidence of the fate of the Empire. The Rev. Mr. Taylor, American missionary, who was in the camp of the insurgents during the attack, says they did not suffer in the least from the cannonade of the Imperial troops. An army of insurgents had started from Nankin for Pekin, but had subsequently been recalled.

By the Steamer Niagara.

Halifax, Sept. 14.—The steamer Niagara arrived this morning, bringing Liverpool dates of September 3.

FRANCE.—The Emperor and Empress were at Dieppe.

It was thought there would be another reaction in breadstuffs.

A slight outbreak had occurred at Rouen.

RUSSIA.—The latest news from the East is less favorable for a speedy adjustment of the Turkish question. The Czar will not accept the Sultan's modification.

Commercial affairs at St. Petersburg were unchanged. Exchanges on London better.

AUSTRIA.—The Austrian government had prohibited the exportation of corn from Austrian Italy.

Two more Austrian war steamers had been sent to Smyrna.

BELGIUM.—A riot had occurred at Liege, owing to the high price of grain, and similar disturbances had been attempted at Ghent.

It was believed at Brussels that the government would not prohibit the export of corn, but would temporarily open the ports if necessary.

SWEDEN.—A public meeting had been held at Stockholm, in regard to the high and increasing price of corn.

TURKEY.—The war party have gained the ascendancy in Turkey and have considerably complicated affairs, thus giving Russia a new excuse for the postponement of a definite settlement. Many of the Turks had also begun to manifest a hostile feeling towards France and England; charging their allies with cow rdice. It was said that Turkey is willing to have the Principalities formed into independent States, under the protection of the four powers.

The warlike movements in Turkey continue, and 80,000 reserves have been called out.

A change in the Turkish Ministry is expected as soon as there is a settlement of the present crisis.

EGYPT.—The Russian Consul General of Egypt has been re-called in consequence of his leaning towards the Turks.

It is rumored that the city of Thebes has been almost totally destroyed by an earthquake.

Arrival of the Steamship Philadelphia.

The steamship Philadelphia, Julius de Brissel, Commander, arrived at her wharf from Aspinwall, with mails and passengers on Sunday morning.

In her outward passage, when in lat. 16 15 N., lon. 82 18 W., the Philadelphia broke her shaft on her port wheel. A delay of several days took place in removing the floats from her disabled wheel, and disconnecting her engines. She arrived in Aspinwall on the morning of the 5th September, most of the passengers for New Orleans having left for New York in the Illinois.

Thomas Dillon, the second steward of the Philadelphia, died of hemorrhage on Sunday, August 8, and Henry Haydn, a saloon waiter, on the 31st ult. The crew of the Philadelphia are all healthy.

After partially repairing engines and coaling the Philadelphia left Aspinwall at midnight of Friday, the 9th, and after as favorable a voyage as could be made with one wheel crossed the Bar last night at 7, P. M. The Isthmus is healthy, very little sickness existing at Aspinwall. The weather is beginning to be settled, and travel ing is good. The bridge across the Chagres river, at Barbacoas, is in great progress, and Californians may soon anticipate steaming it from Gorgona to Aspinwall.

Late from the Isthmus.

THE COMET.—The comet seen in the States for some time past has also been very plainly seen at Aspinwall. It was visible at half past six, a half-past seven o'clock on the evening of the 26th ult. and three succeeding days, in a N. W. direction.

CHURCH AND STATE IN NEW GRANADA.—The (Catholic) Freeman's Journal publishes the new decree of the Granadian Congress, separating State and Church, which would go into effect after the first September.

PROMULGATION OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION OF NEW GRANADA.—The first day of September was a gala day with the native citizens of New Granada. In conformity with a proclamation of the Jefe Politico, the day was set apart by the feast-day loving New Granadians as a day of rejoicing and every description of amusement and public spectacles. The occasion of all this display was the promulgation of the New Constitution, which was commenced by the firing of a salute to the Constitutional flag of New Granada. The authorities and a few others having taken seats on a well arranged platform on the open area on the corner of C and Third streets, and a considerable number of natives and others having surrounded the stand, the New Constitution was read, and a brief and pertinent oration delivered.

The Aspinwall Courier says the Speaker's stand was appropriately decorated, and from the hotels adjoining the New Granadian and American flags were suspended in union. After the ceremonies were completed, those assembled, accompanied with music, paraded through the streets, and then partook of a lunch and dispersed. Salutes were fired through the entire day, and taken altogether they had quite a jollification.

The Aspinwall Courier of the 21 inst. has the following items:

The steamer Illinois arrived here from New York (via Kingston, Ja.) on the evening of the 30th, with 170 passengers, and a number of men for the P. R. R. Co.

The steamer Winfield Scott, of the P. M. S. S. Co.'s line, arrived at Panama on the 30th, with dates to the 16th ult., and some 420 passengers from San Francisco. The Illinois leaves with all her passengers this evening.

The same paper of the 30th ult. says:

The railroad is making better advance than before for many months, at both ends that are now in progress.

The health of all the isthmus is better than usual; the season has been attended with an unusually small quantity of rain, and we have entirely escaped a freshet on the Chagres river.

THE DARIEN SHIP CANAL.—We learn that the last mail from England brought private advices from Lt. Cullen, which declare positively that a surveying party will be sent out to the proposed route of the Ship Canal, accompanied by Dr. Cullen.

THE PRESENT POSITION OF (COLON) ASPINWALL.—The energetic action of the companies interested in the increase of facilities upon the Panama route—the re-establishment of an opposition line of steamers—the constant increase of European business on the route—the prospect of an early establishment of an Australian line of steamers—and the fact, that the city is much less unhealthy than at this time last year, all contribute to place the city in a much more envisible position in public favor, and to excite more sanguine hopes than have before been indulged by our residents. We promised, too, that a new jail, and various other public buildings are soon to be erected—but we are loth to build much upon this latter advantage, and in fact shall only feel confidence in calculation upon it, when the buildings are erected. We are, however, fully convinced, in view of the above mentioned prospects, and the energetic character of our principal residents, that our city will have increased, at the expiration of a year subsequent as much as she has during the year prior to date.

From the Aspinwall Courier of the 9th ult.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH—*Revolutionary Movements.*—By the arrival of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer Santiago, Captain R. Joy, we are in possession of our usual files of Chilean and Peruvian papers, from which we compile the following summary:

CHILE.—Our Valparaiso dates are to the 30th The Chilean Congress is still in session, and the laws relative to tythes, national schools, and reduction of duties, are under consideration. Sr Ancizar, Minister from New Granada to Chile having concluded his mission, will return to this country at the end of the present month. His negotiations with Bolivia are postponed, owing to the unsettled state of that country.

ECUADOR.—This republic is in a state of reorganization, and recovering from the effects of its late disturbances.

The Government is engaged in defining the limits of the Republic with Peru; a very complicated question, and now more so, owing to the late settlement between Peru and Brazil.

An order of the Government was issued on the 1st of June, commanding Sra. Mercedes Jiron de Flores, the wife of Gen. Flores, to leave the country within twenty days. Her family were to accompany her, and the Government pays all expenses of sending them to Valparaiso.

THE MARKETS.—Business is reported as dull and suffering a depression from the loss of the Quito. In American goods and provisions small sales have taken place. The arrivals from Europe have been small, yet quite sufficient to meet the demand of the market. English coal has sold at from $16 to $17; Chile from $8 to $12. Copper scarce and high. Flour is quoted at $8-04, with small sales, chiefly for the Australian market.

BOLIVIA.—We have very little reliable information from this Republic relative to the revolutionary movements now going on. Gen. Agreda still occupies Cobija, but had made no progress and is even in dread of assassination by some of his own party.

Gen. Velasco, with his troops, consisting of 500 men, were defeated by Gen. Jose on the 10th July by Col. Corrosa, of Belzu's army. Gen. Lojenus, with seventeen others, were killed, also one officer and 53 soldiers taken prisoners. Velasco and Linares saved themselves by flight. The casualities to the Government army were three killed and four wounded. The provinces of Cuitiri and Chichas, which had pronounced in favor of Velasco, will, it is presumed, be easily brought to order by the Government.

PERU.—We have news of the settlement of the principal difficulties which existed between New Granada and Peru, and that the question of the Colombian debt was the only one now unsettled. Sr Guzman had entered upon his duties as Venezuelan Minister, and was about to arrange a treaty of peace and friendship between the two republics. Sr. Pulido, the late Venezuelan Minister, had satisfactorily arranged the question of the portion of the Colombian debt due by Peru to Venezuela, which amounts to 28½ per cent on $10,000,000, or $2,850,000, a part of which is to be paid in cash, and the rest in State paper.

The 28th July, the 33d anniversary of the Independence of Peru, was celebrated at Lima with great rejoicings.

On the 1st of August there were 90 vessels loading with guano at the Chincha Islands. From the 1st to the 31st July, 55 vessels sailed from the same place with full cargoes for Europe and the United States.

The Lima papers say nothing of the difficulties between Peru and Bolivia. There has been considerable international dissatisfaction in the latter country. A revolution broke out in Cochambamba, headed by General Urdinieu, which, however, was of no importance, and was quelled immediately by the son-in-law of Belzu.

We learn that Belzu, fearful of the invasion of the south by Generals Velasco and Agreda, of the revolution party, went to La Paz with all his army except the Chorolque battalion, which was stationed at Potosi, and the Belzu battalion, which was protecting the frontier of Huancane from petty outbreaks. Gen. Caledonio Vela had formed a species of cavalry regiment in Tarija for the purpose of marching against Gen. Velasco was near Tupiza with 500 men.

LOSS OF P. M. S. N. CO.'S STEAMER QUITO.—The Quito was sailing on the night of the 10th instant, 15 miles from Huasco, when she struck unexpectedly on a rock, and the shock drove her 100 yards further, striking from one rock to another with such force as to open her bottom immediately. The letter bags and specie were then discharged with regularity. Of the first all were saved, but of the bars of silver shipped at Copiapo, 16 were missing, only 24 bars of silver and one of gold being saved.

The following day the accident was known at Huasco, and the authorities and the English Consul went to the place, and the shipwrecked were conducted to the town, from whence the Firefly brought them to Coquimbo. The captain of the Quito wrote to the agency that only Don Cruz Toloza was drowned, who had brought with him about 200 doubloons.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP FASHION—*Movement of Mexican Troops—Gen. Smith.*—The U. S steamship Fashion arrived Wednesday from Brazos Santiago, which port she left on Sunday the 13th instant.

The Fashion left in port the U. S. mail steamship Yacht, at anchor, she having arrived on Saturday.

The schooner Corah left in company with the Fashion. She also reports the schooner Ninn, Schiffer master, to sail for New Orleans on the 28th. The schooner Star was at anchor off Brazos Santiago.

The Fashion reports that the Mexican General, Wall, had arrived at Matamoros on the 15th with 200 troops, being in command of the Mexican frontier.

General Smith and staff had arrived at Corpus Christi on the 16th.

It was further reported that the editor of the Brownsville Flag had shot a man and had been obliged to flee the country. The Flag had consequently ceased publication, the editor being printer, pressman and all.

Advices have been received at New York from Maracaibo to August 20. The revolutionary outbreak in Venezuela had been quelled, and the troops disbanded. The vessels taken by the Government for war service had been given up to their owners. No confidence was, however, felt, the Treasury was empty, and a renewal of hostilities anticipated. Business was dull. The country was remarkably healthy.

Later from Texas.

By the arrival of the steamship Perseverance, Capt. Lawless, we have Galveston papers of the 16th and Indianola of the 13th inst.

The total interments in Indianola for the week ending 13th were 11—ten of which were of yellow fever.

The deaths in Galveston for the week ending 14th inst. were 64—seven on the 9th; nine on the 10th; nine on the 11th; eighteen on the 12th; nine on the 13th; twelve on the 14th. The Journal of the 14th says the most of these cases were taken provious to the present clear and pleasant weather. The fine South breeze, which has prevailed for the last two or three days, is considered quite favorable to the health of well persons. We have heard of but few cases since last evening.

SICKNESS IN HOUSTON.—The Wesleyan Banner says:

During the week ending Sept. 7, there has been an unusual number of deaths, eleven of which are said to have been from yellow fever. Our city authorities, together with the citizens generally, are using every effort to stay the progress of this disease. Though it cannot but be alarming, yet still the citizens give no manifestations of fear, but seem resolved to use all the means, and leave the result in the hands of a merciful God.

The Galveston News contains the following items:

The Land Office is said to be crowded with those seeking to enter land.

A public meeting is called in Gonzales to take measures for boring an Artesian well.

The editor of the San Antonio Ledger says he has ever regarded Galveston as the only real port of entry in Texas. Speaking of the San Antonio and Gulf Railroad, he says:

"There will be a most respectable resistance to the collection of subscriptions. The contract will be attacked in courts of justice. It is the duty of a decent newspaper to publish such truths. We shall do it."

A correspondent, writing from Springfield, Limestone county says the health of the county is generally good, and the prospects of immigration very flattering. If a good young democrat, who wants to publish a paper, would go up there he can have $1000 guaranteed for the first year, with all the prospects of a growing country around him. Tailors, saddlers, bootmakers, etc., are also in demand. There are few better openings in Texas for enterprising men than this county offers.

The following items are gleaned from the interior exchanges:

The accounts of the cotton crop continue to be favorable from every part of Texas.

The Union Baptist Association will hold its next annual session in Anderson, Grimes county, instead of Houston, to commence on Thursday before the first Sunday in October next.

The Presbyterians, Methodists, German Lutherans, and Catholics, all have churches in Victoria. The Episcopalians at present have their services in the Court-house. The Catholics are about building a large brick church in the Gothic style of architecture.

The Austin Gazette states that the Commissioner appointed by the Governor to ascertain the distance of the Buffalo Bayou, Brazos and Colorado Railroad, completed and ready for use, reports nineteen and a half miles, and the Comptroller has directed the Commissioner of the General Land Office to issue the land scrip to which the company are entitled, eight sections of 640 acres per mile—nearly 160,000 acres in all.

The American says the District Court is now in session Judge Hancock, in his charge to the Grand Jury, called their attention to the laws against gaming, in a manner not very complimentary to gamblers in general. In consequence a goodly number of indictments have been found by the Grand Jury. The noted game of "pin pool" has been indicted for the first time.

A bill has passed one of the Dutch Houses of Legislature, opening the Molucco Islands to the commerce of all nations.

ADMIRABLE THINGS.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

The hand outstretched to meet a brother's;
A life expressed in saving others;
Hood's preacher seeking out distress,
With will and power to make it less;
The seeking student hoy retired,
With soaring inspiration fired;
Love's mission overleaping creed,
Teaching the deaf and blind to read;
The hand that wields the hammer, then,
With equal skill, takes up the pen;
The patriot toiling for his kind,
With energetic soul and mind;
The steam press engine, forge and plow,
Pearl-drops on the laborer's brow;
The poet's sweet and hopeful song;
Humanity waging war with wrong;
A mother at the close of day,
Teaching her little ones to pray;
The Christian spirit taking flight
From the dim world to endless light;
And all things on through life we plod,
Which brings us nearer truth and God.

PERPETUAL THIRST.—Some years ago we gave a detailed account of the condition and appearance of a man who was then supposed to be the greatest drinker among men in America, if not on the globe. He is yet living in excellent health, at the age of 56 years, and still remains in a state of perpetual thirst. The individual alluded to, is Mr James Webb, of Fairhaven, Mass. Under every aspect in which the case may be examined, it is remarkable, and perhaps unparalleled in the annals of physiology. In early infancy, the quantity of water he consumed was so large, as to astonish those who witnessed it. A development in size and weight of the body required a corresponding increase in the quantity of his aquatic potations. Under ordinary circumstances, three gallons of water is rather a short daily allowance for him to live through a night with less than a pailful. With this amount of cold water daily poured into the stomach, Mr. Webb has been in good health and spirits. We leave the statement of these curious facts unembarrassed by comment, and simply ask of learned editorial friends the probable cause of this unsatisfied thirst. [Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

TIPPED WITH THE ROMANTIC.—There is now in the mountain region of Western Virginia a young lady from Kentucky, described by the Parkersburg Gazette as young, pretty, educated and sprightly, who is there to protect her rights to a large tract of land, which descended to her from her ancestors, to whom it was patented for revolutionary services, but is now claimed by a land pirate, who formerly acted as her agent. To defend her rights "solitary and alone" to the disputed territory, she went, made a clearing, built a log-cabin, and located a tenant. She always carries one of Colt's revolvers, and, thus armed, roams fearlessly over the mountains, following paths seldom trod save by the panther and bear.

LONGEVITY OF QUAKERS.—The late census returns in England reveal the singular fact, that the average age attained by this peaceful sect is fifty-one years, two months and twenty-one days, while half of the population of this country die before reaching the age of twenty-one, and the average duration of life the world over is but thirty-three years. The Quakers therefore, live a third longer than the rest of us. Their temperance, prudence, plenty, want of passion, and general repose of character, are undoubtedly favorable to longevity.

STROKE OF WIT.—A stroke of wit, accompanied by a delicacy of insult, was played off by a lady, who was engaged shortly to be married. The intended bridegroom, perceiving her talking for a considerable time, and with much apparent pleasure, to another gentlemen, said to her, "I will be revenged of your infidelity, and show the letters you have written to me." "Do," said the lady, "I have nothing to blush for, except the *direction*."

TO KEEP A STOVE BRIGHT.—If you wish to keep a stove as bright as enough body by only two applications a year, make weak alum water, and mix your British Lustre with it; let the stove be cold, brush with the mixture, then take a dry brush and dry lustre and rub the stove until perfectly dry. Should any part, before polishing, become so dry as to look gray, moisten it with a wet brush and proceed as above.

RAILROADS IN NEW YORK.—There are twenty-one hundred miles of railroad in operation in the State of New York, and ten hundred more under contract.

Black Snake, the celebrated Indian, now one hundred and six years of age, is still hale and hearty, residing at Allegheny Reservation, in Western New York. He was one of the most active of his tribe in bringing about a treaty in behalf of the United States, with Gen. Washington, at Philadelphia, in 1787.

Harvard College opens this year with the largest classes ever known at that institution, the undergraduates numbering 355. The number of students connected with the other professional school of the College has not been definitely ascertained, but will swell the sum total to about 700.

The anniversary of Perry's victory on Lake Erie was celebrated with great spirit at Newport, R. I., on the 10th inst. The public buildings were decorated with flags and banners, and the steamboat Perry went on an excursion with a large company of people.

The Secretary of the Navy announces that additional clerical force has been employed in the Navy Agent's Department, and the delay that has heretofore occurred in the payment of seamen's claims for extra allowance will be obviated.

On the 1st of August, it is said, there were 90 vessels loading with guano at the Chincha Islands. From the 1st to the 31st of July, 55 vessels sailed from the same piece with full cargoes for Europe and the United States.

Col. Fremont left St. Louis on the 8th inst., on board the F. X. Aubrey, for Kansas. He took two or three companions with him to that point, but had equipments for a small party across the plains.

At the Crystal Palace, $2,780.40 has been contributed to the Washington Monument. The sum, however, includes $230 bequeathed by a New Yorker who died in California.

It is said the University of Virginia will commence its October session with about six hundred students.

During August, 12,499 immigrants from Europe arrived at Philadelphia, and on the 10th inst. nearly 900 more arrived there.

Advices from Cienfuegos to August 28 report all old sugar sold, and new, of which an average yield is expected, coming in slow.

On the 13th 7037 tickets to the New York Crystal Palace were sold. The scholars of the public schools are to be admitted this week.

A company is about being organized for the purpose of locking and damming Licking River from Falmouth to the Blue Lick.

The total basis for bank incantion in Cincinnati is over $15,000,000; bank and brokers' tax, $280,000.

The Rochester man who has been asleep for five years is on exhibition in New York.

In Utah they open their bails and dancing parties with prayer and close with a benediction.

The first severe frost of the season visited Boston on Sunday one week.

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A. E. BLACKMAR, A. M. Professor of Music.
A. H. MILLER, A. M., Principal of Preparatory School.

EXPENSES.

Tuition per session of ten months..... $ 50 00
Room rent..... 5 00
Contingencies..... 2 00
Use of Library..... 3 00
Bed-ding..... 100 00

For further particulars or for catalogues, apply to the undersigned. H. H. RIVERS
Jackson, La. August 23 1853

Lowndesboro' Female Institute

The Fall Session will commence on the first Monday in October 29th, and continue twenty weeks.

FACULTY.

CHARLES R. DRAKE, A. M., Principal and Professor of Natural Sciences.
LORENZO DOW, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Ancient Languages.
CHARLES A. SCHREIER, A. M., Professor of Music (German and French).
Miss E. PENFIELD, Instructress in Music and French.
Miss S. M. KELLEY, Instructress in Commercial and English Branches.
Miss MARY DOUGLASS, Instructress in Primary Department.

Arrangements are made for the most thorough instructions in all the requisites of complete Female Education. The Latin language, (as the basis of a thorough acquaintance with our own language,) is introduced in the regular course. Yet it is not compulsory. The Modern languages may be pursued in place.

Arrangements are made for those who wish to pursue Instrumental Music or the Ornamental Branches, the Ancient or Modern languages, or any other studies.

Upon the completion of the regular course of study or its equivalent, a young lady will be entitled to a diploma.

EXPENSES PER SESSION.

Tuition in Primary Department..... $12 50
" Preparatory Department..... 15 00
" Collegiate..... 20 00
" Modern Languages..... 10 00
" Music, Piano, with use of Instrument..... 25 00
" Music, Guitar..... 25 00
" Ornamental Branches..... 10 00
Incidental..... 1 00
Board in the Institute, including washing, fuel and light per month..... 12 00

Vocal music also in the Academic Languages in the regular course, are without extra charge.

Books and stationery furnished at book store prices.

Payment of board and tuition is required one-half in advance, and the remainder at the close of the session.

Payment of tuition is required from the time of entrance to the close of the session except in case of protracted sickness.

For further information please to address the President Lowndesboro', August 22 1853 sep10—6y

TUSCALOOSA METHODIST FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.

The exercises of this Institution will begin on the first MONDAY in October next, and close on the first THURSDAY in July, 1854. There will be a recess of a few days at Christmas.

FACULTY.

REV. THOS. B. RUSSELL, A. M., President.
MISS ELIZABETH J. MERK, Assistant.
MISS CLARA G. LEE, Preparatory Department.
MR. F. S. WALTER, Professor of Music.
——, Teacher of Modern Languages.

The fees for the first half the scholastic year are as follows:

Primary Department..... $12 00
First, Second and Middle Classes, each..... 20 00
Junior and Senior Classes, each..... 22 50
Music..... 25 00
Use of piano..... 2 50
Contingent fee..... 1 00
Board, including lodging, washing and fuel..... 60 00

The above fees are required to be paid on the first day of October.

Fees of the same amount, for the second half of the scholastic year, are required to be paid on the 15th of February, 1854.

An extra fee of $20 is charged for French.

The course of study in this institution is as extensive as that in any institution for the education of females, and the instruction is of the most critical and thorough character. Every provision has been made to ensure success. A philosophical and chemical apparatus adequate to all the purposes of instruction has been provided, together with maps, charts, globes, etc. The instructions are experienced in their work, and highly approved for capacity, fidelity and skill.

This institution has just passed the first year of its existence, with the most satisfactory results. And the public may feel assured that the Trustees will watch over its interests with the utmost solicitude and care, and spare no pains to render its system of education as perfect as possible.

The tuition fees have been somewhat reduced, and are below those of many Southern institutions of no higher grade. It is impossible to engage teachers of the highest character for talents, attainments and skill, without paying liberal salaries. But we offer as an equivalent, above all price, a faithful and skillful application of the most approved means of developing and training the mind.

Printed circulars, containing fuller information, may be had by application to Alex. Hitchcock, Esq., Secretary of the Board.

L. G. GARLAND,
President of the Board of Trustees
Tuscaloosa, Aug. 6, 1853

MARION FEMALE SEMINARY.

MARION, PERRY COUNTY, ALABAMA.

FACULTY.

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H. H. DALY, A. M.,
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MISS E. L. HASKILL, English.
MISS M. J. BONHURANT, English.
MISS PIERRE FULLER,
Drawing, Painting, French and Guitar.
MISS J. V. CLARK,
Primary and Preparatory Department.
MRS. L. J. ARMSTRONG, Governess.
MRS. REBECCA CLARK, Matron and Nurse.

This institution has just closed a prosperous year, with one hundred and twenty-six pupils.

The ensuing session will commence on THURSDAY, the 29th day of SEPTEMBER.

It is very desirable that pupils enter at the beginning of the session.

The main building is a new and superior brick edifice, one hundred by fifty feet, three stories, and for elegance, convenience of arrangement—for number, size and comfort of school and private rooms—is not surpassed by any similar one in the country.

The Principal resides in the building, and superintends the Boarding Department. He has in his employ a gentleman and his lady, who discharge with faithfulness and satisfaction the duties of this position. Pupils boarding in the Seminary are under the immediate control of the Principal at all times—are members of his family.

The Matron and Nurse, a lady of great amiability and gladness of heart, united with long experience and unfailing faithfulness, secures to pupils, at all times, the kindness and attentions of home.

The Principal and his lady, with the aid of the Female Teachers, all of whom reside in the Seminary, diligently guard and form the morals, manners and habits of the young ladies.

There is but one session, of nine and a half months. Pupils can enter at any time during the session, charges made from the beginning of the month in which they enter to the close of the session.

One hundred and forty-five dollars will pay the board and tuition of a young lady, for the entire session, in the collegiate department; one hundred and seventy-four dollars will embrace the languages; two hundred and thirty-five dollars will embrace board, tuition in the collegiate department, on the piano, and in the languages.

The above estimate does not include books, stationery sheet music, ornamental materials and lights; all of which articles are furnished by the Principal on moderate terms.

The institution is furnished with a new and complete Chemical, Philosophical and Astronomical apparatus. It also has a large collection of globes, terrestial and celestial; and oriental maps, atlases, charts plates and diagrams, for simplifying the various branches of Natural Science.

The Library consists of more than one thousand volumes, embracing a choice collection in every department of Literature, Art, Science, History, &c., &c.

The Cabinet consists of several hundred specimens.

The institution is furnished with a large and superior assortment of musical instruments.

The Church and Sabbath School facilities are unsurpassed by any school in the country. Of the number that have entered its walls during the past session, more than seventy were or have become professors of religion.

Pupils are not allowed to attend parties, balls, dancing classes, &c.

Visitors are not received, except with suitable introduction to the Principal from patrons.

The usual regulations of the best boarding schools are enforced respecting visiting, correspondance, pamphlets, periodicals, novels, and dental operations.

They retire and rise at regular hours through the year. Great attention is paid to exercise in the open air, or within doors, when the weather is inclement.

Every Saturday morning is devoted to plain sewing and the repairing of clothing, under the direction of an officer.

No accounts will be opened in Marion, but with the expressed permission of patrons. When articles are to be purchased, it must be done with approbation and under the eye of the lady of the Principal.

The wants of pupils should be supplied from home, as far as practicable. All jewelry is prohibited. All pocket money, or other sums for the use of pupils, should be deposited with the Principal. They are allowed to spend daily sums of their pocket money per month.

Social entertainments composed of invited married gentlemen and ladies, the teachers and more advanced boarding pupils, are held monthly which afford the young ladies a healthful and pleasant recreation, opportunity for musical exercise before a select audience, acquaint them with the usages of refined society, and give them ease and grace in manners.

For catalogues or further information apply to the Principal

Marion, July 19, 1853 aug18 tjanl

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Dr. K would remark that very many chronic afflictions of long standing, having resisted the skill of eminently scientific practitioners, have readily yielded to judicious treatment and the combined use of this highly medicated water.

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March 19, 1853, 6mo.

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They are constantly receiving Goods from the Manufactory in Philadelphia, and direct from England, and are prepared to offer liberal inducements to purchasers.

Their stock in store is large and well assorted, and is comprised as follows:

Saddles, Bridles and Martingales in great variety; Coach, Gig, Buggy, Dearborn, Stage, Wagon, Dray, Cart and Plough Harness; Horse and Mule Collars, Hames and Blind Bridles; Trace Chains; Medical Bags; Saddlery Hardware; Leather of all descriptions; Coach Furniture and Trimmings, Trunk Trimmings; Saddlers Coach and Trunkmakers Tools, Oil, Varnish; India Rubber and Patent stretched Leather Gin and Mill Bands; India Rubbercloths; Driving and Packing Trunks, Valises, Leather and Carpet Traveling Bags, &c.

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An experience of thirty years in this business by their late father, enabled him to ascertain the best form for Bells, the combination of metals, and degree of heat requisite for casting in them the greatest solidity, strength and most melodious tones; which improvements together with his very extensive assortment of patterns, are now

New-Orleans Christian Advocate.

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H. N. McTYEIRE, Editor

{ HAMILTON, D. D., W. M. D. PARHAM, W. MURRAH, } Publishing Committee Mississippi Conference.

VOLUME III. NUMBER 35. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1853. WHOLE NUMBER 139

THE REWARD.—By John G. Whittier.

Who, looking backward from his manhood's prime
Sees not the spectre of his mis spent time?
And, through the shade,
Of funeral cypress, planted thick behind,
Hears no reproachful whisper on the wind
From his loved dead?

Who hears no trace of Passion's evil force?
Who shuns thy sting, O terrible Remorse?
Who would not cast
Half of his future from him, but to win
Wakeless oblivion for the wrong and sin
Of the sealed Past?

Alas! the evil, which we fain would shun,
We do, and leave the wished-for good undone;
Our strength to-day
Is but to-morrow's weakness, prone to fall;
Poor, blind, unprofitable servants all,
Are we alway.

Yet who, thus looking backward o'er his years,
Feels not his eyelids wet with grateful tears,
If he hath been
Permitted, weak and sinful as he was,
To cheer and aid, in some ennobling cause,
His fellow men.

If he hath hidden the outcast, or let in
A ray of sunshine to the cell of sin;
If he hath lent
Strength to the weak, and, in the hour of need,
Over the suffering mindless of his creed
Or line, been bent?

He has not lived in vain; and while he gives
The praise to Him in whom he moves and lives,
With thankful heart,
He looks backward, and with hope before,
Knows for that from his works he never more
Can be cut off apart.

MISSIONS TO SLAVES.

The letter following we publish with pleasure, for its intelligent and strong attestation to the benefits resulting to *masters* and *servants* from the labors of the Missionary. The writer is extensively known as a generous Southern planter, cultivating polite literature as well as rich land, in East Mississippi, and his testimony has all the qualities the most indifferent or skeptical, on the subject of colored missions, could ask for. It was forwarded to us by Rev. L. J. Schoolar, with request for publication, and we hope it will encourage masters every where to give the largest facilities for a good work, and Missionaries, with good heart, to labor on. [Ed. N. O. Christian Advocate.

Lonewood, September 13, 1853.

My Dear Sir: Your letter, requesting me, as "One of your patrons in the Domestic Missionary Work," to give you my views as to the benefits to be derived from imparting religious instruction to the slaves, by that means and method, has been duly received; and notwithstanding the fact that I am no professor of religion, and own no church membership, I do not hesitate to comply with your wishes. I am impelled to this as well from esteem and respect for yourself, as from deep memory of those early teachings which learned me to reverence all of your calling and profession.

This mission was begun and opened on my plantation eight years since, by the Rev. George Schaeffer, my honored and cherished friend, and under circumstances which then seemed to afford him but little encouragement. The proposition to enter upon such a work was made by himself, after a conference with several of my elder slaves, none of whom were then members of any church. I took no part in this conference, and used no sort of influence, advisory or compulsory. Having entire confidence in the man, I left him to pursue his own course, adopt his own plans and regulations, fix on his own time and appointments, and declined, from motives you have since learned, to mingle in the least degree, as the master and proprietor, in any of his church matters. The whole undertaking was voluntary on his part, and that of the negroes; and after conversing with Mrs. Cobb, who is a member of his church, this gentleman embarked in the cause with his usual zeal and sanguineness. He arranged to attend once in every three weeks, and to hold protracted meetings once in each year, catechising his whole congregation at every visitation. The rapidity of improvement in this latter exercise astonished me. I confess that I had but little faith in his success when he first made known to me his intention to try them with Dr. Capers' oral catechism; but old and young entered into it with ardor and increasing interest—an interest which has not relaxed or lessened to this day. I have often overheard their recitations, and the promptitude, vivacity and general correctness of the responses afforded to me a most pleasing exhibition of the natural grasp of memory thus distinctly employed, and unaided, save by simple repetition. The radiant smiles and sparkling eyes which beamed around, also attested to my observation the fact that the exercise was a festival rather than a task, a sort of *gala* contest with old and young of both sexes. I consider this single feature of the domestic missionary cause, a full and valid reason why it should be encouraged and extended, and that heart must indeed be cold and hard if impervious to the warmth of the touch which opens the sympathies to the impressions of pleasure at such social manifestations of joy among people who are the willing creatures of our will, and whose toil is the gain of him they call master.

But there is another reason why, as a matter of policy and pleasure, and apart from all religious persuasions, (to which you and all who have been thus engaged among my people know that I lay not the slightest claim, however marked my conformity may be in some respects,) I continue and encourage the domestic mission. I have found that its protection has exerted a most salutary influence in a social aspect. The family relations of our negro population have never been fairly cultivated, within the range of my observation, whilst in almost every other respect their condition has been materially improved. If this want of cultivation has not proceeded from any want of will on the part of the masters, it is impossible to work out such improvement, as I believe, without the aid of Christian ministrations. The Methodist Church has taken official action, and has wisely stepped in to supply this aid. Other churches may have done so likewise, but as I profess not to be fully posted in ecclesiastical matters, I am not able to assert such positively. The good hearted missionary, being regarded and reverenced by them as *their* pastor, will inevitably acquire a sort of influence among his colored friends which masters cannot attain. Lenient and impartial as these last may endeavor to be, in the administration of the church affairs, even where they are professors, there is still an impression of his authority which may be traced to another cause than that which is connected with that exercised by their pastor. He is the head of their official church body, and the representative of that church to which all in common are attached. They know, too, that he is responsible to a higher body for the manner and progress of his work among their race, and this parental care on the part of their church naturally draws out the love of their susceptible hearts. Their affections mainly centre in him who comes in their midst, as the accredited envoy of a common Father, and his *advice* will often avoid a resort to direct *authority* on the part of the master. I have seen this satisfactorily exemplified among my own people. I know nothing further than this. If any, more scrupulous than myself, shall object to this species of outside authority or influence, I can only explain my own conduct and course by declaring my entire confidence in those who have ministered among my negroes; and I am quite sure that the policy, if not the Christian spirit, of the Methodist Church will impel its officials to select the proper description of ministers for so delicate a work, and those only. I might amplify this reflection, but the limits of a letter forbid. I think, besides, that this indulgence, so unquestionably harmless and perhaps so imminently necessary, is calculated to engender closer ties and more generous associations among the plantation negroes. They are no longer a secondary portion of the audience, as is the case when they attend our regular and stated worship. They are the principal and especial subjects of address, and the family and friends of the master are their guests, so to speak. The minister is their own, the house of worship is theirs, they lead in all the forms of church adoration. No class of persons so appreciate such privileges as the negroes. Their pride is excited, and they feel the necessity of increased circumspection. Mutual counsel is courted. Generous appeals no longer fall powerless. They are disarmed of all complaint, and they are pointedly impressed with a larger and keener sense of responsibility. A new source of happiness, even supposing it to be of a mere earthly character, is thus opened, and their meetings form a monthly era in their simple and obscure lives. The trifling rest, or even occasional trouble of providing for their enjoyment of this privilege and pleasure would not enter into the mind of any liberal or intelligent planter for a single moment. Nor, in my judgment, should the skepticism or indifference of the owner be allowed to interpose any barrier to the gratification of the slave. If, after free and voluntary counsel with any accredited minister of the Gospel, the negroes decide that they should be allowed to have the services of a missionary, and the benefits of religious instruction, I hardly think it would be fair to refuse them. Nor do I believe that such a request would be refused by any planter of the South whose character and social position are at all to be valued.

Having now been engaged in filling this mission for well nigh three years, you are far better enabled to judge of their spiritual progress than I am. Of that I know nothing, nor do I suppose that you expected any testimony from me on this point. But there are many of my servants whose habits have been entirely reformed since the mission was begun, who had been previously disposed to be quite vicious; and there are others in whose sincerity, honesty and sound moral sense I have entire confidence. I regard them as being strictly honest men, and I am convinced that such reformation is alone attributable to the salutary teachings of yourself and your worthy predecessors.

Hoping that the above may have reached and met the object of your request,

Truly, your friend and servant,

Joseph B. Cobb.

Rev. L. J. Schoolar.

BECOMING ALL THINGS, ETC.

The following, from the Religious Telescope, hits off centrally, and with pointed humor, the too common abuse of St. Paul's language, in which he describes his adapting himself to his hearers, that he might save them. The assimilation to the world is nearly done—the professor or the preacher is popular—fine fellow, he—none of your croaking bigots is parson so and so. But where is the salvation? One side is overdone, and the other not done at all:

"It is said that a Scotch clergyman once undertook to convert some French prisoners confined in a castle. Returning from the castle one day, the missionary met Doctor Henry, when the following dialogue, as we learn from a popular monthly, took place:

"What ha'e you been doing in the castle, Mr. John?"

"I've been about my Master's work, Doctor; converting the poor deluded bodies, the French prisoners."

"A most orthodox employment; of course you understand the language?"

"Na, ne'er a word o' French can I speak."

"Astonishing! how did you get in?"

"To tell the truth, Doctor, it was no easy matter; for the first time, when I tried to be serious with them, they jeered and made a fool o' me, but I fell on a better plan next day; I ordered a great bowl o' punch, and we sat around it, and drank to ane naither; they laugh and I laugh; and ye ken, Doctor, the Lord works his ain work!"

"Too many at the present time pursue substantially the course adopted by the Scotchman with his bowl of punch. To gain an influence with those they aim to convert, ministers are seen taking the lead in the gay and fashionable circle, and at the party or fair. Professedly for the same object, they crowd into every popular worldly institution that can be named, seeming to think that if the good will of sinners can be obtained, even though it be around a 'bowl of punch' in the fashionable party or at the fair, then the work of conversion is half done. Alas! if they knew the truth, they would know that this conformity to the pleasures and follies of the unconverted, dishonors the sacred office, grieves the Holy Spirit, paralyses their strength as God's embassadors, and renders it certain that Heaven will, of necessity, seek other instrumentalities for the conversion of sinners."

BLESSING THE BEASTS.

Grace Greenwood, the papers say, has come home, and is about booking her letters, written while in Europe. If there are many like this one, written from Rome, January 29, the book will be worth having:

We went last Sunday to see the blessing of beasts—an annual ceremony, which takes place at the Church of San Antonio Abate. There was an immense crowd of all descriptions and classes of people; among the rest, a vast convocation of beggars—the crippled and maimed in endless varieties, wrecks and remnants, divisions and subdivisions of men.

A priest stood on the steps of the church, with a holy-water sprinkler in his hand, and a little boy at his side, bearing the *benitier*. The animals were trotted up before him; he read a form of benediction in Latin, shook the sprinkler at them, and they were good for a twelvemonth. Of course, this is done for a consideration, as what is not, in the way of church parades, privileges and immunities? The first applicants for a benediction, after our arrival were two miserable old cart-horses, who looked as though the blessings of all the fathers of the Church could not keep them on their legs for twenty-four hours. I fear the rite was extreme unction to them; and yet the owner doubtless led them away, rejoicing in the faith that the crows were cheated of the poor skeletons for a year to come.

Next came a drove of donkeys with their heads and tails decorated with gay ribbons. One of these committed the ever-to-be-apprehended asininn impropriety of braying in the midst of the ceremony. So absurd, ludicrous, and pompously farcical was this scene—so stupid, yet consciously ridiculous seemed the chief actors, that it struck me the benediction might have commenced, with great appropriateness, with an apostolic, "Dearly beloved brethren!"

Do not think me irreverent, from this, or any thing of the kind I may say. I feel a daily increasing indignation and contempt toward the monstrous absurdities of this system of religion and the actors therein. To reverence such things and such men were an insult to the God in whom I believe.

There came up a sudden and violent shower, and we were driven for shelter into the church, where we were brought into more intimate relations with the lower classes than was altogether safe or savory. I am a democrat even in Italy, till it comes to garlic and *pulci*, when, I must confess, my democracy assumes a more abstract character. After the storm was passed, the Pope's stud came, mostly driven in carriages—magnificent turn outs. Then followed those of the cardinals, scarcely less stately and gorgeous. Next came twenty-four superb horses, belonging to Prince Piombino, attached to one carriage, all decorated with plumes and ribbons—really a beautiful sight.

The horses which are to run in the Corso, during the Carnival, were blessed amid unusual demonstrations of popular feeling; and so it ended, the oddest, absurdest, most utterly ridiculous religious ceremonial I ever beheld.

To-morrow, Carnival begins. It is late at night; all is quiet in the streets, except the noise of hammers next door, where they are putting up a balcony. The sound, at this hour, has something strange and sinister in it—something so scaffold-suggestive, that it almost gives one a to-be-hung-next-morning sort of a feeling.

We need not, however, go so far for examples of this kind; for here, in this city, bureaus, bedsteads, barrels of salt, etc., etc., are "blessed" for "a consideration;" but this concerns us only from the fact, that an attempt is now being made to educate American youths, as far as possible, who are hereafter to wield the destinies of this republic, by men engaged as principals in this sort of business.

Intercession.—"In one of our infant classes," writes a visitor, "I found forty-five children in excellent order, and the visit to this class rewarded me for all my toil. The 'text' on the card was—'Christ is risen from the dead;' and, joining in the lesson, I asked many questions about the life of Christ; and referring to the passage—'He ever liveth to make *intercession* for us,' asked, without expecting an answer, And what is meant by 'intercession?' After a few moments pause, a bright eyed little fellow, about six years old, replied, '*Speaking a word to God for us, sir.*'"

Rev. D. P. Bestor, writing to the Southwestern Baptist, on the education of youth in Alabama, remarks: "It can hardly be said that we are doing nothing for our sons. A gun instead of a library; a pointer dog instead of a teacher; a horse instead of an occupation, are certainly substitutes; and, if we are not 'training them in the way they *should* go,' we are training them in the way they *will* go, from which they will not depart."

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

OBSERVATIONS UPON "THE PROBLEM OF SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS SOLVED."

Mr. Editor—I read Brother Powell's article upon spiritual manifestations with melancholy interest. It is deeply interesting in itself—is made doubly so by being the last thing he probably penned before he was struck down "at his post!" This interest is still further heightened by the revelations that it makes of the state and exercises of the author's mind immediately preceding his great change.

It has been the glory of Methodism from the beginning that her people "die well." Of this ground of glorifying nothing must be permitted to rob her. It is particularly desirable that her watchmen retire from the field with their faces *to the foe*. So went our brother. As to the extent and authority of the revelations which Brother P. received, men may properly differ. They were sufficient and timely for him—and there is nothing in the nature of the case, regarded abstractly—or in the object for which they are claimed to have been given, to render them either incredible or unreasonable. "Spiritual manifestations" as an authentic mode of communication with the invisible world, needed no revelation from heaven to expose their utterly preposterous character. The man who can believe that departed spirits—and especially spirits fitter for heaven—have no higher or more important employment in the other world than to come at the beck of every one, saint and sinner, and stay under, and work upon very ordinary pieces of furniture, as long as it may suit the pleasure of any "circle" of idle thoughtless mortals, must have very strange views of heaven, and think that the Divine Being had pretty well answered all his ends with them before they left this "sphere." Two hundred "circles" are in operation at the *same hour* in *thirty* different States, and Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, or John C. Calhoun, are called upon to entertain and instruct them all at the *same time!* Why purgatory would be preferable! I am sure that Paul must be differently situated from what he was when he was in the "third heaven," or he would be too much interested in the "rapturous gaze" to leave to attend upon any "circle." To be "absent from the body" is not "to be present with the Lord," as formerly; but it is to attend upon the "circles!" and *cui bono?* On the other hand, the "solutions" and "exposures" of the matter that have been published, are, if possible, more puerile than the system itself; and of these, Faraday's is the feeblest. They are a reproach to the science and philosophy of the age.

But I did not take up my pen to write upon "spiritual manifestations," but to criticise, in a friendly spirit, the article before us. I do this to point out what I deem to be dangerous ground assumed in it. Brother P. says: "No alternative was left him then, but to lay all at the feet of Christ, upon the altar of his truth, and solemnly promise him that if he would give me to know this strange manifestation to be the ministers of departed spirits, I would proclaim it and abide the results." Here I think the brother erred. As a minister of Christ, he had no right to place himself in a position where he *might* be under the necessity of proclaiming new and strange doctrines under the authority of an *impression*. The chartered limits of a minister's commission are laid down in the Bible, and he is not at liberty to go outside of that to find territory, and incorporate new elements into that commission; otherwise, there would be no limits to the "liberty of prophesying!" All manner of fancies would be put forth as from God, and the integrity of divine truth, and the head and ministry of the Church be destroyed. As a matter of *personal opinion*, such things may very properly be made the subject of prayer; but the *possibility* of their being made a part of a public ministry, is not to be admitted for a moment.

A minister of Christ is an authorized expounder of the word of God, and proclaimer of public truth; he is supposed to speak by authority, and must be able to show unmistakeable warrant for all he announces as a message from God. In the first place, *reason* is the proper tribunal before which to bring the claims of all such theories and pretensions as these, and enlightened by the word of God, is the proper guide in the disposition of them. God gave it to us for this very purpose, and there surely is nothing in these "manifestations" that defies its grasp. In the second place, there are but few men whose access to, and communion with God is so intimate and perfect as to justify them in taking such a position as this. Few men are by these raised sufficiently above themselves, and the influences that reach and affect ordinary mortals, to warrant them in taking their access to God as a guide in such matters. I believe in special answers to prayer, but to be authoritative—even to him who receives them—they should relate to legitimate subjects of prayer, and personal piety, entirely. Brother P.'s impression or persuasion had been different from what it was! the "manifestations" would then have been infallible truth *to him*, while, in fact, they would have been just what they are now.

"But he made it a subject of prayer, and could not be otherwise impressed." Others have done the same, and received wrong "impressions." The Rev. G. T. Cox, of the Maine Conference, a man far Brother P.'s senior, and behind few in the country either in intelligence or piety, made the doctrines of Miller and the end of the world, the subject of earnest repeated prayer, and fully believed that he received for answer, a divine assurance that the world would come to an end by a given time. He announced it accordingly, with all the feeling and solemnity that a man would naturally experience under such assurances! The church and community were startled—many distressed—and the faith of not a few was shaken; but time goes on still. And this is only one case in thousands.

There are certain subjects which men are not called to pry into; and when they do break through and gaze, they do not always *learn*.

A second point worthy of notice is thus set forth; this invisible agency is represented as saying to Brother P, "You are to proclaim the Millenium at hand, for this special ministry now made certain to you, is to usher it upon the world, and *you*, as its grand herald, shall make the circuit of the world, speaking all tongues, and nations are to be born in a day." Here we have the element which gives a charm and attraction to all the systems of pseudo-religion invented by the perverted ingenuity of man—the egotism they present—the prominence and importance of the position, as principal agents—which the inventors, propounders, or *recipients* of the system are to occupy in its development and application.

Not a new system has been propounded to the world since the advent of the Saviour, which had not its prominent work and position for its favored ones—in short, which had not its *heroes*, by whose agency the world was to be enlightened and changed! Mohamedanism had its Prophet of God—Anabaptism had its Wurmzer—Mormonism had its Joe Smith and Prophets—and Millerism had its high priest, etc., etc. This is Satan's master policy—the propounders and advocates of a new theory are its destined heroes, none being forward in new systems under which others alone are to take the lead. With this he tries the evil and the good. I by no means impeach or censure our departed brother upon this point; Satan presented the bait, but his piety and prayer prevailed against it, and he escaped. His case, however, is an exception. Generally the imagination becomes warmed and expanded upon the grand and splendid theory—the idea of proclaiming it *to the world* naturally follows—then the mind, adverting to the position which this agency assigns the party, this inquiry comes up, why may not *I* be a chosen instrument of heaven to make a grand announcement! The next step is to think such a dignity *probable*—evidence begins now rapidly to accumulate, and then the third and last is easy, that it is *certain*; and forthwith the man stands before the world, the herald of Heaven!

So far as Brother Powell's experience and discoveries may be regarded authentic, they go directly to confirm an opinion long and seriously entertained by many pious men, viz—that this whole scheme of "spiritual manifestations and communications" is in the hands of the devil; and is a tremendous, inscrutable agency which he is permitted to wield, to the misleading of those who "obey not the truth, but have pleasure in unrighteousness," and of those who, not content with the simple, searching teaching of revelation, seek for some "new thing." An agency by which he is endeavoring, and with much success, to excite the public mind, and turn away attention from the Gospel and the Bible.

That numbers of apparently religious, as well as intelligent men have embraced the theory, does not militate against this opinion, while it strikingly accords with the teachings of the word of God. J. Hamilton.

September 16, 1853.

THE GRACE OF GOD ILLUSTRATED.

A clergyman once represented the conduct of awakened sinners towards God's offers of gratuitous salvation thus: A benevolent and rich man had a very poor neighbor, to whom he sent this message: "I wish to make you the gift of a farm."

The poor man was pleased with the idea of having a farm, but was too proud to receive it at once as a gift. So he thought of the matter much and anxiously. His desire to have a home of his own was daily growing stronger, but his pride was great. At length he determined to visit him who had made the offer. But a strange delusion about this time seized him, for he imagined that he had a bag of gold. So he came with his bag, and said to the rich man, "I have received your message and have come to see you. I wish to own the farm, but I wish to pay for it. I will give you a bag of gold for it."

"Let us see your gold," said the owner of the farm.

The poor man opened his bag and looked, and his countenance was changed, and he said, "Sir, I thought it was gold, but I am sorry to say it is but silver. I will give you my bag of silver for your farm."

"Look again; I do not think it is even silver," was the solemn but kind reply.

The poor man looked, and [illegible] said, his eyes were further opened, and [illegible] said, 'How I have been deceived. It is [illegible] silver, but only copper. Will you [illegible] your farm for my bag of copper? You [illegible] have it all."

"Look again," was the [illegible].

The poor man looked, [illegible] in his eyes, his delusion seemed [illegible], and he said, "Alas, I am undone. [illegible] not even copper. It is but ashes. How poor I am! I wish to own that farm, but I have nothing to pay. Will you give me the farm?"

The rich man replied, "Yes, that was my first and only offer. Will you accept it on such terms?"

With humility, but with eagerness, the poor man said, "Yes, and a thousand blessing on you for your kindness."

The fable is easily applied. Mather has well expressed the difference between grace and merit in a few words: "God was a God to Adam before he fell, but to be a God to sinners, this is grace. He was a God to Adam in innocency, by virtue of the covenant of works; but he is not a God to any sinner but in the way of free grace." [Dr. Plumer.

Three hundred years have elapsed since the last war between England and Russia.

DR. JENKINS AND THE CHINAMAN.

The Banner of Peace, 1st instant—an organ of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, published at Nashville, Tenn.—has the following editorial remarks on the late visit of our Missionaries to that city. The Banner urges, in conclusion, that the Cumberlands enter this open field at once and heartily.

There was quite an excitement among the boys of our city last week, produced by the appearance of a real live Chinaman in our streets. On Sabbath morning we learned that Rev. Dr. Jenkins, one of the two Missionaries sent to China about four years ago, by the Methodist Church, South, would preach in this city, at the McKendree Church, and we determined to go to hear him. The report got out that it was the Chinaman that was going to preach, and although the morning was wet, there was quite a crowd already in attendance at the early hour that we arrived, who, instead of hearing a Chinese preach, had the pleasure of listening to a very interesting lecture on China by Dr. Jenkins. After seating ourselves in the church a few minutes, waiting for the service to commence, we were not a little surprised on turning our eyes to the right of the pulpit, to see the [illegible] Chinaman—the first we had ever seen—and whom we did not suppose before to be in the house—sitting there in the full costume of his country.

He was about 5 feet in height, with the hair shaven from the front of his head as far back as a line with the ears, leaving his forehead, which was round and full, entirely bald. His eye-brows were quite small, appearing at the distance we were from him, but little more than a black arching line. His features were all small. There was no drooping of the corners of the eyes, as we invariably see in pictures of Chinese. His hair from the unshaven part of his head, was plaited neatly, and hung in a *tail* down his back, reaching almost to the ground. His dress was a gown of light blue, with large white cuffs. His color was nearly that of a bright mulatto. Upon the whole, he was not very bad looking, and seemed handy in packing away the idols which were exhibited by Dr. J. in his lecture. His appearance and action were much nearer those of a small and badly sun-burnt American than we had supposed they would be. From this specimen, we might readily suppose many of the Chinese to be really fine looking men.

Dr. Jenkins is a man about some 35 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, heavily built, of sanguineous temperament, with thick sandy hair, and a pleasant expression of countenance.

He will return to China again next winter, and expects to be accompanied by several other Missionaries, to be sent out by his church.

He is now travelling through the Church, South, raising funds to build a Methodist Church in Shanghai, where he and his colleague, Dr. Taylor, are stationed. He seems to be quite successful in this work, as he informs us that he sometimes raises as six or eight hundred dollars on a Sabbath.

He seems to think that the prospects for Christianizing China are really very flattering, and we confess that his lecture, and an hour's private conversation with him afterwards, have greatly increased the deep interest that we have for a long time taken in that vast country.

God has certainly a great work for the Church to accomplish in China. The Churches in America are loudly called upon to aid in that work. The Providence of God constantly points them in that direction. To this land of Bibles and clear religious light, a more than Macedonian cry rolls up across mighty oceans from the hundreds of millions of perishing Chinese, "Come over and help us." Other denominations have listened to that cry.

JOHN B. GOUGH IN ENGLAND.

Previous to his departure for England, Mr. Gough entertained doubts of his success in lecturing to English audiences. He assured a friend that he knew he should make a failure; that his subject, his style, his every thing, would not suit English audiences. But it seems that he misjudged—as will be seen from the following extract, from the British Banner, cited by Dr. Campbell:

"Mr. Gough is a well adjusted mixture of the poet, orator and dramatist—in fact, an English Gavazzi. Gough is in all respects—in stature, in voice, and in force of manner—on a scale considerably lower than the great Italian orator. Gavazzi is more grand, more tragic, more thoroughly Italian, but less adapted to an English auditory. In their natural attributes, however, they have much in common. If Gavazzi possesses more power, Gough has more pathos. This is the main difference, the chief distinction; and here the difference is in favor of Gough. Gough excels Gavazzi in pathos far more than Gavazzi excels Gough in power. Then, Gough is more moderate in his theatrical displays. He paints much more, and acts much less; while as to force and general effect, he is, of course, on high vantage ground, speaking his native tongue, and among his fellow countrymen. He is in this respect, in England, what Gavazzi would be in Italy. Both find, and find to an equal extent, their account in their histrionic manner. The absence of unmitigated vehemence [illegible] favorable to the economy of strength, [illegible] measure of repose pervades the [illegible] exhibition. Resting himself, [illegible] to his audience, and reacting [illegible] unwearied till the end. There is an [illegible] ence of all mental perturbation. [illegible] he commences, there seems no idea [illegible] ing about to do any thing [illegible] y—when he has finished, that any thing extraordinary has been performed. It seems to be as much a matter of course as walking or running [illegible] or not up. His self-command is [illegible] d his control over a [illegible] Governing himself, [illegible] him. It was impossible for [illegible] been more thoroughly [illegible] last night. Taking a [illegible] his feet, there [illegible] sake of bashfulness. [illegible]

"The addre[illegible] of any sort; nay, [illegible] prepared at the [illegible] by he had never written, [illegible] a speech in his life. [illegible] was a succession of pic[illegible] manner the most natural [illegible] time, feeling was in the [illegible] another, power. His gifts of [illegible] great; this power, though [illegible] however, was but spar[illegible] only as the lightning in a [illegible] gaining all and gone, [illegible] ay for [illegible] rolling peal and falling torrent. Through the whole of [illegible] night he addressed himself to the fancy and to the heart. We cannot doubt, however, that Mr. Gough is in a very high degree capable of dealing with principles, and grappling with an adversary by way of argument; but he adopted a different course, we think, a much wiser course, for a first appearance. The mode of address is one of which mankind will never tire, till human nature becomes divested of its interest properties. He recited a series [illegible] pertinent facts, all of which were beautiful pictures. Nothing could [illegible] the unity of the impression, while nothing could be more multifarious than the means employed to effect it. To use a species of martial figure, in which old nails, broken bottles, chips of iron, and bits of metal, together with balls of lead—any thing, every thing partaking of the nature of a missile—was available. Thus a pound mass was showered forth with resistless might and powerful execution. The great idea, which was uppermost all this evening was the evils of drinking; and under a deep conviction of that truth, many men must have left the assembly.

"The conclusion to which we have come, then is, that the merits of Mr. Gough have by no means been overrated. In England, he would take a stand quite as high as he has taken in the United States."

TRIAL OF BISHOP SOULE.

The following are the charges against Bishop Doane:

1. In constructing [illegible] and large debts beyond his means of payment, amounting, March, 1849, to $[illegible],000, his property being above $100,000.

2. In [illegible] stating that he gave up his property to pay a debt not personal to himself, but growing out of his venture for Christian education in St. Mary's Hall and Burlington College.

3. In defrauding Michael Hays, of Burlington, by misapplying [illegible] entrusted by him.

4. A similar charge of defrauding Joseph Deacon.

5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11. Charges him with having obtained the names of [illegible] Deacon and others to endorse his notes, by false representations and forging without having to pay [illegible] to see them.

12. In appropriating the property of his ward, George [illegible] Winslow, to [illegible] appropriating the same to his use.

13. In defrauding the Camden Bank [illegible] sum of $100, by issuing [illegible] to protest a note [illegible] and

14. In drawing checks [illegible] and other banks not having [illegible] thereto to meet said checks.

15. In [illegible] Sarah C. [illegible] ted to [illegible]

16. Obtaining [illegible] for a Parish Li[illegible] money collected [illegible]

17, 18. In [illegible] whi[illegible] solvent[illegible] [illegible]

19. In [illegible] [illegible]

20. In [illegible] curity, he [illegible] burning [illegible]

21. Ch[illegible] corr[illegible] the amount of [illegible] for the accommodat[illegible] that the said notes might be [illegible] which endorsements [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $1 50 per Annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, October 1.

Rev. Ed. Love, of the Mississippi Conference, and stationed at Covington, La., died of yellow fever on Monday last. He was a young man, and had not yet reached Elder's orders, but zealous and faithful in the discharge of his ministerial duties. A brief note from him of his charge informs us that he resolved "to die at his post."

BURNING DEAD BODIES.

The Picayune Mercury has published the [illegible] comments, that in the midst of the [illegible] here, dead bodies were burned! [illegible] of the Crescent City press, we [illegible] cold, or late in the day, again correct this [illegible] If it does not reach the "Thunderer," and set him right, it may spoil some [illegible] growing out of the rumor, at [illegible] even go into poetry. "The [illegible]," by Rev. C. W. Dennison, going the rounds of the press, has these lines—

"On [illegible] silent street—that lone lover—
And the unburied dead swept to the sea!
Or on [illegible] funeral pyres, whose flames arise," etc.

No human bodies were burned here—during the summer. Burning, however, would have been better than what befel some. But, none were burned. One evening in August, on visiting the Cemetery in the Fourth District, we did think it was going on, and the rumor prevailed. But, reaching the spot, those "funeral pyres," whose flames were arising, turned out to be barrels of tar emptied by dozens, about the ground and over the shallow covered graves, and between them, and set on fire—with intent of disinfecting the air. The volumes of pitchy smoke, ascending from such a locality and at such a time, would very easily give rise to such a rumor.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

The village of Jackson, La., President Rivers writes us (Sept. 24) was "never more healthy than now." It has been a place of refuge for fugitives from the prevailing epidemic, from Baton Rouge, Natchez, Bayou Sara, Woodville, etc. And they have met not only a safe retreat, but we vouch for it, a hospitable one.

Here is Centenary College, which opens its next session October 3, and all accounts say it will be a good opening. Good faculty, healthy locality, easy of access. By the way, we may mention here, that those town lots in Jackson, are laid off and for sale, by order of the Board of Trustees. Here is an opportunity for families to live comfortably, and *educate at home*. The proceeds of the sale will be invested in what will improve property in the hands of the new owners, viz.: In adding a large and handsome centre building to the College suite. It not often happens that patronage of education falls so directly in the line of promoting real estate interest. Buy your ground and build.

MISSIONARY APPROPRIATIONS.

The Missionary Board and Bishops of the M. E. Church, South, held their annual meeting on the 7th instant, in Louisville, Ky. It was determined that one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, exclusive of the U. S. Government appropriation for the Indian Schools ($27,000 for the last year) should be appropriated for the support of the Missionary work the coming year. The amount is distributed as follows: For the Atlantic division, $30,000; for the Middle division, $20,000; for the Western division, $30,000; for California, $14,000; for China, $30,000; Contingent, $20,000.

EDUCATION.—We copy one sentence from the obituary notice of a Scotch schoolmaster, recently deceased. "He taught Latin so thoroughly, made his pupils interpret out every particle of the meaning of the authors which they read so punctiliously, was so severe on a bad construction or a false quantity, that to learn Latin from him, though it was only Latin, was to be disciplined in accuracy and research on all subjects for the whole of one's life." Classical teachers, stick that passage on the inside of your desk lids.

TEXAS ITEMS.—By letter of 24th instant, we learn that Brother Cravens, of Galveston, was recovering from the attack of yellow fever under which he was last reported by us. His family has been much afflicted, and a daughter died.

The Galveston News of same date gives intelligence of the death of Professor Ruter, and also of Rev. Mr. Wood, of the Methodist Church, at Lavaca, all of yellow fever.

YAZOO CITY, MISS.—Rev. L. Pierce writing Sept. 21, from Benton, Miss., says: Yazoo City, six miles from this, has been suffering alarmingly from yellow fever for the last ten days. The population, amounting to 2000, does not now exceed 300. The mortality has perhaps exceeded that of your own city. Alarm seized almost every person in the vicinity, and the scene of last week was one of great distress. The panic is somewhat subsiding, but the disease has not much abated, except in its virulence."

BULLS FROM ROME.

The Freeman's Journal of Sept. 18 is before us. This is the heading of its leading article, and in it we find news of importance to our readers in Mississippi and Louisiana. The Pope is liberally expanding the Episcopal policy in the United States. Several Episcopal Sees have just been established, in each of the Ecclesiastical provinces of New York, Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis and San Francisco. But it is to movements in this province (New Orleans) we would call attention.

That astute and fazy Romanist—yclept Right Rev. Dr. Vandevelde, has been transferred from the See of Chicago to that of Natchez, Miss. We have published some of his doings and those under his influence in Chicago, especially in reference to Free Schools and the Honesty of the Confessional, (see Advocate of May 14) which we beg our friends in that quarter not to forget. He will bear watching. The Messenger of this city "congratulates the Catholics of the State of Mississippi on that happy arrangement."

Again: An Episcopal See has been erected at Natchitoches, La., and the Very Rev. Aug. Martin, V. G., Pastor of St. Francis Church, at that place, has been appointed Bishop. The Archdiocese of New Orleans, which comprised the whole State of Louisiana, is now divided in two dioceses, namely, the archdiocese of New Orleans, and the diocese of Natchitoches.

The two dioceses are divided by a line drawn from East to West, and running nearly on the 31st degree of latitude, which divides the State in two parts, pretty nearly of the same magnitude. The diocese of Natchitoches will be formed then with the upper part of the State of Louisiana, including the parish of Avoyelles, and all the other parishes upwards; it will be bounded at the South, by the aforesaid line, at the North, by the diocese of Little Rock, Arkansas, at the West, by the diocese of Natchez, Mississippi, and at the East, by the diocese of Galveston, Texas.

Our Protestant friends and brethren in those parts are thus advised and forewarned of the designs prepared for them and expedited from headquarters. A glimpse of the forecaste of Romanism is afforded in the remarks of the Romanist Organ of this city. The Messenger welcomes these appointments and thus disconrees on the territory of the new dioceses:

"This vast area is not settled as it must and will be, but in a few years it will offer many indnoements and facilities to farmers and settlers, particularly when the railroad in contemplation from Mississippi State to Texas, will have opened new and easy communications; and when those sections will be settled and cultivated, they will be as productive and rich as any other part of Louisiana."

"WHEN I HAVE A CONVENIENT SEASON."

A period of great advantage, which, by a singular course of Providence, has been afforded, upon which the strongest influence and the clearest mercies have been brought to bear, is set aside as an inconvenient moment for a return to God! We can imagine the Holy Spirit as He yet offers life, grieved over such fixed, hopeless transgressore. The time has come for reaping a year's labor, and nothing is yielded; inaction, procrastination, and presumption have, like the mildew, the worm and the caterpillar, ruined all the prospects of the heavenly visitor.

In addition to the opposition these dispositions have in themselves, they presently come to have the further force of *habit*—become a law of the heart—and they themselves demand satisfaction. They are clamorous against the strongest urgings of man and God, reason and conviction. In moments of the soundest reflection, they are wont to triumph; they are, therefore, not to be resisted in hours of infirmity of body and mind. The dying man allows the mind to run in its wonted channels, because there is not energy enough left to force it into new ones. The result of putting off from one to another day is the natural, the awful one of an eternal postponement of an acceptance of the Son of God.

It must not be lost sight of that every such act of procrastination is an evidence against us of the force and right of His claims. If it be not right to serve God, let the matter be entertained at least long enough to dismiss the demand forever. What is the conclusion when the creditor is put off to a future time as often as his claim is presented? Why, that there is no intention to pay, at all, but only to avoid a just debt; and it is thus in the face of acknowledged right that we do wrong.

The whole amount of the obligation is presented every time, and the whole is rejected. These rejections are as weighty as the offers. The slight manner bears no proportion to what is really done; a simple no, a determined silence, walking out of the the house God, or a poorly conceived and preconceived answer, for answer's sake, to one who presses us to repent, these may cover, and do, the highest rebellion against Jehovah, the most positive rejection of the Son of God. They do put away the whole grace, the large offer of the Gospel, the proposal for a return through the Mediator, the gracious third party, who, unasked, has given his life for us; and who now, unasked, urges us through his messengers to accept, for his sake pardon, life and peace. They put away the whole glory of Christ, in putting away the shame and reproach which are a part of that same Saviour.

Though there may be also with this refusal a promise of future action, yet the rejection for the present is absolute; it is not lessened by purposes scarcely formed and not tested. The whole risk of present rejection is taken, the uncertainty of life, no less than the whole amount of ruin depending upon transgression, these are estimated hurriedly, and these are ventured.

The choice of earth and sin, in spite of such incitements to the contrary, and in face of such tremendous possibilities, only shows the strong hold that an evil nature has upon us. It may also suggest what strength of resolution, what actual decision are involved in choosing the better part; and what is the ground of that reward which Christ promises to all who confess his name.

There is no doubt that all the forces and subtleties of the enemy rally at the moment that Christ is presented, and the terms of the Gospel urged, and when a sinner begins to yield himself to those powers, so far as to seek ways and means to justify his position, every evil imagiuntion and high thing that is prone to exalt itself, fills his mind and steels his heart. And, on the other hand, when there is an acknowledgment of the truth preached, and a felt conviction and a desire, and a prayer, "Lord, what wilt thou have me do," there pours into the heart the strengthening influences of the Holy Ghost to sustain the purpose, to yet further enlighten the mind, and to apply the promises, until the season seems to be the speoinl one, the very hour, the set time; and afterwards the language of the man is "had I not yielded, then, I should never have." With him the reasons for coming, and coming at once, increase in urgency, the danger is seen in all its dark, threatening immensity, the appeal is heard as from the throne of God, and mercy, too, seems at hand, and says, "Behold, now is the accepted time; behold, now is the day of salvation." The great fact is experienced by that heart, that "For this purpose the Son of God was manifested, that he might destroy the works of the devil." He soon begins to feel that he has done right, in the peace which occasionally shoots through his heart like throbs of coming life, and which, even in the tears of repentance, lightens with the sunshine of Heaven; he becomes conscious of a power lent, and a power had, to escape the thrall of sin, and that he that will come, may come, and take the water of life freely.

FINALE OF THE TRIAL.

Our High Church friends manage generally to keep one of their apostles on the anvil. Those boasted "successors" and head of the *only* true church have their *trials*—albeit after a peculiar sort. The Onderdonks laid by, now Bishop Doane is called into court, the second or third time. On another page may be seen the substance of the accusations, too well founded, it would seem. Really, we could pity our friends more, if they were not in the habit of taking such airs, and sneering at the *sects*. These rebukes look providential, and we *move they* take them so and be humble.

The Court of Bishops met at Camden, N.J., September 1, to try the Bishop of the diocese of New Jersey. His diocese are not wanting in devotion—indeed their zeal for the diocesan has taken party strength and vehemence from a question of Church politics that has arisen out of the case. The diocese claims for itself that it should try the presentment of any three Bishops, and it, in its judgment, there be cause, the Court of Bishops is to take up the matter. If the diocese pronounce the alleged charges groundless, there is to be no trial on them by the Episcopal Court. On the other hand, the Reverend presentors insist that a diocese cannot come between the Episcopal Court and the accused—that they have the exclusive right of withdrawing the presentment, and that the only legal mode of dismissing it by the court is to try the charges by the evidence.

This legal position of the presentors (Bishops Meade, of Va.; McIlvaine, of Ohio, and Burgess, Me.) was sustained, and the attempt of Bishop Doane to quash the indictment, as the lawyers say, failed. Bishop Doane was bent on evading a trial—he and his friends had no idea of falling into the hands of the court. The Church had been scandalised, and the outside pressure of public opinion was such, that the court, once more convened, would doubtless have done something: there was no getting round it.

Bishop Doane came into court at the eleventh hour, and saved himself by the following

ADMISSIONS.

The undersigned, in prosecuting his plans of Christian education, in connection with St Mary's Hall and Burlington College, found the expenses of the enterprise greatly exceeded his calculations; while the assistance in which he had confidently relied, perhaps too sanguinely, fell altogether short of what he deemed his reasonable expectations. In this condition of things, being entirely left alone and without advice, every step which he advanced involved him more and more deeply in pecuniary embarrassments. He admits that he made representations which, at the time, he believed to be correct; but many of which turned out, in the event, to be erroneous. He was also led, by his too confident reliance in anticipated aid, to make promises which he fully expected to perform; but which, experience has taught him, were far too strongly expressed. He was also induced, for the sake of obtaining money to meet his necessities, to resort to methods, by the payment of exorbitant interest on loans, which he did not suppose was in contravention of the law, and which common usage seemed to him to justify. He also, in entire confidence in his ability to replace them, made use of certain trust lands in a way which he deeply regrets, and although they have long been perfectly secured, does not now justify.

The embarrassments here referred to were followed by a long and well-nigh fatal illness which, withdrawing him entirely from the business which he had carried on alone, was mainly instrumental in the entire failure of his pecuniary affairs. The perplexity arising from this failure, with the protracted infirmity which followed his sickness, made him liable to many errors and mistakes, which might easily bear the appearance of intentional misrepresentations. In connection with the assignment of his property, he set his name and oath to an inventory of his goods, and also to a list of his debts, which he believed to be correct—an act which he grieved to find had given rise to an impression in the minds of some that he exhibited an insensibility to the awful sanctions of the oath of a Christian man; but while he laments the impression, he declares that this act was only done under legal advice, and in the firm conviction of its correctness. Some time after his recovery from the illness above alluded to, but while he was still in the midst of his perplexities, smarting under his heavy disappointments, and wounded by the imputations to which, in some quarters, he was subjected, the letter of the three Bishops came, to him. He has no disposition to ascribe to them any other than just and proper motives in thus addressing him, but at the same time when he received the communication he received it otherwise, and under the strong excitement of the moment, penned pamphlets, part of which he does not now justify, and expressions in which, in regard to those brethren, he deeply regrets.

In reference to his indebtedness, he now renews the declaration of intention which he has constantly made, and has acted on to the utmost of his ability thus far—to devote his means, efforts and influence, in dependence upon God's blessing, to the payment, principal and interest, of every just demand against him—an expectation which there is reasonable hope of having fulfilled, since a committee of the trustees and friends of Burlington College, by whom both institutions are now carried on, have undertaken an enterprise, which is nearly completed, to discharge the whole of the mortgage debt, and thus secure the property of Riverside and St. Mary's Hall, with that of Burlington College, to the church forever, for the purpose of Christian education; and this done, the Trustees have further agreed to appropriate, during his life, the surplus income of both institutions to the liquidation of all other debts in carrying on the said institutions; that, in the course of all these transactions, human infirmity may have led him into many errors, he deeply feels—he does not wish to justify or excuse them. If scandal to the Church and injury to the cause of Christ have arisen from them, they are occasion to him of mortification and regret. For these things, in all humility and sorrow before God and man, he has always felt himself liable to, and willing to receive the friendly reproofs of his friends in Christ Jesus, and especially of the Bishops of the Church. G. W. DOANE, Bishop of N. J.

This may be a good deal for one of the "successors" to admit. We have been told that, as a churchman, Bishop D. is the highest of the high; and that, as a man, no one ever strode more royaly in gown and surplice. Somebody even tells it that he always pulls off his own hat when speaking of himself. To us the admissions do not seem to touch some of the gravest of the charges. And there is that old plea about "infirmity" and "errors and mistakes," resulting from sickness, which Ex-Bishop Ives exhausted. The court was easily satisfied. The end was this:

"Wherefore, ordered, that the presentment before this court be dismissed, and the respondent be discharged without delay."

The following order was also adopted unanimously, and the court adjourned, *sine die*:

"That the court believes the presentors to have acted in good faith, and in a desire and determination to carry out the law of the church, in such case made and provided, in the painful duty in which they felt themselves called upon to perform."

We judge that the prosecuting Bishops who have followed up this scandalous case so persistently hardly need any justification. Those who resisted them would take the benefit of such an absolving resolution, very well.

A TEACHER.—A good teacher is to be had. See advertisement on the fourth page. To this we invite especially the attention of those friends in North Louisiana who have been in correspondence with us on this subject. The gentleman advertising is such an one, to our knowledge, as we would like to see settled in these parts, and we hope proper inducements may be extended to secure him.

CUTTING THE FACETS.

I have before me two stones, which are an imitation of precious stones. They are both perfectly alike in color; they are of the same water, clear, pure, and clean; yet there is a marked difference between them, as to their lustre and brilliancy. One has a dazzling brightness, while the other is dull, so that the eye passes over it, and derives no pleasure from the sight. What can be the reason of this difference? It is this. The one is cut in but a few facets; the other has ten times as many. These facets are produced by a very violent operation. It is requisite to cut, to smooth, and polish. Had these stones been indued with life, so as to be capable of feeling what they underwent, the one which has received eighty facets would have thought itself very unhappy, and would have envied the fate of the other, which, having received but eight, had undergone but a tenth part of its sufferings. Nevertheless, the operation being over, it is done forever. The difference between the two stones always remains strongly marked; that which has suffered but little, is entirely eclipsed by the other, which alone is held in estimation and attracts attention. May not this serve to explain the saying of our Saviour, whose words always have reference to eternity: *Blessed are those who mourn, for they shall be comforted;* blessed, whether we contemplate them apart, or in comparison with those who have passed through as many trials. O, that we were always able to cast ourselves into his arms, like little children—to draw near to him like young lambs—and ever to ask of him patience, resignation, an entire surrender to his will, faith, trust, and a heart-felt obedience to the commands which he gives to those who are willing to be his disciples! *The Lord will wipe away tears from off all faces.* Isa., xxv, 8.

YELLOW FEVER IN WOODVILLE.—The yellow fever, as we learn from the Wilkinson Whig of the 24th inst., has been declared epidemic in Woodville, Mississippi. Sixteen cases occurred there on Wednesday, the 20th inst. There had been one death—that of Miss T. V. DeLong, a young lady in the bloom of womanhood.

The Whig advises all its absent friends to stay away until the appearance of frost. The citizens of the town had formed a Relief Association. There had been one death during the week in the factory on the outskirts of the town, and the other cases were convalescent.

REVIVAL INTELLIGENCE.

PRAIRIE HILL CIRCUIT, ALA. CON.—Permit me to say, through your columns, to the friends of Zion, that the Lord has been with us on the Prairie Hill Circuit, Alabama Conference. We commenced our Camp Meeting on the 8th, and continued it up to the 15th instant. The first part of the meeting was attended with showers of rain, but Saturday morning presented more favorable indications of weather, and the people began to flock in, and the exercises became more and more interesting, until some of the children of darkness made an uproar among the people. Then the stately steppings of the Lord were seen and felt, and the good work fairly commenced, and the devil was quite beat at his own game, and at the close of the meeting we reckoned up somewhere between *forty* and *fifty* converts among the whites, but the number of colored converts we were unable to find out. But of these, there were many. We received 26 whites and 17 blacks into the church, making in all 43. To God be all the glory—amen. Besides all this, the Church was much revived, and many backsliders reclaimed. The last night of the meeting was one of power and great glory, such as I have rarely witnessed.

September 17. J. A. CLEMENT.

REVIVAL.—We mentioned last week that a religious revival was going on in the Methodist Church in this city. The day services have been well attended, and at night the church has been thronged with people. We are told that upwards of one hundred converts have joined the church. [Say. News.

RELIGIOUS MEETING.—A protracted meeting commenced here on the 2d instant, (says the West Alabamian, Pickens co., of 14th instant) in the Methodist Church, and is still progressing with increasing interest. The ministers, Rev. Messrs. Murrah, Hill, Glover and Poyas, seem to be almost exhausted in physical strength. We never have witnessed a deeper, and more heartfelt concern on the subject of religion, than that which now impresses the minds of this community. May God prosper the work.

The Camp Meeting held in beginning of the month, near Hollow Square, Green co., Ala., (Rev. W. I. Powers, pastor) resulted in good. 82 persons professed to be converted, and steps were taken to organise and build a new church in the neighborhood. A good Conference Collection ($153) was raised, and a donation raised for the sick of Mobile.

JACKSON CIRCUIT, LA.—Our Camp Meeting at Sparta closed on Monday last. Brothers Sanders, Watkins and Smyth, with two or three local brethren, were with us. A very good meeting: 20 or more were united to the church as probationers, and more than that number professed conversion. We are at war in this whole country with dancing and the drinking shops. A set effort is making, through the former, against the church. We have given place to it, not for a moment.

September 13. R. RANDLE.

MINDEN CIRCUIT, LA.—The Lord is reviving his work in this portion of our Conference. There are revivals in several parts of the country. My own dead charge is coming to life. A number are joining the church, and professing faith in Christ.

September 14. D. S. WATKINS.

COVINGTON DISTRICT, MISS. CON.—Rev. J. Lusk, P. E., writing on business, Sept. 21, speaks of the power of God in these regions manifested, in salvation. He says: "There has been an accession of seven or eight hundred members on the district, up to this time, and glorious times still continue on several circuits."

JONES VALLEY, ALA.—The work of God still goes on in our Valley. Since my last, 15 have professed faith in Christ, and 21 have joined the church, which makes 76 within the last month, and over 100 conversions.

GEO. F. ELLIS.

HERNANDO, MISS.—We have had several very interesting meetings on our circuit. Some 70 or more have professed religion. The church has been greatly revived, and much good accomplished.

J. W. SHELTON.

DEKALB, ALA. CON.—We have just closed a meeting at Soule Chapel, in Lauderdale. It was the best meeting I was ever at. 14 joined and 10 professed. I have seen a greater number of converts and more accessions to the church, but never was there more religion enjoyed. We have taken up but four Missionary Collections, and we have got subscribed and collected together seven hundred dollars. Nor have we forgotten the Advocate, for I do like to get subscribers for it. The three which I send you make twenty-six—I am going to have the other four soon. Brother McLeod has obtained his full amount.

J. W. COOK.

GIVE ME DRINK!—Mr. M'Leod, an English writer, puts the following language in the mouths of those who visit the rumseller's den:

"There's my money—give me drink! There's my clothing and my food—give me drink! There's the clothing, food, and firs of my wife and children—give me drink! There's the education of the family and the peace of the house—give me drink! There's the rent I have robbed from my landlord, fees I have robbed from the schoolmaster, and innumerable articles I have robbed from the shopkeeper—give me drink! Pour me out drink, for more I will yet pay for it! There's my health of body and peace of mind—there's my character as a man and my profession as a Christian—I give up all—give me drink! More yet I have to give! There's my heavenly inheritance and the eternal friendship of the redeemed—there—there—is all hope of salvation! I give up my Saviour! I give up my God! I resign all! All that is great, good and glorious in the universe, I resign forever, that I may be—DRUNK!

METHODIST PRESS.

The California Advocate draws a gloomy picture of the moral condition of this State. The Editor has personally encountered some gross abuse, and the abolition views he *advocates* have put him and his party to a serious disadvantage there. Thus, under the weather, things may have a more lowering and hopeless aspect to the Editor than belongs to them. But, even with this allowance, we fear there is truth enough in the following, of August 3, to make one heavy in spirit. The Editor has just returned from a several days tour:

"Many public officers are the 'pimps' of the lewd houses, and settled enemies of religion. Every town swells with gamblers, and is crowded with grog-shops. The hatred of the Gospel is organized in many Sunday hull fights and prize fights; in gambling and drinking houses, in schemes of plunder, outrage and wrong. To give particulars of some places would paint a picture of horrors beyond belief. There are vast numbers who abhor these things, but we have no *public* opinion. Society seems disintegrated. It is without the consent or power of social union. One man expresses his opinion for right, but he is met by one who descends to the meanness of fist or revolver-logic. No one stands up with him. He fights the battle as an individual, or cowers as an individual. Society does not meddle because there is no society, and the bold, bully rascal carries it his own way."

THE PASTORSHIP.—A writer in the Nashville Advocate, who is introduced with favor by the Editor, discourses earnestly and sensibly on increasing the efficiency of our Church, in saving souls. This is truly the aim, the end. Jesus died, not primarily to endow colleges, establish papers, religious press, etc., but to save souls. Are we not sometimes too much engrossed with working these means to the neglect of working the great, simple plan of salvation? Important, practical question! The writer to whose sentiments we would draw attention, does not see much demand for Church legislation. Perhaps the Executive administration should have more constitutional energy thrown into it. But he magnifies the pastorship, the vigilant, industrious, faithful pastorship. It is through the pastorship, after all, our societies and agencies can do, that God gathers, feeds, and grows his flock:

Yet, it must be confessed, that there are strong, yea almost irresistible influences operating upon our ministry, to induce them to make direct personal labor for the immediate salvation of souls—a business of secondary importance. The poverty, or parsimony of the church, literally, compels many to locate, while others, though nominally itinerant, are compelled to settle their families, and circulate in a limited range around them; greatly to the embarrassment of the appointing power, and highly detrimental to the interests of the church. Others continue subject to constant removal; yet driven by stern necessity, either to locate, or speculate for a living, they choose the latter alternative; and once drawn into the vortex, they are apt to be so engulfed in worldliness, as to lose their spiritual vitality. Indeed, we may say that only three classes of ministers in the Methodist church, find it practicable to itinerate a lifetime; those who are denied the blessings of a family of children; those whose wealth makes them independent of the stewards of the church; and those whose talents always command the best appointments. And of the last class not a few are almost forced into positions in which they have no care of souls, no pastoral charge. Superior emoluments, and higher worldly honors, both attach to these other offices and duties; and if to these we add the conveniences and comforts that can be thrown around a more permanent home, we need not be surprised that able men, with interesting families to encourage them, consent to be honorably located by disciplinary authority, without losing their connection with the conference.

Our schools, agencies, newspapers, etc., are all important in themselves, and the writer of this article has long been giving the most substantial proofs of his high appreciation of them. Yet it is his decided conviction that no minister of the gospel ever should be without the pastoral charge of some specific congregation, unless he be employed to do the work of an evangelist, through a given section of country, or to preside as a bishop over the interests of many churches. Teaching boys and girls, editing papers, writing books, collecting church moneys, or even presiding over conferences, and stationing preachers, important as these things are admitted to be, what are they, any or all of them, in comparison with the *great work* of the gospel ministry—snatching "brands from the burning," saving souls from hell? A call to the ministry is emphatically a call to save souls; and though a man write like Watson or Clarke, or rule like Wesley or Asbury, though he be the first theologian of his Conference, or the ablest orator of the age, all these should not avail to satisfy, if he do not directly instrumental in the salvation of souls. The great want or the age is a soul-stirring, church-rousing, world-waking pastorship.

The Buffalo (NY.) Christian Advocate says: Reports are more favorable from the surrounding charges, both to ministers and the churches, than any other year we have known in the western part of the State.

THEOLOGICAL EDUCATION.—Dr. Whitford Smith submits, through the Southern Advocate, his views on Education of the Ministry, showing its compatibility with Methodism. He submits also a letter from a layman, who receives gladly what Bishop Andrew has put forth. The layman, however, speaks of theological education—a very different thing this from education of the ministry. We regard the movement of the church to be in favor of the latter, and may have something to say on the essential difference. To us, as Methodists, it is essential. But this layman comes to the point like a deer as well as a writer:

"My object in writing this letter is mainly to say, that if the Conference will devise something like a professorship of Theology, to be connected with the Wofford College, I will be one of one hundred to pay two hundred dollars on the first of January, 1855, for a permanent endowment."

OXFORD COLLEGES.—The number of students in the colleges of Oxford, England, is at present about five thousand.

Gold is said to have been discovered in digging a cistern in the town of Bolivar, Tenn.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate]

A TEXAS CAMP MEETING.

BROTHER MCTYEIRE—As many of my friends in Mississippi and Alabama, would doubtless, be pleased to know how we do things in Western Texas, I propose, by your permission, to give a short account of a Camp Meeting which I recently attended on Walnut Creek. This creek rises in the mountains above Austin, and runs into Rio Colorado, winding and meandering, the most part, through an open prairie; but a skirt of timber, say from one to two hundred yards in width, is generally found on each side of the stream. On this creek, some four or five miles from the Capital of the Empire State of the southwest, the P. E. of Austin District, the stationed preacher of Austin station, and the preacher in charge of Austin and Bastrop Circuit, had agreed to hold a joint Camp Meeting, to commence on Thursday, the 1st day of September, because there was "much water there." This day rolled round, and according to appointment the people met and pitched their tents (a bush arbor having been previously put up to protect the ladies from the rays of the sun) and prepared for the engagement. Please permit me here to give a short description of the battle-ground. And first, the position of tent was a regular built military maxim, borrowed by Brother P—— from the United States Arsenal for that purpose, and it was vastly comfortable; then there were the tenters, scattered around in every direction, every one selecting such a position as suited his own taste, and without any particular regard to *law* or *order*. The tents were of cloth, not a board or shingle being in the assistance; to the best of my knowledge and belief.

So much for the battle ground, now for the officers. Brother W., the P. E. aforesaid, was chief in command, and well and faithfully did he discharge his duty. He is a man of but middle age, though he wears the scars of many a hard fought battle, and he is able to do good service. Reader, were you ever aboard of a steamer at sea, or one of our Western rivers? Did you ever observe with what sleepless vigilance the Master of the Deck, looks out for, and guards against danger? Did you ever see the sentinel at his post, as he, with sleepless eye, watches for the approach of the enemy, while his comrades and companions in arms are sleeping in sleep? If so, you have some idea of the untiring vigilance of this P. E. at a Camp Meeting. Night and day he is on his feet and knees, watching and praying (he seldom preaches on such occasions) for the success of the meeting, only allowing himself a few hours out of the twenty-four for refreshment and sleep. He is one of that band of old Texan preachers, who endured all the toils and dangers of the early settlers in the valley of the Colorado. He knows what it is to sleep on a blanket in the open prairie, and to hear the savage yell of the wild Indian. Such is the man who was in charge of this meeting. His under officers were, in addition to those already mentioned, a preacher from San Antonio station, an honorable George R., of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, who did good service on occasion, and several local preachers, exhorters, etc., etc. Thus officered, armed and equipped, the battle commenced. The enemy, rank and file, were in attendance to contest the field, all well drilled and disciplined. For three days and nights the result of the contest seemed doubtful; but, thank God, on Sunday night the enemy sounded a retreat, and vainly attempted to rally and return to the fight. On Monday and Monday night victory perched upon the banners of Israel's hosts and the enemy were completely routed, "horse, foot and dragoons." The meeting closed on Tuesday morning, with the addition of about fifty happily converted recruits to the army of Christ. To the great Captain General of our Salvation be all the glory. Amen: Yours, in Christian bonds,

WESLEY SMITH.

Webberville, Texas, Sept. 17, 1853.

P.S. Immediately upon the close of the Camp Meeting, Brother Phillips commenced a protracted meeting in Austin, which, I learn, has been the means of several conversions. It is still going on.

SEA SICKNESS AND YELLOW FEVER.—We take the following from the Baltimore Sun of the 22d inst.:

The steamer Cherokee left New Orleans on the 12th of August, when the fever was at its height, with 169 persons aboard, exclusive of the officers and men belonging to the ship. The majority of them were unacclimated, and hence specially susceptible to attack from the epidemic. Soon after the Cherokee had got out into the Gulf, which was pretty rough at the time, every one of the passengers became violently sea-sick; but after the nauseating motion of the water had had its usual effect, causing the whole party to vomit freely, this sickness ceased, and health and hilarity reigned on board. Soon after this the yellow fever broke out among the crew of the vessel, none of whom had suffered from the sea-sickness. Before reaching New York ten of the men had been attacked with the fever. Not one of the passengers was affected with the disease. Was there any connection between the sea-sickness and the exemption? The circumstance was, certainly, a most remarkable one.

FINANCES OF THE UNITED STATES—*Receipts and Expenditures.*—A statement of the finances of the United States, for the year ending 30th June, 1853, shows an increase in the receipts from customs on the year ending June 30, 1852, of $11,591,688 90. The receipts from the sales of public lands had declined from $2,043,339 25 to $1,667,084 00, exhibiting a falling off of $376,194 67. The receipts from miscellaneous sources increased $109,103. Total receipts $61,387,672, of which $58,081,805 was from customs, and $1,667,084 from public lands. The balance in the Treasury at the beginning of the present year, exceeds that of the preceding by $7,810,750, and on the 1st of July, 1853, amounted to $21,942,892. The total available means for the year were $75,960,050 87.

The amount of public stock redeemed in the course of the year was $6 394,508, on which there was paid an amount of premium equal to $389,737. The amount of commission paid on purchases of stock was $2,541 61. During the preceding year there was extinguished of the funded and unfunded debt $6,045,000, including $3,180,000, being the last instalment of the Mexican indemnity. The total payment out of this Treasury during the last fiscal year, exceeded the aggregate of the preceding one by $8,036,000. Exclusive of payments during both years for the redemption of public debt, and other expenditures on account of public debt, the expenditure of the two years representing the ordinary disbursements for the support of Government were as follows:

Year ending June 30, 1852.....$35,962,[illegible]
" " 1853.....43,546,[illegible]

Increase for 1853.....$7,583,901

It is expected that the revenue from customs for the current year will reach $65,000, and the surplus in the Treasury will amount on the first of July, 1854, to $43,000,000, unless kept down by the redemption of the public debt before maturity, or otherwise appropriated by Congress.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

OBITUARY.

DIED.—Near Fayette C. H., Ala., July 20, 1853, Mrs. AGNES MUSKAR, in her 48th year. She was born in the State of South Carolina, Abbeville District. She professed religion in 1838, and lived a doubting Christian life until 1846, when she connected herself with the M. E. Church, and in discharge of her Christian duties, the Lord brightened her evidences and enjoyments. And for the last two years, I can say from a personal knowledge, that I have ever found her a firm, decided, consistent, though modest and retiring Christian. Her benevolence and motherly kindness for the orphan, (some of whom she had under her immediate care) was a subject of remark by all her acquaintances; and it is thought by her friends that her last illness and death was the result of her watchings around the dying bedside of one of these motherless ones. During the long nights, days and weeks of her last sickness, not a murmuring word escaped her lips, but her language ever was, "Thy will of the Lord be done."

She died a triumphant death, leaving a husband and eleven children to mourn. C.

N.B. The Nashville and Charleston Advocates please copy.

DIED.—July 23, CHARLES WESLEY CARNEY, son of Rev. Charles J. and Mary Carney, aged 10 years and 4 months.

The calm and peaceful death of this interesting boy, was another and beautiful illustration of the fitness of religion for little children, and of its power to sustain even such in that hour of trial from which the stoutest unregenerate heart shrinks. When told that death was near, no shade of gloom, no sorrow, not even a desire escaped his lips, save that the will of God, of whom he had been taught from infancy, might be done.

He spoke in an elevated and intelligent strain, beyond his years, and above mere humanity, of his "kindred in heaven," and the greatjoy of meeting them. The happiness of his approaching change so absorbed him that nothing earthly could divert or distract his thoughts from the liveliest contemplation of heaven.

His illness was short and his death sudden, yet the last enemy was not only fearlessly but triumphantly met by this little boy.

September. W. D. ANDERSON.

DIED.—On Deer Creek, Franklin Parish, La., on the 24th August, RACHEL BALLARD, aged 65 years. The deceased was born in the State of South Carolina, in the year 1790, emigrated to this State in 1817, and joined the M. E. Church in 1830.

For twenty years, has this pious and devoted Christian been a member of our church. A few hours before her spirit fled, she was asked "if she was ready?" She replied, "I am, I am." H. L. GREEN.

September.

DIED.—MARY ANN LOVELADY, daughter of D. G. Rencher, was born in North Carolina, February 21, 1822, embraced religion when young, was married to the Rev. William M. Lovelady, of the Alabama Conference, Jan. 14, 1849, and died of yellow fever near Mobile, September, 6, 1853. Her babe, William Rencher, died September 5.

Brother Lovelady was faithfully engaged in the discharge of pastoral duties connected with the West Ward Church in Mobile, when the fever fell on him and his congregation so heavily. But he assures me that for several months previous to her death, Sister Lovelady, (though always conscientiously pious,) was much drawn out in her feelings, earnestly seeking the full maturity of the interior life, and that her end was peaceful and very full of hope. Confident of her justification through the atonement, having the spirit of adoption, she was peaceful and sank "as sets the morning star, that goes not down, but melts away into the light of heaven."

G. GARRETT.

INTERMENTS IN THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS FROM THE TWENTY-SECOND MAY TO DATE.

Week ending	Total.	Yellow Fever.	Other Dis.	Not Stated.
May 28	140	1	139	..
June 4	142	1	141	..
" 11	154	4	150	..
" 18	147	7	140	..
" 25	167	9	158	..
July 2	177	25	152	..
" 9	189	60	129	..
" 16	344	204	140	..
" 23	617	429	188	..
" 31	884—2210	602—1409	152—861	..
August 1	142	100	25	11
" 8	135	115	14	6
" 15	148	124	17	5
" 22	168	135	15	16
" 29	160	128	6	13
Sept. 5	236	194	30	14
" 12	298—1188	165— 967	40—150	4—60
" 19	219	187	23	9
" 26	201	166	21	14
Oct. 3	230	193	33	4
" 10	223	192	13	18
" 17	207	180	25	2
" 24	214	179	22	13
" 31	352—1528	191—1288	26—163	15—75
Nov. 7	217	187	24	6
" 14	193	163	19	11
" 21	219	191	21	7
" 28	219	188	22	6
Dec. 5	254	203	15	18
" 12	224	184	29	11
" 19	286—1575	230—1346	24—153	15—66
" 26	283	230	24	15
Jan. 2	298	220	24	14
" 9	222	188	23	11
" 16	216	188	19	18
" 23	193	151	29	13
" 30	183	151	26	8
Feb. 6	148—1607	117—1243	24—139	7—81
" 13	114	99	14	1
" 20	136	114	14	11
" 27	137	98	27	15
March 6	110	93	17	7
" 13	133	103	23	1
" 20	118	87	20	9
" 27	110—568	90— 684	15—120	5—45
April 3	98	71	26	1
" 10	96	65	25	5
" 17	70	48	17	5
" 24	59	48	8	3
May 1	64	43	17	4
" 8	80	56	16	5
" 15	68—534	43—374	20—132	5—28
" 22	55	33	15	7
" 29	47	28	21	..
June 5	46	32	10	3
" 12	52	32	19	1
" 19	51	31	19	1
" 26	47	24	22	1
July 3	46—343	28— 208	16—121	3—13
" 10	34	21	11	2
" 17	40	27	14	6
" 24	37	14	20	3
" 31	31	14	16	4
August 7	28	9	12	7
" 14	34	10	22	2
" 21	37—212	15— 110	19 114	1—28
Total	10 7 9	7640	2651	414

This total does not include the interments in St. Patrick's which the Secretary of the Board of Health compiles at 243

Only six days reported from St. Patrick's this week.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements of a public character, not exceeding a square in extent, will hereafter be inserted in the New Orleans Christian Advocate at the following rates

One square, first insertion	$1 00
Each subsequent insertion	50
One Square, one year	15 00
One Square, six months	10 00
Two Squares, one year	25 00

☞ A Square is ten lines—ten words make a line. No Advertisement inserted until paid for.

NOTICES.

CAMP-MEETING.

There will be held for Lauderdale Circuit, a Camp-Meeting at the Old Camp-Ground, five miles west of Marion, Miss., commencing on FRIDAY EVENING before the Third Sunday in October. Preachers and people are respectfully invited to attend. H. Y. REW, Pastor.

General Intelligence.

Daily report of the interments in all the Cemeteries of the city for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock, a. m., Monday, 26th inst:

	Total.	Yellow Fever.	Other Dis.	Not Stated.
Protestant, Girod street	1	—	1	—
Cypress Grove, No. 2	10	5	4	1
Charity Hospital	8	6	2	—
St. Patrick's	3	2	1	—
Catholic No. 2, Second District	4	—	4	—
St. V. de Paul, Third "	6	1	5	—
Lafayette, Fourth District	8	2	6	—
Total	40	17	23	—

Daily Report of the interments in all the Cemeteries of the city for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock a. m. on Tuesday, the 27th inst.:

	Total.	Yellow Fever.	Other Dis.	Not Stated.
Protestant, Girod street	2	1	1	—
Cypress Grove, No. 2	6	3	3	—
Charity Hospital	5	3	2	—
St. Patrick's	5	1	2	2
Catholic No. 1, Second District	1	—	1	—
Catholic No. 2, Second District	2	1	1	—
St. Vincent de Paul, Third Dist.	4	1	3	—
Lafayette, Fourth District	8	2	6	—
Total	33	12	15	2

BOARD OF HEALTH.—Daily report of the interments in all the Cemeteries of the city for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock, a. m., on Wednesday, the 28 inst.

	Total.	Yellow Fever.	Other Dis.	Not Stated.
Protestant, Girod street	3	80	1	—
Cypress Grove, No. 1	1	—	1	—
Cypress Grove No. 2	4	3	1	—
Charity Hospital	4	3	1	—
St. Patrick's	4	1	1	2
Catholic No. 1 Second District	2	—	2	—
Catholic, No 2, "	8	2	6	—
Lafayette, Fourth District	3	1	2	—
Total	29	12	15	2

Daily Report of the interments in all the Cemetries of the city for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock, a. m., on Thursday, September 29, 1853

	Total.	Yellow Fever.	Other Dis.	Not Stated.
Protestant, Girod street	1	—	1	—
Cypress Grove No. 2	5	3	2	—
Charity Hospital	9	3	5	1
St. Patrick's	4	1	1	2
Catholic No 1 2d District	1	—	1	—
Catholic No 2, 2d District	1	—	1	—
St. V. de Paul, Third District	9	3	6	—
Lafayette, Fourth District	5	—	5	—
Total	35	10	22	3

The returns from St. Vincent de Paul are for forty-eight hours.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The following is the report for the twenty-four hours ending at 12 o'clock on Sunday night 25th inst:

Admissions	10	Deaths	4
Discharges	11	Yellow Fever	1

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—Report for the 24 hours ending at midnight on Monday, 26th inst.:

Admissions	33	Deaths from Yellow Fever	4
Discharges	34	" Other Diseases	1

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—Report for the 24 hours ending at midnight on Tuesday 27th inst:

Admissions	27	Yellow fever deaths	4
Discharges	29	Other deaths	6

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The following is the report from this institution for the 24 hours ending at 12 o'clock Wednesday night, 28th inst.:

Admissions	32	Deaths by yellow fever	2
Discharges	22	Other diseases	1

COMING BACK.—We are always happy to observe any and every indication of renewed energy and life in our city matters upon the approach of the annual business season. That a very marked and decided change has recently taken place for the better, it gives us sincere pleasure to note. Our streets are beginning once more to assume their wonted garb of bustle and cheerfulness. On all sides, and in every square, the artisan and the mechanic are plying their busy labors. We notice, too, occasionally, a familiar face, that we have long missed, in our daily walks, and the cordial grasp of the hand readily proves the gratification of the return to well remembered scenes and pleasures.

We cannot, however, say that we are as well pleased to meet with those who are evidently strangers to our city and its climate, and we cannot too earnestly recommend them to remain away for a short time longer.

There is every indication of an early Fall, and we have already experienced a most favorable change in the weather. The mortality is steadily declining, and we have reason to hope that the terrible epidemic, from which we have lately suffered, will soon have stayed its ruthless hand.

A little more patience, then, good friends, and you may safely mingle once more in our gayeties and crowd our streets. But until advised of the safety of your coming, or until you have news of Jack Frost's welcome arrival, stay away.

The total number of interments in Mobile on the 28th were six—of which five were yellow fever cases.

THE FEVER AT POINT COUPEE.—From Point Coupée we have intelligence that the fever had been attacking all classes. Creoles of the parish were not exempt, and nine persons had died from it last week. There were no signs of its abatement.

YELLOW FEVER AT BAYOU SARA.—At last accounts the fever was raging at this place with unabated violence, though the subjects were not so many—the citizens having mostly gone out of town.

THE FEVER IN MOBILE.—The whole number of deaths for the week ending with Friday, 23d inst., were 182, exhibiting a decrease of 80 from the preceding week.

THE FEVER IN VICKSBURG.—From the Sentinel of the 21st inst. we take the following paragraphs:

It is refreshing to walk the streets and hear men with great emphasis swear that there has not been a real "genuine case of yellow fever in town this season," when every inhabited house in town is a hospital. It is no uncommon case for a whole family, of half-a-dozen or more, to be sick at once, and not one able to give another a drink of water. There were more deaths in Vicksburg and vicinity on Sunday and Monday last, in proportion to the population, than there were for the same space of time in New Orleans when the pestilence was at its worst. We are indifferent about names, but let no one be deceived; call it what you may, a pestilence is raging here which is no respecter of persons.

We have issued the last Tri-Weekly we will attempt to issue until the sickness abates. We will furnish all our subscribers with our Weekly, provided we are able to get it out, though we feel no assurance that we will be able to issue it regularly, as our pressman and roller are both sick, and we have only two compositors at work, one of whom is in delicate health.

THE FEVER IN YAZOO CITY.—The Yazoo Democrat, of the 21st inst., has the following:

The yellow fever at this place is now in an uncertain attitude; the number of daily cases have fallen off very much, also the number of deaths. The weather has been unsettled, and it is impossible to say or conjecture what may be the condition of things in a few days. At present the physicians seem to be in better spirits; the disease is apparently much more controlable than at first. The number of cases now in town can not be much short of one hundred, many of whom are convalescent.

The black population is now suffering more [illegible] than when it first made its [illegible]; with them, however, [illegible] milder character.

RAYMOND.—The Hinds County (Raymond, Miss.) Gazette, of the 21st inst., chronicles one death at that place from yellow fever. Several cases had occurred, but the Gazette says they originated in Vicksburg. The disease had not become epidemic.

THE FEVER AT THIBODAUX.—We have received the Thibodaux Minerva of the 24th inst., containing a column and a half of obituary notices. From the Minerva we learn, that although upwards of a month has elapsed since the fever made his appearance there, it still continued its ravages. The deaths had already amounted to *one hundred and forty seven*, being *ten per cent.* on the entire population, and about *fifteen per cent.* on the population remaining in the town. In the selection of its victims it has paid no respect to age, sex, or condition; the old and the young, the rich and the poor, the temperate and the inebriate; man in the plenitude of his strength, and woman, blooming in youth and loveliness, are alike victims to its insatiate thirst. The number of cases, taking for a basis that one-fifth of the number who contract the disease die, amount to 735, which is rather under than over the mark.

Within the few days preceding the date of the issue of the Minerva, (the 24th) the deaths had greatly diminished; nor had there been as many new cases reported as for the same number of days preceding the date above mentioned. This abatement, the Minerva says, is not owing to any abatement in the disease, but to the want of material to work upon. The cool and bracing atmosphere of the past few days, together with the reduction in the number of deaths and new cases, had inspired the citizens with new life, but it was feared, when the warm weather should again set in, the disease would renew its ravages. All are advised to keep away from the town for two weeks to come.

Among the deaths by the fever, the Minerva records that of an intelligent young man who had been employed on the Opelousas Railroad. He was found in an old moss shed, in the outskirts of the town, laboring under a very high fever, and conveyed to the Court-house—now being used by the Howard Association as an infirmary. Every attention was bestowed on the young stranger by the attending physician, Dr. C. H. Porter, and the nurses. When all hopes had fled of arresting the disease and restoring him to health, he was asked to give his name, age, and place of birth; to comply with which he at first peremptorily refused; but finally gave his age and place of his birth, still refusing to divulge his name. He was a native of Haut Pyranees, France, and in the 21st year of his age. He now sleeps the sleep of death in a strange land, far from his native home and kindred, under the name of "Unknown."

The planters in the vicinity had been very kind in sending in aid to the sick, in the shape of money, poultry and other necessaries. The Minerva adds:

A delegation from that band of good Samaritans, the Howard Association of New Orleans, headed by D. I. Ricardo, Esq., its Secretary, and accompanied by Dr. C. H. Porter, arrived on Thursday; the 15th inst., with a number of nurses and a full supply of such medicines as are requisite and necessary for the treatment of the fearful epidemic now prevailing among us. The aid was opportune, as our citizens, the few remaining who were able to devote their time in attending to the sick and dying, had nearly flagged out for the want of repose. This act of disinterested philanthropy on the part of the Howards of New Orleans, will long remain green in the hearts and affections of our fellow citizens, and in their behalf we return them hearty thanks.

YELLOW FEVER IN PHILADELPHIA.—The Philadelphia Sun, in recording the fact that the Board of Health reports two fatal cases of yellow fever in that city, remarks that the disease exists still in the neighborhood of South and Swanson streets, to which locality it was brought by the bark Mandarin; but it is of a mild type, and, in most instances, yields to medical treatment. Many houses in the vicinity have been deserted, and several factories closed. The disease, however, it is said, is confined almost exclusively to badly ventilated localities, to purify which the Board of Health is doing every thing in its power, but it is supposed it will require a few heavy frosts to kill it off effectually.

PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—This company, which was chartered by the New York Legislature, was organized on the 16th inst., and books of subscription opened in New York city. Mr. Robert J. Walker commenced the subscription to the stock with the sum of *ten millions of dollars*. Dr. Newcombe, of Albany, and others, in behalf of themselves and others, subscribed the sum of two million eight hundred thousand dollars, and the company then adjourned to meet on the 1st of October. The capital stock of the company is one hundred millions of dollars. The New York Times says that Mr. Walker's subscription is on behalf of certain interests made up at Washington, and other parties stood pledged for over five millions, making together $15,800,000. Government aid, in the form of a mammoth land grant, is to be made the talisman to the scheme, to which will be added the usual exercise of credit upon bonded security, and a Government mail contract of $3,000,000 a year.

IMPROVED STEAM BOILER.—Judge W. E. Bird, of Cahaba, says the Selma (Ala.) Sentinel, has invented an improved steam boiler, for which he has taken measures to secure a patent. The boiler is composed of cylinders or tubes, arranged in layers or tiers, having return flues passing through them and connected with fire chambers. The flues of the lower tubes or cylinders terminate in a trunk or chest, with hollow bars, through which the smoke passes to the smoke chamber. The flues of the upper cylinder communicate directly with the smoke chamber.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The New York Post says that the exhibition at the Crystal Palace will close on the 1st December. Notwithstanding the stock had declined from $150, the price at which it sold some months since, to $77 50, the Post says that even with the present rate of receipts the company is clearing $1000 per day, while the value of the building and the lease, which is for two years longer free of rent, must return to the stockholders far more than the par value.

HOTELDOM.—The Mirror is noticing the rapid increase of magnificent hotels in New York city. Broadway, we are told, is getting to be little else than one vast series of hotels, with basement accommodations for shopping, shaving and bathing—from the Bowling Green to the Crystal Palace, and all are full and overflowing. The editor mysteriously adds:

It is said there are two or three eligibly situated hotels whose proprietors are always short; and yet their houses are always full! The mystery, we suppose, may be explained by one word—mismanagement. Some landlords gamble away their profits; some drink them up; others waste their substance on fast horses and fast women. But still, we think no one will deny the statement that there is at this time no business in New York so profitable and so sure as hotel keeping.

The New Yorkers are about to establish a semi-monthly steam line between their city and Matanzas and Havana; touching at Key West. One of the vessels is already under contract. They are to be about 1100 tons and powerfully built.

Louisiana Interior.

The Farmersville Enquirer of the 15th inst. says:

The rains in this section have injured the crop materially by causing it to rot. We hear that the worm has commenced its ravages in this parish. From accounts of the worm and rotting of the cotton, the crop will be cut short nearly a fifth.

The same paper says: We have been favored with a statement of the number of bales of cotton shipped from the Ouachita district the past season, which was 136,963 bales. So we are beginning to be a people of no mean importance.

The Episcopalians in Jackson are about to erect a church.

The Southern (Jackson) Mirror of the 22d says: The cotton crop has been injured by rain and winds, it has been attacked by the boll-worm and caterpillar, and the prospect is a gloomy one.

There has been a remarkable change in the weather since our last; a cold rain, and then a cold wind, have thrown our citizens into—winter clothing and fireside arm chairs.

The same paper says: The most reliable information in our possession warrants us in saying that the fever in the various towns around us is rapidly abating—that it will have entirely disappeared by the first of the coming week.

Centenary College, at Jackson, will open its annual session on Monday the 3d of October. It is expected that about four hundred students will be in attendance.

The Sharon Female College will open its annual session on the same day.

THE FEVER AT PLAQUEMINE.—The Southern Sentinel of the 24th says:

Another week has passed, and we are happy to say that the health of our town has become no worse. Five or six deaths have occurred since last Saturday, which is about the same number as the previous week. We begin to feel more confident than ever that we have had the worst of it. The Vigilant Committee of the Relief Association are active in visiting the sick, and affording to the needy all the comforts they require.

The Gazette, of the same date, says:

Thus far the fever has been very fatal; not one out of ten recovers who is really attacked with the yellow fever. To-day (Tuesday) there are more cases than on any previous day. On Wednesday and Thursday there were three deaths. Some fifteen or twenty are still sick.

WINDING UP OF BAYOU PLAQUEMINE.—At the last session of the Legislature of Louisiana, that honorable body appropriated the sum of ten thousand dollars towards defraying the expenses of making a survey, and in some manner repairing the mouth of Bayou Plaquemine.

What is to be done in the premises? The Bayou is now dry, and there is nothing to prevent those entrusted with the matter from commencing operations at once. If the matter is long delayed, the fall rains will prevent the execution of any permanent work. The mouth of the Bayou is continually winding, the banks crumbling and caving, and if something is not speedily done, there will soon be a shorter route to the Gulf of Mexico, for the largest class of vessels, than by the way of New Orleans; then "good-by John" to our flourishing town. [Iberville Gazette.

The inhabitants have already commenced removing their buildings, and other obstructions in the way of the new levee to be built, commencing at the mouth of Bayou Plaquemine. [Ibid.

THINGS IN BATON ROUGE.—The weather continues cool and bracing, and we are informed that there was a white frost in several places in Mississippi on the nights of the 22d and 23d, all of which is most favorable for the rapid decline of the fever. There have been several new cases of fever daily in this city, but few deaths, as compared with the daily record of last week, but we believe the epidemic has spent its greatest virulence, and now yields more rapidly to the treatment of the physicians than it did at first. The Howard Association, of New Orleans, sent up on Thursday six nurses and two physicians, which were very important, as nurses have been hard to get in sufficient numbers here, for love or money; besides, two of our young physicians (Drs. Ludlow and Williams) have been arrested in their career of usefulness by the enemy which they have been battling, night and day, since its first appearance among us. We are happy to say they are recovering and doing well. We had heard that the fever had spread into the country, and had reached the Comite and Amite rivers, but we have nothing authentic, and therefore can say nothing positive as to its progress or fatality there. [Comet, 24th.

WEATHER AND CROPS.—In our last issue we stated that we had seen and conversed with numbers of our planters in relation to the prospects of the growing crops, and that we were of opinion that there would be an average crop of cotton raised in our parish. We are sorry to learn that our anticipations will not be realized. The crops, we are informed, are good in the pine hills; but on Sicily Island, Tensas Bayou, Black and Little rivers, the crops are not near so good. We are informed that the crops in the above named places are suffering sadly from the caterpillar and rot. The late rains have not been beneficial to the open cotton, and has somewhat retarded our planters in gathering that which is now open in their fields.

The weather has been cloudy and rainy since our last publication. On Tuesday morning (yesterday) the sun rose clear and beautiful—the early part of the day being remarkably cool, having much the appearance of autumn. Such weather must necessarily cut short the present cotton crop at least one-third, if not more. [Harrisonburg Independent, 21st.

ALEXANDRIA AND NATCHEZ TELEGRAPH.—The citizens of Harrisonburg, Parish of Catahoula, La., held a meeting on the 17th instant for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of establishing a telegraph line between Natchez and Alexandria, by the way of Harrisonburg. Resolutions were passed recommending that immediate measures be taken to raise subscriptions to the stock thereof, and that three Commissioners be appointed to draft a charter for the company, to open books of subscription, and to take charge of the business connected with the telegraph line until the company is organized. Commissioners were appointed to carry out the objects of the resolutions.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.—We copy the following from the Star:

A Very Important Question.—A question has arisen as to the right of the Government to bring suit for the violation of the new steamboat law, and we are satisfied that the law officers of the Government are of opinion that, as the law now stands, the Government cannot do so; and as a consequence, that all such suits, until Congress shall have amended that act, must be brought in the name of an informer, or of some one who had received injury, from the failure of steamboat owners or managers to comply with the law's requirements.

A Handsome Payment.—It affords us much pleasure to be able to state that the sureties of Mr. Collier, late Collector of San Francisco, have very recently paid over an aggregate of about $118,000 on account of the balance due the United States from that gentleman.

An Indian Bureau Contract Let Out.—Grant & Burton, of New York, were the successful bidders for supplying the goods required under treaty to be paid over to the Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior in the coming autumn. They are said to have been the only bidders. The aggregate of their bids cover $17,000.

CROPS IN MISSISSIPPI.—The Lauderdale Republican of the 20th inst. says:

In this county our remarks, made a week or two since, still apply. The boll worm and rot together will reduce the crop at least one-half. Accounts from other counties are quite as discouraging, though we have had no personal observation; but here we can speak with positive certainty, because we have *seen* the effects of the weather and the worm.

A CHURCH FOR CANDIDATES.—An exchange paper has the following:

A defeated candidate in a neighboring county remarked that the race had cost him some four hundred dollars in clean cash, to say nothing of the wear and tear of conscience he had undergone. There is one thing about running for office in this country: if a man succeeds in getting elected he never gets done paying for it; if beaten, it invariably breaks him up. Young gentlemen of aspiring natures would do well to study the fact before "pitching in."

The News.

NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA GOLD MINES.—We gave yesterday what a writer in the New York Tribune said of the gold mines in Virginia, and to-day condense his statement of the North and South Carolina mines. The McCullock mine, in Guilford county, N. C., has been worked for about twenty-seven years, yielding to its owners a handsome fortune. Last year they sent to the mint $31,301 10 in gold, the whole expense of which, for digging, etc., was only $3,730 14, leaving a net profit of $27,573 86. The mine also yields abundance of copper ore, averaging 28 per cent of metal. The mines of Gold Hill, five in number, have been worked a long time, and have produced about $3,000,000. At these mines, which have been lately consolidated, there is a village of 800 inhabitants, all connected with or dependent upon them. Another company, called the "Tolesboro Gold Hill Company," has been formed to work over the "tailings," or refuse ore, which is said to amount to nearly three millions of bushels. South Carolina has long possessed many gold mines, but until within two years none of any note. It can now boast of including within its limits the richest gold mine on the surface of the globe. Mr. W. H. Dorn, the owner, discovered the great vein in February, 1852, having previously gathered but a few thousand dollars. During the year ending last February, with ten hands, and at an expense of $1200 he secured $202,000. In the month of July last the vein was 11 feet wide. In that period, from an excavation a little over 300 feet long, 12 feet high and 15 broad, $300,000 had been taken. It is no uncommon thing, upon making a blast, to open upon a nest of pieces of the pure metal, some of them weighing 60 pennyweights, (worth about $60.) The vein has since been struck in another place, about 150 yards from the opening, and yields finely. Mr. Dorn has now two Chilian mills in operation, and is realizing $100 per day. Specimens of the gold from this mine are on exhibition at the World's Fair. A New York Company, bearing the title of the Dorn Mining Company, have leased a portion of Mr. Dorn's tract, their lines running within three hundred yards of his shaft, and the course of his vein crossing their land. In exploring this property during the present summer, a vein was struck eight feet below the surface, some of the ore from which was worth $500 per bushel. This vein has been traced some distance. They expect soon to be able to extract $4000 per day. Another vein has recently been struck, the ore from which strongly resembles Mr. Dorn's, and is very rich. [Baltimore Sun, 22d inst.

HORRIBLE HOSPITALITY AT BUENOS AYRES.—A letter from Buenos Ayres, in the New York Times, relates some instances of horrid cruelty perpetrated by Gen. Urquiza, previous to his flight. One instance was that of Donna Martina Paindo, wife of G. Marino Benar, who wrote a letter to an officer named Capuco, advising him to leave the ranks of Urquiza and join those of the legal Government. Capuco, who had been fed and clothed by the lady, when he was in great poverty, pretended to favor her wishes, but at the first opportunity betrayed her to Urquiza, who ordered her instant arrest, and sentenced her to receive 300 lashes, and proceeded in person, accompanied by Lagos, his colleague, to see the sentence executed. The victim was led out, stripped entirely of her clothing, and placed in the midst of the squadron of soldiers assigned to inflict the punishment. The cries and agony of the wretched woman, at an exposure so much more horrible to her than death itself, had no effect upon her heartless executioners. Before the stripes were one-fourth inflicted she had fainted from pain and loss of blood, and shortly after he was apprised that the sufferings of the poor wretch were terminated. She was dead. With an excess of inhumanity which is almost incredible, the monster ordered the remaining number of stripes to be inflicted upon the corpse, and finally left the spot, forbidding the removal of the remains.

EUROPEAN PROTESTS AGAINST CAPT. INGRAHAM'S COURSE AT SMYRNA.—We have already mentioned a rumor that the Russian, Prussian and Austrian Ministers had filed in the State Department a protest against the conduct of Captain Ingraham at Smyrna. The National Intelligencer of yesterday states that a story is current in Washington that the Ministers of England and France have also expressed to our Government, concurrently with those of the three other Powers, the dissent, protest, or whatever it was, of their respective Governments relative to the Costa affair. We can hardly believe that this latter rumor can be true. In reference to the reported forthcoming letter of Secretary Marcy, on this subject, the Intelligencer remarks:

"What the views of the Secretary of State are on this grave question we do not know; but we cannot doubt that they are such as will be sustained by the rules of public law or a just interpretation of our own domestic law. While he occupies this ground he will be supported by public opinion at home, and will be fully fortified against any unreasonable misconstruction abroad." [Balt. Sun.

SERIOUS AND MYSTERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Saturday night last, about twelve o'clock, as the express train of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, bound from Baltimore for Wheeling, reached the mouth of a deep cut in the North Mountain, a few miles west of Martinsburg, one of the engineers saw from the front of his locomotive a man lying across the track. The whistle was immediately blown to stop the train, but before this could be effected the unfortunate man was caught in the cow catcher and instantly killed. Upon examination the body proved to be that of John Smith, who had been placed on duty that night at his own request, as a substitute for the regular watchman who guarded the east end of the cut. It is thought by some that he met his awful death by design, as he had been observed to be for several days past possessed of a heavy melancholy, occasioned, it is said, by domestic difficulties. But a few moments before the train arrived he was known to be awake and singing, and although he had ample notice of its approach by the customary whistle of the engine, he was found lying at full length across the track, with his neck upon one rail and his legs upon the other. His remains were interred in Frederick, the place of his late home. [Baltimore Sun.

THE GOLD MINES OF VIRGINIA.—A writer in the New York Tribune says that of the *paying* gold mines in Virginia, may be mentioned the Marshall mine, in Spottsylvania county, on the Rappahannock river, twelve miles from Fredericksburg. From this time some $300,000 have been extracted. When last visited by the writer twenty hands were employed. The yield was from $150 to $200 per day. The workings extend to a depth of a hundred feet. In Fluvanna county, Com. Stockton has long been working mines. The yield of gold has been considerable, though it is understood that large sums of money have been spent upon machinery, which was finally rejected. Very recently the mines known as the Garnett and Morely mines, in Buckingham county, which have passed through several hands, have finally been purchased by an English Company, who are working them. This tract contains 1300 acres, upon which are several veins. The main vein, at a depth of 110 feet is 15 feet wide, and yields about $20 to the ton. Besides a staff of engineers they employ seventy negroes. The daily yield we have not learned. The London and Virginia Gold and Copper Mining Company have purchased a property adjoining the above, and known as the Eldridge mine, for $150,000.

TRAVEL TO CALIFORNIA OVER THE ISTHMUS.—It is stated that the British Steamship Company, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and other parties have contributed upwards of sixty thousand dollars for the repairs upon the mule road between Cruces and Panama, and that the work has actually been commenced. Measures, it is also said, are now on foot to issue through tickets between New York and California, and *vice versa*—an arrangement which, it is supposed, will effectually check the impositions which have been practiced upon travelers by the muleteers and transporting agents on the Isthmus. By these tickets passengers will be enabled to cross the Isthmus in a specified time, and for a certain price. It is expected that these plans will go into operation about the 1st of October, when passengers and their luggage will be carried through from the Atlantic to the Pacific in from twelve to fifteen hours. Taking these facts in connection with the present low passage fares, $100, $75 and $50, to first, second and third class tickets, it will bring the trip within the means of every traveler. [Baltimore Sun.

THE MISSISSIPPI BONDS.—*Proposed Mode of Settlement.*—Mr. H. A. Johnson, of the firm of Gilbert, Coe & Johnson, of New York, who obtained the verdict and affirmation of the High Court of Errors and Appeals of the State of Mississippi, in the case of the Union Bank Bonds, it is said, has offered, on behalf of the bond holders, a liberal settlement. He proposes that the bonds, with the interest accrued thereon, shall be taken up, and new bonds issued, payable in fifteen, thirty, forty-five and sixty years; that the new bonds issued for the interest now due bear no interest for three years, after which the interest to be charged on them as on the principal. He is also willing to take a tax of one fourth of one per cent. on the assessed *ad valorem* value of such real and personal property of the State as is now subject to taxation, believing it will liquidate the entire debt in sixty years; if not, he will grant a further extension.

OCEAN TELEGRAPHS.—Mr. J. B. Lindsay, of Dundee, Scotland, has concocted a plan of telegraphing across the ocean, from Great Britain to the United States, which, it is said, has the merits of exceeding simplicity and cheapness—such cheapness that as Mr. Lindsay computes, it would cost only £60,000 to establish a communication between the two countries. Mr. Lindsay proposes to dispense with submerged wires, and, indeed, all wires; he intends to make the sea serve the purpose of wires. He recently gave a public demonstration of his method at Glasgow, transmitting the electrical current, we are told, across a "large trough of salt water," which served as a conductor, and informing the audience that he had obtained similar results over a breadth of sixty feet of water. This is all very fine and very promising, but perhaps Mr. Lindsay, before attempting to make a trough of the Atlantic, will try his luck in transmitting electricity, without wires, across the British or the Irish Channel.

CONNECTION OF THE OHIO RIVER WITH LAKE MICHIGAN.—The New Albany and Salem Railroad, connecting the Ohio river at New Albany, opposite Louisville, Ky., with Lake Michigan, and traversing North and South the State of Indiana, is progressing rapidly. The road commenced running regular trains on the 19th inst., from Michigan City, 130 miles South to Crawfordville, through Lafayette; and the company expects to run ten miles farther by the 10th of October, to Bainbridge. On the South end of the road regular trains are now running 91 miles, and it is expected by the 27th inst., they will run to Bloomingdale, 90 miles from New Albany; that leaves 51 miles still to be laid with iron, which will be done, it is said, within the year, as the grading and bridging are in a good state of forwardness, with the iron on hand.

RATHER STRANGE CHRISTIANS.—The Chinese Revolutionists, it is said, claim a divine mission, and preach christianity, yet a Paris paper contains a long account from the "Apostolical Administrator," at Nankin, giving a history of the persecutions which the Catholics in that city had suffered at the hands of the insurgents. On the 26th of March the Christians were assembled according to custom, for the observance of Good Friday. The insurgents entered all at once, crying and screaming. They broke the crucifix, overthrew the altar, and then wished to have their prayers recited—at the same time presenting the Christians with books in which it is written. Their demands being refused, they seized, bound and beat and executed numbers of them. On the whole, out of six hundred Christians at Nankin, Yang-Tchou and Tseu-Kiang, fifty have been slain or burned to death, and several have been bound or beaten.

DREADFUL MORTALITY IN CUBA.—Letters from Havana to the 20th ult., state that an epidemic of a choleric nature, assisted by the pernicious fever, was sweeping off sailors, soldiers, negroes and others, with frightful rapidity in the interior of Cuba. Some estates, numbering from two to three hundred slaves, had been so reduced in the space of a week, that there were scarcely men enough left to bury the dead. It generally proves fatal in four or five h

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Further Foreign News.

The files from Liverpool to the 7th inst., by the steamer Arctic, have come to hand.

As already announced, among the passengers in the Arctic is Mrs. Stowe, who has returned in improved health from the Continent. At Paris Mrs. Stowe staid with Mrs. Mary Weston Chapman, of Boston, Mass. At London she was the guest of Messrs. Low, her London publishers, and at Liverpool she enjoyed the hospitality of John Cropper, Esq., of Dingle Bank. On the 21 inst. Mrs Stowe visited Leeds as the guest of Mr. Edward Barnes, of Headingly, and when in Leeds was presented with a testimonial in the shape of a silver fruit-basket from a number of ladies; a purse of one hundred guineas from "Readers of Uncle Tom's Cabin," and an address from the Leeds Anti-Slavery Association. J. H. Shaw, Mayor of the city, presided on the occasion; the address was presented by Mr. Wilson Armistead, President of the Anti-Slavery Society, and the testimonial was handed to Mrs. Stowe by Sir George Goodman, M. P. It being understood that Mrs. Stowe desired to remain in as much privacy as her celebrity would permit, many persons who would have been pleased to pay their respects refrained from intruding.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The queen had terminated her visit to Ireland, and was going to her residence at Balmoral, Scotland.

The principal members of the Cabinet remained in London, awaiting the development of the Turkish affair.

J. & J. Alexander, commission merchants, Derry, had failed; liabilities £35,000.

The weavers of domestics by power-looms, in Manchester, have struck. Five mills, with 3000 looms, had been idle for some days, and three mills, with 2000 more looms, were to come to a stand on the 7th. The operatives demand 10 per cent additional. The cotton-spinners, from twenty-two cotton districts, had also struck work.

The harvest operations were proceeding very rapidly in all parts of Britain and Ireland. Weather, on the whole, fine.

The British ship Collector, from Calcutta for Liverpool, with 1300 bales of cotton, was lost in the channel 25th ult. Crew saved by the Prosper, of Quebec.

The London Times has been forbidden to circulate in any part of the Scotch dominions.

The extensive strike of colliers at the Dowlais Iron Works is over.

One death is reported from Asiatic cholera at Liverpool. The victim was a German emigrant, who brought the disease from Hamburg.

Mr. John B. Gough was at Scarborough, England, on the 20th ult., delivering temperance addresses to large audiences. The Leeds Mercury says he has decided to protract his stay until next June.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—If we may believe certain letter writers of the London press, a feeling of annoyance is gaining ground in France that the obstacles to a final settlement should now rest with Turkey. Mercantile men consider that the trade of the allies of Turkey has been long enough obstructed and injured by her difficulties. In these opinions the Emperor of Russia is said to share. The Times makes this important statement, if true: "We have reason to believe that the French Cabinet has already signified to the Sultan that the ulterior steps he may adopt, contrary to the advice of his allies, must be taken at his own peril."

From Constantinople, August 22, it is mentioned in a correspondence that the Turkish Government had issued a manifesto to the representatives of the four Powers, in which it states the reasons of its modifying the Vienne note. The manifesto is signed by Reschid Pacha, and begins by expressing regret that the note prepared by the Porte itself had not been accepted by the conference.

The Porte expresses itself greatly pained to hesitate in the course of action indicated by the four Powers. "But the Government of his Majesty, the Sultan, which had, in the commencement of the affair, been declared lone competent to judge of questions relative to its rights and independence, having unfortunately not been consulted on the *réduction* of the new note, was consequently placed in a difficult position." The manifesto winds up with the avowal that the "Government of the Sublime Porte still awaits a solid guarantee on the part of the great Powers against all interference in future, and all occupation, from time to time, of the Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia."

From Belgrade, August 22, a quieter state of public feeling was reported, and there was no longer any fear of an outbreak. The dispatches that now find their way to the newspapers from the principalities, are as studiously indicative of peace as they formerly were of war. Among the rumors was a doubtful one, that the Hospodars had decided to revolt together against the Sultan, if he took any steps to supersede them.

Letters written by the officers of British ships, at Besika Bay, say it was the general belief that the fleet would return in the course of the present month to Malta.

FRANCE.

Numerous vessels had arrived at Marseilles, with wheat from Odessa.

Later accounts from the grain markets, received at Paris, 5th inst., announced that there had been large arrivals of English and American breadstuffs at Havre, and prices had consequently declined by 2 francs per barrel. At Marseilles, where prices had fallen in consequence of the increased supply, quotations were again looking up. The Bordeaux markets were quiet, and at Nantz there had been a decline of from 50 cents to 1 franc per hectolitre. At Strasburg, the market was quiet.

The Emperor was to leave Dieppe for Boulogne on the 6th inst.

A seditious address was posted upon the walls of Bayonne, during the night of the 1st inst., but no disposition to make a disturbance was manifested.

PRUSSIA.

From Berlin, Aug. 20.—It was affirmed that, depending on its own resources alone, there was no apprehension of scarcity in Prussia, although the harvest had been indifferent. A destructive fire had happened at Lubec.

The Customs Conference had closed its discussions, having made but an insignificant change in the tariff.

German papers say that the Prussian Government had concluded not to interfere in the grain trade by legal enactment.

AUSTRIA.

Lieut. Schwartz, commander of the brig Usaro, who figured in the Costa affair, is promoted to the rank of captain, and put in commend of the corvette Juno.

The Princess Amelia, of Sweden, died at Vienna, 31st ult., of disease of the heart.

A letter from Vienna, of Aug. 21, states that on that day an interview had been appointed between the Turkish Minister, Ariff Effendi, and the Russian Ambassador. This meeting was looked on as a decisive proof that all difficulties were settled, except such as negotiations could remove.

RUSSIA.

Dispatches from Odessa, Aug. 19, state that corn continued in demand for Italy and France, and there were large arrivals of grain from Ghourka. From Galats, Aug. 23, it was reported that 120 vessels, laden with corn, were at Sulina, unable to get to sea; several having been detained four months for want of lighters, had their cargoes heated. Four hundred vessels were outside the bar. The report that the export of grain from Wallachia was prohibited is incorrect.

ITALY.

In Lombardy an additional impost or direct tax had been decreed to cover the deficiency in the revenue of 1852-53.

The funeral of Bartholemi Bottary, a democratic priest, at Genoa, had been made the occasion of a grand political demonstration. His death was sudden, and a *post mortem* examination of his body showed traces of poison.

Capt. Ingraham, of the St. Louis, was still at La Spezzia.

LATEST BY THE ARCTIC.—The Turin Gazette publishes the law authorizing the Sardinian Minister of Finance to carry out the convention with the trans-Atlantic Company at Genoa, to establish steam communication between Sardinia and America.

The rise in the price of raw silk had been much felt by the manufacturers at Lyons, Nismes and St. Etienne, but fortunately for them, the large orders received from the United States enabled them to keep their operatives employed.

There are several failures of second-rate mercantile houses reported from Amsterdam, chiefly in the oil and corn trade.

Gen. Sir Neil Douglas is dead.

Three new cases of Asiatic cholera had appeared at Liverpool.

FOURTEEN DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA!

The steamship Texas arrived here on Sunday night, bringing San Francisco dates to the 1st inst., and later news from Oregon.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

A great Pacific Railroad meeting was held at San Francisco on the 21st of August. The meeting was addressed by Gen. McDougall, member of Congress elect, Judge Read, Mr. Bryar, a mountaineer, and Major Andrews, of the U. S. Army. Mr. Bryar gave a description of the country between Walker's Pass and the Little Salt Lake; a country through which it was proposed that the railroad should pass, but that has never been explored by any white men except himself and a party who attempted to make a cut off through it in 1849. He thought the country very favorable for a road. He said that the idea that the Great Basin has a Southern rim is incorrect; the Basin has an outlet to the Colorado. The initiatory steps were taken and proper committees appointed to press the matter before Congress.

The shipments of treasure by the steamships which left San Francisco on the 1st, inst. were as follows: by the Brother Jonathan, via Nicaragua, $1,441,610; by the Oregon, via Panama, $976,699. Total, $2,416,709.

A portion of the town of Sonora was destroyed by fire on the night of the 17th of August. Loss about $30,000. The principal business portion of the town escaped injury.

A fire occurred at the town of Kelsey's Diggings on the night of the 25th of Aug. Twenty buildings were destroyed. Loss about $30,000.

Some extraordinary developments of the cost of supporting the State Government have been made. $1,258,857 90 have been added to the debt of the State during Governor Bigler's administration.

In many discovered gold mines of the coast ranges of mountains are, it has been ascertained, quite extensive, but the scarcity of water is a serious drawback. Near San Antonio 300 men are employed in mining; but the yield is only from $1 to $4 per day. These engaged are principally Sonorians and Mexicans.

The mines above Vallejo are paying handsomely. Ten pound lumps, according to accounts, are of frequent occurrence.

The Santa Cruz gold mines, in the adjoining county to San Francisco, are still worked, but do not yield much.

Large shipments of quicksilver, the produce of California mines, are being made from San Francisco to China.

The hostilities of the Rogue River Indians had not ceased. On the contrary, they had become more serious and threatening. The whites had been forced to fly from their dwellings for safety. A large number of troops had been sent to their relief. All business had been suspended in that region.

The first rain of the season fell in Santa Cruz on the 25th of August.

Immigrants were arriving in California from the Plains in large numbers. They do not appear to have suffered much.

The purest qualities and greatest varieties of fruit are said to be now produced in every portion of California.

The Coast had been observed in different parts of the State.

The improvement of San Francisco continued with unabated rapidity. Sacramento is also rapidly improving. The grades of both cities have been raised, and work vigorously commenced.

The water-works, intended to supply San Francisco from the Mountain Lake, about three miles back of the city, are rapidly progressing, and no doubt is entertained that they will afford an abundant supply of fresh water to the city. The time for the completion of the work has been extended to the first of January next.

The record of crime in California appears to be very large. Horse and cattle stealing is still carried on to a great extent in the southern portion of the State. A large band of robbers, it is said, have been committing depredations beyond Carson Valley, on the eastern side of the Sierre Nevade. John Clare, a Scotchman, has been hung by the people of Santa Clare, for the murder of Andrew Cracositch, a Hungarian. They were both fishermen, quarrelled about their rates, and the Scotchman waylaid and shot the Hungarian. The papers contain accounts of numerous murders, outrages and robberies.

Hilton, who was arrested at Los Angelos, as a fugitive from justice in Ohio, was taken to San Francisco, and there discharged from custody.

The crops of Santa Clara and Alameda counties are described as very fine.

The excess of shipments of gold dust from California, during the first eight months of the present year, over those of the last year, is said to be $10,457 88.

The returns of the Assessors of San Francisco city show an assessment of $28,802,060, which is an increase of more than ten millions over the assessments of last year. Nearly one-fourth is set down under the head of improvements. The value of real estate is shown to be nearly $18,000,000.

The "strikes" among the mechanics continued in San Francisco and Sacramento.

REMARKABLE BALLOON ASCENSION.—The Placer Times and Transcript contains the following account:

On Sunday, August 28, a man named Kelly advertised to make an ascension in a large balloon, from Oakland, a village on the opposite side of the bay from this city, and about twelve miles distant. He was to be accompanied by a lady. The announcement drew a large number of persons from the city, and the steamers were crowded. After waiting some time, the crowd became impatient, and the aeronaut stepped into the basket and attempted to ascend, but did not succeed. The ballast was thrown out, the basket detached, and a board made fast across the hoop, between the balloon and the place where the basket had been. A lad named Joseph Gates, an orange vender of San Francisco, dropped his basket and volunteered to go up alone. He had hardly stepped into his place when the balloon suddenly started, leaving the boy astride the hoop, clinging to the ropes, and in this manner to an immense height, the lad calling loudly for help. Before night the balloon disappeared entirely from the sight of the people in the vicinity of the place from which it started, and the adventurous lad was given up for lost.

On Monday rumors were circulated in the city that the lad had landed at a ranch several miles from town, and was on his way home, but nothing was ascertained as certain until an up-river steamer arrived about 10 o'clock P. M., with the boy on board. He stated that on starting from terra firma he pulled the rope, as he had been told, to let off the gas, but the rope broke, and he became much alarmed, but was soon composed, and enjoyed the scene very much. He could see thousands in the streets, and upon the house-tops gazing at him—the Pacific ocean, and the steamers in the bay and in the rivers. The balloon took at first a southeasterly direction, and changed from that to a northeasterly one, passing over the straits at Martinez, at a height of three miles. The lad tried to climb up and out a hole in the balloon with his knife, but did not succeed, two currents of air, however, coming in contact with it, handled the balloon so roughly that the gas escaped fast enough to let him down pretty rapidly at the Suisun Valley, half way between Benicia and Sacramento. On being relieved of his weight the balloon started off again, and he could not hold it. He went to a house near by and staid till morning, when he walked to Benicia. He was selling an extra, containing an account of his adventures, in our streets on Tuesday, at $1 each, and realized over $1000.

Our correspondent furnishes the following brief report of the markets:

Flour—Quiet. Galego and Haxall $20 to $22. Provisions—Clear Pork $36 to $30; Mess do $24 to $26. Beef unchanged. Butter is dull, choice 27 to 30 cents. Lard declined—in kegs is selling at 14 to 15c. Rice—A large supply—Carolina at 7½ per lb.

The papers furnish very little news.

FROM OREGON.

The steamship arrived from Portland on the 20th of August, bringing accounts of the preparations in Oregon for the Rogue River Indian war. The atrocities of the Indians had not in any degree abated.

The immigration to Oregon had well nigh ceased.

Every thing in the Territory was quiet.

FROM THE SOCIETY ISLANDS.

American vessels are admitted there upon the same footing as French.

The state of morals in these islands is said to be worse than ever, notwithstanding the efforts of the missionaries.

Later from Texas.

By the arrival of the steamship Louisiana yesterday, from Galveston, we have dates from there to the 23d inst., and full files of our exchanges from the interior.

Some of the Galveston papers were advocating the propriety of suspending quarantine at that port.

The Civilian and Gazette says:

The epidemic rages with unabated violence, and seems destined to constitute the darkest page in the history of our otherwise fortunate city. The disease is certainly more malignant, as well as more extensive, than any which has heretofore visited Galveston. Its peculiar victims are the unacclimated, but even those who have before had the fever have been attacked, though lightly, in some instances, and, in one case, a native child died with black vomit. Already about two hundred persons have fallen victims, and three times that number have been attacked. As the mortality is confined almost exclusively to the unacclimated, most of whom seem to have been already attacked, we cannot but hope the worst work of the epidemic is over. We dare not dwell upon the suffering and gloom which surround us. The darkness is relieved, however, by daily and nightly deeds of magnanimity and self sacrifice which reflect honor upon human nature.

The same paper says:

Yellow fever, we regret to state, has caused several deaths at the little town of Liverpool on Chocolate bayou, on the western part of Galveston bay.

From an extra of the Indianola Bulletin we select the following:

YELLOW FEVER AT PORT LAVACA.—Three deaths occurred at Port Lavaca during the week ending the 16th inst. It was feared that the disease had become epidemic in that place.

The fever was also prevailing at Victoria.

During the week ending the 20th, the Board of Health reported 14 deaths.

The Nueces Valley says there appears to be a dreadful epidemic among the fish in the Gulf of Corpus Christi. The beach of Mustang and St. Joseph Islands is said to be covered with the dead, while large numbers of dead fish float into Aransas Pass. The disease appears to be confined to the Gulf, the contagion not having yet extended into Corpus Christi Bay.

The Richmond Recorder gives a long account of a railroad meeting which took place in the court-house at Richmond, on the 8th inst., to adopt measures for the purpose of raising means to construct the Colorado branch of the Harrisburg Railroad.

The San Antonio Ledger, of the 15th instant, has the following paragraphs:

On Monday morning last some excitement was manifest about town, on account of the death of a teamster, late from Indianola, of yellow fever. It was doubtless a veritable case of that dire disease. The individual died at the Alamo. Major Belger had him removed and interred immediately after his demise, and used every precaution to prevent a contagion of the disease from this case, by burning tar, having the clothes burned, etc. Our physicians have no apprehensions that the disease will prevail here. But we would suggest that the city be carefully examined, and all filth and other diseases-breeding objects be immediately removed. The general health of the city is good. Weather dry and fine.

The Commissioner appointed by the Governor to ascertain what distance of the Buffalo Bayou, Brazos and Colorado Railroad had been completed and ready for use, reports completed 19½ miles, and the Comptroller has directed the Commissioner of the General Land Office to issue the land scrip to which the Company are entitled, say eight sections of 640 acres for each mile.

On one of the branches of the Colorado, falls have been discovered about 120 feet in altitude and nearly 100 feet wide. The water falls perpendicularly in one unbroken sheet. These falls were discovered by Mr. William H. Magill, who is an old settler in this State and never heard of them before. This gentleman also speaks of the beauty of the country. Large tracts of the most fertile territory as yet unknown for the purposes of civilization.

We have received information that Mexicans from beyond the Rio Grande are driving in large herds of stock to this part of the country, consisting of mules, horses, cattle, sheep, etc. They are fleeing from the apprehended march of the Mexican army towards the Mesilla, which will probably prove disastrous to the pastoral interests of the region through which it will pass. As many as three thousand sheep have crossed the Medina within the past week, wending Eastwardly.

Judge Ankrim and Mr. Percy, with an escort of Mexicans, left El Paso, August 22, on an exploring expedition, to discover, if possible, a pass in the mountains between that place and the Pecos, whereby the distance may be shortened.

The Western (San Antonio) Texan, of the 18th inst., has the following:

Three companies of the 1st Infantry, Captain Carpenter commanding—a portion of the troops destined for the Rio Grande—have arrived, and are encamped at the San Pedro Springs. The non-commissioned staff and band of the regiment are with this command.

FIGHT WITH THE INDIANS.—A correspondent of the San Antonio Ledger (*Lo Mismo*) writing from El Paso, under date of the 24th ult., gives the following account of a bloody encounter with the party of Apache Indians:

A party of California emigrants, the greatest number of whom were from the neighborhood of Clarksville, Texas, had encamped for the night at a point on this side of the Guadalupe range of mountains known as Thom's Wells. During the night the Indians effected a stampede of their animals, carrying off a considerable number of their horses, etc. On the following morning thirteen of the party mounted and went in pursuit, and following the Indians for some fifty miles, discovered some of the party entering a very deep and extensive *canon* in the mountains. Very few of the Indians were at first observed by the Americans, and those who were seen kept up a slow retreat, entering this *canon* and following up its course towards its head. The Americans unsuspectingly gave chase and continued the same up the *canon* for about ten miles, when the first notice which they received of the proximity of the enemy was a fire upon their ranks from every direction. They immediately discovered that they had been entrapped, and were surrounded, and that which rendered their position more difficult and embarrassing was the fact that the Indians had made ample preparation for their reception by securing themselves behind rocks, and in ravines, so that their bodies were entirely unexposed to the fire from the Americans, and, therefore, the greater portion of the firing from the Americans, I imagine to have been mostly at random. Four of the party having been killed by the Indians at the commencement, a proposition was made to endeavor to effect an escape out of the *canon* in the direction in which they entered it, (this being the only possible chance of escape on horseback,) but a further development convinced them that they had the enemy to contend with even in their rear. There was, then, no other alternative left but to fight desperately for their lives. Patten, who commanded the party, implored the men to stand together and make as desperate a struggle as they possibly could; and this the poor fellows did. Ten out of the thirteen were killed on the ground, three of the number made their escape, but their sufferings and extreme hardships were almost tantamount to death in its most horrifying shape. Two of the party were out eight days before they arrived in the settlements, during the whole of which time they had not tasted one particle of food; three days of the above period they were without anything in the shape of water, save the blood of one of their horses, which they killed for the purpose of drinking his blood. One of the party who escaped has since died from the effects of the exposure, privations and suffering incurred while making his escape. The remaining two looked much more like tenants of the grave than of earth when they arrived; they are, however, apparently recovering, and, I doubt not, will recover entirely.

The "Stranger" is responsible for the following:

"Jemmy, my boy, did ye see the flight of bats the other ovening?"

"Niver the one, my honey; what kind of bats were they?"

"Brick-bats, ye spalpeen!"

WIT OF A WITNESS.—By-the-bye, speaking of lawyers: the acute reasoning of an impertinent lawyer was well repulsed in another "like" quite recently. A prosecution under the Maine Law was on trial. The State's attorney, who, though he was a "cute chap," was trying to make out his case through circumstantial evidence, by showing that the defendant had the means of crime in his house. He called an undoubted "customer" to the stand, a man who would know a rum-jug "at sight," and with him held the following colloquy:

Lawyer.—Mr. Sargent, were you ever in Benjamin Kimball's bar-room?

Witness.—Yes s-i-r-r!

Lawyer.—Did you see any liquor there?

Witness.—No s-i-r-r!

Lawyer.—Did you see any thing *containing* liquors there?

Witness.—Not as I knows of.

Lawyer.—Did you see any decanters or tumblers there?

Witness.—No s-i-r-r!

Lawyer.—Did you see any barrels or kegs there?

Witness.—Yes: I see some *kags* there!

Lawyer.—Ah, yes, (exultingly,) you *did*, then, see some kegs? Now, sir, tell the jury what there *was* in those kegs?

Witness.—I do' no; I didn't look in.

Lawyer.—Yes sir; but were there no marks upon the outside? tickets, or labels, or printing, or writing of some kind?

Witness.—Yes, well there *was*, I remember it now; I vow I should have forgot it if you hadn't put me in mind.

Lawyer.—Oh yes, you *do* remember just state, then, sir, before you forget, what there was printed or written.

Witness.—It was different on all of 'em; none of 'em had it alike.

Lawyer.—Well, sir, tell us what it said on the *first* one you saw.

Witness.—Well, I mostly forget now, but I b'leve it said you on the first 'un.

Lawyer.—Gin! Then sir, I guess we can find out what there was in those kegs, if you *didn't* look in. Now, sir, tell us what it said on the next one?

Witness.—Well, on the next one it said "Ben Kimball," *but I didn't suppose Ben Kimball was inside the keg.*

Abednego Bubcock Esq., of whom "Ollsped" wrote years ago, would have been awakened from his slumber, and startled from his gravity, by the roar which was heard in court after this answer. [Knickerbocker.

The baneful effects of a popular class of publications are illustrated by the facts elicited on the examination of Chapman, the fiendish murderer of Mr. and Mrs. Cozzens, in Massachusetts last week, that he had been stimulated to such deeds by reading the lives of Dick Turpin and Captain Lightfoot, whose career he desired to imitate.

FEMALE MASONIC INSTITUTE,

Dayton, Marengo County, Alabama.

Rev. E. D. Pitts, Principal.

TO PARENTS, GUARDIANS, AND THE FRIENDS OF EDUCATION GENERALLY. We would announce the opening of the TENTH Annual Session of the Institute. The healthful locality—the spacious and beautiful grounds—the commodious and convenient buildings—the full supply of Musical Instruments—the fixed purpose of the Trustees to spare no expense or efforts to promote the true interests of FEMALE EDUCATION—and the assiduous devotion of an efficient Faculty to promote the comfort and improvement of Pupils, lead us to expect with confidence a liberal support.

The Principal has taught with marked success in Alabama, Mississippi and Florida, and will consecrate all his energies—physical, intellectual, and moral—to the proper training of the head and heart of those committed to his tuteloge.

The services of Miss MARY W. HOWZE, who has been for two years past connected with the Central Masonic University, have been secured. Her intelligence, energy, piety, and felicitous manner of communicating, have justly placed her in the first rank of educators.

The Musical, French, and Ornamental Department will be conducted by competent and skillful Teachers, and all due attention given to the arts and accomplishments that so beautify and adorn the gentler sex.

The Primary Department will be confided alone to a skilful and gifted lady, for we design to attend carefully to that sadly and mischievously neglected class of Pupils.

The Scholastic year is divided into Two Sessions of nearly Five Months each—with no intervening recess. The School opens on the first day of October, and closes with Examination Exercises in the latter part of July. Pupils received at any time, and charged to the end of the Session. For fractions of Sessions each week is counted one-twelfth.

The School is not Sectarian or denominational; and the only religious tuition embraces the principles of a pure morality based upon the cardinal doctrines of the Bible.

The Principal and his wife have charge of the Stewards Department, and will tenderly care for the health, manners and morals of those who Board in the Institute. Each boarder will be made to feel as far as possible that she is the loved subject of parental solicitude, and every reasonable wish will be promptly and cheerfully gratified. Yet, Discipline will not be forgotten, and the needful restraints of family government will be thrown around them.

CHARGES PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Primary Class	$12 50
Preparatory Class	15 00
Junior and Senior Class	20 00
Music on Piano, Guitar and Harp, (each)	25 00
Drawing, Painting and Embroidery, (each)	10 00
French and German, (each)	15 00
Incidentals	1 00

LATIN included in the Regular Course.

BOARD (including Washing, Fuel and Lights) per Month, 10 00

Each Boarder must furnish her own Towels, Brushes and Combs and have each article distinctly marked with her full name.

AN INVARIABLE RULE.—Board and Tuition one-half in advance, and the balance at the end of each Session; and every account must be closed at the end of each Session, by Cash, or by Note.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.

Each Lodge in Marengo County is entitled to select within its jurisdiction, a worthy object of benefaction and have her taught in the Institution without charge, provided said Lodge secure the payment of her Board and supply her with Books and Stationery.

As the Principal is so extensively known, the Committee have forborne to speak of his character and qualifications, and refer Parents and Guardians to the persons named below.

JNO. H. PRINCE, Chairman.
FRANK M. PRINCE, Secretary.
JAMES YORK, Treasurer.

REFERENCES.

Hon. J. F. H. Claiborne, New Orleans.
Rev. H. N. McTyeire, New Orleans.
Prof. A. H. Holcombe, Mobile.
Hon. R. A. Baker, Mobile.
Hon. J. C. Monette, Bay St. Louis.
Hon. S. H. Pierce, Bay St. Louis.
Dr. John R. Purnell, Selma.
Abner Jones, Selma.
Rev. A. H. Mitchell, Summerfield.
Rev. T. Y. Ramsey, Summerfield.
Rev. J. A. Heard, Dayton.
Hon. J. M. McClanahan, Shelby County.

Dayton, Marengo County, Alabama, September 1, 1853. oct1

WANTED.

A GRADUATE of Randolph, Macon College, Va., who is also a Minister of the M. E. Church, South, desires to obtain a Post, either as Principal or Assistant, in some SOUTHERN Institution. He has been engaged during the last five years in Female Colleges of the highest grade, and can produce ample testimonials as to qualifications, character, etc.

A permanent situation or a liberal salary will be required.

Address Box No 13 Paris, Tenn." oct1 3t

Situation Wanted as Music TEACHER.

A gentleman well qualified to teach vocal and instrumental music in all its various branches, who for a number of years has been connected with the principal female institutions in the South wishes to obtain a situation in a female institute. He will teach on any instrument desired and can produce the best testimonials of moral character and skill to his profession.

Address A. B. C., Aberdeen, Miss. September 9—2t

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CENTENARY COLLEGE OF LOUISIANA,

The next session will begin the first Monday in October.

FACULTY.

R. H. RIVERS, D. D., President, and Professor of Moral and Mental Science.
J. G. MILLER, Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.
EMILE LESERE, A. M., Professor of Modern Languages.
H. W. DRAKE, A. M., Professor of Greek Language and Literature.
W. H. SCALES, A. M., Professor of Latin Language and Literature.
T. S. JONES, M. D., Professor of Natural Science.
A. E. BLACKMAR, A. M. Professor of Music.
A. G. MILLER, A. M., Principal of Preparatory School.

EXPENSES.

Tuition, per session of ten months.....$ 50 00
Room rent..... 5 00
Contingencies..... 2 00
Use of Library..... 3 00
Boarding..... 100 00

For further particulars or for catalogues, apply to the undersigned. R. H. RIVERS.

Jackson, La. August 26, 1853.

Lowndesboro' Female Institute

The Fall Session will commence on Thursday, September 29th, and continue twenty weeks.

FACULTY.

CHARLES R. DEAN, A. M., President, and Professor of Natural Sciences.
LORENZO DOW, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Ancient Languages.
CHARLES A SCHGULER, A. M., Professor of Music, German and French.
Miss E. BENFIELD, Instructress in Music and French.
Miss S. M. KELLEY, Instructress in Ornamental and English Branches.
Miss MARY DOUGLAS, Instructress in Primary Department.

Arrangements are made for the most thorough instructions in all the requisites of complete Female Education. The Latin language, (as the basis of a thorough acquaintance with our own language) is introduced in the regular course. Yet it is not compulsory. The Modern languages may be pursued in place.

Arrangements are made for those who wish to pursue Instrumental Music or the Ornamental Branches, the Ancient or Modern Languages, or any other studies.

Upon the completion of the regular course of study or its equivalent, a young lady will be entitled to a diploma.

EXPENSES PER SESSION.

Tuition in Primary Department.....$12 50
" " Preparatory Department..... 15 00
" " Collegiate..... 20 00
" " Modern Languages..... 10 00
" Music, Piano, with use of instrument.. 25 00
" Music, Guitar..... 25 00
" Ornamental Branches..... 10 00
Incidental..... 1 00
Board in the Institute, including washing, fuel and light, per month..... 12 00

Vocal music and the Ancient Languages in the regular course, are without extra charge.

Books and stationery furnished at book store prices.

Payment of board and tuition is required one-half in advance, and the remainder at the close of the session.

Payment of tuition is required from the time of entrance to the close of the session except in case of protracted sickness.

For further information please to address the President, Lowndesboro', August 22 1853. sep10—6t

TUSCALOOSA METHODIST FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.

The exercises of this institution will begin on the first MONDAY in October next, and close on the 21st THURSDAY in July, 1854. There will be a recess of a few days at Christmas.

FACULTY.

REV. THOS H RUSSELL, A. M. President.
MISS ELIZABETH J MEEK, Assistant.
MISS CLARA C LEE Preparatory Department.
MR F. S WALTER, Professor of Music.
———, Teacher of Modern Languages.

The fees for the first half the scholastic year are as follows:

Primary Department	$12 00
First, Sophomore and Middle Classes, each	20 00
Junior and Senior Classes, each	22 50
Music	25 00
Use of piano	2 50
Contingent fee	1 00
Board, including lodging, washing and fuel	60 00

The above fees are required to be paid on the first day of October.

Fees of the same amount, for the second half of the scholastic year, are required to be paid on the 28th of February, 1854.

An extra fee of $20 is charged for French.

The course of study in this institution is as extensive as that in any institution for the education of females, and the instruction is of the most critical and thorough character. Every provision has been made to ensure success. A philosophical and chemical apparatus adequate to all the purposes of instruction has been provided, together with maps, charts, globes, etc. The instructions are experienced in their work, and highly approved for capacity, fidelity and skill.

This institution has just closed the first year of its existence, with the most satisfactory results. And the public may feel assured that the Trustees will watch over its interests with the utmost solicitude and care; and spare no pains to render its system of education as perfect as possible.

The tuition fees have been somewhat reduced, and are below those of many Southern institutions of no higher grade. It is impossible to engage teachers of the highest character for talents, attainments and skill, without paying liberal salaries. But we offer as an equivalent, above all price, a faithful and skillful application of the most approved means of developing and training the mind.

Printed circulars, containing fuller information, may be had by application to Alex Glascock, Esq., Secretary of the Board.

L. C. GARLAND, President of the Board of Trustees.

Tuscaloosa, Aug. 0, 1853. aug20 8t

MARION FEMALE SEMINARY.

MARION, PERRY COUNTY, ALABAMA.

FACULTY.

REV. JAMES K. ARMSTRONG, A. M., Principal, and Professor of Mental, Moral and Natural Science.
H. M. DALY, A. M., Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music.
MISS E. L. RASKILL, English.
MISS M. J. BONDURANT, English.
MISS PHEBE FULLER, Drawing, Painting, French and Guitar.
MISS J. V. CLARK, Primary and Preparatory Department.
MRS L. J. ARMSTRONG, Governess.
MRS REBECCA CLARK, Matron and Nurse.

This institution has just closed a prosperous year, will one hundred and twenty-six pupils.

The ensuing session will commence on THURSDAY the 29th day of SEPTEMBER.

It is very desirable that pupils enter at the beginning of the session.

The main building is a new and superior brick edifice one hundred by fifty feet, three stories, and for elegance, convenience of arrangement—for number, size and comfort of school and private rooms—is not surpassed by any similar one in the country.

The Principal resides in the building, and superintends the Boarding Department. He has in his employ a gentleman and his lady, who discharge with faithfulness and satisfaction the duties of this position. Pupils boarding in the Seminary are under the immediate control of the Principal at all times—are members of his family.

The Matron and Nurse, a lady of great amiability and kindness of heart, united with long experience and untiring faithfulness, secures to pupils, at all times, the kindness and attentions of home.

The Principal and his lady, with the aid of the Female Teachers, all of whom reside in the Seminary, diligently guard and form the morals, manners and habits of the young ladies.

There is but one session, of nine and a half months. Pupils can enter at any time during the session, charges date from the beginning of the month in which they enter to the close of the session.

One hundred and forty-five dollars will pay the board and tuition of a young lady, for the entire session, in the collegiate department; one hundred and seventy-four dollars will embrace the languages; two hundred and thirty-five dollars will embrace board, tuition in the collegiate department, on the piano, and in the languages.

The above estimate does not include books, stationery sheet music, ornamental materials and lights; all of which articles are furnished by the Principal on moderate terms.

The institution is furnished with a new and complete Cheubleot Philosophical and Astronomical apparatus. It also has a large collection of globes, terrestial and celestial; and celestial maps, atlases, charts plates and diagrams, for simplifying the various branches of Natural Science.

The Library consists of more than one thousand volumes, embracing a choice collection in every department of literature, Art, Science, History, &c., &c.

The Cabinet consists of several hundred specimens.

The institution is furnished with a large and superior assortment of musical instruments.

The Church and Sabbath School facilities are unsurpassed by any school in the country. Of the number that have entered its walls during the past session, more than seventy were or have become professors of religion.

Pupils are not allowed to attend parties, balls, dancing classes, &c.

Visitors are not received, except with suitable introduction to the Principal from patrons.

The usual regulations of the best boarding schools are obtained respecting visiting, correspondence, pamphlets periodicals, novels, and dental operations.

They retire and rise at regular hours through the year. Great attention is paid to exercise in the open air, in within doors, when the weather is inclement.

Every Saturday morning is devoted to plain sewing and the repairing of clothing, under the direction of an officer.

No accounts will be opened in Marion, but with the expressed permission of patrons. When articles are to be purchased, it must be done with approbation and under the eye of the lady of the Principal.

The wants of pupils should be supplied from home, as far as practicable. All jewelry is prohibited. All pocket money, or other sums for the use of pupils, should be deposited with the Principal. They are allowed to spend fifty cents of their pocket money per month.

Social entertainments, composed of invited married gentlemen and ladies, the teachers and more advanced boarding pupils, are held monthly, which afford the young ladies a healthful and pleasant recreation, opportunity for musical exercise before a select audience, acquaint them with the usages of refined society, and give them ease and grace in manners.

For catalogues or further information, apply to the Principal.

Marion, July 14, 1853. aug13 tjan1

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DR. J. T. KENNON, Cooper's Well, Miss.,

☞ Tenders his professional services to those who are afflicted with the various Chronic Diseases incident to our climate.

Dr. K. would remark that very many chronic afflictions of long standing, having resisted the skill of eminently scientific practitioners, have readily yielded to judicious treatment and the combined use of this highly medicated water.

N. B. Dr. K. has made arrangements with the Proprietor of the Well to furnish suitable Rooms for treatment of Ladies suffering from Uterine Diseases. March 1P, 1853 6mp.

PHILADELPHIA SADDLERY AND TR

New-Orleans Christian Advocate

Publishing Committee of Louisiana Conference, { J. C. KEENER, L. PARKER, J. B. WALKER.

H. N. McTYEIRE, Editor

J. HAMILTON, D. D., E. W. DORMAN, W. MURRAH. } Publishing Committee of Alabama Conference.

VOLUME III. NUMBER 36. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1853. WHOLE NUMBER, 140.

THE OLD CHURCH BELLS.

I hear once more those mournful bells
Break on the Sabbath sky;
And to my lips comes back again
The long unuttered prayer.
My heart reverberates with them
To old forgotten chimes;
For with those mournful bells are linked
The thoughts of other times

The steeple where, a boy, I climbed,
The tombs, the bending yew,
The pulpit and the solemn aisle,
The unforgotten pew;
The moss upon the sloping roof,
The porch, the lowly door,
Are linked with forms whose memory
They only can restore.

Like voices of the past they speak
To unaccustomed ears,
And bitter thoughts come swelling up
With heart-subduing tears;
And though their tones seem sad to me,
My bosom-watcher tells
How full of hopes have been the chimes
Of those old mournful bells.

OUR CHINESE MISSIONARIES.

While Dr. Jenkins is making favor and money at home for the Mission of the M. E. Church, South, in China, Dr. Taylor is busy and bold there, watching events, and ready to take advantage of them. Recent events have shown him superior in diplomacy to Mr. Marshall, our national representative there, who made friends with the worse and weaker side, of the Chinese parties.

We learn that at the Missionary meeting in Louisville, on the 7th ultimo, the Board appropriated $30,000 to this important mission for the next year. This sum is to cover the cost of a house of worship, two schools, a press, and the expense of sending out two or three new Missionaries.

The Imperial forces, aided by a considerable body of foreigners, made a determined attack on the insurgents or revolutionary troops, entrenched at Chin-Kiang-foo, and were met with such spirit that they were compelled to retire. This was regarded as a bad prognostic for the present Imperial dynasty. We feel a deep interest in any development which shows the real character of the revolutionary party.

A French paper contains a long account from the Apostolic Administrator, at Nanking, which states that on the 25th March, while the Roman Catholics in that city were adoring the Cross, according to their custom, on Good Friday, the insurgents entered suddenly and broke the crucifix, overthrew the altar, and then wished to have their prayer recited—at the same time presenting the Roman Catholics with books, in which it was written. Their demands being refused, they seized, bound, and beat numbers of them; and that out of six hundred Roman Catholics at Nanking, Yang-Tcheu, and Tseu-Kiang, fifty have been slain or burned to death. It is suggested by one of the Paris newspapers, that the insurgents may have mistaken the worshippers in a chapel adorned with crucifixes and other images for idolators; and who could be surprised at so natural a mistake? They seem to hate Popish idolatry, with a consistency. The following extract, from the journal of the Rev. Charles Taylor, (Missionary of the M. E. Church, South) as published in the North China Herald, will interest our readers:

"He left Shanghai on the 2d of June, the day the Lady Mary Wood left for Hong Kong, in a small native boat, and having succeeded in passing the Imperial fleet blockading Chin-kiang-foo, anchored on Saturday night, June 4, near the south bank of the Yang-tse, opposite Silver Island, about two miles below the city, his boatmen absolutely refusing to go any further. Therefore, at daybreak next morning, he landed alone, taking his carpet bag filled with Christian books, walked along the path on the river bank, to the high, precipitous bluff rising abruptly from the river, and running inland in a southern direction for about a quarter of a mile to the northeast gate of the city. When he came near enough to discern persons on the stockades, which run along the ridge of this hill to the gate, he made a signal to them, which was observed, and he was beckoned to approach.

"Our friend found this hill, and indeed the whole city, fortified with great strength, and no little military skill, by means of ditches, palisades, embankments, abattis, *coups de loup* (i. e. pit-falls, concealed by coverings of straw,) *chevaux de frize, etc.* When he had succeeded, after much difficulty, in passing these various obstructions, one of the insurgents came down the hill, took his carpet-bag, and led the way up to the garrison. On coming within the stockade, he found himself surrounded with great numbers of fierce looking 'long-haired men,' who addressed him as brother. He was asked many questions, but being desirous to get an interview with Lo, commandant of the forces, he resolutely refused to answer any till conducted into the presence of that officer. After many ineffectual attempts to induce him to communicate with officers of inferior rank, he was furnished with an escort of several soldiers, who conducted him to the headquarters of the commandant within the city walls. When this personage made his appearance, so destitute was he of the pompous display so common to Chinese officials, that our friend began to think another attempt was being made to thwart him in his design of obtaining access to their chief, and at first refused to reply to his interrogatories; nor was it until his attendants had invested him with a yellow and red silk uniform, that the doubts of his visitor were removed, who then informed him fully of himself, whence he came, and the object of his visit, at the same time opening his carpet-bag, presented him with the books, which gave evident satisfaction, and elicited the remark, which was oft repeated, that the doctrines were the same as their own: they, indeed, claiming a common brotherhood with foreigners. Lo hospitably entertained our friend at his own quarters during his visit, and on leaving provided him with a horse and an escort of several hundred soldiers, with their officers, to accompany him beyond the city walls, and the stockades on the river bank.

"We understand our friend was present at their worship, which he describes as consisting of chanting hymns and doxologies in a very solemn manner, while those engaged in it remained seated. After which all kneeled, apparently with much reverence, closing their eyes, while one of their number uttered an inaudible prayer. The chanting was accompanied with the usual dissonant instruments employed by the Chinese at their festivals.

"These acts of worship were repeated twice or thrice a day, and included in them the grace before meat; and immediately afterwards they proceeded to the tables without further ceremony. Mr. Taylor saw no females, and, on inquiry, was informed they were all at Nanking. He saw tables placed with bowls of various kinds of food, as offerings to the Supreme Being, among which were three bowls of tea, one for each person of the Trinity.

"In reply to frequent inquiries as to when and in what direction they would next move, Mr. Taylor was informed they could not themselves tell, but must wait for information from their Heavenly Father. He heard Thae-ping-wang frequently mentioned; but no allusion made to Theen-tih.

"Mr. Taylor was struck with the calm and earnest enthusiasm that pervaded the entire body, and the perfect confidence evinced in the justice of their cause, and in its final success. When he asked the chiefs when they proposed to come towards Shanghai, they replied that whenever they received an intimation from the Heavenly Father as they never moved in any quarter without such directions."

In their communications with foreigners, the insurgents continue to show a spirit of frankness that seems almost Anglo-Saxon. Mr. Taylor received a circular or proclamation, from one of the revolutionary chiefs, which he was requested to communicate to foreigners generally. It scarcely reads like a Chinese edict; it is as follows:

"Lo, the Fifth Avenger of the Forces, attached to the palace of the celestial dynasty of Tai-ping, who have received the command of Heaven to rule the empire, communicates the following information to all his English brethren: On the first day of the fifth moon (June the 5th) a brother belonging to your honorable nation, named Charles Taylor, brought hither a number of books, which had been received in order. Seeing that the above named individual is a fellow-worshipper of God, (Shang-te) he is, therefore, acknowledged as a brother; the books, likewise, which he has brought, agree substantially with our own, so that it appears we follow one and the same road. Formerly, however, when a ship belonging to your honorable nation came hither (the Hermes) she was followed by a fleet of impish vessels belonging to the false Tartars; now, also, when a boat from your honorable nation comes among us, the impish vessels of the Tartar again follow in your wake. Considering that your honorable nation is celebrated for its truth and tidelity, we, your younger brothers, do not harbor any suspicions.

"At present, both heaven and men favor our design, and this is just the time for setting up the Chinese and abolishing the Tartar rule. We suppose that you, gentlemen, are well acquainted with the signs of the times, so that we need not enlarge on that subject; but while we, on our parts, do not prohibit commercial intercourse, we merely observe, that since the two parties are now engaged in warfare, the going to and fro is accompanied with inconvenience: and, judging from the present aspect of affairs, we should deem it better to wait a few months, until we have thoroughly destroyed the Tartars, when, perhaps, the subjects of your honorable nation could go and come without being involved in the tricks of these false Tartars. Would it not, in your estimation, be preferable? We take advantage of the opportunity to send you this communication for your intelligent inspection, and hope that every Blessing may attend you. We also send a number of our own books, which please to circulate among you."

REFORM IN NEW GRANADA.

This Republic is situated in the northwest part of South America, and includes the Isthmus of Darien or Panama, with the territory which extends westward to Central America. It is well known that for some time past a controversy has been going on between the priests and people in relation to the civil government of the country, the former claiming supreme dominion. Church and State were united; but we are pleased record that this unnatural connection has been severed, and a new order of things inaugurated. A New Granadian correspondent of the Evening Post, dated the 2d ult., says that on that day the new Constitution was promulgated throughout the Republic, and that the event was celebrated with enthusiasm by the people. He gives a synopsis of the new decree from a manuscript copy:

"1. On and after this day will close all interference of the national or municipal authorities, in regard to the presenting of persons for filling ecclesiastical benefices, and in regard to all regulations relating to the practice of the Catholic worship, or any other worship which may be followed by the people of New Granada, in conformity with the liberty which is guarantied them by section 1 of article 5 of the Constitution.

"2. Forced contributions for the support of religious worship, or the maintenance of religious societies or ministers, cannot be levied. Liabilities which have been or may be hereafter contracted by the believers of any congregation whatever for the support of its worship or ministers, will be held as matters of individual liability, and the public authorities will treat them as such.

"3. Ministers or functionaries of any religious denomination or form of worship, no matter what may be their rank or condition, both in matters of civil and criminal jurisdiction, are amenable to the same temporal authorities, and in the same manner as Granadians belonging to the order of laymen.

"4. Churches and church property, and the revenues attached to the same, will hereafter be the property of the inhabitants of the respective districts, with the sole exception of those who have special patrons, in justice of their foundation.

"5. No religious corporation has an official character in New Granada.

"6. No act of coercion on the part of ministers or church functionaries of any kind, which will violate liberties guarantied New Granadians by the 6th article of the Constitution of the Republic, will be allowed.

"7. The Executive power will receive no agent from the Pontifical Government, unless of a purely diplomatic character; and in that case with the sole object of treating on international affairs.

"8. This article is an exception to the enactment of this law. The Fathers of the Societies of Jesus are still to be prohibited from entering the Republic.

"9. Certain penalties for offences committed against the free exercise of Catholic worship and against Catholic ministers, are made equally binding against those committed against any other denomination.

"10. From this day no obligatory contribution for the support of ministers or religion, can be decreed. The provinces are also exempt from the expense of the support of religion in the diocese to which they belong.

"11. Catholic churches and Catholic cathedrals belong to the Catholic inhabitants.

"12. The State is absolved from all connection with any Church, and the Church is no more to interfere with any matters of State. Ecclesiastics of every description, monks, etc., hold the same relation to the State that laymen do.

"13. The ecclesiastical prelates who have been banished from New Granada are at liberty to return whenever they may deem proper, and the suits against them are terminated.

"Given in Bogota, June 15, 1853."

Thus is the example of the United States extending over the Continent. May we not hope that the Eastern Hemisphere also will shortly embrace the political blessings we here enjoy?

[For N. O. Christian Advocate.]

BIOGRAPHICAL

REV. A. B. POWELL.

It was said by the father of Methodism, in reference to the death of a distinguished divine, "God takes away his workmen, but carries on his work," and surely the Methodist Church of Mobile needs some such encouragement, for all three of her ministers have fallen.

The first to go hence was A. B. Powell, of the St. Francis street Church. He was a native of Brunswick county, Virginia, and a graduate of the Military Institute at Lexington, in that State.

In January, 1847, when about twenty years of age, he joined the Alabama Conference, and devoted himself without reserve to the work of the ministry.

As a preacher, and as a Christian, Brother Powell deservedly stood high; and although so young, was at the time of his death in charge of one of the most important stations in the Conference, and had drawn around him a large circle of devoted friends.

His views of duty did not allow him to retire beyond the reach of the epidemic, and when urged to do so, his reply was, "I shall do my duty, and if I fall, it shall be at my post."

From the time the work of death began, he was there engaged day and night in visiting the sick and burying the dead, until Monday, August 30, when he went to bring his family from Portersville, a place on the sea shore, to a healthy location nearer the city, so as to have them within reach if he were attacked.

The morning after he reached Portersville he exhibited all the usual symptoms of yellow fever, and although faithfully attended by an excellent physician, and experienced nurses, the disease went on unchecked, until Saturday morning, at 4 o'clock, September 3, when he breathed his last.

One of Brother Powell's favorite themes was the name of Jesus, and as he often sang

Happy if with my latest breath
I may but gasp his name;
Preach him to all, and cry in death
Behold, behold the Lamb!

Even so were his last moments employed, when, at his request, his friends had assembled round his bed, and extending his arm, he said, "I point you for the last time to the Lamb of God, who was slain for you all;" then taking the hand of each in turn, he exhorted them all to look to the Cross, and prepare for death.

To a brother he said, "Tell my brethren and the people of my charge, I have gone straight to Heaven." He said with him, *all was well*, and returning thanks for the precious faith that conquers even in death, calmly requested every one to retire that he might take leave of his wife in private.

So composed and peaceful were his last hours, so comforting and all sustaining, was the faith of the Gospel to his departing spirit, that it was not a matter of surprise to see some very irreligious persons present melted to tears, and hear them wishing that they might die, if they could rejoice in death as he did.

Thus has passed away one of God's faithful workmen, who was ever ready at the call of duty, and always had his heart in the work.

He now rests from his toil, and by his side lie the remains of his brethren, Hughes and Starr, whom he preceded to the grave but a few days, and with whom he labored in the spirit of love to advance the Redeemer's kingdom.

JAMES ELDER.

☞ Charleston and Richmond Advocates will please copy.

I WISH I WAS A CHRISTIAN.

BY REV. DR. HUMPHREY.

This wish has been expressed a thousand times, and with the greatest apparent sincerity, by persons living without hope and without God in the world. Sometimes it falls from the lips of those who have no present concern about salvation, but oftener from the lips of persons under awakening.

"Do you think you are a Christian?" "I am sorry to say that I do not; but *I wish I was*; I want to be, and I know I must be, or I cannot be saved." "Well, dear reader, if you wish to be, what hinders? The Saviour invites and stands with open arms ready to receive you. "The Spirit and the bride say come, and whosoever will, let him come, and take of the waters of life freely."

How can you say that you wish you was a Christian? What sort of wish is that which prompts to no striving "to enter in at the strait gate?" You deceive yourself. You wish, no doubt, to be *saved*, when you give the subject a moment's thought, but you do not wish to be a *Christian*. That is, you have no wish or desire for spiritual enjoyments. You see no form or comeliness in the Saviour, why you should desire him; but the language of your carnal heart is, "Depart from me, I desire not the knowledge of thy ways." How then can you say, I wish I was a Christian? What is such a wish good for?

But perhaps you are not as stupid as you once was. Perhaps you are under real concern for your soul. Perhaps the spirit of God is now striving with you, and you think that if you ever sincerely wished for any thing in the world, it is, that you were a Christian. Well, then, if you are sincere, why do you not give your heart to God at once? Then you would be a Christian, "an heir of God, and a joint heir with Christ, to an eternal inheritance."

An illustration or two, I hope, will convince you how the matter stands with you. Here is a poor man, who says he wishes he was rich, and the way is clearly pointed out to him, step by step, how he may acquire an independent fortune. Instead of girding up his loins to the work, after a few faint endeavors, he says it can never be, and so he sits down and takes it out in wishing he was rich. Or he takes some of the steps prescribed, and exhausts himself with other endeavors, which promise nothing but disappointment, and finally gives over, bemoaning himself, that the attainment of the wished-for possession is impossible. Or, to vary the illustration a little, a friend says to him, on such and such conditions, I will give you a valuable farm "It is just what I want," is the reply; "I have been wishing for such a farm for a long time." But he does not comply with the conditions. Are they beyond his power, are they unreasonable? O no, but he feels no disposition to comply with them. And yet he says, O how I wish I could get that farm. How preposterous! What are all such wishes good for? Again, some man has a chronic and dangerous disease, and he says, "O, I wish I could obtain a radical cure." A skillful physician prescribes certain remedies, and assures him that if he will follow the prescription, there is every reasonable prospect of his recovery. He throws away the medicine, and resorts to other remedies, which no well-bred practitioner would ever recommend. He grows worse from day to day, all the while complaining that nothing will help him, and repeating the desponding exclamation, O, how I wish I was well! Why not then use the remedies? "O, they are so bitter that I cannot take them."

So with the sinner. He wishes to become a Christian. The way to become one is clearly pointed out in the word of God. He is sure to find the pearl of great price, if he will only follow the directions there given. An infallible remedy is prescribed for the plague of sin which is rankling in his heart; but instead of obtaining the pearl, he neglects the means, and remains "poor and wretched, blind and naked." Instead of being cured, he waxes worse and worse. Instead of repenting and accepting of the free invitations of the gospel, he "goes about to establish his own righteousness," or tries to "climb up some other way," all the while clinging to the delusion that he wishes he was a Christian.

HAPPY TERMINATION.—The Register, of 24th ult., speaking of the finale of Bishop Doane's case, on the 15th ult., opens with these words:

"The most important event, in a Church point of view, which has recently occurred, is the happy termination of the recent Ecclesiastical proceedings in New Jersey. We say the happy termination, because it seems to us that no better conclusion of the affair could have been hoped for, although one might be conceived. Among the circumstances which give it value and importance, is the unanimity of the members of the court. It might have been, in some respects, desirable that this unanimity should have included the presenting Bishops; but such a consummation could hardly have been expected."

WHAT IS UNITARANISM?

Messrs. Editors. Some years ago I heard Thomas Belsham, D. D., preach a sermon in London to young people, in which he strongly and eloquently urged upon men the claims of Christianity. At the close of his sermon he observed: "But do not mistake me. I do not mean to say you will not be saved if you reject Christianity. I believe the man who honestly rejects it is equally safe with the man who honestly receives it. I only regret that you lose such a motive to virtue." I mentioned this to another Unitarian minister, William Johnson Fox, the same, I presume, mentioned by a correspondent in your paper, who said it was perfectly correct, only Brother Belsham had too much candor. Dr. Belsham, in answering John Pye Smith's "Person of Christ," observed, that though the actions of Christ were unimpeachable, it did not follow but that he was peccable being.

WHAT IS TRINITARIANISM? In contrast with this I would give you a bit of old divinity, which is too good to be lost:

"Said Justice, 'Man, I'd fain know what you weigh:
Its weight I spare you, if too light, I stay.'
Man leaped the scale: it mounted. 'On my word,'
Said Justice, 'less than nothing, where's my sword?'
Virtue was there—her added weight would try:
The scale unsunk, still kicked the beam on high.
Mercy (the while I drew that ever flew,
From Calvary fetched a sprig of crimson hue,
Aloft it sent the scale on t'other side
Man smiled: and Justice own'd, 'I am satisfied.'"

[Presbyterian.

STANDING AT CHURCH DOORS

It is a common practice, when a congregation is dismissed, to see a line of young gentlemen, ranged along the curb-stone, staring impudently at every female that comes out, and often indulging in impertinent remarks that cannot but be heard by those who are the subject of them. Very rarely there may be found, among the mob of dandies, dunces, a husband, father or brother, whom unavoidable circumstances has prevented attending church, and who is waiting to accompany a wife, daughter or sister home.

Such, of course, we do not censure. But, as scarcely one in ten belongs to this class; as they form, in fact, the exception, not the rule, we shall speak of those who indulge in this custom, without reference to such. It is the addle-headed lads, with high shirt collars and canes, averaging about seventeen or eighteen years of age, who form the great mass of these impertinent spectators, that we would hold up to public reproof. Where are the fathers of these young dandies? Where is the wholesome rod which Solomon recommended? Where is the police?

Only a refined female knows how annoying it is to run the gauntlet of these immature boys. Nor do they spare any body. The matron is just as much at their mercy as the maiden; the plain face as subject to remark as the beautiful one; the poorly-dressed as open to impertinence as the more richly attired. One female meets a sneer as she passes, because she does not happen to please the fancy of some young fool, while cheeks of another are made to tingle by his loud and insolent admiration. Even where the lady escapes without verbal insult, she is stared out of countenance, and has no resource except to drop her veil, hurry on, and escape into a more respectful atmosphere as fast as possible.

LAVATER—BAD TEMPER.

Lavater, the famous physiognomist, though an enthusiast, was a kind man, and his wife one of the most amiable of women. One day his servant asked him, after dinner, if he should sweep his room. Being in rather an irritable mood, he assented pettishly, telling her not to touch his books or papers. When the servant had been gone some time, he said to his wife:

"I am afraid she will cause some confusion up stairs."

In a few moments his wife, with the best intention, stole out of the room, and told the servant to be careful. Lavater met his wife at the bottom of the stairs, on her return, and exclaimed, as though secretly vexed about something:

"Is not my room swept yet?"

Without waiting an instant, he ran up stairs, and as he entered the room the girl overturned an inkstand which was standing on the shelf. She was much terrified. Lavater called out hastily:

"What a stupid beast you are! Have I not positively told you to be careful?"

What followed we will let Lavater tell himself.

"My wife slowly and timidly followed me up stairs. Instead of being ashamed, my anger broke out anew. I took no notice of her; running to the table lamenting and moaning as if the most important writings had been spoiled, though in reality the ink had touched nothing but a blank sheet and some blotting-paper. The servant watched an opportunity to steal away. My wife approached me with timid gentleness. 'My dear husband,' said she. I stared at her with vexation in my looks. She embraced me. I wanted to get out of the way. Her face rested for a few moments on my cheek. At last, with unspeakable tenderness, she said, 'You will hurt your health, my dear. I now began to be ashamed. I was silent, and at last began to weep. 'What a miserable slave to my temper I am! I dare not lift up my eyes. I cannot rid myself of that sinful passion.' My wife replied, 'Consider, my dear, how many days and weeks pass away, without your being overcome by anger.' I knelt down beside her, and thanked God sincerely for that hour, and for my wife."

It is said that not less than 4000 persons visited the Virginia White Sulphur Springs the past summer.

JOINING IN PRAYER.

"How do you join in prayer?" inquired a friend of ours, one day. "Do you join in each request as it proceeds from the speaker's lips, or when the petition is finished, do you ask God to hear the prayer as a whole?" This question, though proposed to us many years ago, has never ceased to excite our surprise. It looks like a very strange inquiry for a child of God. And yet our querist was by no means lacking in intelligence, nor was there any striking want of piety. We have no idea that our friend prayed in this manner. It was doubtless an honest familiar question, put more to scour an answer, than to inform the judgment.

Do not some Christians, however, appear to pray in this manner? "*Let us unite in prayer.*" But how, unless each one makes the language and spirit of the prayer his own? He who leads, becomes the interpreter of our common wants. He implores forgiveness for our common sins. He expresses our common gratitude and love. But how inconsistent for us to take this position, unless we are all adopting his language and sentiments as they fall from his lips. We should be shocked to know that the speaker himself was only "making a prayer," that he was engaged in a purely intellectual effort, that he had no devotional feeling corresponding to his words, and in fact looked for none until the exercise was over. This would be shameless impiety. It is a wise truism to say that if we '*unite* in prayer," we must each pray at the same instant.

The attention must be taken up by something. In what, then, shall our minds be engaged, if not in devotion? Our eyes should not be the servants of a guilty curiosity. We must not harbor thoughts foreign to so holy a service. When another leads in prayer, we should not ordinarily engage in private ejaculations. The whole assembly should worship God. Unless grossly inattentive, vocal prayer must at least be heard. But how wretched must be the state of our hearts, if we can hear prayer without praying! That the unconverted do it habitually, is an awful proof of their hardness of heart; but when one who has been taught to pray by the Spirit can hear prayer as though he heard it not, it should send him to his knees with groanings which cannot be uttered. It seems difficult to realize how a child of grace can listen, now to a broken-hearted confession, now to an earnest petition, and to a deep breathing out of filial love, without feeling strongly impelled to join in the exercise. Much more, how can he actually give attention to the prayer, and yet deliberately withhold all desire until just as the last sound is dying upon the officer's lips!

The very conception of praying in such a manner is intrinsically absurd, and practically, the attempt would be found impossible. Suppose a spiritually minded Christian, endeavoring to carry out this idea. What a singular process it would be? He would pass in review his sins, but make no confessions, he would implore all needed blessings, but exercise no corresponding desires; he would employ words as the outward expression of emotion, but every affection which might incline towards God, would lie complacently dormant in his soul! But the prayer closes, and with the final amen, the listeners first begins to *pray*. Into this one closing word he throws all the holy emotions which should have been felt in the preceding act of ostensible communion with God! But I beg pardon of the reader. All this is simply absurd. Think you Aaron and Hur thus joined in the prayer of Moses, when, holding up his heavy hands, his earnest appeal to the God of battles turned back the warriors of Amalek? Did the disciples thus join in the prayers of their divine Master? Did you my dear reader thus join in prayer when Christians first commended your soul, bound down under the weight of guilt, to God? When another leads our devotions, let us not mock God with empty service, but let us all "unite in prayer."

NEW REPUBLIC IN AFRICA.

The African Repository, the official organ of the American Colonization Society, in its number of this month, gives an account of the establishment of a new Republic, or at least a new independent State, on the west coast of Africa.

Our readers are all probably aware that the Colony of "Maryland in Liberia," located at Cape Palmas, has, ever since its commencement, in the early part of 1834, maintained a distinctive character, and been under a different Government from the Republic of Liberia; it having always remained under the auspices of the American State Colonization Society, which Society has been greatly aided in its objects of benevolence to the free people of color by the liberal patronage of the State. The government of the Colony is similar to that which existed in the old Colony previous to the establishment of the Republic—the Governor receiving his appointment from the Society, and the general affairs of the Colony being under the direction of the Society. Since the establishment of the Republic, however, and especially within the last two years, the citizens of the Maryland Colony have been engaged more or less ardently in discussing the propriety of a change in their political relations, either by annexation to the Republic, or by declaring in favor of a separate and independent State—peaceably withdrawing from the Society, and establishing a sovereign and independent government—thus imitating the example of the Republic with reference to its former relations to the American Colonization Society.

After a full discussion of the subject, and a patient consideration of all the questions involved in a change of government, it was decided by a unanimous vote of the citizens of the Colony, on the 30th of January last, that a change should be effected in favor of the establishment of an independent State organization; and measures were to be taken to carry out the object, by the election of delegates to a convention to form a new constitution, etc., and the appointment of two commissioners to visit the United States, and arrange their future relation with the Maryland State Colonization Society.

WHO'LL BE THE NEXT TO DIE?

BY DR. JOHN G. DUNN.

Sleep shut the world's great eye;
Pale sorrow fouled a balm;
The night-hawk ceased his shrilly cry,
And life's broad sea was calm.

An undertaker hung
O'er a coffin all alone,
And wearily he sung,
As the dreary work went on.
He varnished every side,
Then drove the screws in bright,
As he hummed away those gloomy hours
While fancy pencilled elfin bowers
Pavilioned in the night.

All weary was his eye;
The work was nearly done;
And the crazy wind went wailing by,
And ev'ry cranny moaned;
When sadly to his ear,
There came a spirit sigh,
"One coffin, only, hast thou here—
Who'll be the next to die?"

His heart was clutched with fright;
He glared around the room;
The pale and waning light
Scarce battled with the gloom.
No spectre met his eye;
No fiend was penciled there,
But the crazy wind still sorrowed by
And a moan was in the air.

"I'm sure it was not me,
Denoted in that sigh;
Thank God, it did not breathe my name,
As it went moaning by!"
But still again the spirit came;
Again the quaint reply—
"One coffin, only, hast thou here—
Who'll be the next to die?"

He conned his sick friends o'er;
He argued every all;
Then thot of self once more,
And lip and cheek were pale.
"Ah! sure it was not me,"
Came trembling in a sigh,
And he conned away right wond'ringly,
Who'll be the next to die?

There's the old man up the street,
Who begs the live-long day,
Death laggers at his feet,
And beckons him away.
The maiden down the lane,
Will soon be gone I ween;
Life's little lamp doth wane,
Her eye hath lost its sheen;

And there's my neighbor's child,
Slow languishing away,
'Twill be an angel soon, I know,
High at the fount of day.
I'm sure it was not me
Denoted in that sigh,
For these, alas, I ween,
Will be the next to die!"

"Frail fool," the Spirit cried,
Tho' thou art stout and hale,
This night, indeed, shalt thou abide
Low in the realms of wail!"
That night came grim disease
Through every vein and tissue dark;
Black midnight saw no ease;
Pale morning saw him stark!

Let ev'ry earthly elf
Attend that spirit's cry,
Nor whisper to himself,
"I'll be the last to die."

NEBRASKA TERRITORY.—The attention of the country is at this moment strongly directed to the new Territory of Nebraska, heretofore set apart for the exclusive occupation of the remnants of the Indian tribes, who once held undisputed sway over the entire Valley of the Mississippi. The restless pioneers of the West are turning their eyes thitherward with greedy intent, and are already crowding the poor Red Men from the seats reserved for them by the Government, and hastening still more rapidly the day of their doom and extinction. Although the name Nebraska until lately was scarcely ever heard in conversation, or seen in print, it will only be a few years before it is settled, in spite of the Indians who occupy it, and be received as another star upon our National banner. It is already asking to be organized as a Territory.

Where and what Nebraska is, but few of us know, or can give any definite description. In the latest maps Nebraska, or the North Western Territory, as it is variously called, covers the whole unorganized Territory of the United States, bounded on the South by the Indian Territory, Texas and New Mexico; on the West by the Rocky Mountains, which separate it from Utah and Oregon; on the North by the British possessions; and on the East by the meanderings of the Missouri river, which divides it from Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri. It is estimated to contain an area of 587,000 square miles, the greater part of which is entirely uninhabited, except by roving tribes of Indians. It is the South-Eastern section of this Territory, which is now being settled by pioneer emigrants from Iowa and Missouri. The boundaries of the Territory are as yet, however, undefined; Col. Benton's recently published map differing widely from the views of Col. Manypenny, the Indian Commissioner, upon the subject.

The policy to pursue in reference to the Indian tribes who inhabit this tract of country is, at the present time, causing the Administration no little uneasiness. As it has been set apart exclusively for the occupancy of the Indian race, the Government, it seems, cannot with any propriety grant its protection to the whites, who are settling here in great numbers. And even if the Indians surrender their lands, there is no place for them to go. To pay them money would be impolitic, and we have no land left to exchange with them. It is proposed to remove them to the extreme North-Western part of the Nebraska Territory; but even there they could be safe from the aggressions of the whites for only a few years, while it would be impossible to preserve peace between the several tribes, crowded together, as they would be, into such a narrow extent of country. Every view of the question is embarrassing, and growing more so every year; and it is difficult to know what course to pursue in regard to it. [Alton Telegraph.

A POINTED SERMON.—Many a discourse of an hour's length is not half as impressive as the following, from an eccentric English divine:

"Be sober, grave, temperate."—Titus, ii, 2.

I. There are three companions with whom you should always keep on good terms:
1. Your wife.
2. Your stomach.
3. Your conscience.

II. If you wish to enjoy peace, long life and happiness, preserve them by temperance. Intemperance produces:
1. Domestic misery.
2. Premature death.
3. Infidelity.

To make these points clear, I refer you
1. To the Newgate Calendar.
2. To the hospitals, lunatic asylums, and work-houses.
3. To the past experience of what you have seen, read, and suffered in mind, body and estate.

There are nearly 200,000 Odd Fellows in the United States.

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NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, October 8.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

AGENTS AND SUBSCRIBERS.

Our brethren and friends will have much to do, and we hope will do much for the "Advocate" in the time that will elapse before Conference. Its subscription price is too low to be afforded on other terms than cash—cash in advance. Remember that. This is not a matter of preference, but necessity, if you would have a religious, miscellaneous and commercial family paper at ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF A YEAR. Those who subscribed a year ago, when the price was put down, will in a few days be owing *for the year in advance*.

Fortunately, we have but few old accounts, but those few must not get any older. To these the paper has been continued, for various reasons, till some now owe even $4, but a larger number $1 50 for the past time—and the advance subscription for another year is falling due. They can pay it to their pastor as agent, or remit it by mail to us. Do not forget to renew for the year to come.

SEND ON YOUR ORDERS.

Such is the invitation of Messrs. McGinnis & Carver, of the Theological School and Miscellaneous Book Store, 36 Camp street, to their friends and patrons in the country. People have for three months been shy of all packages from the city—even a bundle of books. But these gentlemen agree to send such articles to their customers as are called for, and such only. If yellow fever is not one of them, it will not be sent. And if it is, they say, (and we are quite sure they are right,) they could not fill the order. Its season is past.

DEATH OF AN OLD MINISTER.

The Rev. Wm. Wier, of the Alabama Conference, died on the 19th September, near Columbus, Miss. He was one of the original members of the Conference, at its first session in Tuscaloosa, 1832. Aged 61 years. The Columbus Standard pays this brief but well deserved tribute: "The virtues of this inestimable Minister have left their impress upon the hearts of all who knew him. He lived an honest man, above reproach—a christian, abounding in charity and good works—a Minister, devoted, intelligent and successful—he died in full triumph of the faith he had preached, an example for all who may come after him."

NEW MISSIONS.—Two new missions were recognised by our Missionary Board at its late session—one in New Mexico and the other to a tribe of Indians in North Carolina. We hope it will not be long before the M. E. Church, South, breaks ground in South or Central America. What an opening in New Granada now? After long contest with priestcraft the victory is gained. See Reform in New Granada, in another column, especially the 9th article.

THE MASONIC INSTITUTE.—This institution, under the able and energetic superintendency of Rev. E. D. Pitts—no novice in this way—enjoys the most favorable auspices. We invite attention to the advertisement.

REV. ALEXANDER SPEER has been elected to the Presidency of Oak Bowery Female College, in place of Rev. W. F. Samford. See advertisement.

THE WEATHER, ETC.—During the past few days we have had clear, cool and delightful weather, and a general appearance of waking up that is quite refreshing. Our streets are crowded with people, and every thing wears the aspect of an active business season. The yellow fever has entirely disappeared, having run its three months' course, and our city now is one of the most healthful on the continent. People are flocking here by thousands. Mechanics, laborers, professionals, thieves, gamblers, vagabonds and cut-throats, all animated with the prospect of making every body dead, and no competition to interfere with them in making an honest living, are beginning to crowd upon us, and things look like the revival of the good old times. We think the absentees may as well come home.

LITERARY NOTICES.

BLACKWOOD for September has been received from the American publisher, L. Scott & Co. This is prompt.

HARPER'S MONTHLY for September. We have been furnished with usual promptness by McGinnis & Carver.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY for September. McGinnis & Carver, 36 Camp street. The papers tell us that the publishers of Putnam have declined a suit at law against the Harpers for publishing one of their tales without credit.

NATIONAL MAGAZINE.—The October number is on our table. The Editor announces a "good corps of paid contributors," and verily the *contents* speak as much.

STORY OF MONT BLANC.—If one wants to know the dangers and difficulties of "vanquishing" Mont Blanc, and the fatal and successful efforts to see the sun rise from its tops without spending a few thousands for a summer trip there, he can get an idea from a little book on our table just from the press of Putnam & Co., by A. Smith. For sale at 36 Camp street.

"A CONVENIENT SEASON."

Christianity is with many a question of fact. Not having applied themselves to read the evidences of its truth, but having read many things against it, they doubt. With Felix it was a question of time. And many others linger not in the way, but at the porch; they have heard the word, and have received the testimony of the experience of many witnesses, and feel a conviction of its truth. It is with them now only a question of time—alas! it has been for a long season!

The way has not seemed to them quite open yet. They find in life "a time for every thing"—their reasons bring their appropriate fancies; and, as Solomon, in an hour of experimental infidelity, they have fit moments for labor, for rest, for all things. Life urges to enterprise, to education, to marriage, to employment, but, in all the rolling hours, supplies no time for repentance or faith. And as yet in the sanctuary, no preaching, no revival has offered the opportunity sought—the quiet service was not the time, nor the more earnest one.

Indeed it may be doubted whether any day in life ever did come, which did not bring with it enough employment or pleasure to leave no room for Christ. And if religion is to take its chance with other matters, there can be no doubt as to the result: or if it is to be a question of inclination and convenience rather than of binding authority. In matters of godliness the soul dare not wait upon its own leisure.

The King's business is pressing, he brooks no delay. It is such as no other can claim to precede it. No engagement, however momentous, the purchase of land, the marriage of a wife, ever did form or can a sufficient reason for delay no involved state of affairs, no business on hand, no difficulties of association, no plea of age or youth, of unreadiness, of ignorance, the constant demands of a profession, nor even the all engrossing pursuits of political station. It is God that calls us to break off our sins by righteousness, to "repent of this thine iniquity"—God, "in whose hands thy breath is, and whose are all thy ways." There *must* be time with all his creatures to heed his voice—to make peace.

We are called to receive the joys of a free salvation—the in-dwelling of the Spirit of God—to be Sons! Shall we slight the invitation of Him "who is the blessed and only Potentate, the King of Kings, and Lord of Lords!"

The same violence which is demanded against our inclination in espousing the cause of Christ must be done to our time. When an eternity is at stake, the question of convenience is an absurdity. Enough is it to know that "the kingdom of heaven suffereth violence, and the violent take it by force."

It is a little strange that the Governor saw not the fitness of *that* hour, most favored as it was: the sermon searching home, as it declared and vindicated the just, pure, omniscient God, his unbending law and his dread coming; the preacher sent of God manifestly, all in a blaze, full of truth and persuasion; and yet more, the felt presence of the Holy Ghost—the demonstrator of the word, troubling the conscience and loosing the joints. So *we* think of that hour, and so angels think of us and of this hour, this accepted hour which we now have. Let it be declared, let us believe it, that this is a convenient season, even *this* present, than which there can be none more so to serve God.

How far are these hours in our control—may we call for the Holy Spirit as our servant, or hold him upon our pleasure as a mendicant? Are these circumstances, this impression always at command—who can call back the passing wave? O, let us take this moment of grace, that, like rare, precious ambergris floats near, or else presently it shall be borne far beyond our reach forever!

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The September monthly meeting of the Board showed the receipts of the last month $25,016 87, and the number of Bibles and Testaments issued 67,469.

A letter from Governor Brigham Young, of Utah, acknowledging the receipt of a donation of Bibles from this Society was received, and requesting more. We are glad to see this uxorious character "requesting more:" we hope for use. More were voted.

An interesting letter was also read from Constantinople in regard to the Bible work in that city, and asking an appropriation for publishing the Armeno-Turkish Scriptures. An appropriation of $3000 was made.

Bishop Mellvaine made his report as one of a special delegation from this Society to the Jubilee Anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, held in May last, in London. The delegation, consisting of himself and Rev. Dr. Vermilye, was cordially received and made addresses. The report eloquently concludes:

I cannot omit, in conclusion, to express my highest admiration of that wonderful Institution, the British and Foreign Bible Society; the wisdom and efficiency of its management; the greatness and increase of its means; the affluence of its issues; the grandeur of its whole operation; forming so remarkable a feature of this present age of the world; so glorious an expression by the Protestant Church of a simple and implicit reliance on the Bible as the Inspired Word, and the divinely appointed instrument of God for the conversion and sanctification of mankind: forming a Protest and Declaration, so lifted up on high, in all lands and languages, for all the world to see, against that anti-Christian form of a pretended Christianity which, above all things, would keep mankind from searching for themselves "the law and the testimony" of God: an engine of promoting the knowledge of God, and the salvation that is in our Lord Jesus Christ, among all people, of such marvellous energy and power; and accompanied, as we know it is, in all its workings, by the effective, fervent prayers of great numbers of righteous men in divers countries, an engine that is destined to be honored in the great day as one of the Lord's greatest instruments in opposing the powers of darkness, in overthrowing the dominion of antichrist, and in bringing on that glorious consummation when the whole earth shall be filled with the knowledge and obedience of His will. Blessed be God, that next to the British and Foreign Bible Society, following so near upon her strides, animated so entirely by her spirit, manifesting the same wisdom, and glorying in the same banner of a simple reliance upon the Bible, as God's own Book, and God's greatest instrument, is our own American Bible Society. No conception of man is large enough to measure the thousandth part of the agency which these two perfectly united Institutions are now exerting, and are hereafter more and more to exert, in fulfilling the counsels of the grace of God towards this sin-ruined world. Let us pray, not only for them, that God will continue to guide and honor and prosper them in their work, but also that we, and all that name the name of Christ, may rightly appreciate the privilege as well as duty of being partakers in their labor.

LETTER FROM AN OVERSEER.

Our allusion to the facilities overseers can give in the work of Missions among the numerous servile population, and the communication of "Arcola"—who labors in this fruitful field—has drawn out the following square-cornered and interesting response from one who "answers to the name." The case of destitution he brings to light, is, as he terms it, "a little sermon"—but a strong one on domestic missions—an appeal for money and men for the work which we cannot conceive us falling without effect upon those who fear God and prize his salvation. [Ed. N. O. Christian Advocate.

BAYOU BOEUF, La., Sept. 18, 1853.

Mr. Editor—I have noticed frequent allusions in the Advocate to the influence that Overseers might wield in the cause of Missions among the negroes in this State and elsewhere, provided they would bring that influence to bear upon the subject; and I have seen an article from one of your correspondents, addressed expressly to the Overseers on the subject of Colored Missions. Now, sir, as I answer to the name, I have concluded to drop you a few lines on the subject.

I agree with your correspondent, generally, but I fear he has a little overrated our influence. I am one of those who believe that the diffusion of religious information among the negroes is calculated to do much good, even if we were to set the salvation of souls out of the question. But, Mr. Editor, my object was not so much to give my opinion, as to call your attention, and the attention of the Louisiana Conference, to this section of country. Really, it seems to me that here on this Bayou, from Holmesville, say twelve miles down the Bayou, is one of the places that should not be overlooked. Within this distance there are ten sugar plantations that will average one hundred negroes on each. In the same distance and interspersed among these, there are just the same number of cotton plantations, averaging, I suppose, about twenty-five negroes, not one of which, or their Overseers, hear two sermons a year.

It is true, that on three or four of these places the negroes hold, every Sunday, a meeting among themselves, and it is no less true, that the religious negroes on these places are the ones most trusted by their Overseers and Masters. A little sermon on Missions itself, I think this fact is.

Now, sir, here are the facts put down, not very eloquently, it is true, (for I never wore out any clothes at College) but just as they are. Now, sir, what is to be done? What can the Conference do? For one, I will use the little influence I may have, in the cause. Who else will do what the inhabitants of "Meroz" would not do? I will conclude by stating that the health of the country is very good. The crops of cane fine, the corn tolerable, and the cotton very sorry. One of my neighbors told me yesterday that his cotton had the rust, the rot, the bowl-worm and six young caterpillars for every leaf on it.

Respectfully, yours, etc., C. Y. J.

A PITIABLE CASE.

Poor Pierce! not our President Pierce, reader, but Pierce Connelly, once a Protestant Minister in Natchez, Mi., and a happy husband and father. But he went after that *ignis fatuus* of the only true Catholic Church: was divorced, *a la* Rome, from his wife; he became a priest, and she went into a Convent. By and by he saw his folly. An inside view of Rome cured him of Romanism. He repents—recants, but how to get his wife back—that is the trouble. In an English paper, conspicuous under advertisements, we find the following, which we insert one time for nothing:

Case of the Rev. Pierce Connelly.—The Rev. Pierce Connelly having been driven to institute a suit in the Ecclesiastical Court, in order to compel the authorities of the Church of Rome in this country to restore, to himself and to his children, his wife, who is still detained in the Convent at St. Leonard's, near Hastings, while unable to go through with it, from want of means, is liable to costs, already taxed, to a large amount. The undermentioned noblemen and gentlemen—feeling deeply interested in his behalf, and believing his case, as referred to, to be one not only of extreme hardship, but deeply affecting the first great principles of British liberty, and involving no less a question than whether the law of Rome or the law of England shall prevail in these realms—have formed themselves into a committee, for the purpose of raising a fund to assist Mr. Connelly, and to enable him to meet the legal expenses he has incurred.

Committee.—His Grace the Duke of Manchester, Chairman; the Right Hon. the Earl of Winchelsea; the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Tuam; the Viscount Mandeville, M. P.; Right Hon. J. Napier, M. P., Sir W. Verner, Bart., M. P., C. N. Newdegate, Esq., M. P., and others.

METHODIST PRESS.

POSITION DEFINED.—Under this head we try to keep our readers informed of the current discussions—the *animus* of our Advocate family, on subjects of general interest. The work of comparing the opinions of different organs, at various localities, is sometimes as satisfactory as expressing them. On the subject of education of the ministry, the Editor of the Richmond Advocate concludes his able discussion:

"As to the first, my affinities for theological education in seminaries established for the purpose, or by such other methods as may secure the object, before entering upon the ministerial work, as I have no reason to be ashamed of the sentiment, so neither am I afraid to avow it. A theological seminary, such as Mr. Wesley desired for laborers: as Coke, Asbury, and the General Conference of 1784 contemplated in the establishment of Cokesbury College, as the English Methodists have in successful operation, as the Episcopacy of 1840 were ready to acquiesce in, as Bishop Andrew has recently so earnestly recommended, whether as a separate school, or under distinct Professorships in our present colleges, or under the personal teaching and supervision of the Presidents of our colleges either way; or the one that the judgment of the church may select, will be satisfactory to me. But of all I have yet studied, the Theological Institution of the British Conference comes nearest to what I desire to see adopted by Southern Methodists. But if we may not have this, nor neither of those above named, then I go in for Aid Societies, such as have been adopted in the North Carolina, Virginia and Alabama Conferences, and which I am sure, already have the approval, and receive the co-operation of our church. Any thing that, maintaining the integrity of Methodism, and preserving the piety of the ministry, promises to educate those who are called of God to preach, and fit them for their work, before entering upon it, shall have my cordial approval and co-operation."

MORE BISHOPS.—The S. C. Advocate joins in the call for a strengthened Episcopacy. These opinions we have *Advocated* from the beginning, and see increasing reasons for them. If there be Christian expediency and policy in our Episcopacy it will bear, it demands enlargement. See how the sagacious Romanists do—two Bishops in this State. *Fas est docere, etc.* And our nearer kin, the Protestant Episcopalians, strengthen their organization and enlarge the available of many of their ministers, by making them Bishops. We need two or three to one; and we have the gold—it only waits the stamp to give it rank and currency.

The Methodist Church, South, numbering a half million members, and reaching from Virginia to Mexico, and from the Atlantic coast to the Indian Territory, has but four Bishops. West of the mountains but one Bishop, and he supernannuated: west of the Great River, not one. Out of Tennessee, Mississippi, Georgia and South Carolina, no community is privileged to feel the influence of a Bishop, to see one except as a mere moderator of Conference, to be in reach of his individual counsel or labors. Yet we are in favor of Episcopacy! Very much afraid of it—one would think, or doubtful of its worth. But to the extract from our cotemporary:

"We wish there were a dozen effective men on our Episcopal bench—we say, effective, and hope we shall not be misunderstood. When the venerable men that now occupy that position shall be disabled by age and infirmities, God forbid that we should cease to recognize them in their official character, and comfortably support them too. We cherish the maxim, 'once a bishop, always a bishop'—of course, so long as a spotless Christian character is maintained, for a bishop must be blameless. But when men are elected to that office, it ought to be a rare case indeed that an old or infirm man is chosen. None but men of experience—men who have been tested and found good and true—ought to be made bishops. But, with this provision, the younger they are the better. Men in the vigor of life are able to undergo the fatigues of extensive and continuous travel. They can keep up a wide correspondence with the church papers, and with individuals seeking their counsel. They can do a great deal of preaching. We have had, as yet, no unpreaching prelates, though some of our bishops have not been able to preach as often as desirable. Bishops, indeed, ought to be good executive officers—men of sound judgment, to decide questions of law, and to station their brethren—but they ought to be good preachers too. We do not want more moderators of Conferences—we want men that can preach—men that love to preach—men that the people as well as the preachers love to hear preach. We have four such men now; but we want several more of the same sort. We may smile at the adage, 'a saint in grape is twice a saint in lawn,' but smile as we may, the people act upon it, and we should not lose sight of it. See the crowds that attend the sermons of bishops at their visitations—see the deference paid to their opinions—see the influence they exert in the community. Whether Romish, Anglican, or Methodist, every body shows them respect. They are looked upon as the picked men of their respective communions."

Rev. Hezekiah G. Leigh, D. D., of the North Carolina Conference, died at his residence, near Boydton, Va., 18th September. For thirty-five years he has preached, and often with a power common to few men.

MORTALITY IN NATCHEZ.—The deaths in Natchez from July 19 to September 30, inclusive, have been 288, of which 239 were from yellow fever.

The amount subscribed by the city of Boston for the aid of the sufferers by the epidemic of this city, is $10,025.

LETTER FROM CALIFORNIA

[Special Correspondence of the Advocate.]

MR. EDITOR—A party consisting of a lady and two children, four preachers and two laymen, all comfortably seated in an uncovered wagon, drawn by two noble animals, and driven by a M. P., left San Jose August 4, for a Camp Meeting, in connection with the San Jose and Santa Cruz Circuit. Something seen, heard and done in that ride of sixty miles, will, perhaps, be interesting to your readers.

Immediately on leaving the city, and near our road, we noticed the location of "Bascom Institute." An entire block, very eligibly situated, has been secured: on it has just been placed a two story building, imposing in its appearance, conveniently arranged and neatly finished. A music room, with apartments above and below, that will accommodate a number of pupils, is all ready for use. This is the nucleus around which we expect influences to gather that will be felt beyond the extensive valley in which the institution stands. It opens on the 16th August, and though its progress may be retarded for a time by not having a suitable corps of officers, yet it is confidently hoped that this obstacle will soon be removed. It has some active and warm supporters, who entertain sanguine hopes of its future career. If there is a spot upon our globe the educational interests of which demand a united, vigorous and mighty effort on the part of Protestant Christians, that spot is California. Rome is wide awake, and with her vast resources, and the wire-working trickery of Jesuitism, the "Mother of Harlots," is seeking to develop the faculties and control the destinies of the rising generations. Her efforts, great as they are, in every part of free America, are, if possible, even greater here. And her success to me, at least, is alarming. Their schools and colleges are crowded with pupils, and many cannot be accommodated. Very many of these are the children of Protestant parents, who, because of a mistaken notion of superior advantages, patronise these schools, and will not open their eyes to the dangers to which they are exposing their sons and daughters. They have already succeeded in securing the appropriation of a portion of the Public School Fund to the Roman Catholic Schools in the State—an act alike disgraceful to the Legislature that passed it, and the people who suffer it.

But we are *en route* for Camp Meeting, and must hasten on thitherward. The valley along which we travel runs parallel with the coast, making our direction nearly southeast. In looking ahead some distance, the mountain ranges on each side apparently come together, making as take the hill or retreat. This is the view from a distance; a closer inspection may show it deceptive. On either hand, farms are seen extending to the mountains, from many of which large crops of grain have recently been taken. The rattle of machinery, and clouds of dust, mark the spot where it is being prepared and thrashed for market. The rust has injured the wheat crop in places. An occasional hill or solitary mound scattered before us here, relieves the monotony of portions of this valley.

Over among the hills of the western range lie the New Almedan Quicksilver Mines, from which vast quantities of that mineral are taken. About twelve miles from the city we reach what before appointed to be the end of our valley, if not our journey too. But the mountains, though approaching near, do not close up, but leave ample room for our passage, without encountering any elevation whatever. Here we cross the Cayette Creek, which passes through this gap, along the valley South, connecting with the Guadaloupe, from the opposite range of hills, and emptying into the San Francisco Bay at Alviso. In a distance of two miles we are through the gap, and where the valley again opens to the width of five or six miles, which it retains very uniformly as far south as I have gone. From this point, there are but three houses and no farm for twenty miles. The land is covered by large Spanish grants, held by individuals or families, who are waiting to see if their respective claims will be confirmed. Six miles from this, at the foot of the mountain, stands an old adobe house, enclosed by a brush fence, long known in the history of California, as "Murphy's Ranch." The Irishman whose name the place bears, lived here for many years, herding large droves of horses and cattle, and now owns the entire valley from hill to hill, for about fifteen miles. And this is but a portion of his possessions.

Two miles still beyond this, and we stand on the dividing ridge between Monterey and San Francisco Bay. Immediately to our right, in sugar loaf form, rises the highest point of land on either of these mountain ranges. Among the hills surrounding it rises a stream flowing South, which we will presently cross, and perhaps have occasion to notice again. Directly opposite, among the foot hills of the Eastern range, rises the stream already crossed, flowing north into San Francisco Bay, and through the Golden Gate.

There is but little difference in the general appearance of this or any other valley near the coast—an idea of its formation, fertility and extent being all that I expect to convey to your readers in this very brief sketch. The only timber found here is a short, scrubby oak, useless except for shade and fuel. Of these, not one could be found in all the land from which could be had a stick ten feet long, that could be made into rails. They are sparsely scattered in some places; in others thickly clustered, forming beautiful and extensive shades. There are no shrubs, bushes, or undergrowth of any sort to be seen. Grass, oats, red clover, and mustard, cover not only this but all the valleys.

Oats alone grow on most of the hills. Vegetation is now parched, giving even the soil a scared and barren appearance.

A dusty ride of thirty-six miles brought us to the Gilroy settlement, where we spent the night. It is thirty miles yet by the usually traveled route to the camp ground, but only twelve across the mountain. After consultation with the brethren next morning, I availed myself of the services of an extra horse, with which we were fortunately provided, and took the nearer route. I went across west into the range of mountains separating our valley from the coast, traveling up an arm of the valley between projecting hills for many miles before reaching the foot of the mountain. Here I saw for the first time a timber flume. Such I will call it, having no better name. It is made of plank, after the style of a water flume, elevated upon upright timbers, extending up the mountain side several miles into the Redwood forest, having an inclination upon which the timber will not lie. After preparing boards, shingles, posts, rails, etc., etc., they are thrown upon this flume, and away they go lumbering like distant thunder, and fall from the other end of the flume, and are taken from thence on wagons. A few miles of steep climbing up the rugged ascent brought me to the top of the mountain, in the midst of the tall redwoods.

Many extended accounts have been furnished of the trees found in the mountains of California, some of which are perhaps extravagant. They are here, however, in great numbers, and of enormous height and size. Hundreds of men make their homes in these forests, and spend their time in preparing timber for the use of farmers in the valleys, and in shooting grizzly bears. Timber is taken from these forests in some instances to a distance of thirty or forty miles, for fencing. The whole country is dependent upon them for such purposes, and as they are found only in certain localities, even in the mountains, they are consequently very valuable. From such elevations the prospect is often extensive and very beautiful, overlooking the surrounding country, if not the "kingdoms of the world and the glory of them." Many important points not in great distance may be distinctly marked from them, besides the lovely vallies on either side of our stand point. The ocean, too, is in full view, through an opening of the valley that spreads out westward, reaching to the coast, where the eye will occasionally rest on the white canvas of a passing vessel as it glides smoothly on until lost behind projecting hills. Beauty, grandeur and sublimity blend their charms to rivet the gaze of the admirer of nature. A very pleasing change is experienced in ascending early in the morning, while emerging from the dense, damp, and chilling fogs of the valley to the sun-lit summit of the mountain, when the sun pours forth from a cloudless sky, while all beneath is enveloped in impenetrable gloom.

Now, to the southwest, at the edge of the valley, among the hills, lies the camp ground, the point for which we have been aiming. The white canvas tents may be seen through the openings of the green foliage of the extensive grove of evergreens selected for the occasion. I shall be in time for the morning service. But this communication is sufficiently long. I will reserve an account of our meeting for the future. Yours,

W. R. GOBER.

HON. EDWARD EVERETT TO LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

The reply of the Hon. Edward Everett to the short, curt and ill-tempered dispatch of Lord John Russell in relation to the Tripartite Treaty, will, we are assured, be received by all parties with unmingled satisfaction. The length of the document, we regret, prevents us from printing it entire, but enough may be gleaned from the extracts which follow to convey an idea of the tone and spirit of the whole. The document is thoroughly American, and Lord John Russell is met with arguments drawn from the history of his own country, which to an unprejudiced mind must be irresistible.

Although the letter of Mr. Everett is unofficial, it relates to matters which arose during his Secretaryship, and as such required attention at his hands.

After referring to the general tone of the dispatch of Lord John Russell, and quoting his observation that "the absorption or annexation of Louisiana in 1803, of Florida in 1819, of Texas in 1845, and of California in 1848, had not escaped the two powers," Mr. Everett proceeds to say:

Most certainly the important and notorious events named by you—leading incidents of the history of the United States and of the world—can not be supposed to have escaped the Governments of England and France, who were parties to some of the most important of the transactions in question.

And again:

Now, it is very much the habit of a considerable portion of the European press to speak of the steady and rapid extension of the territory of the United States, as the indication of a grasping spirit on the part of their government and people. The subject is rarely alluded to, by one school of transatlantic public writers, for any other purpose. Thus the public mind of the civilized world is poisoned against us. There is not only manifested, on the part of those writers, an entire insensibility to the beauty and grandeur of the work—more beneficent if possible to Europe than to us, in the relief it is affording her—but we are actually held up at times as a nation of land-pirates. It was partly my object to counteract this disposition; to show that our growth had been a natural growth; that our most important accessions of territory had taken place by great national transactions, to which England, France and Spain had been parties, and in other cases by the operation of causes which necessarily influence the occupation and settlement of a new country, in strict conformity with the laws of nations, and not in violation of them.

To meet one of the grounds which Lord John Russell urges—that of geographical proximity—to show that Great Britain has a greater interest in the acquisition of Cuba than the United States, Mr. Everett says:

"You observe, in effect, that Cuba is somewhat nearer to Jamaica than it is to the nearest part of the United States, and you consider this as showing that we cannot have a greater interest in the island than you have.

"Now if Jamaica bore the same relation to Great Britain which our States on and near the Gulf of Mexico bear to the rest of the American Union, your reply to my argument would be good. But the direct reverse would be the case. Jamaica is a distant colony, whose entire population (of which not more than one-tenth is of European origin) does not exceed that of an English city of the second class. It is, as I perceive from your speech of the 4th of August, a burden on the imperial treasury. It must, in its present state, stand high on the list of colonies, which, (as appears from Lord Grey's recent work on the colonial policy of your administration,) are regarded by more than one active and influential party in England as incumbrances of which she ought to get rid, if she could do so with credit. How different in all respects, the case with the States lying on the Gulf of Mexico! In extent of sea coast, in the amount of valuable products furnished to the world's commerce, in the command of rivers which penetrate the heart of the continent, they are a most important, as they are an integral portion of the Union. They are numerically all but a sixth part of it. The very illustration made use of by you, strikingly confirms instead of confuting the doctrine that "the condition of Cuba is mainly an American question."

Mr. Everett hits the English Lord a hard rap in reference to the grasping policy of France and England in appropriating the territories of weak and unresisting nations. In reading them a lesson on this subject, he remarks:

Consider, too, the recent antecedents of the powers that invite us to disable ourselves to the end of time from the acquisition in any way of this natural appendage to our continent. France, within the present century, to say nothing of the acquisition of Louisiana, has wrested a moiety of Europe from its native sovereigns; has possessed herself by force of arms, and at the time greatly to the discontent of England, of six hundred miles of the northern coast of Africa, with an indefinite extension into the interior; and has appropriated to herself one of the most important insular groups of the Pacific. England, not to mention her other numerous recent acquisitions in every part of the globe, has, even since your dispatch of the 16th of February was written, annexed half of the Burman Empire to her overgrown Indian possessions, on grounds—if the statements in Mr. Cobden's pamphlet are to be relied upon—compared with which the reasons assigned by Russia for invading Turkey are respectable.

The letter of Mr. Everett is marked, not more by the courtly etiquette which runs throughout its every paragraph, than by the biting truth in Britain's aggressive history which he brings to bear in combatting the position of Lord John Russell. His arguments are all drawn from the past policy of that first of filibustering nations, and are thrown into the teeth of the Minister with a force that not even English arrogance can repel. He concludes thus:

You will not, I hope, misapprehend the spirit in which this letter is written. As an American citizen, I do not covet the acquisition of Cuba, either peaceably or by force of arms. When I cast my thoughts back upon our history as a nation, I certainly am not led to think that the United States have reached the final limits of their growth, or what comes to very much the same thing, that representative government, religious equality, the trial by jury, the freedom of the press, and the other great attributes of our Anglo-Norman civilization are never to gain a further extension on this continent. I regard the inquiry, under what political organization this extension is to take place, as a vain attempt to penetrate the inscrutable mysteries of the future. It will be well we are wise, be nigher the guidance of our example: I hope it will be in virtue of the peaceful arts, by which well-governed States extend themselves over unsettled or partially settled continents. My voice was heard at the last opportunity, in the Senate of the United States, in favor of developing the almost boundless resources of the territory already in our possession, rather than seeking to enlarge it by aggressive wars. Still, I cannot think it reasonable—hardly respectful—on the part of England and France, while they are daily extending themselves on every shore and in every sea, and pushing their dominions, by new conquests, to the uttermost ends of the earth, to call upon the United States to bind themselves by a perpetual compact never, under any circumstances, to admit into the Union an island which lies at their doors, and commands the entrance into the interior of their continent.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED.—At the Methodist Church in Orville, Ala., Sunday evening, September 25, by Rev. D. Carmichael, Mr. L. G. SALLEE, of Indianola, Texas, to Miss C. R. DRAKE, of Orville.

OBITUARY.

Among the many distressing scenes and events produced by the fearful pestilence that has lately swept over our Gulf cities, we doubt whether one has occurred more heart-rending to surviving friends, or better calculated to awaken the sympathy of every feeling heart, than the following, which transpired in this city:

JAMES B. GREEN, his wife, ANN CRAWLEY GREEN, their three children, and Mrs. FANNY T. MARKHAM, mother to Mrs. Green, all died in the brief space of six days. They were pious, interesting family, who seldom failed to gain the esteem and win upon the affections of all with whom they were thrown into association. They had resided in the city less than twelve months, and had not yet been three years from their native State, Virginia. Many a tear will start, and many a heart will throb with sorrow, as the news of their melancholy death shall reach the distant friends and relatives they have left behind.

The fatality commenced on the morning of the 14th of September, in the death of little Arin Anan, a remarkably interesting and sprightly child, of nearly six years. On the 16th, Mrs. Green, together with the youngest of the children, Mary Louisa, aged about two years, died, and were laid together in the same grave. Sunday witnessed the death of Mrs. Markham, and Fanny Garland, the eldest and only remaining child of Mr. and Mrs. Green, aged nearly nine years, a child whose extraordinary intelligence and mental development, was the subject of general remark among the acquaintance and visitors of the family. Last of all, on Tuesday, the 20th, Mr. Green himself, worn down with the fatigues of nursing his family, and heart-broken at their death, breathed his last, and, as we have every reason to hope and believe, as well from his life, as from his dying declaration, exchanged the Christian's armor for the Christian's crown. Mr. Green was forty-three years old, had been a pious man and a Methodist for the last twelve or fourteen years of his life, and died rejoicing in the consolation of the religion he had professed in health, when all was sunshine and brightness around him.

Mrs. Markham was the widow of the late George Markham, Esq., of Lynchburg, Va. She was sixty-three years old. She joined the Methodists in her childhood, at a time and under circumstances which required nerve, and rendered it a *cross* to do so; when Methodism was not fashionable, but a sect "every where spoken against." Her love to the church was ardent and unchangeable. To its interests and those of its benevolent societies connected with it, she was ever ready to make almost any sacrifice. She was a firm believer in, and had for many years professed to enjoy the benefit of, that doctrine of our church, which teaches that the blood of Christ cleanseth from ALL sin. The end of such an one it is not difficult to imagine. She welcomed the approach of death as a happy relief from the cares of life, and the infirmities of age—as the termination of her pilgrimage, and the entrance upon the inheritance her faith and patience had secured her, through the blood of Christ. She was a woman of great force of character, and a vigorous well-informed mind. Possessing those qualities, with her high Christian feelings and sentiments, it is not surprising that her life should have been, as it was, one of *usefulness* to the cause of God in the circle of her acquaintances and association. She rests from her labors, and her works do follow her."

Mrs. Green inherited many of the traits of her mother. Her firmness and energy were leading points in her character, while she possessed in a high degree those graces of mind and person which, when combined, throw such a charm around the sex. She, too, gave her heart to the Lord early in life. When but a child, she embraced religion and joined the church; and her whole subsequent life, up to its close, showed that she sought to live as "One who must give account." She was in the prime of life—32 years of age—and seldom indeed do we see so much of me-

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

tal, moral and Christian worth descend to the grave in the person of one delicate female. She, with her three lovely children, upon whose training she employed the best thoughts of her mind, and expended an incalculable amount of labor and pains-taking, lie side by side in the quiet grave. Near by is the devoted husband and father, and the aged grand-mother, all awaiting the voice of the Arch-angel and the trump of God.

Leaves have their time to fall—
And flowers to wither at the North wind's breath;
But all—all seasons are thine own O death!

Mobile, Sept. 27, 1853.

Died.—Rev. Edward Love, our beloved pastor, has gone from time into eternity: his well filled mission closed on Monday, the 19th instant, of yellow fever. During his illness, there were moments when his mind wandered, but in the intervals of delirium he was calm, and spoke with confidence of the promises of God. The truths of the Bible seemed to be the anchor on which his soul rested, with unshaken confidence, while the billows of death were passing over him. Calmly and quietly his spirit passed away, while he realized the fulfillment of the promises of God, in that kingdom of glory prepared for those who are faithful until death.

A few moments before he died, he repeated the twenty-third Psalm, dwelling with great fervency on this verse: "Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff, they comfort me."

His manners were very retiring and unassuming, but he possessed good reasoning powers and in his early death the church has lost a pious and faithful young minister, and one who gave promise of improvement with his years.

Covington, La., September 28.

Died.—In Toulminville, Ala, on the 7th instant, Dorcas Matthews, aged 16 years and 10 months.

Although young in years, he had heard of heaven, and learned the way. He was a victim to the prevailing epidemic, but while struggling with his enemy, manifested a Christian courage and patience belonging to riper years. The day preced ng his death, upon seeing his mother leave his bedside, weeping, said, "Pa, you and mother should not weep for me. If I should drop off now I am safe. I shall go to heaven, and Christ will take me. I am not afraid to die." Such was the character of his language up to the time of his departure.

Also, on the 19th instant, at the same place, departed Francis, brother to the above, aged 14 years and 5 months. The firmness and composure that he manifested during his last moments, were remarkable.

Some of his last words—and while he was perfectly rational—seemed to be addressed to his departed brother, as if in conversation with him: "Come Doc, let us go; I am ready: but I hate to leave Pa, he will be so lonesome."

The father was laboring under the influence of the epidemic, having received the first attack in the family, but was considered in a convalescent state at the time of the above mentioned occurrence.

Thus have two children passed away to live and bloom in a more congenial place.

* * *

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements, of a proper character and to a limited extent, will hereafter be inserted in the "New Orleans Christian Advocate" at the following rates:

One Square, first insertion $1 00
Each subsequent insertion 50
One Square, one year 15 00
One Square, six months 10 00
Two Squares, one year 25 00

☞ A Square is ten lines—ten words make a line. No Advertisement inserted until paid for.

NOTICES.

CAMP-MEETING.

There will be held for Lauderdale Circuit, a Camp-Meeting at the Old Camp-Ground, five miles west of Marion, Miss., commencing on FRIDAY EVENING before the Third Sunday in October. Preachers and people are respectfully invited to attend. R. Y. REW, Pastor

NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT.

FOURTH QUARTERLY MEETINGS—1853.

Plaquemine and Point Coupee—22d and 23d October, at Plaquemine.
Baton Rouge—29th and 30th October.
Napoleonville and Lafourche Mission—Houmaldsonville and Preston's Mission—at Napoleonville, 5th and 6th November.
Bayou and Bayou Black Mission—at Tigerville 12th and 13th November.
Thibodaux—19th and 20th November.
New Orleans Circuit—Quarterly Meeting, 26th November, P. M., and Sacrament, 27th at Carrollton.
German Mission—Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4—Quarterly Meeting, Dec. 2 at Bryades street—Sacrament, Oct. 9.
Moreau street—1st December.
Bush Street Chapel—20th November.
Wesley, Soule, and Wilmans Chapels—25th November.
Bethel Charge—December 9.

Having been obliged to remain and do work in this city during the last three months, I was not present at the third quarterly meetings of this year; and therefore, take this method to request that the Preachers in Charge in this District to take up their Missionary and Conference Collections at once, and be prepared to furnish full and accurate statistics of their work at this last Quarterly Meeting Conference. They will also please call the attention of their official members to the action of the last Louisiana Conference upon "Lay-Committee Responsibility," and make effort to secure the attendance of some one from within their bounds at the next Conference to be held in Mansfield.

oct5 J. C. KEENER, P. Elder.

The troupe of "Celestials" is performing at Washington City.

The trip of the North Star is said to have cost Com. Vanderbilt $250,000.

It is said that 10,000 negroes have died of the present yellow fever in Cuba.

A vessel laden with rags, from New Orleans, it is said, has arrived at Philadelphia.

Judge Mason, of Richmond, Virginia, who has been seriously ill, is said to be convalescent.

The whole amount subscribed towards the Clay Monument in St. Louis is $12,600.

It is estimated that no less than four millions of dollars have been spent by Southerners this summer in sight-seeing and pleasure hunting at the North.

A bird standing five feet high, five feet seven inches from tip to tip of wings, has been shot at Hawks, Wis. Its color is blue, with green tuft on the head.

Ashland, the home of Henry Clay, which was sold at public sale, was purchased by James B. Clay, his son, at $140 per acre. The tract contains 337 acres.

The practice of cutting twelve cent stamps into halves and quarters, in order to obtain six cent and three cent stamps, is decided by the highest authorities to be illegal; stamps so cut are worthless.

The Pennsylvania State debt since 1851 has been reduced by the Sinking Fund $918,810, and now amounts to $40,263,733. The 6 per cent. debt outstanding in 1851 has been converted into a 5 per cent stock, saving $20,000 a year in interest.

Seventy-five of the unlicensed rum sellers of the Sixth Ward in New York have been arrested. The prisoners pleaded guilty, and were summoned to appear again in court to-day to receive sentence. One hundred and sixty-one remain to be arrested in the same ward.

Mortality Among the Indians.—Nearly one thousand Indians of the Snake and Cheyenne tribes have recently died of the small pox in the neighborhood of Utah. It is said that three hundred bodies were, in one instance, piled together and consumed by fire.

General Intelligence.

The City Council of Savannah has subscribed $1,000,000 to the Savannah and Pensacola Railroad.

According to the seventh census of the United States the number of inhabitants were classed as natives of the following countries: Of the population in 1850 there were of natives of Ireland, 961,719; of Germany, 573,225; of England, 278,675; of British America, 147,700; of Scotland, 70,550; of France, 29,868; of all other countries, 95,022. Total, 2,210,828.

The Fever at Vicksburg.—The Whig of the 29th ult. says:

The number of deaths reported by the sexton within the city for the two days past it will be seen is 10—about the average number for the last week. We begin to fear that it is useless to expect or hope for a diminution until the earth is mantled with frost and the atmosphere purified. There are not so many cases of sickness on hand as formerly, and but few of them are at present regarded as dangerous, a large majority thought to be doing well.

The Fever in Clinton.—We learn from the Louisiana State Paper of the 1st inst., published at Clinton, that fever of a very virulent type was raging there. There was a general panic among the citizens, and the town was almost deserted. There had been a number of deaths in town and in the surrounding country. The editor of the State Paper says that he has every day printed funeral tickets for the last week. The daily news from the surrounding country is of disease and death. There is much difference of opinion among the physicians and citizens as to whether the prevalent disease is yellow fever or not. At any rate it is eminently fatal, and the name is not important. The editor of the State Paper thinks that a few days will determine the type of the disease.

Sickness in Mobile.—The total number of deaths in Mobile for the month ending on the 30th ult. was 1068, of which 782 were from yellow fever. The Advertiser of the 1st inst., in reference to this subject, says:

The only true test of the severity of the epidemic is to be found in the total number of deaths, as undoubtedly the most of those cases reported as "unknown," and included under the head of "other causes," have died of yellow fever.

It will thus appear that in the course of two months there have been about eleven hundred deaths, out of an actual population which can hardly be estimated at more than eleven thousand—a literal decimation. Supposing only one-fifth of the sick to have died, there must have been in the city 5500 cases, being about half of the resident population.

The Register of the same date remarks:

Some medical men seem suddenly sanguine; we hope they may find their opinions carried out. Others are more reserved. We wish with the former, but think with the latter. An index of fresh material would be most likely to rekindle the flame. Those now passing away were among the most active in staying the pestilence with others. Peace to their ashes. They deserved well of their fellow-men.

Mobile Items.—The Register of the 3d inst. has the following items:

The Sickness.—It is a subject of grateful observation that the epidemic continues to abate, at least within the city limits, and that the tenants of the infirmaries are being so reduced in number that they can all be discharged probably during the present week. There is still, however, much suffering and much want to be provided for, though thanks to the timely sympathy of generous friends abroad as well as at home, the convalescing poor will not be allowed to suffer, and many a widow and many an orphan will bless the hands that have been extended so liberally to their relief. If our unencloistered friends will consent to keep away a little longer, we may hope soon to welcome their return when there will be no danger from the pestilence.

Returning.—The watering places over the bay are being rapidly vacated by their Orleans visitors, now daily returning to their homes. We trust that the "Battle House" will speedily be re-opened. There can now be no difficulty in the way, and never were its accommodations in greater demand. Every boat brings down a large number of returning citizens, and not a place remains open in the city in which they can be fitly housed or fed. It is humiliating to hear them asserting daily that they cannot get a respectable, or at least a suitable, meal in all Mobile. Not even an open oyster-shop can be found.

Odd Fellows' Hall.—The external and internal work of this fine structure advance very rapidly. By the time business is at its zenith, this Hall will be one of the greatest ornaments to the city.

Mobile Items.—The Tribune of the 4th inst. says:

There has been such a marked decrease in the sickness prevailing in the city, that the Samaritan Society closed the Infirmary at Barton Academy on the 1st inst. The Cant-Get-Away Club intended to shut up its Infirmary at the Eutaw House yesterday, but some of the few remaining patients could not be removed with safety, and in consequence it will be kept open for a few days longer.

The Tribune also gives the following account of a railroad accident:

On the arrival of the down train from Citronelle on Sunday evening, the locomotive was detached as usual a short distance from the depot. At the proper point the engineer attempted to stop the engine, but something being out of order, the machine drove ahead with undiminished speed and encountered under the shed a large passenger car on the same track, giving it such a sudden and powerful momentum, that it pitched through the south end of the depot building, breaking off heavy square timbers that interposed, and brought up near the opposite side of the street. The locomotive followed until it struck the ground, where it stuck hard and fast, leaving the tender on the track. The damage sustained was trifling. The fireman jumped off, but the engineer bravely maintained his position.

Consort of the Black Warrior.—The New York Post thus notices the new steamer which is to run as the Consort of the Black Warrior between New York and Mobile:

Mr. Wm. Collyer, at Nineteenth street, is building a steamship for Livingston, Crocheron & Co., to be employed in the Mobile and Havana trade from New York, in connection with the Black Warrior. She is two hundred and sixty feet long, thirty-seven feet beam, twenty-five feet eight inches deep, and two thousand tons burthen. She is at present called Queen of the Gulf. He is about to lay the keel of a small steamboat for the same firm, of the following dimensions: Length on deck 112 feet; breadth of beam 22 feet; depth of hold 7 feet; and 195 tons burthen.

Lead Mine in Alabama.—A writer in the Tuscaloosa Monitor makes mention of the existence of a rich lead mine, forty or fifty miles above Tuscaloosa. He says:

While reflecting with delight upon the prospects of our State, I have thought to communicate the fact through your columns, that there is *a rich lead mine near Tuscaloosa*, which may be sought out by some of your energetic citizens, and found to yield a great income. The lead mine was well known to the Cherokee Indians, who gave minute directions to my brother, before their emigration, how and where he might find it. My brother and I lived many years with the Cherokees, and he was quite a favorite of them. He died—and I have only an indistinct recollection of the whereabouts. It is some forty or fifty miles above Tuscaloosa, one mile or more from the river, up a branch, near the mouth of which is a large beech tree, with an Indian cut on the bark, holding a tomahawk in hand, going up which you find other marks, until you find another Indian cut on a beech tree, with a rifle pointing to the lead, which is said to be in great quantity. I give this as the best recollection I have; and perhaps no other white man may have any knowledge of it.

Louisiana Interior.

The Iberville Gazette of the 1st inst. says:

One of the most desolating scourges that ever left its mark in any community, is now severing the social family ties of our quiet and hitherto healthy village. Sickness and distress are now on every side of us. On the coast, above and below, the mortality appears to be as great as here in town. One death by cholera is reported. What next?

Health of Plaquemine.—The Southern Sentinel of the 1st inst. says:

The health of our town to-day (Friday) is about the same to all appearances as it was this time last week. We may add, however, that since that time several of our old residents have been attacked, but are doing well. The following report has been handed to us for publication by the Relief Association:

Total number of deaths from 20th of August, when the first death occurred from yellow fever, 33.

Health of Baton Rouge.—The Gazette of the 1st inst. says:

We are most happy to state upon the authority of our physicians, that the yellow fever is rapidly making its disappearance from Baton Rouge, where it has been an unwelcomed dweller for the past six weeks. The announcement we know will prove welcome intelligence to our friends and citizens at a distance; however, we will continue to advise them not to be in too great a hurry coming into town, for in bringing themselves here, where the seeds of epidemic are not entirely extirpated, they may bring fresh material for the monster to revive, and work on.

Later from South America.

Puerto Cabello, Sept. 3, 1853.—We have, by this opportunity, the pleasure of addressing you a few lines. With the exception of a small body of troops under the command of Senor Vaca, who left Caracas or its suburbs, after the earthquake on the 15th of July, the remainder of the armed enemies of the Government of President Monagas have submitted, either by coercion or voluntarily, and, by the latest accounts, Senor Vaca had entered into an agreement with one of the Government Generals to surrender, which awaited only the approbation of General Monagas to put an end, for the present, to the late revolutionary movements in all quarters of this so called republic. It may be said that the late movement was organized and conducted in the most miserable manner imaginable.

The result must be attributed entirely to the shameful mismanagement, and to the incapacity of a large majority of the principal chiefs who were in charge of the military operations. Therefore, we again see the Monagas administration triumphant. Intelligent natives believe, however, that the government of the Monagas cannot last long.

Public affairs, even in Venezuela, were never managed so badly as at the present period: and it would not surprise us to see another uprising within a few months hence.

Elections for President take place in August, 1854, and already it is said that the late President, Jose Tadeo Monagas is fixed upon. So you will perceive that the Monagas are determined to retain the reins in their own hands. It is now disgusting to observe the shameful manner in which government affairs are conducted here. In fact, the whole is a complete gambling concern.

Business is exceedingly dull. There is no coffee in market. Hides are in great demand at 12½ to 13c. per lb. Cotton, 12c. Indigo, 8 reals for F. per lb. The new coffee crop promises to be very abundant.

The Caroline Knight leaves no American vessels in port. [N. Y. Herald.

The Protests of England and France.—The New York Express learns from a person said to be in close communion with those who know what is going on at the Capital, that the statement in regard to the remonstrances of France and England, touching Capt. Ingraham and Costa, is true. The Express says:

Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, was the first to call on Mr. Marcy. M. Sartiges had his instructions some time since to call on the Secretary of State. These instructions were very specific and pointed, but their delivery in person was delayed until Thursday, the 22d inst., owing to the absence of the French Minister at Newport until Wednesday evening, when he returned to the Capital. The Government knew that these instructions were to come from France; and had been so informed specifically some time since. The remonstrance is in terms that Captain Ingraham's conduct was a violation of the law of nations.

Mr Marcy has had his reply ready for some time, but it has to undergo some modifications. Austria, he says, having appealed to the world to justify its conduct, the United States will also make an appeal to the world in behalf of Capt. Ingraham's conduct in saving Costa.

It would seem, therefore, that each of the five European powers had concluded to take ground against the United States in regard to Costa. But we apprehend no real collision of arms from this paper warfare. The United States hold to one set of principles and will maintain them, and the powers of Europe to quite another set, and we suppose will maintain them also.

News from Washington.—We copy the following from the Star:

Secretary Marcy leaves Washington this afternoon for the North, whither he goes, it is understood, to discharge the melancholy duty of attending the interment of the remains of his son, who died not long since in the West Indies.

Col. John C. Fremont.—We regret extremely to write that we have news, per telegraph, from St. Louis, saying that Col. Fremont has been compelled to abandon his journey of exploration to California (overland) and to return to St. Louis, on account of the condition of his health.

Things At the Capitol.—Workmen are busy repainting, varnishing and cleaning the Senate Chamber. This has already been done for the House, and on Monday the carpet will be laid on the hall, desks arranged, etc., preparatory to the arrival of members. The extensions are going on with the usual alacrity of the workmen. Greenough's statuary has nearly been fitted to its foundation, the rocks upon which it rests being in a fair way of speedy completion. According to opinions at the Capitol, the shed will probably be taken down on or before the beginning of next week, when the iron railing is to be put up similar to that surrounding Columbus and the Indian woman. The pictures of the Rotunda continue to attract numbers of ladies and gentlemen, and the Library was this morning filled with admiring visitors.

The Progressing Redemption of United States Stocks.—We hear that yesterday $100,000 of the stocks to run to 1867 and 1868, $50,000 of each, were received at the Treasury Department from one house in Liverpool, England, and cancelled. It was thought by many that the effort of the Government thus to get these securities, which had got into foreign hands, would be abortive. But this commencement looks very favorable to the success of the plan of the Treasury Department. Secretary Guthrie wisely made, in his advertisement for the return of these stocks, a condition that they would be redeemed for a fixed period at a given price; fixing the tenulation of that period sufficiently far ahead to allow all foreign United States Government bond-holders to avail themselves of the arrangement, with a certainty as to the price they were to be allowed, if they choose to receive money down in hand for their evidences of the indebtedness of our Government to them. It seems to be anticipated that, in the next three months, heavy redemptions of the stocks in the hands of such holders will be made.

A Novel Treasury Question.—A question has come up in the Treasury Department as to the right of a soldier who has been dishonorably discharged, to receive the traveling pay which would have undoubtedly been his right had he left the service honorably. The Second Comptroller has decided that a dishonorable discharge is "by way of punishment for an offence," and that being such, the laws of January 29, 1813, and June 18, 1846, expressly withhold such pay from him.

French Views of the Costa Case.—The London Times translates from the Paris *Constitutionnel* an article on the Smyrna affair, in which the arrest of Costa is pronounced a high-handed measure, and the conduct of Captain Ingraham rash and unwarranted. "An impartial arbitration," it is said, "would throw both parties out of court." And further: "As to M. Costa, what Austria had better do will be to give him every facility to go to America, there to reside as long as possible."

We learn from the Baltimore Sun that, now the summer heats are over, the thousands who had left their homes in the South for a more congenial atmosphere, are rapidly returning. The cars from the East are always crowded upon their arrival here, while the trains for Washington and the Norfolk steamers are also doing a very heavy business. There are now four popular trains a day running from Baltimore to Washington; and no rest is the travel between the two cities that it is thought another train will have to be added in order to accommodate it, particularly in view of the approaching session of Congress, when the number of passengers is always much increased.

The travel Westward from Baltimore is also greatly improved. We are informed that the number of through-passengers to Wheeling, Columbus, Cincinnati, Louisville, and points beyond, during the present month, is fully double that of the month of August. The indications are very strong, indeed, that as soon as the large and beautiful boats of the Union Line resume their running from Wheeling, in connection with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the travel by this improving route will be very great. If the two companies come to terms, the boats will commence their trips about the 20th of October.

The Revolution in China.—We leave before us, says the New York Commercial, a letter, not designed for publication, written by an American gentleman long resident in China, principally at Macao, and favored with rare opportunities for acquaintance with the social and national character of the Chinese, which thus speaks of the insurgent movement in the Celestial Empire: "The civil war in China is another mysterious feature in the politics of the East, with respect to its beneficial results on the well-being of the Chinese. Thus far its consequences have been disastrous and bad in every point of view, and worse seems like to result, whichever party prevails. The Empire is weakened by the want of specie, long ago paid out for opium, and the government is crippled by the want of confidence in its ability and resources among the masses of the people. Hereabout the insurgents have no great number of decided adherents, yet the appearance of even a small army would nearly overthrow the constituted authorities, owing to the prestige they have obtained. Foreigners generally wish them success."

The Pacific Railroad.—A correspondent of the Alton Telegraph, writing from Oregon, in reference to the Pacific Railroad, says:

The chief and grand object with all the writers who have discussed this subject, is to discover some practicable pass through the Sierra Nevada mountains, which answers to the Cascade mountains in the north. This range of mountains extends many hundred miles North and South; and from my own personal observation of the country and those mountains, I am quite well satisfied that there is but one practical pas through them, and this pass is in the vicinity of the Klamet lakes, where the mountain range has been entirely blown away by some convulsions of the earth in by-gone years, and left in its place a smooth pass to the lakes, out of which the Sacramento river takes its rise, and down which stream a convenient, easy and practicable route can be had to San Francisco.

Mexico and her English Creditors.—The London News contains a letter addressed by President Santa Anna, of Mexico, to his Excellency, Senor Don Castillo y Lanzas, the Mexican Minister at London, and by him communicated to the chairman of the committee of the Mexican bondholders, agreeably to the intentions of Santa Anna, in which he expresses his satisfaction that Mexican bonds have risen four to five per cent, in consequence of the news of the formation of a National bank in Mexico which was to take the charge of punctually paying the interest of the National debt. He declares his determination to use every endeavor to secure the regular payment of interest due Mexican bondholders, and adds, "I shall not rest nor retire from the Government until I see established a railway, a bank, and a grand system of government and finance."

Effects of Railroads.—It will be seen from the annexed paragraph, from the Louisville Journal, that the State of Kentucky begins to feel the vivifying effects of railroads upon its growth, business and wealth. The Louisville Journal says:

"In 1848 Louisville had not a single railroad running into her. Since then she has raised $800,000 for the building of the Louisville and Franklin Railroad, has subscribed $200,000 to the Jeffersonville and Columbus Co., $1,000,000 to the Lonisville and Frankfort Company to enable them to build a branch road to Knoxville. The value of the property in Louisville, in 1848, when she entered upon the grand scheme of railroad building, was a little over $16,000,000; now, after five years only, it is a little less than $30,000,000, and the city was never increasing more rapidly in population, and never exhibited more evidence of general prosperity."

Accident at the Mass Meeting in New York.—At the democratic (hard shell) mass meeting, on the 26th ult., the platform fell, injuring a number of persons. The accident occurred after ex-Senator Dickinson had spoken, and just as James T. Brady, Esq., had commenced a speech. About a dozen persons were seriously injured. Michael Walsh, Esq., member of Congress elect, was found partially wedged between two large joists, and was injured to such an extent as to be perfectly insensible. Physicians, after examination at the Clinton House, whither he was conveyed, were unanimous in the opinion that Mr. Walsh was dangerously injured, principally internally. The spine and kidneys are supposed to be severely affected, and the breast also sustained injury. Blood was also forced from his lungs out of his mouth. His condition is very precarious. Mr. Myers, of Albany, injured fatally; Edward Higgins, a boy, had a leg broke; P. Flood, Mr. Kearnan, B. Davis, A. Nesbitt and son, Capt. Cornell and T. O'Connor, were all more or less injured, but not dangerously.

The Author of the Junius Letters.—A letter from Macaulay appears in the new edition of Lord Mahon's History of England, just published in London, in which the illustrious historian declares his firm conviction that Sir Philip Francis was the author of the Junius Letters, and that the arguments which go to prove that he was so, remain as strong as before they had been attacked by the advocates of other opinions. He adds: "I have always believed that Francis kept silent because he was well known to have received great benefits from persons who he had, as Junius, or as Veteran, abused with great malignity." He moreover mentions the fact that there is in existence a long private letter from Junius to George Grenville, which contains no decisive indications of the writer's situation, but on the whole it seems to be written by a man not very high in rank or fortune. The tone, though not by any means abject, is that of an inferior."

The Fresnel Light.—An interesting object at the Crystal Palace is said to be the Fresnel Light, set up by Captain Mead, of the Corps of Topographical Engineers. It is a revolving or flashing light, about ten feet high and six feet in diameter, made in the shape of a twenty-four sided glass, terminating in a truncated cone or dome, and containing over one thousand lenses or prisms, nicely fitted together, and reflecting an immense body of light. Its cost in Paris was some $7000 or 8000, and it is to be put up at Cape Hatteras.

Turkey and the World's Fair.—The Baltimore Sun of the 27th ult. says:

We learn from our Constantinople correspondent that the Sultan of Turkey intended to dispatch one of his ships with specimens of the peculiar fabrics of his country, to the Exhibition of the industry of all Nations at New York, but that the threatening aspect of affairs in the East, produced by the complicated nature of the Russo-Greek question, involving the necessity of his retaining as much as possible of the material of war in the Turkish waters, prevented him from gratifying this laudable intention.

Emigration to North Carolina.—The North Carolina papers are discussing means to draw foreign emigration to that State. It seems that of the twenty-one millions of acres of land in that State, less than six millions are improved; and for these six millions there is not one laborer for every twenty-five acres, whereas a high state of cultivation would require five times as many. There is also a great demand for common laborers for public works, railways, plank roads, etc.

United States Ship Cape Horn.—The gales off the Horn were very severe during June and July, and many of the best clipper ships from the Atlantic ports were knocked about in this stormy region in a distressing manner. The ship Frigate Bird, at San Francisco, from Philadelphia and Baltimore, in good portion of her cargo being taken in bags, we believe, was off the Cape forty days, during thirty of which she experienced a continual succession of westerly gales, with heavy seas on her beam ends, in which position she lay—fifty six hours of that part of her deck load of provisions carried away bend of foremast sprung foremast, and sustained other damage, causing the ship to leak badly; and rendering it necessary to throw overboard a portion of her cargo. The ship Lucas, of Philadelphia, was off the Cape for sixty days, and also sustained much damage.

No Law For the Case.—A case lately occurred in which a young man found, nearly starved to death in a damp cellar in Boston, where he had been kept by his father while sick, without suitable food, and without any person being permitted to see him. He subsequently died and the inhuman parent was arrested, and last week was put on trial on a charge of manslaughter; but, although the allegations against him, it is said, were proved, he was discharged, the Court deciding that the indictment was null, on the ground that the father was not legally bound to support his son, he being over twenty one years of age.

Serenade to Capt Ingraham.—A letter in the Newark Advertiser, dated Gunon, September 2, says:

Capt Ingraham, of the sloop-of-war St. Louis, now at Spezzia, was serenaded a few nights since, by a large company of Italians in boats, and received a complimentary address from them in commemoration of his conduct at Smyrna. The affair excited the attention of the foreign Consuls here, and the local police deemed it prudent to warn the parties to abstain in future from such demonstrations.

The Administration on Louis Kossuth's Letter.—It is stated that with regard to the letter of Lord John Russell on the Cuba question, Mr. Marcy has long since taken occasion to communicate the President's views to Mr Buchanan, who will doubtless bring the matter promptly and forcibly to the attention of the British Government. The position of the Administration, it is said, is decided, and does not differ materially from the views so admirably expressed by Mr. Everett in his letter of the 17th ultimo.

Desertion of Whale Ships.—A letter from Auckland, dated the 9th February, states that a regular stampede had been produced among the sailors on board of the whale ships, in consequence of the circulation of false reports of the discovery of gold mines within forty miles of the port. In some instances vessels were completely deserted; but, on finding that they had been humbugged, the men returned to their work.

Swedish Emigrants.—During the latter part of September the population of the Great West has received a prospective accession in the Swedish emigrants by the ship Lexington, Captain Murphy, which arrived at Boston, in forty-four days from Gottenburg. When the Lexington sailed she had 208 passengers; 18 died on the passage, and 16 are now in the hospital on Deer Island. The remainder are *en route* for Indiana.

Another Bank in New York.—A rumor is current in German circles in New York that the Bank of Darmstadt, an institution of high character, with a capital of $20,000,000, proposes to establish a branch in that city with a capital of $10,000,000, and there is reason, it is said, to believe that the rumor is well founded. The introduction of such an amount of foreign capital into that city could not fail to have a very marked effect upon the money market.

The grand jury of Philadelphia have found indictments charging misdemeanor in office against Thomas J. P. Stokes, Lazaretto Physician, and Matthew Vanduesu, Jr., Master of Quarantine, for the Port of Philadelphia, on the ground of neglect of duty in allowing the bark Maudurin, with the yellow fever on board, and in an unclean condition, to pass up to the city.

Progress of City Railroads.—The London press is discussing the subject of railways for city travel in London, and the feeling is unanimous in its favor, the only question being as to the best and most convenient road for public travel in crowded thoroughfares. Paris recently decided to have several built on different plans.

Wine Trade.—The reviews in the London papers of the British trade reports for the month of July, made up to 5th August, make mention of an enormous increase in the wine import, 1,119,481 gallons against 528,502 for month ending 5th August, 1852. The dealers who have capital have bought heavily on speculation against the wine disease.

French Speculations.—As there appears to be some desire to reduce the large amount of surplus revenue in the U. S. Treasury, a correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce suggests that the claimants for French spoliations hold a general meeting, to adopt measures to urge Congress, at its coming session, to pass the bill to liquidate the debt so long due them.

New York, Sept. 29.—The dates from London by the Washington are to the 13th inst.

Russell's ship yard at London was destroyed by fire on the 10th September. The loss is estimated at £600,000. A panic is reported in the London Stock Exchange, in consequence of the very threatening aspect of the Eastern question.

New Orleans Relief Fund.—The New York Committee of the Howard Association have announced the close of their labors, no more aid being needed at New Orleans. The entire amount of their collection is $57,405,11, of which $33,890,00 was collected in New York city.

The Chattanooga Advertiser states that a further reduction of freight on cotton from Chattanooga to Charleston and Savannah has been made, so that the rate from Tennessee river to the seaboard will henceforth be *sixty* cents.

The Merchants' Ledger has made a calculation of the number of persons who have died since the commencement of the Christian era. It sums up the deaths at three billions one hundred and forty millions.

A Dahlia has been raised by Mrs. A. A. Boyd, at Wrightsville, Pa., which is ten feet ten inches in height, and measures four inches round the trunk. It has on it at the present time ninety buds and blossoms.

New York Ship Building.—Business in the New York ship yards, it is said, is just now very brisk. There are in process of construction, 8 steamers, 8 clipper and packet ships, 3 barks, 5 steamboats, 1 propeller, 6 schooners, 1 sloop, 2 yachts and 3 lighters, an aggregate of 30,467 tons.

Washington Territory.—The Columbian, published at Olympia, in this territory, speaks in the most cheering terms of the "present and future" of Washington. The immense additional population has created new wants, particularly of flour and other staple articles.

"Pray Miss C.," said a gentleman the other evening, "why are the ladies so fond of officers?"

"How stupid!" replied she; "is it not natural that a lady should like a good *offer sir*?"

An exchange gives an account of a dog in Roxbury that drinks and chews tobacco like an old sailor. All the well-bred puppies in the town shun him.

A friend of ours says that the only man that really takes to him is the Sheriff, and he never lets slip an opportunity of showing his attachment.

Business is brisk at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. The U. S. steamers San Jacinto and Fulton are preparing there, and the Cyane is daily expected.

A few days ago a sale of Durham cattle and Cotswold sheep took place in Bourbon county, Ky. One bull brought $6,001, and a ram $1,010.

"What are you writing such a big hand for, Pat?" "Why you see my grandmother's deaf, and I am writing a loud letther to her."

TELEGRAPHIC.

Further by the Americas.

New York, October 1.

The following are the most interesting items of general intelligence brought by the Americas:

Russia and Turkey.

Advices from Constantinople state that great excitement prevails at that capital with regard to the relations with Russia. Placards are posted on the walls and along the public thoroughfares calling upon the "Faithful" to join in attacking the Russians.

The Turkish Government is said to have prepared a manifesto couched in warlike language, and forming, indeed, a declaration of war; but, upon the special demand of the Powers, the Sultan had consented to postpone its issue for a short time. His preparations for war, however, continue active.

The Pasha of Egypt promises to furnish additional forces to the extent of 15,000 men.

Later accounts have been received from Wallachia. The Russian commander at Bucharest, in general orders to his troops, said that Russia was called up to destroy Paganism, and those who would oppose her would be annihilated.

Austria and the United States.

Austria is endeavoring to induce the European powers generally to demand from the United States a declaration of their views with regard to European affairs. It is reported that the United States has promised active assistance to Switzerland in her opposition to Austria.

Letters from Vienna state that it is fully expected there that the Cabinet at Washington will consent to give up Costa to Austria.

Sardinia.

The Austrian Minister at Turin is instructed to express the displeasure of his Government at the friendly relations existing between Sardinia and the United States.

Uncle Tom's Cabin.

The Commissioner of the Holy Inquisition has again condemned Uncle Tom's Cabin, pronouncing it damnable and pernicious in its tendencies.

Meeting of the Sovereigns.

The King of Prussia was to meet the Emperors of Russia and Austria at Olmutz.

India.

Late accounts from the East state that the cholora was ravaging upper India, and the crops were bad. A great famine was prevailing in Burmah.

China.

The revolutionary army in China remained in the same position as at the last previous advices. The attempt of the Tartar Government to take Amoy had failed. Trade was dull.

England and Turkey.

A courier had been dispatched from London to Constantinople with instructions to Lord Stratford de Redcliff, enjoining him to employ all the means in his power to induce the Sultan to accept the Vienna note in its original form. The British Minister is authorized to allow the squadron to enter the Bosphorus and disembark troops for the purpose of causing the decision of the Sultan to be respected.

There has been no disagreement between France and England with regard to the Turkish question.

Late from Newfoundland.

Late advices from Newfoundland state that the potato crop is an entire failure, on account of the rot, and there are apprehensions of a famine. The papers urge the Government to call an early session of the Legislature to provide means for the emergency.

Later from Bermuda.

Accounts from Bermuda are received up to September 25. The deaths on St. George's Island by the yellow fever, to that time, amounted to over three hundred, being an eighth of the entire population of the Island. The epidemic was abating.

Still Later from Vienna—Austria Withdrawing.

New York, October 3.

The America brings still later intelligence respecting the Eastern question than that previously given in her accounts. A telegraphic dispatch had been received from Vienna, announcing the fact that Austria declines acting any longer with the other powers, and that instructions had been forwarded to the Austrian ambassador at Constantinople to assure the Sultan that he must accept the note of the conferences at Vienna. This gave a still more serious aspect to affairs.

Still Later from Europe.

EASTERN QUESTION—JAPAN EXPEDITION.

Important from Spain.

New York, Monday, Oct. 3.

The Collins steamer Baltic has arrived here bringing dates from Liverpool to the 21st September, four days later than the account brought by the America. She brings very interesting intelligence, of which the following is a summary:

General Intelligence.

The Eastern Question.—The condition of the Eastern Question remains nearly unchanged. The Conference at Vienna is yet in session, endeavoring to smooth matters between the contesting parties. It is reported that new modifications will be adopted conciliatory of both Russia and Turkey; but it is apprehended that before the measure will be accomplished, the armies on the Danube will come into collision. Servia remains neutral.

El Diario, of Madrid, says that the French Government entertains confident hopes that the difficulties will be settled without a resort to arms, and adds that the Emperor of Russia will not, under any circumstance, commence hostilities; but that a definite decision cannot be expected before the middle of October.

Shipments of Egyptian troops have been made in considerable numbers.

American Minister to Austria.—The new American Minister has arrived at Vienna, and will soon deliver his credentials to the Emperor.

Mr. Soulé.—Mr Soulé, the American Minister to Spain, left Paris on the 19th of September for Madrid.

Expected Revolution in Spain.—Letters from Madrid state that a ministerial crisis is soon expected. In private political circles, the propriety of deposing Queen Isabella is freely discussed.

Japan Expedition.—The Japan Expedition sailed from Shanghai on the 23d of July, bound for the coast of Japan.

World's Fair.—The Pasha of Egypt has sent a commissioner to the World's Fair at New York.

Cholera in England.—The cholera is still spreading among the English ports.

Prussia.—The King of Prussia has declined the invitation to attend the meeting between the Emperors of Russia and Austria at Olmutz.

TURKISH AFFAIRS.

New York, October 1.

The Chief Dragoman of the Russian Embassy had arrived at Constantinople, attended by several steamers. The new levy of 80,000 troops, ordered by the Sultan, was going on actively. The troubles between the Porte and the Hospoders were not settled.

HOPES OF PEACE.

It was rumored in London on Saturday (the 16th) that France and England had sent a messenger, urgently demanding that the Sultan accept the Vienna Note. There was a growing feeling in favor of the maintenance of peace.

MARCY AND HULSEMANN.

New York, October 4.

Chevalier Hulsemann yesterday had a long interview with Secretary Marcy at Albany, where the Secretary is now staying. It is rumored that an arrangement has been effected, under which Costa is to be released and returned to the United States.

BLACK WARRIOR IN NEW YORK.

New York, October 3.

The steamer Black Warrior has arrived here, bringing dates of the 27th inst. from Havana.

The notorious ship Lady Suffolk, which was seized some time since on the coast of Yucatan, had arrived at Havana in charge of an officer of the Mexican Navy; her Captain and crew being charged with having equipped her for the Slave trade.

Another cargo of Slaves had been landed at or near Trinidad de Cuba.

A slight political disturbance had taken place at Cardenas.

It was believed at Havana that Senor Pureu-

He would soon supercede Canedo, as Captain General of the Island.

The house of the Marquis de Diego, in Havana, had failed for two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

GREAT GALE ON LAKE ERIE.

New York, October 4.

There has been a great gale on Lake Erie, which has done much damage to the shipping, and many lives have been lost.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

New York, October 4.

The cotton market here continues dull, and to-day's sales embrace barely 700 bales.

ARRIVAL OF THE CRESCENT CITY.

New York, October 4.

The steamship Crescent City arrived here yesterday from Havana, bringing 600 passengers and one million of dollars worth of gold.

RAILROAD NEGOTIATION.

Mobile, October 6.

Mr. Hallett has succeeded in negotiating a loan, and obtaining the iron sufficient for the completion of the railroad from this city [to

Arrival of the Falcon.

LATER FROM PANAMA AND ASPINWALL.

The U. S. Mail steamer Falcon, A. G. Gray, commander, arrived at this port on Saturday morning from Aspinwall bringing full files of California papers to the 31s of August, and papers from Panama to the 20th, and from Aspinwall to the 22d ult. The news from San Francisco is no later, than that already published. The Falcon was detained at Aspinwall on account of the non-arrival of the Georgia until the 22d. At that date she was ordered to sail with the mails and passengers to be transferred at Havana to the steamer for this port. When about an hour at sea, a steamer came in sight and proved to be the Crescent City, which had been sent in place of the Georgia, with her mails, passengers, etc. [illegible] for New York. The Falcon returned to port, [illegible] her mails, passengers, etc. [illegible] for New Orleans direct.

The City carried to New York the first shipment of Australian gold to that place. It was conveyed by Adams & Co.'s Express direct from Australia.

Very little rain had fallen on the Isthmus, and the roads were in good traveling order.

FROM PANAMA.—A new Spanish paper called *El Reformador* has been issued in Panama.

A new law of marriage has been promulgated in New Grenada, by which the matrimonial bond may be dissolved by mutual consent.

The Star of the 11th ult. congratulates its readers on the conclusion of a contract with Messrs. R. Aspinwy & Co. for transporting the U. S. Mails across the Isthmus, and also complains of the previous management of postal arrangements.

The paper of the same date says:

No stronger proof need be adduced of the healthiness of the Isthmus of Panama at the present time than the fact that the report of the physician of the Foreign Hospital, published yesterday, only announces two deaths during the month at that institution.

The ceremony of baptism was performed on twelfants in the Protestant Chapel at Panama on the 12th ult., being the first ceremony of the kind ever witnessed there.

An extraordinarily rich gold mina was reported to Panama to have been discovered in Peru. It was considered an ordinary day's work to take yet twenty-five pounds of gold dust!

The Star learns from Southern papers that another expedition had been fitted out by Gen. Flores against Ecuador, but places no reliance in the report.

The Star of the 18th ult. contains the following items:

We learn that a representation having been made by the U. S. Consul at this city to the Postmaster General at Washington, informing him of the inconvenience experienced in the transportation of heavy bags of mail matter across the Isthmus, the latter functionary has issued an order to the effect, that no mail bags shall be dispatched either from the Atlantic or Pacific ports of the United States, to cross the Isthmus of Panama, weighing over one hundred pounds. This is an excellent arrangement, and will doubtless materially facilitate the transit of the mails between this port and Aspinwall.

The Minister to Bogota is at present in Panama, on his way from the former city to [illegible].

The entire number of voters for the coming election in the three parishes of San Felipe, Santa Ana and Caledonia, which constitute Panama, do not exceed 1,000.

In San Felipe there are 335 voters: in Santa Ana 400; and in Caledonia, probably 200, or [illegible].

We have not yet ascertained the number of troops in the Province of Panama, but presume they will not exceed 6,000 in all.

We learn by a private letter received from [illegible] that the Kangaroo, the first of the Australian steamships will not arrive at Panama before the 1st month of February.

We learn from the ruinously high rents in Panama, the Star says:

[illegible] families have been obliged to [illegible] they could not afford to [illegible] house rent; others [illegible] became totally bankrupt through [illegible] causes, and at the present moment we [illegible] class of the most respectable of our [illegible] community who are about closing [illegible] establishments, and others who [illegible] to remove their families to the United States, for the simple reason that all the profits of their business have to be paid over to their landlords.

Under the circumstances it gives us pleasure to announce the fact that a meeting of the tenants has been called in order to resist these [illegible] demands in future; and we are thoroughly convinced that, once the subject is properly taken up, there will be no difficulty in carrying it out.

The Star gives the following account of the shooting of an unarmed negro boy by the Dogberrys of the Panama police. It is decidedly [illegible]:

The boy, it appears, was accused of stealing, which he denied, and refused to deliver himself up. The police force then attacked him with drawn swords, and muskets with fixed bayonets, but the boy kept them all at bay, and, probably, would have escaped his escape, had not the police [illegible] where the police, with the assistance of the outsiders, succeeded in securing him with a strong rope. Even then the police were afraid to take him to jail, and were obliged to lash him to a cart for that purpose. The boy afterwards taken from the cart by Mr. [illegible], who conducted him to the jail.

The Star of the 14th says:

The British steamers have brought [illegible] laborers for the railroad from Caribbean [illegible].

The Courier of the 14th [illegible] from Barbadoes, announces the completion of the bridge over the river [illegible]. It says:

The bridge, from abutment to abutment, is a distance of 201 feet, exclusive of the river proper. There are yet two piers to be built, to meet the road on the opposite side, both of which are of minor importance to the one now finished—and it is fairly calculated that within three months the cars will be crossing the river, and landing passengers far beyond it, doing away entirely with [illegible] transportation, which has always been so [illegible] a source of trouble and dissatisfaction among the traveling community.

By the Falcon we have received a copy of the San Diego Herald of the 3d ult., being three days later than the dates received by the overland mail from Mazatlan.

We learn from the Herald that four hundred head of cattle lately sold in San Diego for $12, [illegible] or $13 per head.

THE GRAPE DISEASE.—A correspondent of the New York Evening Post, who has recently returned from Germany, gives the following gloomy account of the progress of the grape disease:

Let America prepare for dear wines, because all over Europe that fatal disease called "Traubenkrankheit" is spreading. It consists of white mildew, that spreads over the whole grape, and completely destroys it. It is an inexplicable to vineyard men as the potato disease is to farmers. Italy and Tyrol are fatally affected by it. In Germany it is just beginning to make its appearance. Grapes on trellises are worse affected by it than those in vineyards. No cure has yet been found, and it is spreading all over Europe growing Europe. The papers are full of proposed remedies, but none give permanent relief. Political economists stand aghast at a failure in which there is to be neither wine for the rich nor potatoes for the poor.

Many papers state the European grape sickness to be the same as that of the United States, but such is not the fact. Ours is a rot: theirs is a mildew. Ours shows itself by blue spots upon the berries; theirs by a white mildew all over the grape. Ours leaves a few sound berries; theirs destroys the whole grape.

TO A FLY.

By Nobody.

Oh! become elevated brushing,
May to evolve thy spinning, crushing—
Go to, teazer!
If with me thou'st best on fighting,
Why, then perseverance lighting
On my sneezer!

Come, sport it briskly leaping,
Straight thou comest—prying, peeping
Up each nostril.
Then thou better make some mention
If thy morning fierce intention
Be not hostile.

Man of reason, though not seeding,
Grant a purpose in thy being,
One supposes.
Thou wert made to madden mortals,
By persistence at the portals
Of their noses!

Maybe thou art, by agreement,
Nose surveying, and vellement,
Tickling, liching
Of callous or sinecure cleaning—
Ne'er consultant a moment's pausing
Of their twitchings.

Much warrant, by thou hearest,
Still I marvel that thou darest
Thus to ramble
Round my nasal promontory!
Dost achieve some insect glory
By each gambol?

I would provoke a saint or preacher,
Thus to have his foremost feature
My-inspected:
Thus my heart completely steeling,
How may Uncle Toby's dealing
Be expected!

Thou shalt fall! thy sure trepanning
I, thy foe, so slyly planning;
Sa—I catch thee!
Teazer taken—thus bitten—
Thus now that thy friends I've written.
I dispatch thee!

An Englishman traveling in Mississippi lately, took out his note-book and made the following entry:

"*Nota Bene.*—They flay people alive here, as they do slaughtered oxen. As a proof of it, see the following paragraph in the Granada Rapublican":

We understaud that Parson Parks was skinned by Colonel Wilcox during the discussion between the latter gentleman and Mr. Barry, at Carrollton last week. The person made some remark in relation to the Colonel, while he was speaking, when the Colonel turned upon him, and scored him until his jaw hung very low, and his mouth presented a huge obtuse angle, embellished with rows of teeth; while the whole of the cavity alluded to offered an enticing opportunity for the study of the anatomy of its several appendages. The red and fiery appearance of the orifice we doubt not showed him to be still a *fire-eater*.

Horrible! exclaimed the Englishman—and he returned the note book to his pookot!

A MAN WITH TWENTY WIVES.—A man calling himself Dr. William Hunter, but whose real name is said to be Nnthaniel J. Bird, is in jail at Camden, N. J., on a charge of bigamy, and various other charges. Elizabeth Harrington, a lady of Philadelphia, visited him in prison, and ascertained he was the man to whom she was married on the 9th of July last. On the same day he was visited by another lady from Kensington, named Mary Thomas, to whom he was married in May last. It is also stated that he has a wife in Rondlng, another in Wilmington, Del., and another yet in Philadelphia. The prisoner is only about twenty-three years of age, and it is stated, declares that he has twenty wives, a statement which may be true, as more than one-fourth of that number has been found within a few days. It is alleged that he abandoned each wife seen after marriage, and that they never heard of him after until his recent arrest. The affair creates the greatest excitement in Camden, and has induced an immense number of people to seek admission for the purpose of seeing him.

WHAT THE "SKEETER" SAID TO THE SLEEPY GENTLEMAN.—Hum-um—hum! Shut your eyes, sir; tha noies you hear is but flies, sir; a whim—h-h-m! Don't be scared, sir; go to sleep, your sheets were aired, sir. Amu-n—a h-y-m-n it is I'm singing; it's music in your ear is singing; I won't ating you, sting you. s-t-i-n-g! I'd scorn to do so mean a thing—A h-u-m-*bug* it is, not *me*, that bites. Take care! don't slap, I never fight. Slap! whang! Take care! you nearly hit me. 'Twas'at me, my friend, that bit ye. There, again! it's coma to blows, you fool; I didn't tonch your nose. Whet in the world's the use of slapping—*your own face*—when you *should be* napping?—A-h-s-m-m-m, don't be alarmed; you really ought to be quite charmed. Hum-m-m! don't play the boy; I merely sing yon lullaby. A wham, again!—There, there; now go to sleep. Aha! you're going. Now for n feast, old chap; I go in. All right! he's gone; I'll have my fill. Say, old sleepy! here's my *bill*.

A HOOSIER DODGE.—They have a stringent anti-liquor law in Indiana, but manago to evade it to a great degree. The following, as related by one of the country newspapers, is the latest invention of the Committee on "*Ways and Means*:"

On Sunday last, at the camp-ground some four miles east of this, as a couple of bloods were seated on a log in the woods, lamenting the scarcity of water and absence of anything stronger, a chap walked up and offered to sell them a small watermelon which he held under his arm. They told him they didn't want it; but he insisted that it was a good melon, well flavored, and finally thrust it under their noses, at the same time removing a plug to show them it was good. The effect was magical. It was instently purchased, and, upon a further examination, was found to contain about a quart of the pure juice of the corn. Melons advanced.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT THEBES.—It was lately stated in the foreign news that the town or village of Thebes, in Egypt, had been nearly destroyed by an earthquake. It appears the town consisted partly of stone houses, which were all new, and partly of old houses of wood and bricks. All were more or less injured, the former having been completely shaken to pieces, and the latter having been rendered uninhabitable. Eleven persons were killed, and eighteen taken from the ruins. The survivors were encamped in the open air, and were suffering from the want of water, the earthquake having dried up the wells. Seventeen villages in the vicinity of Thebes, as far as Plates, had partially suffered, and one or two houses fell at Chalkis. The shocks continued for some days, one to three shocks within the twenty-four hours.

SALE OF DAYLESFORD, THE SEAT OF WARREN HASTINGS.—The estate of Daylesford, Worcestershire, England, the seat of the late Warren Hastings, has been bought by Mr. Grisewood, of the London Stock Exchange, for £30,250. The sale of the furniture at the mansion occupied six days, and produced about £4000. It was purchased by Warren Hastings in 1788 for £11,500, and subsequently he placed improvements upon it costing £40,000. He resided there for twenty-four years after his trial for impeachment, and died in 1812, and was buried there. His wife resided upon the estate until 1833, when she also died, leaving it to her son by her first husband. He died recently, and hence the sale.

CROSSING THE STREET.—*Legal Decision.*—At one of the city courts in Cincinnati a few days since, a driver was fined $25 for running his wagon against a pedestrian who was crossing the street. The judge decided that at all regular street crossings pedestrians had the right of way, and that the law requires a driver to hold up when he sees a foot passenger crossing in front of his team. The same principle of law holds good elsewhere, and is worthy the notice of both drivers and pedestrians.

A MYSTERIOUS VISITOR.—Among the recent visitors to London we find notified an extraordinary dense fog. This visitor, though somewhat obscure, created a considerable sensation, and a sort of general illumination was got up by the London shopkeepers on the occasion. The fog arrived from the Thames, and made so much of the short time of remaining, that the visitor was nearly all over London in a very brief period. [Punch.

SCHOOL MASTER.—"Bill Tompkins, what is a widow?"

Bill.—"A widder is a married woman that hasn't got an husband, 'cause he's dead."

Master.—"Very well, what is a widower?"

Bill.—"A widderer is a man that runs arter widders."

Master.—"Well, Bill, that's not exactly according to Johnson, but it will do."

Dickens, it is said, has cleared $20,000 from the "Bleak House."

"Taking the Starch out of 'am."

A lot of idlers stood near the end of a pier which ran out into the Hudson river, in one of the small towns near Albany, a few days ago, amusing themselves with hurling stones into the broad stream each vieing with the other in the endeavor to pitch a missile at the farthest distance from the shore, whon a tall, rugged-built Vermonter, direct from the Green Hills, suddenly made his appearance in their midst, and for a while remained a quiet observer of their movements.

He was a brawny, strong-looking Yankee, and was very decently clad. The efforts of the little party had been exhibited over and over again, when the stranger quietly picked up half a brick which lay near him, and giving it a jerk, it fell into the water a long way beyond the line which had as yet been reached by the foremost of the crowd. At the conclusion of this feat a loud *hnrrah* went up from half a dezen voices around him.

It was a clear day in October, and the men, determined not to be outdone, renewed their attempts; but the Vermonter, without saying a syllable to any one, continued to pitch the pebbles far into the stream, which seemed to annoy one of them, in a green jacked, the apparent leader of the gang, who declared he wouldn't be beaten by a "feller right straight out o' the woods, no how," and sidling up to the stranger, he determined to make his acquaintance.

"Where do you come from, neighber?" inquired the other.

"Me! Wal, I hails from Vermont, jes now, friend!"

"Ha'nt been in these parts long, I reeken?"

"Wal—ne. Not edzactly *yere*—but up and down, sorter."

"Yla—so I 'sposed."

"Yaas," continued the green 'un, carelessly, and seizing a big billet of wood, he twirled it over his head, and it landed several rods from the chore in the water.

"You've a little strength in your arms, neighbor?"

"*Some* 'punkins' in them flippers, stranger. Up in aour toawn, more'n a munth ago, I driv them are knuckles rite strut thru a board, more'n a ninch 'naff thick!"

"Haw—haw!" shouted his hearers, the man in the green jacket laughing loudest.

"May be you don't 'believe it."

"Not much," answered the crowd.

"We aint very green down here in York—*we* aint," said the fellow in the green jacket; "we've been about, you see."

"Wal, jes' yous look yere, friend," continued the Vermonter, in the most plausible manner; "up in aour caountry, we've a purty big river, considering—luyun river, it's called, and may be you've heard on it. Wal, I hove a man clean across that river t'other day, and he came daown fair and square on t'other side."

"He, ha, ha!" yelled his auditors.

"Wal, naow, yew may laff, but I ken den it agin."

"Do what?" said green jacket, quickly.

"I can take and heeve yon across that river yondor, jest like open and shet."

"Bet you ten dollars of it."

"Dono!" said the Yankee; and drawing forth an X, (upon a broken down-cast bank,) he covered the bragger's shinplaster.

"Kin you swim, foller?"

"Like a duck," said green jaoket; and without further parley, the Vermonter seized the knowing Yorker stoutly by the nape of the neck and the seat of his pants, jerked him from his foothold, and with an almost superhuman effort dashed the bully heels over head from the dock, some ten yards iate the Hudson river.

A terrific shout rang through the crowd, as he floundered into the water, and amid the jears and screams of his companions, the ducked bully put back to the shore and scrambled up the bank, half frozen, by this sudden and involuntary cold bath.

"I'll teke that ten spot, if you please," said the shivering loafer, advancing rapidly to the stake holders. "You took us for green horns, eh? We'll show you how to do things down here in York"—and the fellow claimed the twenty dollars.

"Wal, I reok'n yeou wunt take no ten spots jis' yit, oap'n."

"Why? You've lost the bet."

"Not edzactly. I didn't calkilate on deuln it the fust time; but I tell yeou I kin dau it"—and, in spite of the loafer's utmost efforts to escape him, he seized him by the scruff and the *seat of his* over-alls, and pitched him three yards further than upon the first trial!

Again the bully returned, amid the shouts of his mates, who enjoyed the sport immensely.

"Third time nover fails," said the Yankee, stripping off his coat; "I kin deu it, I tell ye."

"Hold on!" said the almost petrified victim.

"And I will deu it, if I try till to-morrow mornin'."

"I give it up!" shouted the sufferer between his teeth, which now chattered like a mad badger's; "take the money."

The Vermonter very coolly pocksted the ten spot, and as he turned away, remarked:

"We aint much acquainted with your smart folks daoun here'n York, but we sometimes take the starch aout of 'em up our way; and p'raps yeou wunt try it on tu strangers again. I reck'n yeou wunt," he continued, and putting on a broad grin of good humor, he left the company to their reflections.

KNICKERBOCKER.—The Editor of "Old Knick" has spread a capital table for September. Here is a tid-bit:

Mark S—— was a very fair specimen of that class of pettifoggers who thrive in some of the by-towns. He had, in his early youth (shrewd people suspected,) possessed a conscience; but coming to years of discretion, he had dispensed with the superfinity, and now stood untrammelled. Mark used to try small causes in Justices' Courts, and looked upon himself as a model of jurisprudence. His principal *forte*, and that on which he prided himself most, lay in the examination of witnesses. Mark boasted that he could "worm the truth out of a stone;" and perhaps he could; he had wormed the truth completely out of himself, and *he* approximated somewhat to a stone. In consequence of some rather "sharp practice" in a suit in which he officiated both as counsel and witness, Mark had reason to suspect that the District Attorney was prepuring, in a merry way, an indictment against him for perjury; and being disposed to humor the joke, he carried it out still further—and himself with it—disappearing from his accustomed haunts; and, until the affair had blown over, sojourning—"on a little law business," as he afterwards said, when theroto closely interrogated—on Snipe-Iliff, a kind of Whitefriars, or city of refuge for small criminals; being the same place of which somebody said the inhabitants had broken every law, Sabbath, and Sheriff's head, for the last ten years. And Mark made a good Snipe-Hillian, for he wasn't the man to resist public opinion—" not by no means."

"Well, after his return, he was one day trying a cause before a justice, in his usuel heppy way, in which he had exerted himself if possible, more than usual, to render the position of the witnesses unhappy. At last a boy was called as a witness by the opposition, to whom Mark objected on the ground of his simplicity; that he was '*non compos*,' as Mark segely remarked; and he insisted on the *voir dire*. The boy was accordingly sworn on the preliminary examination, and Mark, assuming his sternest face, and looking at the boy as though he would eye him into a fit:

"'Boy,' said he, 'who meda you?'

"The Lord, I thpothe," lisped the boy, "who made *you*?"

"Never mind who made *me*," said Mark, "folks say you are a fool: how is it?"

"I do thay," answered the witness: "that no thign. Thome folkth thay't you won't cheat. Folkth *will* lie, you thee."

"Boy, no impertinence!" said Mark, glowering fiercely, as the justice checked the subdued snicker that ran around the room. "Suppose you were to commit perjury: do you know what *that* means?"

"Yeth, sir; thwearing to a lie; juth what you did lath winter, aint it?"

"The witness is clearly incompetent—a rank fool!" appealed Mark to the Court; but the Court "couldn't see it so," and Mark proceeded:

"Well, suppose you were to commit perjury, and swear falsely?—whare would you go to?"

"To Thnipe-Hill, I thpothe," drawled the boy, "where you went lath winter!"

The court smiled a grim smile, and the boy was admitted to testify. Mark didn't gain that suit, as appears from the Justice's docket.

Sol Smith, the distinguished theatrical performer, is a candidate for Criminal Judge in St. Louis.

Whittier, in his poem of "Mell Pitcher," thus describes the witches of New England in the present century:

Our witches are no longer old,
And wrinkled hags alone.
But young and gay, and laughing creatures,
With the heart's sunshine in their features.
Their sons are like which dances
Where the ruined hut unveils its attics
Or the low hearthstone and cradle tone
Blandly propitiating infancy.
Soft, dream like new fairy's moan
Above the mighty closing Covers
Sweeter than that which sighed of yore,
Along the charmed Assonian shore!

"Broomers" is a name which the New York Journal of Commerce gives to the ladies' long dresses which sweep the sidewalks of the city, vs. the "Bloomers" worn by those ladies, who put on short frocks and pantaleens. It is said that several fashionable ladies have undertaken to sweep the sidewalks of Broadway with the trains of expensive dresses.

THAT COMET.—It is announced, for the benefit of those persons who did not get a sight at the comet, that it will again appear before the public, for a few nights only, in the autumn of 2147.

OAK BOWERY FEMALE COLLEGE.

This Institution of learning is under the supervision and control of the Alabama Conference of the M. E. Church South, and has been in successful operation for six years. It is situated about five miles north of the Montgomery and West Point Railroad, in Chambers co., in a healthy country, and among a population, moral, industrious and intelligent.

The Board of Trustees take great pleasure in announcing to the public, the election of the Rev. ALEX. SPEER, of Georgia, to the Presidency of the College. We think it only necessary to be known, that the Institution will be for the next year under the charge and direction of Brother Speer, to awaken a deep interest in behalf of the enterprise throughout the community, and impart confidence of success. His long and faithful service in the M. E. Church as a minister—his age and experience—his natural judgment and sound discretion—his acknowledged literary attainments and ability, authorize the expectation of full patronage on the part of an enlightened public.

A complete corps of Instructors whose names will hereafter be published, will be provided to supply the demand for instruction

Miss MARY J. TOOMER continues Principal in the Music Department; and the unbounded satisfaction hitherto given by Miss Toomer, who we consider has no superior in any country, is a sure guarantee that all who patronise will be pleased.

Through the kind offices of the former President, the Rev. Wm. F. Samford, who solicited contributions for that purpose, a fine and judiciously selected Library, of several hundred volumes, has been purchased, and is now in the possession of the College, embracing some of the most approved and standard literary works, and such as are peculiarly adapted to the purposes of Female Education.

The Tuition Fees will be no higher than usual, and the course of study as extensive as that in any institution of the same grade in the country.

The College Exercises will begin under the proposed organization, on the first Monday in January next—its second session will begin on the first Monday in September, and close at Christmas.

A circular, containing fuller information, will appear over the signature of the President.

oct8 2t J. F. DOWBELL, Sec., pro tem.

FEMALE MASONIC INSTITUTE,

Dayton, Marengo County, Alabama.

Rev. E. D. Pitts, Principal.

TO PARENTS, GUARDIANS, AND THE FRIENDS OF EDUCATION GENERALLY, we would announce the opening of the TENTH Annual Session of the Institute. The healthful locality—the spacious and beautiful grounds—the commodious and convenient buildings—the full supply of Musical Instruments—the fixed purpose of the Trustees to spare no expense or efforts to promote the true interests of FEMALE EDUCATION—and the assiduous devotion of an efficient Faculty to promote the comfort and improvement of Pupils, lead us to expect with confidence a liberal support.

The Principal has taught with marked success in Alabama, Mississippi and Florida, and will consecrate all his energies—physical, intellectual, and moral—to the proper training of the head and heart of those committed to his tutelage.

The services of Miss MARY W. HOWZE, who has been for two years past connected with the Central Masonic University, have been secured. Her intelligence, energy, piety, and felicitous manner of communicating, have justly placed her in the first rank of educators.

The Musical, French, and Ornamental Department will be conducted by competent and skilful Teachers, and all due attention given to the arts and accomplishments that so beautify and adorn the gentler sex.

The Primary Department will be consided alone to a [illegible] and gifted Lady, for we design to attend carefully to that sadly and mischievously neglected class of Pupils.

The Scholastic year is divided into Two Sessions of nearly Five Months each—with no intervening recess. The School opens on the first day of October, and closes with Examination Exercises in the latter part of July. Pupils received at any time, and charged to the end of the Session. For fractions of Sessions each week is counted one twentieth.

The School is not Sectarian or denominational; and the only religious tuition embraces the principles of a pure morality based upon the cardinal doctrines of the Bible.

The Principal and his wife have charge of the Stewards Department, and will tenderly care for the health, manners and morals of those who Board in the Institute. Each boarder will be made to feel as far as possible that she is the loved subject of parental solicitude, and every reasonable wish will be promptly and cheerfully gratified. Yet, Discipline will not be forgotten, and the needful restraints of family government will be thrown around them.

CHARGES PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Primary Class	$12 50
Preparatory Class	15 00
Junior and Senior Class	20 00
Music on Piano, Guitar and Harp, (each)	25 00
Drawing, Painting and Embroidery, (each)	10 00
French and German, (each)	15 00
Incidentals	1 00
BOARD (including Washing, Fual and Lights) per month	10 00

Each Boarder must furnish her own Towels, Brushes and Combs, and have each article distinctly marked with her full name.

AN INVARIABLE RULE.—Board and Tuition one-half in advance, and the balance at the end of each Session; and every account must be closed at the end of each Session, by Cash, or by Note.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.

Each Lodge in Marengo County is entitled to select within its jurisdiction, a worthy object of benefaction and have her taught in the Institution without charge, provided said Lodge secure the payment of her Board and supply her with Books and Stationery.

As the Principal is so extensively known, the Committee have to forbear to speak of his character and qualifications, and refer Parents and Guardians to the persons named below.

JNO. H. PRINCE, Chairman.
FRANK M. PRINCE, Secretary.
JAREZ YORK, Treasurer.

REFERENCES.

Hon. J. F. H. Claiborne, New Orleans.
Rev. H. N. McTyeire, New Orleans.
Prof. A. R. Holcombe, Mobile.
Hon. R. A. Baker, Mobile.
Hon. J. C. Monette, Bay St. Louis.
Hon. S. B. Pierce, Bay St. Louis.
Dr. John R. Purnell, Selma.
Abner Jones, Selma.
Rev. A. H. Mitchell, Summerfield.
Rev. T. Y. Ramsey, Summerfield.
Rev. J. A. Heard, Dayton.
Hon. J. M. McClanahan, Shelby County.
Dayton, Marengo County, Alabama, September 1, 1853.
oct1

WANTED.

A GRADUATE of Randolph, Macon College, Va., who is also a Minister of the M. E Church, South, desires to obtain a Post, either as Principal or Assistant, in some SOUTHERN Institution. He has been engaged during the last five years in Female Colleges of the highest grade, and can produce ample testimonials as to qualifications, character, etc.

A permanent situation or a liberal salary will be required.

Address "Box, No. 13, Paris, Tenn.". oct1 3t

Situation Wanted as Music TEACHER.

A gentleman well qualified to teach vocal and instrumental music in all its various branches, who for a number of years has been connected with the principal female institutions in the South, wishes to obtain a situation in a female institute. He will teach on any instrument desired, and can produce the best testimonials of moral character and skill in his profession.

Address A. B. C., Aberdeen, Miss. September 9—2t

THE BRITISH QUARTERLIES, AND BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., No. 54 Gold street, New York, continue to publish the following British Periodicals, viz:
THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, (Conservative.)
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, (Whig.)
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, (Free Church.)
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, (Liberal.)
AND
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For any one of the four Reviews	$3 00	per annum
For any two " "	5 00	"
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For Blackwood's Magazine,	3 00	"
For Blackwood and the three Reviews,	9 00	"
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	10 00	"

Payments to be made, in all cases, in advance. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par. Address, post paid, LEONARD SCOTT & CO., 79 Fulton st., New York. Entrance 54 Gold st.

Postage on Blackwood and the four Reviews, 72 cents a year. [Nov13-1y.]

EDUCATION.

CENTENARY COLLEGE OF LOUISIANA.

The next session will begin the first Monday in October.

FACULTY.

R. H. RIVERS, D. D., President, and Professor of Moral and Mental Science.
J. C. MILLER, Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.
EMILE DESERE, A. M., Professor of Modern Languages.
H. W. BRAKE, A. M., Professor of Greek Language and Literature.
W. H. SCALES, A. M., Professor of Latin Language and Literature.
T. S. JONES, M. D., Professor of Natural Science.
A. E. BLACKMAR, A. M. Professor of Music.
A. G. MILLER, A. M., Principal of Preperatory School.

EXPENSES.

Tuition, per session of ten months	$ 40 00
Room rent	5 00
Contingencies	2 00
Use of Library	3 00
Boarding	100 00

For further particulars or for catalogues, apply to the undersigned. R. H. RIVERS.
Jackson, La. August 26, 1853.

Lowndesboro' Female Institute

The Fall Session will commence on Thursday, September 29th, and continue twenty weeks.

FACULTY.

CHARLES R. BEAN, A. M., President, and Professor of Natural Sciences.
LORENZO DOW, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Ancient Languages.
CHARLES A. SCHRULER, A. M., Professor of Music, German and French.
Miss E. PENFIELD, Instructress in Music and French.
Miss S. M. KELLEY, Instructress in Ornamental and English Branches.
Miss MARY DOUGLASS, Instructress in Primary Department.

Arrangements are made for the most thorough instruction in all the requisites of complete Female Education. The Latin language, (as the basis of a thorough acquaintance with our own language,) is introduced in the regular course. Yet it is not compulsory. The Modern languages may be pursued in place.

Arrangements are made for those who wish to pursue Instrumental Music or the Ornamental Branches, the Ancient or Modern Languages, or any other studies.

Upon the completion of the regular course of study or its equivalent, a young lady will be entitled to a diploma.

EXPENSES PER SESSION.

Tuition in Primary Department	$12 50
" Preparatory Department	15 00
" Collegiate "	20 00
" Modern Languages	10 00
" Music, Piano, with use of Instrument	25 00
" Music, Guitar	25 00
" Ornamental Branches	10 00
Incidental	1 00
Board in the Institute, including washing, fuel and light, per month	18 00

Vocal music and the Ancient Languages in the regular course, are without extra charge.

Books and stationery furnished at book store prices.

Payment of board and tuition is acquired one-half *in advance*, and the remainder at the close of the session.

Payment of tuition is required from the time it entrance to the close of the session except in case of protracted sickness.

For further information please to address the President, Lowndesboro', August 22, 1853 sep10—6t

CHURCH BELLS.

CHURCH FACTORY, STEAMBOAT AND LOCOMOTIVE BELLS constantly on hand, and PEALS and CHIMES of Bells (of any number) cast to order. Improved cast-iron YOKES, with moveable arms attached to these Bells, so that they may be adjusted to ring easily and properly, and springs also, which prevent the clapper from resting on the Bell; thereby prolonging its sound. Hangings complete (including Yoke, Frame and Wheel,) furnished if desired.

An experience of thirty years in this business by their late father, enabled h[illegible] to ascertain the best form for Bells, the combination of metals, and degree of heat requisite for securing in them the greatest solidity, strength and most melodious tones; which improvements, together with his very extensive assortment of patterns, are now held by the subscribers, who, have grown up in the business, and who will use every endeavor to sustain the reputation which the establishment has heretofore enjoyed, both in this and foreign countries; the Bells from which have repeatedly received the highest awards of the New York State Agricultural Society, and American Institute, and at which were completed Chimes and heavy Alarm Bells for different parts of the Union and Canada.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS will still be manufactured by the subscribers, of which they will have constantly on hand an assortment of Transit Instruments, Levels, Surveyor's Compasses, (plain, bronze and improved,) etc. Also, Brass or Composition Castings of any size cast to order.

All communications promptly attended to.

ANDREW MENEELY'S SONS.
West Troy, Albany county, N. Y., 1851.
SLARK, DAY & STAUFFER,
Agents in New Orleans.
ap10*

Price's Patent Texas Tonic.

The claims of this new discovery are:

1. Its efficacy as an anticeptic, fortifying the System, and giving a healthy action to the Body and vivacity to the Mind, acting on the Blood, Kidneys, Bowels and Skin.

2. It is a certain antidote against Constipation of the Bowels, Torpor of the Liver, Palpitation of the Heart, Termination of Blood to the Brain, Indigestion, Pain in the Head, Chronic Head-ache, Vertigo, and is offered to the public as a remedy for Chills and Fevers. (see certificate Nos. 3 and 4,) and as a preventive to Yellow, Billious and Congestive Fevers, when used as an Anticeptic. (see certificate No. 5.) using it freely, keeping a lively action on the Bowels during the epidemic seasons.

The subscriber would deem it unnecessary to offer any testimonials in favor of this valuable medicine to those who have experimented with it, and only offers a few out of the many highly respectable citizens and others names whose are familiar in the community, for the benefit of those who have not made its acquaintance; and being assured that the TEXAS TONIC only has to be known to be appreciated, he therefore submits the following testimonials:

THO. K. PRICE, 99 Camp street.

1] *From President Houston.*

CITY OF HOUSTON, May 14, 1842.

DEAR SIR: Having learned that you were about to submit your "Tonic Bitters" to the chances of experiment and public opinion, I take pleasure in rendering you a statement of my opinion. Last May, I think it was, I first learned that such a medicine was in existence. I procured some and commenced its use. I found it of immediate and great advantage to me. My health had not been good since 1834. By the occasional use of your Bitters within the last year (in all not amounting to one bottle) I am satisfied that my general health has not been as good as it is at present within the last seven years.

The use of the Bitters, in proportion to the constitution and the malignity of the disease, will, in my opinion, be attended with the most beneficial effects. I have, in several cases, witnessed the use of a portion of what I had on hand, by others, in cases of head-ache and deranged digestion, and in an case have I known it to fail in giving almost immediate relief. My opinion is so favorable of the medicine that I will keep a supply on hand for family use With considerations of regard, I am yours, sincerely,

SAM HOUSTON.

2] *From Judge Johnson, Galveston.*

GALVESTON, May 31, 1842.

JOHN PRICE, Esq., Galveston—Respected Sir: I have used your "Texas Tonic" frequently during the last twelve months, as a remedy for Torpor of the Liver and Constipation of the Bowels. The first doses gave me such immediate relief that I have kept a supply of it on hand and use it occasionally ever since. It is, in my opinion, entitled to the highest degree of public confidence.

ROBT. D. JOHNSON, Probate Judge, Galveston.

3] *From H. R. W. Hill, Esq., (of Dicks & Hill, N. O.)*

NEW ORLEANS, January 22, 1843.

MR. JOHN PRICE: I have, for the last three years, used your "Texas Tonic." Previous to that time I was subject to sick head-ache. Since I commenced the use of your Tonic I have been entirely freed, and I have no doubt, were the medicine used as a bitter, twice a week, it would prevent the most of the diseases of the South, particularly Chills, which I have known the Tonic to effect a cure of by taking half a wine glass full. So well am I satisfied of its efficiency, that I wish you to prepare me a demijohn of it for my plantation. Wishing your medicine may prove that benefit to the human family that I am sure it will, I remain yours, H. R. W. HILL.

4] *From Thomas Aikins, of New Orleans.*

NEW ORLEANS, March 15, 1843.

JOHN PRICE, Esq., Galveston, Texas—Sir: I have used your "Texas Tonic" in my family for some time past, occasionally myself. We think very highly of the article—in one case particularly—a negro woman of mine took a violent Chill; the same evening I gave her one tabby spoonful, and the result was so favorable that she was well the next day, and no remains until now.

THOMAS AIKINS.

5] *From Maj. A. G. Slee, N. O. Mail Contractor, and Capt. W. S. Fullerton, Proprietor and Commander of the steamer Fashion.*

STEAMER FASHION, March 30, 1844.

JOHN PRICE, Esq., Galveston City, Texas—Sir: Early in the year 1843, we commenced the use of your valuable medicine, "Texas Tonic," and have kept a constant supply on hand since. We have found it particularly valuable in cases of indigestion, Constipation of the Bowels, Torpidity of the Liver, a speedy relief and certain cure for sick head-ache. In short, we have found it an article in keeping with your advertisement; and now that the price is reduced, we shall keep a full supply on hand, for both crew and such passengers as may be from time to time indisposed. We hope you may succeed in bringing it into general use, and as an evidence of our personal respect we take the occasion to tender you, at all times, the hospitalities of the steamer Fashion. Respectfully, your obedient servants, A. G. SLEE,
S. W. FULLERTON,

N. B.—Through the past summer, and during the prevalence of Yellow Fever at New Orleans and Mobile, the health of the crew of the Fashion was attributed mainly to the frequent use of your valuable Tonic, the Fashion plying daily between those points. A. G. SLEE.

6] *From Dr. Wm. B. Keene.*

TRANSYLVANIA MEDICAL INSTITUTE, March 31, 1846.

Your "Texas Tonic" is the most agreeable medicine I have ever used to relieve the Bowels, promoting their peristaltic motion. I have tried it in cases of Ague and Fever with success. The happy combination of ingredients forming the Tonic will always insure its success.

WM. B. KEENE.

7] *From Bishop Andrew, of the M. E. Church.*

MOBILE, March, 1845.

I have for some time past been in the habit of frequently using Price's Patent Texas Tonic and believe it to be a valuable medicine. I have found it to act finely on the Bowels, and I think also on the Liver

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THE CROWN OF THORNS

Sacred Head, now wounded,
With grief and shame weighed down
Now scornfully surrounded
With thorns, thine only crown
O sacred Head, what glory
What bliss, till now was thine!
Yet, though despised and gory
I joy to call thee mine.

What thou, my Lord, hast suffered
Was all for sinners' gain;
Mine, mine was the transgression
But thine the deadly pain.
Lo, here I fall, my Saviour!
'Tis I deserve thy place
Look on me with thy favor,
Vouchsafe to me thy grace.

The joy can never be spoken
Above all joys beside,
When in thy body broken
I thus with safety hide

My Lord, oh life desiring
Thy glory now to see,
Beside thy cross expiring
I'd breathe my soul to thee

What language shall I borrow
To thank thee, dearest friend
For this, thy dying sorrow
Thy pity without end?
O make me thine forever
And should I fainting be,
Lord, let me never, never
Outlive my love to thee.

And when Death, departing
O part me not from thine,
When mortal pangs are darting,
Come, Lord, and set me free
And when my heart must languish
Amidst the final throe
Release me from my anguish
By thine own pain and woe

Be near when I am dying
O show thy cross to me
And for my succor flying,
Come, Lord, to set me free
These eyes new faith receiving
From Jesus shall not move,
For he who dies believing
Dies safely through thy love

LETTER FROM CALIFORNIA

CAMP MEETING—STATE OF THE WORK

Special Correspondence of the Advocate.

The first Camp Meeting, in connection with our branch of the church, south of San Francisco Bay, was held in Pajaro (Pa-ha-ro) valley, August 4, 1853, on a piece of table land extending from the foot of the mountain to the coast side, encircled by a range of low hills which protected the spot from the strong winds that usually prevailed here near the sea shore. Near the centre of this, and at a convenient distance from much water that is pure and good, is a beautiful cluster of live oaks, grouped together as if especially for the purpose, forming an extensive and unbroken shade. Here the altar was reared and the tents pitched. The ground was covered with a thick coat of vegetation which entirely freed the place from dust, no trifling annoyance ordinarily on such occasions. We used no enormous structure of posts, pillar frame and boards, to shelter the congregation, the thick foliage of this dense grove affording ample protection from the sun which is all that is desirable. Nor need our tents be planked and shingled at a great outlay of time and money. By no means: this is a tent country: there is no time for such extravagance and needless expenditures. Four rebelled rails planted in the ground, with canvas stretched around and over the top, or if more convenient, bushes will supply the place of the canvas at the top, and, the tent is ready for the occupant. A tent it is, not a house built without the sound of a hammer, in thirty minutes, and may be taken down in five. And yet it answers the end designed as well as the most costly, for it thunders not here in wheat harvest. No fear that a swiftly passing cloud will dispose of its watery contents to the consternation of the assembled worshipers. The preacher, when announcing his text hears no distant thunder, and, sees no thickening gloom, which cause more uneasiness about retaining his congregation, than benefiting them while there. A dense fog may envelope us early in the morning, but soon the sun breaks forth in wonted splendor from a cloudless sky, to finish his daily course without the intervention of a dimming vapor.

Talk not of the splendor and magnificence of your city temples, the workmanship of man. There is a place of worship prepared by the Great Architect himself. It is worthy of the builder: beautiful, grand, majestic. And that quietness and serenity prevailing all around is so conducive to serious thought and holy meditations. In such a temple, with circumstances so favorable, and scenery so inspiring, who could not preach? And then the preacher's voice rings forth so clear and musical, while the simple unvarnished truth seems to acquire additional force and beauty from the place of its delivery. I love to worship God in the quiet grove.

There were three preachers in attendance, besides the one in charge of the circuit, and your correspondent. None of great renown, whose extended fame had excited the anticipations of a gaping multitude. None seeking popular hours at which to display their powers of oratory. None whining around and peevishly complaining because not invited to occupy the stand as frequently as they had desired. A few in number, united in feeling, with no other object in view than the glory of God in the salvation of souls, ready to work any where, at any time, and in any way. They did work, and the Lord was present to work with and through them. The meeting resulted in twenty-four conversions and twenty-nine accessions to the M. E. Church South. The conversions were clear and satisfactory, accompanied by the most intelligent expression of love and joy but entirely free from the extravagances sometimes witnessed on such occasions. One incident I will relate. A sailor of middle age, in dress and deportment a very wicked man, who was accustomed to swearing as other only do swear. With deep feeling he presented himself again and again at the altar of prayer. After remaining there for some time, on Monday at the close of the morning service he arose and retired alone to the wood. Before the next hours service he returned with rustic steps beaming countenance, and tears of joy flowing from his eyes. The first person he met being one of the preachers, grasping his hand, and looking him steadily in the face, he exclaimed, with earnest simplicity, "[illegible]

Among the converts were some of the most influential young men of the place, and a flourishing community. May the great Head of the Church call and send forth some of them to labor in the field already white for the harvest. I have attended meetings of this sort in several of the Southern States, but never did I witness more universal good order and general interest than at this. All in attendance were amply provided for, and not a jarring note or occasion of reproof from first to last.

At the Camp Meeting in connection with Santa Clara Circuit, began August 27, which was held eight miles west, of the town of that name at the foot of the mountains which bound the entire San Jose Valley on the west. On the banks of a bold stream of cold water, flowing from the mountain above and in one of our California groves the people were brought together. This part of the valley is thickly settled. Besides the flourishing towns of San Jose and Santa Clara, within a few miles of the place. Though the attendance was not surely especially was very large. Much said of the meeting as above described is equally applicable to this, and need not be repeated. There were twelve conversions and thirteen accessions to the church. An elderly man, the head of a large family, whose wife and four children had been for some time members of our church, manifested a desire for salvation at an early stage of the meeting. After hearing the difficulties attending an aged sinner's reformation set forth in a discourse, he seemed much discouraged, and remarked that if the gold of California was at his command, he would freely give it all to be able to change his past life, and devote it to the service of God. The next day, while alone, he obtained peace. When penitents were again invited to the altar of prayer he asked permission to speak and rose and stated that he was raised in a wealthy Southern state frequented places of fashionable amusement and worldly pleasure had been blessed with health and prosperity but had in a life of over fifty years not enjoyed as much real happiness as in the half day last past and concluded his remarks by urging the young to seek religion. It was an affecting incident and especially gratifying to see one of influence, who had so long neglected his soul's interest thus begin in remodeling his former course, and decided as to his future conduct in this new country. The meeting was of a general order deep feeling and serious concern. Such occurrences make us feel that the object for which the church comes to this country was being accomplished.

I have now been twice around the District since Conference, and at the Quarterly Meetings alone under my own supervision, fifty have been converted and ninety-two added to the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Two-thirds, if not three-fourths of all the accessions have joined on probation. These facts we record in humble gratitude to Almighty God, who has wrought these things for us, and though the result may not be equal to that of equal time and effort in older fields of labor, yet when the circumstances are considered we think it will be regarded as indicative of life and progress.

I have perhaps been more minute in detailing occurrences in this communication than is desirable, but several reasons have induced it. A sinner's conversion to God at any time, and in any place must ever be joyful news to a Christian. Our brethren in the older Conferences doubtless feel peculiar solicitude for us here, and read with deep interest any reports from this work, of a favorable character. Besides this, we often receive private letters in which questions like the following are propounded. "Have you success in your work?" Do you have any conversions? Are you taking permanent hold of the people?" Facts and figures together with some particulars as to our method of doing, may be satisfactory to such. Even in our Church journals and from those in high places, statements like this sometimes follow a cheering item of news from this work: "Our success as a Church in California is no longer problematical." Indicating a previous doubt upon that subject, a doubt from which the writer rejoices in being able now to free himself. Neither do we regard this as very strange, when, in addition to the bold and daring assertions of foes the conflicting statements of friends, or those who regard themselves such are remembered. I have therefore, thought it due the work here, as well as the Church there, to submit these facts, which are tangible and reliable. The relation I sustain to that portion of the work for which I report, must be my apology for seeming officiousness, if such be necessary. Our prayer is and shall be, "O Lord revive thy work," in this new and interesting field of Christian usefulness.

Sonoma, California W. R. GOBER.

Books. Books are standing counsellors, and preachers, always at hand, and always disinterested, having this advantage over oral instructors, that they are ready to repeat their lessons as often as we please. [Chambers.

THOUGHTS ON CHURCH RADICALISM

In my last I said I would speak further plainly of the radical ministers their motives and practice. In this I want to speak to the brethren of the laity among whom I am proud to number myself. We need stirring up, for too many of us I fear are sleeping at our posts, weak and sickly still, faint and thirst while we should be fathers and mothers in Israel.

What though some of our ministers have departed from original simplicity, have too much pomposity in dress and deportment, reading sermons or delivering lectures instead of preaching the gospel, some even essays, against Class Meetings and calling revivals excitements. Thanks to God we still have those who have not bowed the knee to Baal, who are still willing to be little and unknown, that thy may [illegible] With the ... to cooperate.

[illegible] coming brethren of the Church we in Love Unity and peace [illegible] and as much good as in us lies. To their shame be it said that some who are professing our church [illegible] go to attend class or prayer meetings, while they can go to theatres, balls, and other places of sinful amusements without [illegible] admonitions whatever. They will want and claim a place in the church, though their actions and department are non-disciplinary. [illegible] Against all this let us raise our voices, let us aid our ministers in ridding the church of such members, if they are beyond reclamation.

The ministers hand is often bridled in power. Do we not lack sympathy or cooperation from the laity in the class-room? Is the place where revivals are born bright and warmest? Show me a brother or sister, constant in prayer and class meeting, and I will show you a class-going Methodist. Christ has those that are not content with not appreciating but must also speak against them or blind guides in the wilderness of sin.

Let us not make ourselves dependent on rank or wealth, by yielding [illegible] to oppression. I was happily reminded a short time since, by learning that in a school [illegible] in addressing the pupils to attend dancing schools. The President and Faculty opposed it. One of the Trustees (not a member of the Church), thanks to God, by threatening to resign, and throw his influence against the school, ruled the remainder. The wish and will of the Faculty were lost sight of, dancing prevailed. Methodist schools permitting their pupils to leave their books and attend these things! Heaven forbid that such influences prevail among our people.

Revival efforts are often hindered and crippled in their progress by the influence of professing Christians, who cannot bear excitement when it is connected with religion, assist they may only tolerate it, but advocate it on every thing else. They cannot bear a preacher that speaks warmly, are shocked if the brethren should sing chorus songs, and rarely take seasons of a good sister shouts praises to God. I am no advocate for unintelligent excitement on any subject but I deem it no breach of good order to weep, even audibly, when one is oppressed with the burden of sin, and should such a one be set at liberty be as glad that God had become reconciled, nothing is more natural than they should rejoice at their deliverance and praise their Deliverer. I have witnessed the efforts of most talented ministers for days and weeks together producing but little effect. The church members wait for the minister by the force of gospel truth to reach the hearts of the sinners first and then they will shed their sympathising tears. Others are too still and formal, have too nice a sense of order and decorum to participate in such things. Thus they stand aloof amid the most interesting displays of God's mercy. Shame upon any Methodist that can blush at a scene of Christian rejoicing.

I would to God that we had fewer of these dead weights that as a church we had more of that simplicity and zeal which should characterize Christians generally, and especially Methodists. Nine-tenths of our membership were converted in what the world calls a storm, and all other churches share largely of our revival fruits. Why should any Christian be ashamed of the very means of Grace, by which they were brought from darkness to light. Strange, nevertheless too often true.

I want an earnest, a zealous ministry clothed with simplicity, burdened with the worth of souls, seeking neither high places nor distinction, but ready and willing to work for the glory and prosperity of God's cause. I want a membership prayerful, watchful, [illegible], realizing that they have an important work to do, and to do *all the time*. What would be the result if as preachers and people, we would come up to the help of the Lord with our hearts, hands and purses, free from ostentation, and with an eye to the glory of God?

Upon such Christianity is dependent. We are truly sorry that so many lake warm Christians are to be found, every where standing in the way of sinners. The hour will come when they will look back and sorely regret their inefficiency and inactivity. I beseech you brethren ever remember the parable of the "foolish virgins" who had no oil in their lamp.

These things I much deprecate in our beloved church, still I consider her far in advance of her sister churches in the work of saving souls. The world and even the other churches look to us to do the pioneering, expect us to go in the high-ways and hedges and bring in the lost sheep. Some of our sister churches repudiate our economy and say hard things of our usages, whilst if their churches were stripped of the members converted at our meetings, many of them would be left almost membarless. I heard a conversation not long since between two ladies concerning the influence and strength of their respective churches where they lived. He Methodist lady replied the other it was church were deprived of all the members converted at the meeting, or the Methodist how many influential members would be left. She asserted that there would be none.

Notwithstanding all this we are encouraged in our labors and bless the Lord that [illegible] revival influence in the present [illegible] We would encourage all preachers and people we would in true Methodist zeal and simplicity.

God invites from that formality and mockery well nurtured and promoted by reading sermons and metaphysical lectures in fewer churches, clear singing, fantastic dressing and non attendance on prayer and class meetings.

September 10, 1853.

RECOLLECTIONS OF REV. J. O. WILLIAMS

My first appointment in the itinerant field was to the Lawrence Circuit, in North Alabama. This was in November 1820, having been, then, a second junior, Rev. E. J. Dodson long since at rest. My first round was made in the month of December, and at a meeting house called Ebenezer, (now the town of Oakvale) I met Brother James O. Williams, the had professed religion at Strain's Camp Ground, the September previous was received on trial and baptized by Rev. A. F. Driskill. He had commenced preaching about the time I met him, and great crowds were attracted to hear one who hitherto had been regarded as so impressive. My colleague being present, he was licensed to exhort the 15th December 1820. His father and family lived in the neighborhood, and I was sometimes during the year at his house. This I mention to correct an error into which Brother Newman had fallen in saying that home was left in my infant care. I was in charge of this father's family when but eleven year old. The old man was alive some years after the time of which I write. He was once a man of some property, but his habit of drinking liquor brought the family to poverty. His mother was a pious woman, and struggled hard to raise her children in the fear of God. When James began to exercise in public so meagre had been his educational advantages, that he could not read a chapter in the Bible without stopping to spell many of the words. Seeing the course his son now proposed to pursue, his father made an effort and sent him to school five months, at the end of which time he went with me a round on the circuit and we preached time about. He was then a bold and original thinker, but of course, very defective in language, with which to express his ideas. But his active, inquiring mind was athirst for knowledge, consequently he read books and men alternately as he had opportunity. This led him into many full-hand debates which generally ended to the amusement of his friends and the discomfiture of his antagonist. At the fourth quarterly meeting, he was in due form licensed to preach. Twelve months afterwards he was admitted on trial in the Tennessee Conference and appointed to Beech River Circuit, Rev. Green Malone being his senior and colleague. The next year he was my colleague on the Winchester Circuit and many happy seasons we enjoyed together. We were of one mind, touching our work, young and ardent our labors were blessed and many converted and joined the Church. I have many treasured remembrances of this year's work and of my worthy fellow laborer.

At the end of the year, we went to Conference, which met in Pulaski, Tenn. He was admitted into full connection, ordained Deacon and for the express purpose of going to college he located. On his way to La Grange, passing through Huntsville, Ala., the church then enjoying a gracious revival, several of the brethren feeling that their pastor would be overworked, proffered Brother Williams board and tuition in the Green Academy, (then conducted by the promising lamented Peyton Tutwiler) for such help as he could give under the circumstances. After five months, he went to La Grange, and continued until he graduated in the summer of 1826. The following October he was re-admitted into the Conference, and appointed to the Pulaski station. At the close of this year he married Miss Prudence Thompson, of Morgan county, Ala., and filled the next year the Florence station. The following year he was appointed to Courtland and Decatur. He then removed South, and settled in Sumter county. What appointments he filled in the bounds of the Alabama Conference, I have not the means of knowing. At the Conference held in Wetumpka he located after which he studied law, and was admitted to practice in which profession he continued till death. In the meantime he continued to preach to admiring and profiting hundreds. About the year 1840 dark clouds gathered about him, his sun of transcendent brilliancy had well nigh been obscured forever, but his brethren found no sufficient cause for the annihilation of ministerial and Christian character. But enough of this. From the foregoing sketch it will be seen that I have known Brother Williams long and well at least in his earlier days. He was naturally eccentric, passionate impetuous, impulsive, full of combativeness, but by grace he was pious, and the soul of honor. He was liable to be "overtaken in a fault," doubtless has been in many, but he never of set purpose of malice and forethought, did a mean thing. This is my opinion, deliberately formed and kindly and candidly expressed. He was the friend of my earlier days, he never deceived me. I could not do less than pay this tribute to his worth and memory.

I have mourned over his misfortunes, but regret to learn that his son did not follow in his father's footsteps. He was a genius and an orator.

F. G. FERGUSON.

Summerfield, Sept. 30, 1853.

☞ Will the Nashville Advocate copy.

WHAT LONG PREACHERS' FRIEND

Mr. Preacher, I [illegible] you have touched a very tender point in the [illegible] of the times, and I will be well if those concerned would profit by it. Long preaching is a great evil. It is [illegible] to the spirituality of the preacher, to the edification of the people, and well digest.

He says: The great evil we complain of in our pulpit ministrations is by the preacher [illegible] Right. The great evil is [illegible] by the preacher. Long preaching we think is [illegible] by Preacher's Friend. We have only to say that we think [illegible] ninety nine cases in a hundred. Whether [illegible] belongs to location is a great question. Let those who are supposed to be laboring under disease of the lungs, as a [illegible] by Preacher's Friend, be true or not, we shall not now consider. It may be true, or not for aught we know. But that preacher [illegible] very frequently [illegible] upon those [illegible] evil, in the [illegible] we presume, be [illegible] improperly. We think Preacher's Friend has luckily put upon one of the causes why so many preachers fail so early, when he says: They breathe unnaturally while preaching. They make a wheezing sound in the throat or upper part of the lungs while the lungs themselves are exhausted of air. Breathe naturally make sound in the abdomen: let the abdominal muscles perform the office of sound making, and the lungs will play as easily as though you were asleep. Now this I conceive to be truth. And it was just the advice I gave a young preacher not more than ten days ago, predicating the advice upon my own experience. The disciplinary advice to preacher about preaching too long and too loud, is very wholesome and should be observed when ever practicable. which by the way is very seldom: but there is more in *the manner* of preaching long and loud than is generally heeded. The writer, when first entering the ministry used to prostrate himself very much in about forty-five minutes, until experience taught him that a reformation had to take place, or he would be superannuated before he became old. He therefore betook himself to thought upon the subject and finally settled down upon the theory suggested by "Preacher's Friend." And since that time, which is about eight years in the regular Itinerancy, his voice is as good if not better now, than when he first started in the ministry, eleven years ago, although we do not often preach short sermons. This is quite a misfortune, perhaps, but some how or other as a minister of age and experience remarked a few days ago: "I have not the sense to preach a short sermon."

While upon *experience* in reference to the theory above advanced, I would say that I have preached since I have adopted this theory at Camp Meeting, nearly *two hours* without intermission, loud enough to be heard distinctly by a large congregation, with no more pain or inconvenience, than in the forty-five minutes which nearly exhausted me.

Here there is another witness to the theory of "Preacher's Friend." Experience is said to be the best teacher. But alas! alas! when experience has taught the lesson, how few are willing to be governed by it! Experience has taught many an one that he was ruined, superannuated, but too late then to profit much by it. Reader, take care, and profit by others ruin, and others salvation.

But there is another way in which preachers bring great evil upon themselves: that is by *drinking water* while preaching. There are few, if any cases, where it is necessary to do this thing. The writer used to drink water, more or less, while preaching, but the suggestion of some kind friends led him to abandon it. I have tried it now for years, and most heartily do I suggest to preachers to *try, try* it. It will be a cross at first, but persevere, and if you do not, after proper trial, find the truth of what I have said, then I will concede what will cure one man may kill another.

Now, the philosophy of the above theories I do not understand. By asking a physiologist you may, however, know. But the facts I know, and can vouch for.

But, secondly, preachers *unnecessarily* bring this evil upon themselves. For we cannot, for a moment, believe that the Great Head of the Church requires any minister to kill or disable himself from the work whereunto He has called him.

There are those I know, who contend, that a minister had better "wear out, than rust out" when, for the life of me, I cannot see any better in either of them. I do not believe in either one or the other. I see no religion at all in "tearing out" one's lungs to preach. Why, the long, loud hollow, throaty pardon my using this word sound. Why, sir it is enough to kill any man that would do it. Let him bring up from low down in the abdominal regions, the sound he would speak with ease to himself, and be heard with delight by his audience. By so doing, he will find, that he will be more useful as a legate of the skies, and not find himself so soon upon the superannuated list. A young superannuate! What a paradox. Yet true it is. Why? Answer that why if you can.

Now, sir, if these things be true, and I have not a doubt myself, then that declaration of a great man which has come down to us that "The minister is immortal until his work is done" cannot be true. Now sir, I am not going to controvert this sentiment here. I have only to say at this time, that it has, and will do the Church of God irreparable injury. I never did, I never can believe it, unless I become a Calvinist. Then I would, I should believe it.

But I must close. Pardon the length of this scattering article. I have written it for the benefit of those concerned. If they will take notice thereof, and govern themselves accordingly, it is all we seek. So mote it be.

Amen. ALPHA.

Ala. Conf.

SMALL TALK

But one will ask "How is the remedy [illegible] we secure a competency to the ministry with all surrounding them with pecuniary attractions? How can we keep out men by name and yet keep them close reasonable want? We confess there are difficulties here to meet and overcome which require far wiser heads than our's: it is easier to pull down than to build up. Yet we can [illegible] better. There is work here for every one of better [illegible] our next General Conference.

A difficulty meets us at the outset. The power to change our economy rests, and very properly too, we think, with the ministry. This delicate matter must be settled by them and they are the persons chiefly concerned. How can an arrangement be made by which ministers shall receive a [illegible] part, and yet not be suspected by the laity of being influenced by impure motives? We do not see well to have some action on the matter.

Why may not our Quarterly Conference do something in the way of memorializing and suggesting plans to our next General Conference. We verily believe the delicacy of the matter involved has prevented the ministry from making any important movement for many years. We also believe that the matter been left to the laity a change for the better would have long since been made. Let our people then, individually and collectively move in this matter. When the great mass of the intelligent and pious request such action there can be no doubt of it being granted, and few will question it after it is taken. We have met with numbers who would rejoice in it. Let the brethren *take you down here* and let a large number of the Quarterly Conference and other assemblages of the laity take the matter into immediate consideration.

Let individuals speak out as Brother Williams and another sensible brother lately have through the press and otherwise. Let this be done, and the ministry need feel no hesitation in making the proper [illegible].

But again, what course should be recommended? Here is a second difficulty. We doubt whether any particular sum should be specified. We can think of no sum which would meet the cases of a majority of the preachers. Why not leave it to the Quarterly Conference of the Circuit or station? Why not let the habits, family, etc., of the minister be taken into consideration, together with the ability of the congregation, and let him be paid accordingly? Is not this virtually done in many instances? Do not many of our official boards, in assessing what they call "table expenses," take into account the insufficiency of what is called "quarterage, and make an allowance, which will cover both in full? Now, such action however proper and politic, has no disciplinary sanction. The Board of Stewards is not authorized to collect officially more money than just enough to pay quarterage, table and travelling expenses. Let there also some enactment by which this course can be justified so that what is now done without law may be done under its sanction. This will make such action more general and efficient. In our opinion the plan might be so modified and restricted as to be made of great practical utility.

We might go on to enumerate its advantages or suggest other plans indefinitely but we forbear.

Think of it brethren, think of it. Let the laity think of it. We do not wish the Conference to become an auction room, where men are hired to the highest bidder, but we do wish something to be done to relieve our embarrassment and make us more successful in winning souls to Christ. We do not care what plan is adopted, so this end is obtained. Quite certain we are if something be not done speedily great evil will result.

We know, as far as our humble self is concerned, without a change, location is inevitable. This might be little loss to the church, but it would be serious damage to us. We know others in the same category. And, what will the end of these things be?

Give us a comfortable support. Let us live, as the medium class of the community where we labor. Give us enough to purchase a few books, and take a periodical: enough to purchase decent raiment for our wives and little ones: to pay our doctor's, drug and postage bills: to pay our little *necessary* expenses. Do this, and then *require* us to spend *all* our time in your service, and devote *all* our energies to your spiritual advancement. By this and a new day shall dawn upon the church.

COMMON SENSE.

BREVITIES

THE WORLD'S FUTURE.

My soul is enlarged and stands erect, as I look down the declivity of years, and see the changes which these young Davids, under God, will make in all the earth. Countless millions are shortly to awake from the sleep and darkness of a hundred ages, to hail the day that will never go down. I see the darkness rolling upon itself, and passing away from a thousand lands. I see a cloudless day billowing and laying itself over all the earth. I see the nations coming up from the neighborhood of the brutes, to the dignity of the sons of God; from the sty in which they had wallowed, to the purity of the divine image. I see the meekness of the Gospel assuaging their ferocious passions, melting down a million contending units into one, silencing the clangor of arms, and swelling into life a thousand budding charities which had died under the long winter. I hear the voice of their joy. It swells from the vallays and inclines from the hills. I already hear, on the eastern breeze, the songs of new born nations. I already catch from the western gale the praise of a thousand islands. I ascend the Alps, and see the darkness retiring from the [illegible] world. I ascend the Andes, and see [illegible] you are, and all the islands of the Pacific one altar. I ascend the mountains of [illegible] and hear from the plains of China, [illegible] from every jungle and pagoda of Hindostan the praises of the living God. I see all Asia bowing before Him who sitteth in the midst of them on [illegible]. I traverse seas, and hear from every floating Bethel songs of those redeemed [illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

I hear that blessed day—for my eyes have beheld the sight—and then give, this worthless body to the worms. [Dr. Griffin.

SOCIETY

Society is the atmosphere of souls: and is necessarily tainted from a [illegible] which is either infecting or salubrious. The society of virtuous persons is enjoyed beyond their company, while vice carries a sting in its train. The society of the company you express both the indication and your character and the former of it. In company, when the eyes of the mind are opened, there requires but no hard thought in mind, because the mind is [illegible] Such virtuous company will please you—it will not—if it does not please you the end of going will be defeated. In such society you lose your reverence, for, the [illegible] of conscience wear off, and that name at which angels bow and devils tremble you will hear contemned and abused. The Bible will supply materials for unmeaning jests, and impress buffoonery the consequence of this will be a practical deviation from virtue, the principle will become sapped, and the fences of conscience broken down, and when debauchery has corrupted the character, a total desertion will take place, they will glory in their shame.

GREATNESS AND GOODNESS.

Greatness and goodness are not always combined:
Health is not always treasures, always friends
The good great man! Three treasures, love and light
And calm thoughts regular as infant's breath
And three fast friends, more sure than day and night—
Himself, his Maker, and the angel Death.

CALM AMIDST TUMULT

The poll was kept open for fifteen days, and until the twelfth Mr Wilberforce was in the full turmoil of this noisy scene. "Breakfasted," says he in his diary, "daily at the tavern, rabid meat at two, addressed the people at half-past five or six, at half-past six dined forty or fifty, and sat with them. Latterly the people would not hear me, and slumberful treatment. On Sundays allowed to be very quiet to dine alone, to go to church." His temper of mind in the midst of this confusion, was such as is rarely preserved in the rude shock of such a contest. "It was necessary," says Mr Russell, one of his most active and friendly agents, "that I should have some private communication with him every day. I usually put myself in his way, therefore, when he came in from the hustings to dress for dinner. On each day, as he entered, I perceived that he was repeating to himself what seemed the same words. At length I was able to catch them, and they proved to be that stanza of Cowper's

The olive retreat, the silent shade,
With prayer and praise agree
And seem by Thy sweet bounty made
For those that follow Thee

NIGHT A FRAGMENT. BY R. R.

Night like a gentle hope, o'erspreads the world,
Her grateful stillness comes into the heart
As her tranquil face falls to the longing earth
Of every night silent though many voiced—
For now the watchful stars like sacred eyes
Of best though distant friends are eloquent
And the voice of memory living back
Loved tones and looks the blessedness of life—
Or the Hope hymning on the hallowed halls
Our day dreams build upon the baseless air
Or precious whispers of the days to come
Lock with meaning to the wakeful soul
Though echoes upon the listening ear

Now they silence a voiceless murmur, vague
As dreams we scarce remember yet which cast
A palpable shadow o'er our waking hours—
The solemn surgings of Eternity,
Softened, not lost while breaking on the shore
Of Earth and Time, rise tremulous and swell
Until their voice of many waters seems
Then flee away as twilight into night

Above the roar of that far sounding sea,
Whose waves surround all time and human things
Drowns with its thunder all the whispered tones
Vibrating in the shadowy aisles of life

Deep silence rises, and darkness interweave
A breathing spell from day's despotic din.
Death's gentle sister—her with no drowsy drugs,
But with a soft nothing lulls the world to sleep.

The night-wind now like life-restoring balm
Sheds it on some guardian angel's pinions bright,
The hot brow hushes and whispers nature's peace—
A loving benediction.

Over all
The dusky hangs, a boundless sea unswept
Save by the circling of God-guided worlds.
Each water seems the broad empyreal dome—
And through the gloom immensity expands.
The heaven high mystery sways and overpowers,
Till gazing out upon the boundless depth,
The soul is lost in vastness infinite.

Thus all without obtures our concordant call,
And all within, not loud but deep, responds
Mobile, 1853.

BEAUTIFUL ALLEGORY.—The following beautiful allegory is translated from the German:

Sophronius, a wise teacher, would not suffer even his grown up sons and daughters to associate with those whose conduct was not pure and upright.

"Dear father," said the gentle Eulalia to him one day, when he forbade her, in company with her brother, to visit the gentle Lucinda, "you must think us very childish if you imagine that we should be exposed to danger by it."

The father took in silence a dead coal from the hearth, and reached it to his daughter. "It will not burn you, my child, take it."

Eulalia did so, and behold her beautiful white hand was soiled and blacked, and as it charmed, her white dress also.

"We cannot be too careful in handling coals," said Eulalia, in vexation.

"Yes, truly," said her father, "you see, my child, that coals, even if they do not burn, blacken: so it is with the company of the vicious."

The Albany Knickerbocker gives an account of a wonderful dog belonging to one of its carriers. The carrier falling sick, sent out a boy to deliver the papers, who being unacquainted with the round was followed by the dog who stopped at the door of every subscriber and wagging his tail, never missing one in a list of six hundred. At the door of all the subscribers who had not paid in a long time the dog was heard to howl.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $1 50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, October 15.

CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The members of the East Texas Conference, Transfers, Visiting Brethren of other Conferences, and Local Preachers attending to receive Ordination, on their arrival in Marshall, on the 26th of November next, will please call at the Court-House, where they will be received and consigned to their respective Boarding-Houses during the Session of Conference. Those who expect to bring their families will please inform me by mail in due time. The Church Papers will please give this a few insertions.

J. B. TULLIS, P. C.

Marshall, Texas, September 23, 1853. oct15

☞ A letter from our French correspondent, Sept. 22, will appear next week.

EDUCATION ADVERTISEMENTS.

Do you read those of the New Orleans Christian Advocate? If the people cannot there find facilities for the best instruction, mental and moral, we know not where the facilities can be found. The best talent of the land is devoted to the work—sanctified talent, as we believe. These Institutions, so well distributed and officered, are bulwarks of the Church and State. It is good reading matter. There is no apology for raising up sons and daughters in ignorance or sending them far away.

BADLY BROKE.—One of our subscribers has gone by the board, poor fellow. The Advocate was one of his creditors. This is what comes of the most solvent sounding names getting in arrears.

Our friends, the Postmasters, are generally kind and sympathising. We often complain of the mails, but seldom of them. Here is a note (official) a P. M. sends, *verbatim*. We could not suppress a hearty laugh over its earnest tone, notwithstanding the serious nature of the contents. Reader, do not, by any contingency, subject us to such an official note from your P. M. Pay while you are able!

SEPTEMBER 8, 1853.

Dear Sir—after my Compliments to you, etc., I am duty bound as P.M. to inform you that the paper addressed * * ** Ala. is not taken from this office only as I sell it for the postage the man is broak and is not able to pay postage, & says he never intends to take it out any more, & request it discontinued & also requests me to say to you that he will pay up as sooh as he gets able &c,

Respectfully * * *

MONTGOMERY, ALA.—Rev. C. D. Oliver writes, October 8: "I suppose you have heard that our city had suffered from disease. What this disease is that has proven so fatal is a matter of dispute among the doctors. The majority, however, agree that it it is the vesicable yellow fever. A Spaniard, who has had the yellow fever in Cuba, says that it is not yellow fever but even worse. At all events, those who have it generally have black vomit before they die. Some days we have had four or five burials, which, considering our present population, is no insignificant mortality. The panic here has been great. Our people have precipitated themselves in all directions through the surrounding country. While I write I suppose there are over a thousand away, and waiting until it shall be safe for them to return.

We have lost some valuable members by death; among them Sisters Francee Colcough, Montague and others. These, however, whose names are mentioned did not die of yellow fever."

THE WESTERN BRANCH.—The Western Branch of our Book Concern, located at Louisville, sold books the last year to the amount of $65,000. Up to this time its profits have amounted to $30,000.

BASCOM'S SERMONS.—Twenty-one thousand copies of this work have been sold.

ST. LOUIS CONFERENCE.—The St. Louis Advocate gives the increase of membership the past year at 3,053. Delegates to the General Conference—T. Johnson, D. R. McAnally, D. A. Leeper, J. Boyle, and J. K. Leecy. Reserve—J. F. Truslow.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.—For two or three weeks we have not received a number of the Wesleyan Texas Banner. The sad cause is now apparent. The yellow fever rages at Houston, and among the deaths reported, is that of Rev. S. E. Cameron, the Editor of the Banner. He died on the 2d instant, leaving a wife and child. But not these alone—the Church will mourn the loss of so good and useful a minister.

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL CONFERENCE. The Western Virginia Conference elected Rev. E. C. Thornton and Rev. S. Kelly. Reserved Delegate, Rev. S. K. Vaught.

The Kentucky Conference, sitting in Versailles, September 20, elected six delegates to the General Conference, namely: H. H. Kavanaugh, Thomas N. Ralston, John C. Harrison, L. D. Huston, W. M. Grubbs, and B. T. Crouch.

Reserves, John G. Bruce and C. Babbett.

HAPPINESS.—Nothing is purer than honesty—nothing greater than charity—nothing brighter than virtue—nothing warmer than love—and nothing more steadfast than faith. These united in one mind form the purest, the brightest, and the most steadfast happiness.

THE COMING ELECTION.

The candidates for both Houses of the Legislature of Louisiana are getting into the field. Primary meetings for nominating have been quite brisk the week past. The people have it now in their power and may do themselves the justice to commit their character and interests to wise, honest and working men. Every *habitue* of a grog-shop will not make a good legislator. It will be of no avail a few months hence to be in a stew of virtuous indignation about an incompetent, idle or corrupt Legislature, who have to be hunted up by the Sergeant-at-Arms to vote, and who use their influence as representatives of the people to bargain for places for themselves.

The elections of November 7th have one aspect of momentous concern, to which, while it is time, we invoke attention and action. It is their bearing upon the question of Free and Common Schools. Our readers cannot have forgotten the stealthy onset of the Romanists, at the last Legislature. A memorial was got up here, headed by Archbishop Blanc, and signed by twenty-five hundred *nemes*, and forwarded to Baton Rouge, asking for a *pro rata* division of the School Fund. Of course, the Romanists were to have the lion's share; the *pro rata* being on the basis—not of tax-payers or taxes paid—but of children, such as they claimed. So stealthily was this memorial got up and signed and forwarded, that the public were first made aware of its existence by its presentation to the Legislature! Why this secrecy? Were not the *people* concerned in the matter? Was any honest patriotic end to be served by this sly dealing?

But for the discretion of the Legislature the proposed measure would have been pushed right through. Such was the plan of this *coup de main* of Jesuitism. But it failed. "See," said the Legislative tools of the priests, here is a respectful memorial, signed by a large constituency. It treats on a subject of public interest. *There is no counter-memorial.* We must obey the expressed will of the sovereign people."

And lest this stolen march on the Treasury were not sure enough, it is a notorious and scandalous fact, that Romish priests were busy in the lobbies, shamelessly taking members by the button-hole, to influence legislation.

They failed, but are not discouraged. The attempt is to be renewed. What manœuvre will be brought to bear upon Baton Rouge this winter is yet to transpire. But they are taking the voters by the button-holes now, and pledging the candidates. We have good authority for it that some of the candidates already have been offered election if they would pledge their votes and influence to the priests on the School Question. It is high time, not for the Protestants merely, but all who hold our civil and religious liberties dear, to wake up. There are numbers of Catholics in the State who will not, cannot be made the tools of priests. They have not breathed this pure air for nought. The free party can defeat the priest party. They can, if they will.

To the country constituency, especially, we appeal with hope. Not yet overridden by priestly domination; not controlled by a loose mass of voters, obeying the dictation of spiritual masters who own their allegiance to a foreign Potentate—the country parishes are a reliance. And in the city and in the country we hope no citizen will blindly cast his vote to the wordy sound of whig or democrat, in forgetfulness of the most important measure that is likely to come before the next Legislature. If a candidate is doubtful on this plain issue, if he suffers himself to be tampered with by the priests, let him have *their* vote, and the votes *they* command, and *those only*. Deny him a republican's vote, a freeman's vote, THE VOTE OF A SOVEREIGN AND INDEPENDENT CITIZEN OF LOUISIANA.

APOLOGY FOR SLOW SPEAKERS.

Dean Swift, somewhere in his writings, has the following paradox: "The common fluency of speech in many men, and most women, is owing to a scarcity of matter and a scarcity of words; for whoever is master of a language, and has his mind full of ideas, will be apt, in speaking, to hesitate upon the choice of both, whereas common speakers have only one set of ideas, and one set of words to clothe them, and these always ready at the mouth. So people can come faster out of church when it is almost empty than when a crowd is at the door."

At the Diocesan Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of New York, on Thursday week, the long vexed question of admitting negro churches was decided in the affirmative, in favor of St. Phillip's Church. The vote was 139 to 15 of the clergy, and 73 to 33 of the laity. The delegates, who are all negroes, did not appear when their names were called, as they probably did not expect to be admitted; the case having been decided against them heretofore.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

ST. LOUIS CONFERENCE.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 22, 1853.

Our Conference has just closed a most harmonious session. Two of our number fell last year. We received an accession of some seventeen or eighteen at this Conference, and yet we are sadly deficient in ministerial strength.

Bishop Andrew was with us in fine health and spirits. He ordained fifteen deacons and six elders. The Bishop left our city yesterday for Palmyra, the seat of the Missouri Conference. Our Missionary collections are 200 per cent. in advance of last year. The preachers reported extensive revivals and additions to the Church. To God be all the glory. Amen. Yours in Christ,

J. PENNMAN.

LITERARY NOTICES.

MONTHLIES.—Harper for October is a superior number. The DAMASCUS article is worth the price of it. The eighth volume begins with 135,000 issues.

Putnam for October is very good; but its rivalry with Harper is hopeless.

The Ladies Repository, Cincinnati, and Companion, Nashville, are very readable numbers. We have the two former from McGinnis & Carper.

QUARTERLY.—The M. E. Church Quarterly for October, Dr. McClintock, is promptly on our table. We have only glanced at it, and find a new feature of interest, if not of worth, in the beginning of the regular correspondence of a French book critic.

METHODIST PRESS.

MAILING DOLLARS.—There are various ways of sending money for subscription to the Editor. In this case, especially—where there's a will there's a way. Gold dollars are better than shin-plasters, and far better than postage stamps. As for these latter, they are the poorest sort of currency in these low latitudes. We have a pile now that cannot be used—all run together. The Postmaster informed us he had returned to Washington City over $800 worth this summer for this cause. The Nashville Advocate gives a very good recipe for mailing gold dollars:

Gold dollars may be sent in letters by mail very conveniently; but some care is necessary to guard against their getting out or cutting the letter. We are in receipt of a letter containing some of these yellow boys, which, it would appear, were put in loosely, and therefore not safely, and were re-adjusted by some more careful hand "on the way." Whether the letter came open, or how our careful gentleman found his way into it, we are not prepared to say; but we give his note, which may serve both as an admonition, and a subject of amusement to our readers. He says:

"The feller that put this money in this letter was a fool; he put it in loose, just like a fool; so I will fix it down about right.

"ONE OF THE FELLERS ON THE WAY."

Accordingly, he pasted a bit of paper over each piece of money, making it fast to the blank part of the letter. Of course, it came safely to hand.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—So several of our exchanges head a paragraph which describes the dedication of an elegant Unitarian Church in San Francisco, July 17, on which occasion Rev. Dr. Boring, of the M. E. Church, South, Rev. Messrs. Briggs & Taylor, of the Church, North, and Rev. Mr. Brisley, of the Baptist Church, took an active part in the services. We observe in many of these marks of surprise, and even of censure, at this aiding and abetting these who, though they speak of Christ as divine and the Son of God—yet, when urged to definiteness, deny his divinity, and recognize him to be nothing but a sublimed humanity! The Pittsburg Advocate of the 23d ult. thus earnestly discourses.

Have Unitarians, then, grown into the fellowship of Orthodox Christians? We should conclude so from the fact of Messrs. Boring, Briggs and other brethren taking part in the dedication of a Unitarian Church. It would seem they participated officially in the solemn religious services by which a building has been specially devoted to the propagation of Unitarian sentiments. Do they not by this act tacitly commend these sentiments to the public, as embracing the essentials of Christian doctrine? They could not have intended this. But we think their participating officially in the exercises of that occasion calculated to do serious injury to the cause of truth. The difference between Unitarianism and orthodox Christianity is not the difference merely of non-essentials. We hold that the Unitarians preach "another gospel," and we dare not bid them "God speed," lest we also fall under the apostolical "anathema maranatha." Their gospel is wanting in every characteristic truth of the gospel of Christ. They preach Christ only as a moral teacher, a good man, sent to instruct us more perfectly in our duties to God and to one another. They deny his proper divinity and his priestly offices. They reject the doctrine of natural depravity, the necessity of regeneration, and the entire work of the Holy Spirit.

Unitarianism is the most dangerous, because the most *insidious* form of infidelity. It claims to be Christian, while it ignores every essential doctrine of the Christian system.

CAN IT BE TRUE?—Zion's Herald, referring to the *on dit* that the New York Book Agents were making arrangements for an immediate settlement with the Church, South, on satisfactory terms, while the Cincinnati Agents preferred being forced to do this by law, says:

Can this *on dit* be true? Will the New York Agents and Commissioners refuse to avail themselves of their right of appeal to the Supreme Court, now that the questions involved have to go before that body, through the refusal of our Southern friends to abide by the decision in the Western suit? What if they should settle without an appeal, and then the Supreme Court should sustain Judge Leavitt in his decision against the South? Would the church be satisfied with their proceedings in that case?

"WHAT IS UNITARIANISM?"

To the Editor of the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

SIR—In your last paper an article was published, taken from the Presbyterian, which professes to be an answer to the question WHAT IS UNITARIANISM? The society of which I am the pastor being called a Unitarian Church, you will oblige myself, and many friends, by giving a conspicuous place in your next number, to the following statement respecting our religious faith:

1. We believe that the Bible, the whole Bible, and nothing but the Bible, is a divinely inspired and infallible standard of faith and practice.

2. We believe in God, the Father, and in the Son, and in the Holy Ghost, as they are revealed in Scripture.

3. We believe that Jesus is the Mediator between God and men; the sacrifice for sin, and the Saviour from it, and that the atonement which he made is indispensably necessary to the salvation of sinners.

4. We believe in the conversion and sanctification of the heart, by the influences of the Holy Spirit, and that without such influences no one can exercise supreme love to God, and universal love to man.

5. We believe that God will certainly and universally reward or punish men according to their *deserts*.

6. We believe that evangelical repentance, purity of heart, integrity of purpose, and a blameless, holy life, are the pre-requisites to the enjoyment of eternal happiness.

7. We believe in constant, unremitting warfare with sin and error; growth in grace; conformity to all the requirements of God; and in obedience to all the principles and precepts of the Gospel.

8. We believe in one Catholic and Apostolic Church; the Communion of Saints; the forgiveness of sins; the Resurrection of the dead, and the life everlasting. Amen.

"He who these duties shall perform,
Faithful, and with an honest heart,
Shall safely ride through every storm,
And find, indeed, that better part."

Very respectfully, yours, T. CHAPP.

CITY CORRESPONDENCE.

"Whose lives' whole drift is to forget their graves."

The dark time has at length passed, and in the freer breathing of the light let us look about, and like wreckers after a storm, survey the damage, and gather up the fragments. Within a few days, our city has changed its aspect, from stillness and gloom, to business bustle and commercial buoyancy. The draped hall-handle and door-knob no longer tell of death in every house. The little groups of old denizens and Howards, at the street corners, whose death-talk was wont to saluto the passers-by, have swelled to moving throngs of men, who look and act anxiously—not about death's doings—but about the vicissitudes of trade. Those palaces and castles of business, heretofore always open as regularly as the gates of the morning, but of late closed and placarded "Clerks sick," "Principals dead," or "To be opened on the 1st of October," are now the scenes of large speculation, and the homes of merchandize. Those dog-ears of death, which used to flap in thick clusters upon every awning-post, and cleave like day-overtaken hats about the lintels of the post-office, with their black margins and engravings of willow-trees and tomb-stones, no longer stare at the morning pedestrian. Those gibbets of mortal fame are now stripped of their sombre subjects, save here and there one so tenaciously tacked, that neither time nor accident has torn it from the stocks of public remembrance.

The doctors, not better natured, but less care-worn and less anxious, drive more leisurely and make more protracted calls. Their buggies do not stand so regularly in every street, and before every house; and their office hours are unbroken by a press of engagements. That bulletin board, just under the corner of the Veranda, where, about nine of the clock in the morning, crowds of anxious men, age, and of anxious women, too, used to gather, to read the daily dispatch of the Health-Board, is taken down, and no looks are turned that way now, except by those with whom the habit has not worn off. The hearses, those black carriages, instinct of death, and omnibuses of the dead, in which none can ride, except length-wise, and whose plumes, by a very natural association, remind you of shark fins, which often turn up in the wake of a sickly ship at sea, are not seen backed up against the curb-stones, ready for their posthumous passengers. The undertakers have refurnished their coffin warehouses, and stand in the doors, one might imagine, looking out for somebody to die, albeit, wearing a satisfied expression, such as farmers have, after an abundant harvest, and when, only the gleanings of fields, already well reaped, are hourly expected.

The Cemeteries are not the confused and noisy places they were. The shell-road, which leads to these municipalities of dust, planted on the Metairie Ridge; the Half-Way House to the Lake, where thousands have lately stopped forever, is not now three solid miles of going and returning processions, whose freight of mourners leaves its never ceasing wail.

The ground and vicinity of those Cemeteries, where Hebrews and Christians, Protestants and Catholics, Firemen, Odd Fellows and Masons, have all their separate territories, is not thronged with nearly all the hack and cab lumber of the city; with masses of men and women moving in every direction, as though death had a world's-fair, and the people were gathered here to look at his opaque-palace of ghostly curiosities.

The burial services of so many sects and orders, half drowned amid the shrieks of the bereaved, the din of trowels, and the crack of bricks, are not heard. And "Potter's Field," just over the way from the better classes, who are served up to the worms and corruption in better dishes, looking for all the world like a vast potato-patch, freshly ridged and ready for planting the first time it rains, has now gone somewhat to weeds, and the grass, nearly conquered by the Sexton's spade, begins to shoot up, as if this culture had given it new vigor of vegetation. These dead people sleep well, and for aught that appears, they may have slept long. The gates are closed, and each enclosure is quiet.

So it is in those grave-yards within the Corporation limits. When, a little while ago, the minister was called to commit the remains of a parishioner to the tomb, a whole file of other dead, unshrived in life, received the acknowledged grace, whilst mourners, without a shepherd, observed a stealthy silence hard by, that they too might catch some stray word of comfort. They are all gone now, and the man of marble and cement walks leisurely among his architecture, and puts gilded letters upon the front doors of these death-halls.

The mourners who go about the streets are less demonstrative in their grief. Some faces look sad, and that indifference of passing incidents which grief occasions, is evident in the abstracted and careless tread of many. But these never ceasing processions of draped hats, which pour through the streets and places of commerce, are not all dejection. Why those symbols of sorrow and bereavement are worn, one would scarcely guess, from what the countenance unfolds. Now and then a female, or perhaps numbers of them, pallid in black, and veiled in crape, move quietly along, and you think surely these hearts know their own bitterness; and you feel guilty of sacrilege were you to wish that those faces might be unveiled to the gaze of cold and calculating worldliness. But for the most part the exterior of things is very much as in other years. Some of the prominent merchants are missed "on change;" old and familiar friends no longer meet at the corners, on Camp, Canal, and St. Charles. But matters are righting themselves after the gale; and the world moves on—the Epidemic is partially forgotten. In our evening walks, we notice the mansion parlors are brightly lighted, the neglected piano gives forth its wonted notes, the social dance and merry song have been resumed by those "Whose lives' whole drift is to forget their graves."

WOODSMAN.

REVIVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WETUMPKA, ALA.—We commenced a meeting in our church on Friday before the first Sabbath in September. Friday was observed as a day of fasting and prayer, for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon us. It was a good day—not soon to be forgotten. On Saturday several ministerial brethren came in; among them Joseph B. Cottrell, the Junior Preacher at Montgomery. He remained for three weeks, doing good service. God blessing his labors abundantly. Over forty white persons professed faith in Christ; thirty-seven joined our church; others expect soon to join this branch of the army of the Lord. Twenty-one blacks have also been the happy partakers of this glorious visitation of our Lord and Saviour. Not unto us—not unto us—but unto thy name, O Lord, be all the glory. Rejoice with us.

September 20. OTIS SAXTON.

DEMOPOLIS, ALA.—God has poured his Spirit out again upon Demopolis. We have just closed a meeting of twelve days. Sweet and blessed has this occasion been, both to the ministers and members. We all drank deeply of the waters of salvation. Twenty-four persons were in darkness and guilt when the meeting began, who are now rejoicing in the light and peace of God. There have been twenty accessions to the Church. Awakening influences have gone out into the community, which, we trust, will result in great good in after days.

Notwithstanding our severe losses here from death and removals, we have doubled our membership during the two past years. A more interesting and agreeable field of labor cannot be found in the State.

October. THOS. H. FOSTER.

PERRYVILLE CIRCUIT, ALA.—The Lord is still blessing us on this Circuit with his heavenly visitations. We have had two protracted meetings since I wrote you; some twelve or fifteen conversions, and as many accessions to our Church. We are progressing in our Missionary collections. Permit me to say that our local brethren are doing good, very good work on this Circuit.

October 1. J. W. SHOARS.

P. S. I am now in Prattville. A meeting of some interest is in progress, under the superintendence of Brother Capers.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.—Our Camp Meetings are over and have resulted happily. At our Alexandria Camp Meeting we were blessed with over one hundred conversions, and over forty accessions to the Church. Our Quarterly Meeting was held here, and our large Circuit was divided by unanimous consent. At the close I commenced at Jacksonville, with the aid of Brothers Tabb and Wingo, of our Church, and afterward of Brother Smith, Baptist Minister. This meeting resulted in between thirty-five and forty conversions, chiefly young men of promise, and thirty-two accessions. The Church here has been strengthened. Several of these young men are already at work, and there are others yet to join. I understand there are but few persons in Jacksonville left out of the church; few remained unaffected; a happy state of feeling prevails among the different churches here. Our Muscadine Camp Meeting closed with thirty-six accessions and about twenty conversions. The rumor of distress in Mobile has materially affected our Missionary Collection. We are, however, creeping on the round number of $300.

October 1. W. E. M. LINFIELD.

MOUNT HERMON CAMP MEETING.—Rev. E. V. Levert reports:

Our Camp Meeting was closed on the 29th ult., giving us 105 whites, and 50 or 60 colored converts. I do not recollect that I ever saw so large a congregation south of the mountains, nor have I ever seen so good behaviour in a promiscuous assembly. There was no cause for the slightest reproof during the six days the meeting was in progress.

ARKANSAS CONF.—Rev. H. A. Sugg writes from Washington, Ark., 28th ult.: "We have glorious revivals in Arkansas at this time."

FAYETTE, ALA.—The Banner, published at the Co. Ho., of 4th instant, says: The Episcopal Methodists have been holding a Camp Meeting at Bethlehem, near this village for four days past. We attended preaching Sunday. The largest number of persons that we have ever seen assembled in Fayette county, were present. In the afternoon, after a warm and eloquent address by the young and talented minister, Rev. J. B. Belton, a collection was taken up for the China Mission, and one hundred and fifty dollars was received. Mr. Belton, we understand, will sail next spring for China, where he will enter upon the Missionary work. We wish him health and all success, and that he may be the instrument of disclosing the treasures of the Gospel to thousands of the benighted Chinamen.

OAK GROVE, ALA.—Having held my breath in painful suspense for your life for several months, and seeing that you are yet spared, I begin to breathe more freely, and will now let you hear from me again. We have had another great revival in our section at the Brush Creek Camp Meeting, at which over 100 whites professed religion, and a hundred dollar Conference collection was raised. We are having a glorious year in the Alabama Conference, which is especially encouraging to those of us who joined at the last session. Nor do I esteem it less glorious because so many of our number have gone to their reward, *for they all died at their posts*, and like the sun when he goes down in unclouded splendor, they gave promise of a glorious rising on the morrow. "The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church," and no doubt as these departed ones were ascending the skies, their mantles fell upon some yet upon earth, while I trust a double portion of their spirit has been imparted to all they left behind them. May God preserve the remnant, and sanctify them to his service.

October 5. F. M. GRACE.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

"THE ECLIPSE OF FAITH."

Such is the rather dubious title of a book published in Boston sometime during the present year. The author supposed is Mr. Henry Rogers, of England, who has written some fine religious articles for the Edinburgh Review. The plan of the work is that of Plato's Dialogues, while the subject has been personified in the character of the hero, and its different bearings embodied in other persons to whom you are introduced in the progress of the work. You find represented here almost every form of infidelity which has appeared on the troubled surface of the English religious mind during the present century, with their relations to each other, and to their primogeniters of other ages, clearly set forth. The various objections that had been urged against Christianity by the literati are candidly but ingeniously refuted, with the modesty of true science and the humility of true religion. A slight biographical sketch, probably not wholly fictitious, forms a kind of texture into which are woven the more solid and useful ideas which constitute the body of the work.

A Missionary has gone to some island in the "Paradise in the Pacific;" his brother writes him of the religious news in England; and embodies this in the form of a diary of what passed in conversation while he spent some time with their nephew, a promising young scholar, who had just returned from a long residence on the continent, where he had unfortunately imbibed the principles of a most inveterate skepticism. During a visit of several weeks many religious topics were discussed by the writer, orthodox, the hero, skeptic, and various visitors, Romanist, deist, atheist, rationalist, etc. Christianity is rejected by one and the other of these successively, and on entirely different grounds. New systems are presented with reasons alike different to sustain them, which in turn are likewise rejected by this genuine doubter; and then the other company having withdrawn, the visit closes with a long and thrilling interview between the skeptic and his uncle, in which the argument is brought, *ad hominem*, and a most thrilling appeal made from the death of his mother, from which time the skeptic is left in a state of mingled fear, doubt and despair, till shortly removed to that land "where all his doubts are solved forever."

The style of the writing is excellent, varying from the easy conversational tone, through all the forms of the essay, the epistle, the argument, the oration, and I might almost add, the poem. Abounding with literary allusions, and imbued with classic sentiment, it is the image of a highly cultivated mind, while the religious spirit of the work is truly cheerful and refreshing. Great advantage is gained for Christianity by making the skeptic the agent in overthrowing the doctrines of the other errorists, while he himself finally falls powerless into the hands of the truth, and is at last seen sinking in despair, confessing his imbecility to believe, rather than urging his reasons for disbelieving.

As but little estimate of this work can be formed by its name, I have been prompted to make this slight notice of its contents in the hope of inducing some who are fond of that which is truly classic and beautiful in literature, (qualities not often found in new books now-a-days,) to procure it, and to read it, which I am sure they will do with a degree of refined and exquisite pleasure. I know of but one objection to it; and that is a transatlantic view of the subject of slavery. This, however, is merely incidental, and occurs but once, near the close of the book.

ALPHA.

Oak Grove, Ala., Oct. 5, 1853.

THE FEVER IN VICKSBURG.—The Whig of the 8th inst. says:

The pestilence has not, in our opinion, abated in this city, notwithstanding the sexton reports only seven deaths for the 48 hours ending at 12 o'clock yesterday. To those who are governed by the number of deaths reported now, as compared with a few weeks since, we have merely to say that there is not one man liable to the disease now, where there were ten the commencement of the epidemic. In the suburbs of the town the disease is now securing a foothold and progressing. When we consider how few there are now liable to the disease, we must think the number of new cases and number of deaths very large. Experience, and the opinion of the medical faculty alike induce us to urge upon absent citizens the necessity of remaining away until the atmosphere is completely purified.

THE YELLOW FEVER GONE.—We are enabled this morning to lay before our distant readers the gratifying intelligence that the epidemic has disappeared from amongst us. The Board of Health met yesterday, and passed a resolution declaring that no epidemic at present exists in New Orleans. To those who, for the last three or four months, have been compelled by the fell scourge to remain away from home, put up in the hotels of crowded Northern cities, or jammed at fashionable watering-places, restricted by etiquette, and consumed by longings for the retirement of their own pleasant homes, the news will be doubly welcome. Although we have not yet been visited by frost, the weather, for several weeks past, has been delightfully cool; and the fever, having seen its three months' course, has died entirely out, leaving our city as salubrious as the most favored localities. Already the tenants who had fled at the approach of the pestilence are beginning to return, and our streets present a lively, bustling air, as if we had not been scourged by the dread visitor. All our business thoroughfares seem imbued with a new life. Trade has assumed its former restless activity; commercial houses have been refitted and replenished with abundant stocks; and our levee again groans under the weight of ariching commerce. Sickness is not spoken of amongst us; and that air of anxiety apparent in the features of all during the late disastrous visitation, has given place to a prevailing cheerfulness and business activity that gives promise of the renewal of former prosperity. The fiat of the Board of Health having gone forth that the epidemic has disappeared, our absent citizens may return without fear of the consequences. They will be received with a ready welcome.

Louisiana Interior.

We learn from the Claiborne Advocate that at an election held on the 24th ult., to take the sense of the people on the propriety of laying a tax to aid in the construction of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad. The majority against the proposed measure was 17.

A fatal case of yellow fever had occurred at Minden on the 24th ult.

From the Baton Rouge Comet of the 8th inst. we learn that the sugar-planters of that parish had commenced taking off their crops. Some had commenced grinding.

Things in Mobile.

The Register of the 11th inst. has the following items:

REST FROM LABOR.—The last of the Infirmaries—that of the Can't-get-away-club at the Eutaw House—is closed, and the exemplary members of that once unheeded fraternity have a day of rest after a long and dismal course of painful labors.

The help they have been enabled to yield the Orphan Asylums out of their surplus funds, proves the kindly, and most liberal generosity of our absent friends. Instead of an assessment on their private purses, the Club has been enabled to share the generous support they have met, with associations of like benevolence buttressed from similar causes. The epidemic that has carried off the parent under the Club's charge, has left their poor, poor orphans in custody of those generous beings who have so kindly provided for them; and none in the world so worthy to share this surplus.

RETURNED.—Every day, almost every hour, mingles up the familiar faces of returned citizens, with the select few who lately monopolized all the public streets. The only drawback is the pleasure of their greeting is a latent apprehension that they may have come back too soon. *Jack Frost* would have been a most welcome *avant courier*.

EXPLOSION OF THE THOMAS MCDANIEL.—The persons wounded by the explosion of the towboat Thomas McDaniel, as mentioned yesterday under our telegraphic head, were yesterday brought to town in the towboat De Soto.

One of the stokers named Samuel League, and Robert Elliott, second engineer, have both died since the publication of our dispatch.

Another stoker named Alfred Walker is so badly scalded that he is not expected to recover. We have as yet received no further particulars of the disaster.

THE TEHUANTEPEC RAILROAD.—Late advices inform us that the contract with Col. A. G. Sloo for the Tehuantepec Railroad had been completed. The contract was made with a company in Sheffield, England, to complete the plank road from Suchil, on the Contzacoalco river to the Pacific, a distance of 70 miles, in one year from the first of December, and a railroad from ocean to ocean, 163 miles, in four years from the first of December.

YELLOW FEVER IN YAZOO CITY.—*Unprecedented Mortality.*—The Yazoo Democrat of the 5th inst. has the following paragraphs:

Another week has passed, and still the yellow fever stalks unmercifully through our desolate city, choosing its victims without regard to age, sex or condition.

As we cannot dwell upon particulars to any great extent, we shall publish the Sexton's report as usual, referring the reader to that for information as to the number of deaths and the names of the victims—all since our last are there recorded. It will be seen that the total number of deaths since the appearance of yellow fever among us, amounts to the number of 88, which, when we consider the present population, less than 300, is alarming.

The number of cases daily reported show but little if any abatement in the disease—if any, it is for want of material. Let our absent citizens not think of returning, notwithstanding the weather is so cool and pleasant. We have had but little, if any frost yet. If those who are absent do not return, the epidemic will soon have run its course, for the material must soon be exhausted.

As we are going to press, we learn that the number of new cases are becoming more numerous within the last few hours than for several days.

Two New Orleans physicians and three or four nurses have been telegraphed for, to come to the relief of our distressed, and the core worn

THE FEVER AT VICKSBURG.—The Whig of the 4th inst. says:

Ten deaths occurred within the city limits, from Friday, 12 o'clock, M., to Monday, 12, M.—three days—as will be seen from the Sexton's Report. This shows a decided diminution in the city, but we regret to say there are many cases of sickness in the suburbs, and more deaths within the last week than formerly.

There is certainly enough of disease in the town, but we heard of fewer cases on yesterday than on former days.

The same paper of the 6th says:

The pestilence is certainly abating in the city limits proper, but we are forced to believe that it is for the want of subjects—nearly all of our citizens having been visited with an attack. In the suburbs and neighborhood it is now doing its work, and some apprehension exists that it will spread, if not checked by frost. We have heard of but very few new cases in the city within a few days.

The nights have been cold enough recently for frost, and we should certainly have had a visit from hoary Old Jack, but for the heat of the sun during the day, and no rain to cool the parched earth. We were informed by the Sexton that there were no interments on yesterday.

SICKNESS IN JACKSON.—We regret to state that there is still a great deal of sickness in Jackson—indeed, considering the sparseness of the population, and the number of new cases for the last three days, we cannot announce that there is any abatement whatever. We give the Sexton's report up to 12 M. yesterday, republishing the whole list from the 1st September. On Wednesday there were four deaths, three of fever, and eleven new cases up to the time our paper went to press. The physicians are unanimously of opinion that families who have left town should remain away. [Mississippian, October 7.

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The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

OBITUARY:

DIED.—At Oakdale, the residence of Ira Bowman, Esq., Tensas Parish, Louisiana, on the 30th of September, in the third year of her age, MARGARET EMILY, youngest daughter of F. D. Richardson, Esq., Parish of St. Mary.

The sun was descending, as slowly, in sadness.
We bore the sweet cherub away.
To her little grave on the Indian mound
Where the bones of the warriors lay.

The wild bird was singing its sweet song above us.
The zephyrs came murmuring by.
And seemingly mourned, as slowly it wandered.
That one so lovely should die.

The low wail of sorrow was heard from the mourners
As we laid the babe in the ground.
Then we filled up the grave and planted sweet flowers
To bloom o'er the newly made mound.

O'er her freshly made grave, the flowers we planted,
In radiant colors will glow;
But none, I am sure, will rival in beauty
The sweet little sleeper below.

J. W. H.

DIED.—MRS. ELIZABETH C., consort of Mr. Wm. Lyon, was born in Germantown, Stokes County, N. C., on the 17th of April, 1804, and died in Demopolis, Ala., on the 29th of September, 1853.

She became a professor of religion in the year 1826 or '27, and united with the M. E. Church, in which communion she remained a faithful and useful member, until called from the church militant to the church triumphant. As far as her health and circumstances would permit, she was a regular attendant upon the services of the church. Often have we met her in class, and heard her tell, with tears, of her trials, her temptations, and her spiritual comfort. Much of the strength with which she met and overcame her trials, she gathered amid the blessed privileges of the class-room.

Less than two days before her death, her heart was cheered by the news that a beloved son had embraced Christ by faith, and received the forgiveness of sins.

After an illness of only a few days, we were called early one morning to see her die. When questioned as to her faith and prospects, she assured us of her confidence in God, through Jesus Christ. When told that Christ would be with her to the last, she answered, Yes, yes, to the last, to the last." She several times repeated the words, "Jesus, Jesus, sweet Jesus, sweet Jesus," with such an emphasis as assured us that that name was enshrined in her heart, and that she heard the soft and thrilling whispers of his voice cheering her through the Valley of Death.

While the sun was yet climbing a cloudless sky, her spirit entered the shadowless glories of an eternal morning. Whether we take into account her blameless life or peaceful death, we may be equally assured that she dwells with God.

She leaves a husband and a large and interesting family to mourn her loss. May they so live that husband and children may meet the beloved wife and mother, where separations are unknown, and "God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes."

THOS. H. FUSTEN.

DIED.—In Union Town, Ala., on the 14th September, GEORGE W. BRADFIELD, in the 23d year of his age.

He embraced religion during a protracted meeting in this place last year, was constant in attendance on the means of grace, and consistent in his whole deportment. His suffering during his illness, which was of sixteen days' continuance, was intense, yet he bore it meekly, being sustained by the Grace of God. He frequently spoke of his approaching dissolution with the utmost composure, assuring his friends of his readiness and willingness to depart and be with Christ. His end was peace.

J. D. FISHER.

DIED.—At Wetumpka, Sept. 25, 1853, Mrs. SARAH ANN LEAK, consort of Tilman Leak, Esq., and daughter of George and Elizabeth Childers.

She was born April 26, 1818, in Georgia. In 1836, she was married to William R. Munson, who died in 1847. In 1852, she was married to Mr. Leak, with whom she lived little more than one year.

Though she was the mother of several children, and they all died in infancy, yet in the midst of her bereavements, afflictive as they were, she evinced a Christian resignation, and maintained a Christian equanimity. She was firm in her attachments, and faithful in her friendships, and as a wife was ever confiding and affectionate.

Trained from childhood under religious influences, she in early life joined the M. E. Church, of which she continued an acceptable member until death.

She loved the institutions of the Church of her choice, and, when circumstances permitted, was a regular attendant at the sanctuary, and in the class-room.

The fruits of such a life were to be seen and enjoyed during her last illness. She knew that she would die, and spoke of death as calmly as though it was but a sleep. When asked if she was willing to die, the reply, in substance, was, that if it was God's will to remove her, she was ready, and although willing to live, yet it was better to depart, and be with Christ.

Here was a peaceful, tranquil death, as one as the going down of the setting sun.

Let not a bereaved husband and friends sorrow as those who have no hope, for they have a blessed assurance that our sister "is not dead, but sleepeth."

* * *

RESOLUTIONS OF THE FRANKLIN STREET M. E. CHURCH, MOBILE.—October 2.—At a meeting of the membership of the Church, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God in his wise providence to call away in the midst of his labors and usefulness, our dear Brother and Pastor, the Rev. J. S. HUGHES. And, whereas, in this sad dispensation, the Church has lost one of the most vigilant and laborious watchmen—society a valued and warm-hearted friend—a grieved and disconsolate family a kind husband and father—the cause of moral reform in all its associative aspects, a true and successful advocate. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That whilst we mourn the loss of our esteemed brother and friend, regarding with the profoundest sensibility this seemingly mysterious visitation, we feel to bow in the deepest humility before God, and with faith realize the truth of inspiration, that God doth not afflict willingly, nor grieve the children of men.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with our deceased brother's bereaved wife and orphaned children, who are sorely afflicted, and recommend them to the clemency of Him who has promised to care for the widow and the orphan.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be handed to Sister Hughes, and a copy for publication be sent to the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

C. GASCOIGNE, President.

DIED.—It is with feelings of more than usual sorrow, I record the death of Miss MARY A. WILLS, who died September 30, at the residence of her father, J. Wills, in Greene county, Ala.

The deceased was just seventeen years old; the youngest daughter of her parents, and very remarkable for her filial respect and affection. But bitter is our grief, in the loss of her society, that sorrow is greatly mitigated by the reflection that we are not without a comfortable hope in her death. She had attended a Camp Meeting two weeks previous to her death, where she was impressed with the importance of securing the favor of God. Her attack of sickness came on the day after she returned home, and during her whole sickness she seemed constantly engaged in prayer. Two days before her death, she said to her father, "I feel like going all about the house, shouting the praise of God." Oh may God bless the fond parents in their bereavement, and sanctify this affliction to such members of the family as think not of the uncertainty of human life.

October 3.

DIED.—In Texas, Sept. 2, AUGUSTUS SADLER, aged 53 years. He professed religion, and joined the church in 1822. Last of August he visited Texas in company with a son. He was taken sick, and found a kind reception in the house of Rev. D. Morse. He was perfectly resigned to death, though he would have liked had it been God's will to die in the bosom of his family: he said it was as near to Heaven from Texas as from any other part of this world. Turning to his son, he repeated two lines of that beautiful hymn

How vain are all things here below,
How false and yet how fair.

Then said he, "When you return home, tell my dear wife, my children, my servants and my neighbors, to meet me in Heaven, for thither I am going," and fell asleep in Jesus. He was a pillar in the church, and esteemed most by those who knew him best.

JOHN R. LAMOUTH.

Madison Co., Miss., Oct. 5.

DIED, at Plaquemine, La., October 6, Col. Richard Reums, a well-known and most estimable citizen.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

ADVERTISEMENTS, of a proper character and to a limited extent, will hereafter be inserted in the "New Orleans Christian Advocate" at the following rates:

One Square first insertion	$1 00
Each subsequent insertion	50
One Square, one year	15 00
One Square, six months	10 00
Two Squares, one year	25 00

☞ A Square is ten lines—ten words make a line. No Advertisement inserted until paid for.

NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT.

FOURTH QUARTERLY MEETINGS—1853.

Plaquemine and Point Coupee—22d and 23d October, at Plaquemine
Baton Rouge—29th and 30th October.
Napoleonville and Lafourche Mission—Donaldsonville and Preston's Mission—at Napoleonville, 5th and 6th November
Houma and Bayou Black Mission—at Tigerville 12th and 13th November.
Thibodaux—19th and 20th November.
New Orleans Circuit—Quarterly Meeting, 26th November, 5 P. M., and Sacramento, 27th at Carrollton
German Missions—Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4—Quarterly Meeting Dec 2, at Dryades street—Sacrament, Oct
Moreau street—1st December.
Elijah Street Chapel—20th November.
Wesley, Soule, and Winan's Chapels—25th November
McGehee Charge—December 6

Having been obliged to remain and do work in this city during the last three months, I was not present at the third quarterly meetings of this year; and, therefore, take this method to request that the Preachers in Charge on this District to take up their Missionary and Conference Collections at once, and be prepared to furnish full and accurate statistics of their work at this last Quarterly Meeting Conference. They will also please call the attention of their official members to the action of the last Louisiana Conference upon "Lay-Committee Co-operation," and make effort to secure the attendance of some one from within their bounds at the next Conference to be held in Mansfield.

oct8 J. P. KEENER, P. Elder

A CONSOLATORY LETTER.—The St. Louis Republican of the 1st inst, has the following:

A young member of the bar of this city, not long since, while riding on horseback, lost, in the street, a pocket book containing $200 and several notes which had been left with him for collection. He advertised his loss in the Republican of the next day, and offered a reward for the return of the money and notes. Day before yesterday, he received the following letter through the post-office. The author disguised his hand-writing by imitating printed letters:

DEAR SIR: I was fortunate enough to be the finder of your wallet, and assure you that the "needful" it contained, was quite a god-send to me, as my pocket had caved in some time since. Like my friend Micawber, I had long indulged in the hope that "something would turn up," and you can imagine my "feelings" when, as my eye lit on your wallet, I cried "Eureka."

You doubtless think I ought to disgorge; but I regard this as a true case of "flotsom, jetsom and ligar," (as you lawyers call it,) which being interpreted, means, I believe, that the finder "exoficio," (isn't that the term,) acquires a property in.

The papers not being convertible into cash, in their present shape, I send them to you for the proper endorsements, with the remark that if you want them collected, all you have to do, is to send them to me in proper order.

Yours affectionately, BUMBLEBEE.

P. S. If I ever get a sufficiency of the "root of all evil" on hand, I shall feel under obligations to liquidate.

NO ACCOUNTING FOR TASTE.—As a very general thing, you will mark it, observant reader, that a great, overgrown, tall man will contrive to be wedded to a very small, short woman; and, on the contrary, you will see a diminutive man linked to a woman of bredbignag dimensions. You will also observe that over-fleshy persons will wish that they were of the "lean and hungry" make; while you will hear the "men of paths" sigh that they are not "fat and sleek-headed"—such as did Cæsar delight in. So is human nature.

It is amusing to witness the attempts of your short people to appear tall, and tall ones to attempt to conceal their giant dimensions. Instance: you will almost invariably see a dapper little man in very high heel boots, and a hat of the tallest proportions; while, on the other hand, you will observe a very tall man sporting a castor of the shallowest mould—all of which tends only to make both the parties supremely ridiculous to persons of correct taste. I have noticed, too, as a very common thing, that little men will very generally display a bold, round, and dashing penmanship; while I have observed that the handwriting of many a giant-framed and strong-handed, burly man was formed in the most effeminate charactore.

AN IMPORTANT FACT.—It is often remarked that the advertisements of a large city journal are among the most interesting reading to be found in its pages, and certainly no one can have a complete idea of what is going on in the world without occasionally perusing that department of the paper he takes. It furnishes the reader with a vast amount of information of the various businesses transacted in a large city, and gives him often useful hints in the conduct of his own business.

General Intelligence.

THE HEALTH OF MOBILE.—The Tribune of the 8th inst. says:

Day before yesterday there were only two deaths reported by the Board of Health. One was a case of consumption at Spring Hill, some miles beyond the corporate limits; and the other was a case of teething within the city.

Strangers, however, had better not "pitch in" yet awhile. We shall have a frost within a few days, if the present signs be not delusive.

The advertiser of the same date has the following:

The abatement of the epidemic has not been so rapid during the past week as might have been hoped. We are inclined to think, however, that the decrease in the amount of sickness has been more rapid than that indicated by the reports of deaths. We trust that the mortality of one or two days of the present week has been but an effect of the spasmodic flickering of the fiery pestilence, that may betoken its speedy and final exhaustion.

The interments of the week ending at 6 o'clock of yesterday (Friday) evening, have been 60, being a decline of 31 from the week preceding

Our tabular statement now stands as follows:

		Yel. Fev.	Other causes.	Total.
From Aug 1 to Aug 12, inclusive		41	52	
For the week ending Aug. 19		30	32	571
" " "	26	35	27	64
" " " Sept	2	156	44	200
" " "	9	104	17	241
" " "	16	177	35	212
" " "	23	110	23	154
" " "	30	61	36	95
" " " Oct	7	32	28	60
Total from Aug 1 to Oct 7		814	315	1129

NEW LINE OF PROPELLERS.—The Charleston Courier of the 4th inst says:

We perceive that a line of steam propellers is to be established between this city and New York, which are to leave each port every Friday, and that the vessels selected for the purpose are, the William Penn and the Benjamin Franklin, which have recently been running between New York and Boston and New York and New Orleans. These steamships which have been, we understand, thoroughly overhauled and are in complete order, are well known for their speed and safety, and are of 750 tons Burthen, strongly built, being braced with iron and copper fastened, and have comfortable accommodations for about fifty cabin and fifty steerage passengers. Messrs. T. S. & T. C. Budd are the agents in this city, and Messrs. T. Lincoln & Co in New York. The line is to go into operation, we are informed, on Friday, the 14th inst, and we trust that those concerned in it may meet with all the success they can desire.

THE PROSPECT OF THE COTTON CROP.—From every section of the country, our exchanges speak of the injurious effects of the red and the boll worm, and in some sections the caterpillar has made its appearance and is committing extensive ravages. The opinion is generally expressed that these causes, with the other unfavorable influences of the season, protracted drouth and excessive rains must certainly produce a considerable diminution of the incoming crop. It has always been found extremely difficult to estimate correctly the effect of these causes, and often results prove that apprehensions were nearly untounded, but from the general reports from many sections, we think some diminution from last year's crop may reasonably be expected. [Brandon (Miss.) Republican 6th inst.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—We take the following from the "Talk on 'Change" in the New York Herald of the 30th ult.:

The aspect of the foreign news was considered decidedly more warlike, as far as Turkey and Russia were concerned; yet there were many strong believers in the continuance of peace, and few expressed any fears of war. It was contended that had war been certain, or very probable, that breadstuffs would have experienced a more decided improvement; that the English funds would have undergone a greater decline.

None were disposed to believe that the door to negociation had been closed. The bare fact of the Emperor's visit to Poland and to Austria, accompanied by the Ministers of State, was evidence that he would be in a position to hear and canvass propositions, and to decide more promptly than could be done by the delay attending the movements of the carriers to and from St. Petersburg. Conferences would probably be opened between the five powers, in which the Emperor would participate personally, or through his Ministers. The only danger of immediate collision rested with the Turkish troops, gathered near the banks of the Danube.

Some suggested that England and France would retire from the contest, and leave Turkey to fight her own battles, as she had seen fit to modify the terms agreed upon. Yet no one could believe that England could, with a due regard to the safety of her East India possessions, ever consent to see Russia in possession of Constantinople.

LETTER FROM THE AMERICAN MINISTER AT LONDON.—The Hon. James Buchanan, in declining a dinner, tendered through Wm. Brown, Esq., M. P., on behalf of the Liverpool American Chamber of Commerce, says:

"For my own part, I firmly believe that the unsettled questions known to exist between Great Britain and the United States, judged alone according to the value of the material interests involved, are not worth six months' suspension of the trade between the two countries. It is, therefore, greatly to be desired that these questions should be speedily, honorably, and finally adjusted, and that hereafter both nations should enjoy a smooth sea and a cloudless sky for friendly competition in all the pursuits calculated to enlighten and benefit the human race. The greatest revolution, so far as the interest of commerce and manufactures is concerned, which has ever been commenced among men, is that now apparently in successful progress in China. Should this terminate in opening a free access to that vast empire of, three hundred millions of human beings, the United States and Great Britain will have a harvest presented before them, which, even with all their energy, enterprise, and resources, they will scarcely be able to reap. Then will a noble and generous rivalry also spring up between them, which shall contribute most effectually to promote the cause of christianity, civilization, and freedom among this ancient and strange people."

INDIAN DIFFICULTIES ON THE ARKANSAS FRONTIER.—We announced in the last Intelligencer the painful news of the atrocious murder of the Messrs. Adair in the Cherokee Nation, by a mob of over one hundred men. This bloody work was only the beginning of the end contemplated by the actors. A number of the Adairs and connection, who were marked for a similar end, fled to this State, and have taken refuge among our citizens.

We have been informed, in a reliable quarter, that this mob increased in numbers to over two hundred, when divided into three parties, proceeded to the residences of Messrs. Thomas Bigler, Lafayette Adair, and William Foreman, who fortunately heard of the murder of the Adairs in time to make their escape. When called upon as principal Chief of the Nation, to cause these parties to be dispersed, the leaders arrested, and that the persons and property of the threatened parties be protected, Mr. Ross, we understand, dispatched a messenger to the mob, but they refused to disperse, and since that time the principal chief has been unable to put down this intestine warfare.

Two or three hundred men are under arms, bidding defiance to the authorities, so far as to refuse to give up to the present sheriff; although they have agreed to surrender to the new sheriff who comes into office on the 1st of October. It is openly boasted that these men cannot be hung if they should be convicted, as "over two-thirds of the nation are on their side."

The Creeks, of the hostile towns who rescued a prisoner from the U. S. Deputy Marshal some time since, still occupy this attitude of defiance. The grand jury at the May term of the United States Court, in this place, found bills against the leaders, who were engaged in the affair, yet as those towns, under the organization of their local chiefs, are banded together and resist the Government officials, the culprits have not been arrested.

Col. Hays, U. S. Marshal, had an interview with Rolly McIntosh, Ben Marshall and other principal chiefs of the nation, a short time since, at Fort Gibson, in the presence of the commanding officer of that post. These chiefs assured him that it was impossible to arrest these men without disturbing the peace of the nation. There not being a sufficient number of troops to aid the Marshal in the arrest, that officer has been compelled to defer the arrest of these men for the present. [Ark. Intelligencer

The following, from the St. Louis Republican, will show the opinion entertained of the Northern route for a railroad to the Pacific:

We have private information that the route to be communicated will satisfy Congress and the country that this route will not do. If it be practicable to construct a railroad at all, it must be at an enormous expense, and over a country not adapted to it, nor likely to be populated for ages to come. One fact may be stated in proof of this. The expedition traveled eight days without seeing a tree or wood in any shape. There were evidences also that much of the country was subject to annual overflow and a very considerable portion of it was marshy land. The distance, too, already traveled, over seven hundred miles, and an examination of the map for the further route in the direction of San Francisco, must make it no great as to take this route out of all competition with those which have been directed to be surveyed. It must be several hundred miles longer. Indeed, every fact which we have learned in regard to the Northern route for a railroad to the Pacific convinces us that it must be abandoned."

ARKANSAS OVERFLOWED LANDS ON RED RIVER.—The Washington (Ark.) Telegraph, of the 28th ult., says:

The State Engineer, Mr. McSheehy, has completed his examination and survey of Red River, from the Choctaw line to the Louisiana State boundary, and the work is now ready for contractors. From the mouth of Little River to the Louisiana line fourteen cut-offs have been projected, the aggregate length of which are about five miles actual excavation, and the distance saved is ninety-five miles. The distance by the present channel of the river, around the bends to cut off, is upwards of one hundred miles. Several of these cut-offs have already been allotted to contractors.

This plan we regard as decidedly the cheapest, the speediest, and the most certain and permanent mode of reclaiming the overflowed lands. With these cut-offs completed, but little leveeing will be necessary between the points mentioned. Above the mouth of Little River a great portion of the levee has been located, and several miles of the work has been awarded to planters on the river. The whole work necessary to the entire reclamation of the overflowed lands on Red River will be placed under contract, and in process of execution with as little delay as possible, and will be prosecuted with vigor to completion.

HEALTH OF PHILADELPHIA.—The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, of the 1st inst. says:

The number of interments in the city and liberties of Philadelphia, reported during the week just closed, is one hundred and eighty-six—a decrease of fifteen from the reports of the previous week. This is about the usual average at this season, and it proves that Philadelphia is much more healthy than any of the other Northern cities. The proportions of deaths to inhabitants is only about 1 to 2000

TOO GOOD TO BE LOST.—At a literary dinner in London, where Thackery and Angus B Reach were present, at table, Mr. Thackeray—who had never before met Mr. Reach—addressed him as Mr. *Reach*, pronouncing the name as its orthography would naturally indicate. "Re-ach, sir—Re-ach, if you please," said Mr. Reach, who is punctilious upon having his name pronounced in two syllables, as it spelled Re ach Thackery of course apologized, and corrected his pronunciation; but in the course of the *dessert*, he took occasion to hand a plate of fine peaches across the table, saying, in a tone which only he possesses, "Mr. Re-ach, will you take a pe-sch?"

ASHLAND.—We see it stated that this beautiful property belonged on an early day to Daniel Boone, whose fame is intimately associated with the history of Kentucky, and whose name is coupled with many of the thrilling and fearful legends of Western adventure. Col. Nathaniel Hart, who fell at the battle of the river Raisin, afterwards purchased it, and subsequently descended to Mrs. Clay, whose maiden name was Lucretia Hart. [Louisville Courier.

We have already mentioned that Russia has dispatched an expedition to Japan in the wake of the one from the U. States. It is now stated that in consequence of this movement on the part of Russia, that the English government intend also to send one, and the ships named as likely to form it, are her Majesty's steam vessels Encounter, 14; Leopard, 12; Stromboli, 8, and Barra Cuita, 6 guns. A recent Amsterdam paper mentions a rumor that the Russian expedition is intended to resist the attempt of the Americans to open the ports of Japan, but the story is hardly probable.

It is stated in a special dispatch from Albany to the N. Y. Times that Mr. Hulsemann, the Austrian Charge, arrived in that city on Sunday, and was closeted with Secretary Marcy, who is on a visit there, all the forenoon. It is also stated "that arrangements have been agreed upon for the release of Koszta. The terms are that he is to return to this country."

It is stated that the Queen of Sardinia, who recently paid a visit to the U. S. frigate Cumberland, at Nice, was so pleased with what she saw, that she gave an order to distribute 4,000 livers among the crew.

TALKING GERMAN.—At a *table d'hote*, in Cologne, a manufactur of Sheffield, says the Leeds Intelligencer, who spoke nothing but English, was seated next to a German lady, who did not speak it at all. Handing her a plate of peaches he said "Have a peach, marm?" "*Nein*," (no,) replied the lady. "*Vine!*" said he staring with astonishment, first at her and then at the other guests at the table. "Why, marm, there's only six in the dish; but there they are for you," at the same time rolling them upon her plate.

PAYING FOR THE MISCHIEF.—Mr. Finent, of Lancaster City, Pa., whose wife was killed on the New Haven railroad, at Norwalk, last spring, and himself much injured, has been paid $10,000 by the company, the Inland City says, as a remuneration for the loss and injury he sustained The damages already paid by this company for the injuries inflicted by the Norwalk catastrophe would more than maintain a proper and efficient superintendent over the whole route, whereby such accidents would be prevented.

GREAT CRANBERRY CROP IN MINNESOTA.—The papers speak of the abundant yield this year of this valuable fruit The berries are gathered both by Indians and whites. They are worth from $5 to $7 a barrel in Minnesota. There are a great many cranberries in Indiana and Michigan, near Lake Michigan. The regular price there a few years ago was 50 cents a bushel; now, it is $2 to $3. So much for railroads.

LATER FROM RIO.—Advices from Rio de Janeiro to the 15th of August, state that yellow fever and diarrhea were still acquiring numerous victims In Para, Brazil, there were fears entertained of the scarcity of corn, and the municipality had issued an order creating a public depot in the city. There was a project about being realized for building a railroad and electric telegraph between Bahia and Joazeiro.

FIRE ARMS.—The U. S. Government have in contemplation to attach Maynard's Patent Primer to the United States muskets in the Armory in Springfield, paying Mr. Maynard $25,000 for the right to use his invention, by which an arm can be discharged thirty-six or more times without reprimingg.

FRANCE *versus* RUSSIA.—It is said that a European letter, received in Washington, from reliable authority, states that France is treating with Sweden and Denmark for an alliance, offensive and defensive, against Russia, in the event of France becoming involved in a war on the Turkish question. Russia is also endeavoring to form an alliance with the same powers. The people of Sweden and Denmark, it is alleged, are in favor of the alliance with France, but the Governments will endeavor to maintain strict neutrality. If forced to take position, they will side with France and Turkey.

Hon. Mr. Barringer, the U. S. Minister to Spain, recently had an audience with the Queen, when he presented his letter of recall, and made quite a flattering address to Her Majesty, who responded in equally complimentary terms, expressing her desire to maintain friendly relations with the American Government.

Observations on the Late Comet.

BY PROFESSOR J. ROSS ELLIOTT

Of all the celestial objects which have attracted the attention of mankind, in all ages, none have excited such universal and lively apprehension as the comet. No doubt they were launched into their respective orbits at creation's dawn, "when the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy." To tell of them as chariots conveying the souls of departed heroes to the skies or as vehicles transporting spirits to the realms of Paradise or the regions of eternal woe, would fill a volume of confessedly *foolish* matter

Yet the *strong* and many of the *great* among the ancients have been moved by the apparition of

"The *blazing star*
Threat'ning the world with famine, plague and war:
To princes death, to kingdoms petty curses,
To all estates inevitable losses
To herdsmen, rot—to ploughmen hapless seasons,
To sailors storms—to cities civil treasons."

Thus they were viewed till *science* tracked them through almost infinite courses and brought back the record of their harmlessness

Aristotle and his followers thought them meteors, born and perishing in our atmosphere; but science, with a kind of prophetic vision, said they ought to be ranked among the eternal works of nature; they have their proper places and are not easily moved from them—they go their courses and are not *extinguished* but *run off from us.*

From all points of the heavens they come to pass round our sun in obedience to that firm law which bids the earth and the planets pursue their annual orbits. Tycho Neate first placed them beyond our atmosphere, and even beyond the region of the moon. Hevilius ascertained the concavity of their orbits. Newton demonstrated their path round the sun to be elliptical, yet hesitated in saying "they would return." But Halley examined, compared and *decided*, and twice has one returned to confirm his conclusions

Since then an Encke, a Biela, Faye, De Vico and Brosson have determined the times and places of these seeming wanderers, and with perfect accuracy.

To determine their wondrous paths, requires the highest powers of the mathematician; hence comparatively few have been accurately examined. During the age of cemetary astronomy to the present time, the orbits of only about 150 have been observed, while millions are floating through the universe, or as one astronomer, on being asked their number, said; "as many as fish in the sea"

The three principal features of a comet are nucleus, envelope and tail. The nucleus in the above comet was strongly defined, and may be termed the central density. It was surrounded by the envelope, or kind of nebulosity, the "horrid hair" of poetry. The tail of this comet was very distinctly visible, especially to those living near the northern tropic, and when at its perihelion, was exhibited in this latitude (32) at from 11 deg. to 10 deg. in length. In our atmosphere, the nucleus and central portion of the tail appeared quite red. This was not the case in higher latitudes, and may account in part for its appearing of greater magnitude than some have represented it.

The above diagram has been prepared, not to give its position with astronomical accuracy, but to show how the various positions of cometic, meteoric and aerolitic objects may easily be represented by the common observer, in all parts of the globe.

And as a knowledge of these bodies depends chiefly on the observation of their multifarious phenomena; it would certainly advance the cause of science if more watchmen were appointed "to tell us of the night."

As the stars appear to be fixed in their relative positions, they may serve as points with which to compare the other innumerable moving bodies; and in the absence of various astronomical instruments, a cord stretched between the hands across visible stars, will determine relative positions very well, and with the aid of line and plummet, give vertical direction; many hundred persons may, with good judgments, become useful observers.

A few evenings more, and we may expect some fine exhibitions of a meteoric and aerolitic character. Then we would turn to the heavens and learn that "not to the *earth* are those bright luminaries officious, but to *thee, earth's habitant.*"

A MAN FROZEN TO DEATH.—The following sad description of the death of a draughtsman attached to the Geological Survey Expedition at Portage Lake, is from the Lake Superior Journal of the 17th ult.:

Not many days since we had a conversation with one of the persons who first saw Mr. Schlatter after he was frozen to death last winter, near the Quincy mine, on Portage Lake. The whole affair is so sad and striking that it deserves more notice than it had received. Mr. S., it is well known, was one of the best draughtsmen in the United States. His maps made for the Geological Survey, were mistaken by many persons at Washington City for engravings. His sketches and plans of the mines are familiar to every one who has visited Lake Superior. He had been in the country from the commencement of mining operations, engaged in surveys, explorations and maping of locations, and was a good woodsman. His health and strength, owing to an unfortunate falling not uncommon in the early days in the mining region, had become impaired, and as he had some pride in performing his part well, he set out for Portage Lake, on the day previous to his death, *alone*. He did this because he knew the country well, although there was no road, and because his surveying instruments were with him. There was a track in the snow made by snow-shoes of other parties who preceded him. He left the North American location about ten o'clock in the morning, without a blanket or food, and without matches or flint and steel, expecting to reach the Quincy mine that night.

The distance is about fifteen miles, through the woods, and is easily walked on snow-shoes in half a day. The next day some parties came through and stated that Mr. Schlatter had started in the morning just related, and that on the way his track had been seen leaving the usual route. Mr. Sheldon, Mr. Van Anden, and others at the Quincy, at once concluded he must have been lost, and although it was now night, immediately started out to find him. About sundown they discovered the place where he left the track, and following his trail entered a thick cedar swamp. It was evident he had been in the swamps the night previous, and that he was lost. He had crawled under logs and tree tops to find shelter from the snow, and wandered about crossing and re-crossing his own track as people do when they are bewildered, but did not go to sleep or remain long in a place. It is supposed that in the morning he left the swamp, but did not take the proper course for the mine, and did not use his compass to determine the direction.

Although the night was a cold one, even for this region, and the snow deep, it does not appear that the feet or hands were frozen. When it became dark, the party lighted torches, and pursued the steps of the lost man by the blaze of parcels of birch bark. His strength was evidently failing; his pace were slow and short, with frequent rests—he was no doubt aware that he was in a bewildered state, for he followed not a straight course, but the valley of a brook. About 9 o'clock in the evening, the party came upon the body, lying at full length under the shelter of a stout cedar. The tops and drooping limbs of this tree are so thick as frequently to keep the snow from falling for a space around the roots. Mr. Schlatter, conscious that his fate was fixed, had crawled under this shelter, and calmly lay down to die—his compass was laid one side, his hat and wig remained on the other; and he was found—the vital warmth not all gone—lying with his hands folded across the breast, his limbs and body perfectly straight, and the face upward.

What a scene! The venerable cedar crested with the snow, the wluter wind moaning a sad dirge through its branches. The torches illumining for the first time its black limbs, and the dreury expanse of snow that lay on the surface of the ground. In the midst of the circle, a dead body, not frozen or disfigured, the countenance not even disturbed by agony, the eyes closed, but no doubt ramained that it was the repose of death. By the glare of the lights the face of the living contrasted vividly with that of the dead, expressing the deep emotions of the human heart—pity, wonder and sympathy. The body was taken on a litter to the Quincy mine, and is buried there.

From Santa Fe.

We copy the following from the St. Louis Republican of the 24th ult.:

Yesterday Mr. E. Riggs, of Washington city, arrived in this city from Santa Fe. Mr. R went out for his health with Lieut. Beale, and was with him at the time of his misfortunes on the Grand river. He returned with the party to Taos, for an outfit of provisions. There he and Mr. Rogers equipped themselves for a journey to the Salt Lake City. They procured a guide who was highly recommended to them—"Jose Martin." His name ought to be remembered by travelers. They crossed the Sangre del Christo, between the Arkansas and the plains of San Louis, and followed for some days the emigrant route to the Salt Lake, crossing the Platte. After traveling some three hundred miles, they were informed by their guide one morning, that there was a large body of Indians ahead of them, and he advised them, as their party was small, to turn off to the south.

After traveling two days in that direction, their guide deserted them, taking with them some of their arms, mules, etc. They, however, continued on the trail for six days, making about forty miles per day. On the morning of the seventh day they struck a desert—pursued their route for about fourteen hours, without water or grass, and at last came to a pool of brackish water. Here they encamped a few hours, and then went on a forced march for seven hours, and came to a running stream of brackish water, but entirely destitute of grass or vegetation. They encamped there a few hours—crossed the stream, and proceeded as fast as the exhausted condition of their animals would permit, in a more northerly direction, when they halted at the base of a mountain, where neither water nor vegetation was to be found—the weather being excessively warm.

Messrs. Riggs and Rogers ascended the mountain, and as far as the eye could reach the country presented no appearance of water or grass. They had no maps or guide to inform them where they were, and it required about double the time to get back that it had to reach the mountain. They were exhausted, and they lost a large portion of their mules. They supposed, from subsequent information and their own observation, that they had passed the Parks, and were upon the desert bordering on the Grand river.

On reaching the Arkansas, Mr. Rogers fitted himself out, and proceeded to the emigrant route to Salt Lake City. Mr. Riggs returned by Fort Massachusetts to Santa Fe.

At Fort Massachusetts he met Captain Gunison and his surveying party. They had been proceeding very slowly, but meet satisfactorily. They had formed and made a good wagon road through the Sangre del Christo, but its elevation was thought to be too great for a railroad. A pass to the north of that, it was supposed would be more favorable. Captain Gunison had engaged the services of Mr. Larcux to guide him to the Grand river. From that point Captain G. and his party would go forth, to winter in the valley of the Salt Lake.

Mr. Riggs speaks of the Coo-cho-tone pass as one of very easy passage, as also of the Sangre del Christo, etc. In a brief interview with him, he furnished us many interesting incidents of the country, and his own adventures, which time will not permit us to allude to. The organization and manner in which Captain Gunison was traveling, he thinks render it certain that he will successfully accomplish all that is required of him this season.

UPS AND DOWNS OF WALL STREET.—In walking up Broadway a day or two since, our attention was arrested, in common with thousands of others on the sidewalk, by the appearance of a *very* dashing equipage. A pair of dandy horses, with rigolettes on their heads, and an uncommonly highly polished carriage. The whole turn-out, including the sable driver, may be fitly described as "nigger fine." On glancing at the occupant of the carriage, who sat with folded arms "alone in his glory," in the back seat, we were somewhat surprised to recognize a man who, two or three years since, was apparently in very different circumstances—hard up, we may say, for "such a thing as a five dollar bill." On expressing some astonishment at this brilliant appearance and remarkable metamorphosis, a friend explained the secret by saying that the Fifth Avenoodls in the dashing vehicle had been gambling in stocks—*and had won!*

Presently we met another gentleman in "high feather," who but a year or two ago was known as a "lame duck" in Wall street. "That man," said our friend, "has had a lucky turn of the cards. He has made a hundred and fifty thousand dollars within the past year on the fall of Cumberland Stock."

And this is the way sudden fortunes are made in New York; and this accounts for the sudden appearance of those *nouveau riche* who "astonish the natives" by dashing in such dazzling splendor through Broadway. When you see a *very* glittering equipage rolling through the streets, you may be pretty sure that its owner plays see-saw in Wall street, or—*keeps a house up town* [N. Y. Mirror.

MRS. PARTINGTON AT THE SHOW.—Mrs. Partington and her son visited the menagerie yesterday. The old lady was introduced to Fred Hunt, the very gentlemanly and polite agent. She remarked that she had always been deeply affected by the sight of any display of the wild denizens of the African jungles—Inquired if Mr. Barnum hadn't a "Geological Intuition" in Boston. Fred, from the deep respect he had always had towards the old lady, gave her all the information required. "Dear me," said she, giving him one of her own sunny smiles, "what a wonderful man he must be, and what an aggressive age I have lived to see; I have just been examining the white pole bear." "Oh! ew!" said Ike, (who was spitting tobacco juice at the monkey in the adjoining cage,) here's a beauty." The old lady moved along, her eyes wide open with wonder, and looking right through her silver-bowed specs, "Oh, Isaac," she said, "look at the rabboon." "Ladies and gentlemen," said the attendant, "this is the man monkey." "Ah!" said Mrs. Partington, "we are fearfully and wonderfully made." She took the agent's arm, called Isaac, who was sedulously endeavoring to imitate the tiger's growl behind some visitors, and moved on towards the wax figures. "Isaac," said she, "this is Mr. Hunt, the regent for Mr. Barnum's great amusum; he is going to show us all the wonders attained in this canvassed. Who is that done up in wax there?" said she. "That, madam," said Fred," is the royal family, and the particular figure is the Iron Duke." "La, now!" said she, "well," we all have our pickit-illoes, but what Queen Victoria ever wants with an iron statute in her pelise, I don't see. Well, there's no counting for taste." Just then the agent was called away, and the old lady made an engagement to meet him and finish her inspection to-day. As many of our readers have neither seen the menagerie or the old lady and her interesting son, they can see both by going to-day. [St. Louis Herald.

ENTERPRISE AND TACT.—"I don't see how it is," tells out the merchant of the *slow* kind, "but I can't make both ends meet; and the profits on what I sell are very great—I cannot understand it."

Well, let me tell you, for you have yourself betrayed the secret. Large profits never yet paid in the end. Commence on a new tack, sir. Let your profits on each article be small, and if your custom be sufficient to pay expenses for the first year, you are very fortunate. But continue your small profits principle; make yourself known to the public by advertising, and "quick and constant sales" will join your "small profits." Put the two together and you have the secret of success.

A young lady at Newport, who was about leaving the "gay and festive scene" which the parlors of the "Ocean" presented, with the intention of retiring for the night, turned to her friend and remarked: "Well, Mary, I've done my duty; I have seen all the clothes, and every body has been mine, so I shall now go up stairs Good night." What could be more graphic. The very mottoes of a fashionable watering place—to see and be seen.

MR. EVERETT'S LETTER.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

MR. MARCY'S LETTER.

The Austrian Protest and the Reply of the United States.

The Washington Union of the 30th ult, contains the protest of Mr. Hulsemann against the conduct of Capt. Ingraham in the Koszta affair, at Smyrna, and the reply of Mr. Marcy on the part of the United States, declining the claim for satisfaction on the part of Austria. The correspondence fills night columns of the Union.

The Union, in the course of some editorial remarks, prefatory to the publication of the documents, makes the following important statement:

It will be remembered that the Austrian government, several weeks ago, and immediately after the occurrence of the Koszta affair, permitted itself to give to that transaction, and to all the negotiations consequent upon it, a very unusual aspect, by addressing to the principal European cabinets, in advance of any communication to the Government of the United States, a circular letter of complaint and protest against the course adopted by the American authorities. The speedy publication, apparently not unintentional, of the circular in the leading European journals, from which, of course, it was widely copied in this country, was manifestly calculated, if not designed to invoke from other governments and nations not immediately interested in the transaction a premature judgment in relation to it, which, as resting upon a mere *ex parte* statement, could not be considered as fair or free from undue bias. It is to be regretted that this departure by the government of Austria from the established usages and proprieties of diplomatic intercourse should have been so far countenanced by the cabinets of St. Petersburg and Berlin as to induce those governments to assume the position of voluntary parties, to the controversy, by instructing their representatives in Washington to intimate to the President their general concurrence in the view taken by Austria of the proceedings in the case of Koszta. It is gratifying to state, however, that the governments of France and Great Britain, to which the Austrian circular was equally addressed, have deemed it proper to proceed with far more praiseworthy circumspection. It is understood, indeed, that the cabinet of Paris has not failed to make known to that of Vienna its disapprobation of the proceedings of the Austrian functionaries in regard to Koszta at Smyrna, even upon the Austrian statement of those proceedings; and that the view it takes of the transaction looks rather to the maintenance of the rights and territorial sovereignty of Turkey than to the interests or pretensions of Austrin. The government of Great Britain, though it has made known to that of the United States the fact that its attention has been drawn to the subject, has yet given no intimation that it regards the course of the American functionaries in the transaction as open to censure.

Under these circumstances it is evident that Austria, in advance of any claim upon us for satisfaction, and in a manner wholly unwarrantable, has arraigned the government of the United States before the tribunal of the other great powers of the world for the conduct of its agents in the affair of Koszta. This extraordinary proceeding has left to the President no other course than at once to give to the world the reasons upon which he rests the vindication of the American functionaries, and the views applicable to this case upon which his policy is based. To the end that a just and impartial judgment may be formed upon the whole controversy, it is deemed proper at the same time to publish the Austrian view of the transaction, as set forth in the dispatch of Mr. Hulsemann.

The protest of Mr. Hulseman opens with a statement of the Austrian view of the facts, and says:

There are two distinct questions involved in this discussion. One is the main question relating to the dispute about the rights of jurisdiction which has risen between the legations of Austria and of the United States at Constantinople, concerning Koszta; the other question, at least fully as important, is that which has reference to those formalities in virtue of which the agents of the United States have deemed themselves authorized in urging their pretensions.

Mr. Hulseman declares, in regard to the first question, that the imperial government adopts entirely the views of Baron de Bruck; "In our opinion, Koszta has never ceased to be an Austrian subject. Everything combines to make the imperial government persist in this estimate of the matter. The laws of his country are opposed to Koszta's breaking asunder, of his own accord, and without having obtained permission to expatriate himself from the authorities of that country, the ties of nationality which bind him to it. The very declaration of that refugee on board the "Hussar," in the presence of the American consul and of the commander of the "St. Louis," shows that he still considers himself himself as a subject of the Emperor. In short, even according to terms of the law of the Union, such a declarntion, supposed to have been signed by Koszta, and from which Mr. Brown has pretended to infer his naturalization in the United States, is not sufficient to produce that effect. The undersigned thinks he may dispense catering into any further details in regard to this question, seeing that the Department of State of the United States constantly refuses to grant passports to individuals who find themselves in this category, and that official publications have been made from time to time to that effect."

Mr. Hulseman assumes that on these grounds, the Consul-General of the Emperor at Smyrna was without doubt perfectly justified, when, in virtue of those treaties which subject Austrian subjects in Turkey to consulnr jurisdiction, he seized the person of Koszta within the pale of his jurisdiction, and concludes that such being the case, the imperial government trusts that the government of the United States will hasten to instruct its consul at Smyrna not to interpose any obstacle to the extradition of the aforesaid Koszta by the Consul-General of France to the Consul-General of Austria at Smyrna.

He then proceeds to notice "the act of violence" committed by the commander of the sloop-of-war, St. Louis, against the Austrian brig Hussar, and designates it as an "act of war," "committed in full peace, in a neutral port, the fatal effects of which were only averted by the prudence and moderation" of the Austrian Consul-General at Smyrna, and which he says constitutes an outrage upon the principles of the law of nations; and (says Mr. Hulseman) the imperial government has no doubt but that this act, viewed in such light, will have been condemned by the government of the United States, said government being itself interested in preventing the repetition of similar occurrences.

These points are thus discussed with reference to the principles laid down by the writers on international law, and the protest closes with the following paragraph:

The imperial government entertains too high an opinion of the sense of justice and of integrity of the government of the United States to doubt, for a single instant, its anxiety to disavow the conduct of its agents, under the circumstances above mentioned, and that it will hasten to call them to a severe account, and tender to Austria a satisfaction proportionate to the magnitude of the outrage.

SECRETARY MARCY'S REPLY.

After the usual diplomatic compliments, and expressing the hope, though differing very much from the views expressed by Mr. Hulsemann, that the Austrian Government will be induced to look at the transaction in a different light, Mr. Marcy says:

To bring out conspicuously the questions to be passed upon, it seems to the undersigned that the facts should be more fully and clearly stated than as they are in Mr. Hulsemann's note.

Martin Koszta, by birth a Hungarian, and of course an Austrian subject at that time, took a conspicuous and active part in the political movements of 1848-'49, designed to detach Hungary from the dominion of the Emperor of Austria. At the close of that disastrous revolutionary movement, Koszta, with many others engaged in the same cause, fled from the Austrian dominions, and took refuge in Turkey. The extradition of these fugitives, Koszta among them, was demanded and pressed with great vigor by Austria, but firmly resisted by the Turkish government. They were, however, confined at Kutahia, but at length released, with the understanding or by express agreement of Austria that they should leave Turkey and go into foreign parts. Most of them, it is believed, before they obtained their release, indicated the United States as the country of their exile. It is alleged that Koszta left Turkey in company with Kossuth—this is believed to be a mistake; and that he engaged never to return—this is regarded as doubtful. To this sentence of banishment—for such is the true character of the expulsion from Turkey—Austria gave her consent: in truth, it was the result of her efforts to procure their extradition, and was accepted by her as a substitute for it. She had agents or commissioners at Kutahia to attend to their embarkation, and to her the legal consequences of this act are the same as if it had been done directly by herself, and not by the agency of the Ottoman Porte. Koszta came to the United States, and selected this country for his future home.

On the 31st of July, 1852, he made a declaration, under oath, before a proper tribunal, of his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and renounce all allegiance to any other State or sovereign.

After remaining here for one year and eleven months, he returned on account, as is alleged, of private business, of a temporary character, to Turkey in an American vessel, claimed the rights of a naturalized American citizen, and offered to place himself under the protection of the United States Consul at Smyrna. The Consul at first hesitated to receive him as such; but afterwards, and some time before his seizure, he and the American Charge d'Affaires *ad interim* at Constantinople, did extend protection to him, and furnished him with *Tizkereh*—a kind of passport or letter of safe conduct, usually given by foreign consuls in Turkey to persons to whom they extend protection, as by Turkish laws they have a right to do. It is important to observe that there is no exception taken to his conduct after his return to Turkey, and that Austria has not alleged that he was there for any political object, or for any other purpose than the transaction of private business. While waiting, as is alleged, for an opportunity to return to the United States, he was seized by a band of lawless men—freely, perhaps harshly, characterized in dispatches as "ruffians," "Greek hirelings," "robbers"—who had not, nor did they pretend to have, any color of authority emanating from Turkey or Austria—treated with violence and cruelty, and thrown into the sea. Immediately thereafter he was taken up by a boat's crew, lying in wait for him, belonging to the Austrian brig-of-war, the Hussar, forced on board of that vessel, and there confined in irons. It is now avowed, as it was then suspected, that these desperadoes were instigated to this outrage by the Austrian Consul-General at Smyrna; but it is not pretended that he acted under the civil authority of Turkey, but, on the contrary, it is admitted that, on application to the Turkish Governor at Smyrna, that magistrate refused to grant the Austrian Consul any authority to arrest Koszta.

The Consul of the United States at Smyrna, as soon as he heard of the seizure of Koszta, and the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States, *ad interim*, at Constantinople, afterwards interceded with the Turkish authorities, with the Austrian Consul-general at Smyrna, and the commander of the Austrian brig-of-war, for his release, on the ground of his American nationality. To support this claim, Koszta's original certificate of having made, under oath, in a court in New York, a declaration of intention to become an American citizen, was *produced* at Smyrna, and an imperfect copy of it placed in the hands of the Imperial Austrian internuncio at Constantinople. The application to these officers at Smyrna for his liberation, as well as that of Mr. Brown, our Chargé d'Affaires, to Baron de Bruck, the Austrian Minister at Constantinople, was fruitless, and it became notorious at Smyrna that there was a settled design on the part of the Austrian officials to convey him clandestinely to Trieste—a city within the dominion of the Emperor of Austria. Opportunely, the United States sloop-of-war, the St. Louis, under the command of Capt. Ingrnham, arrived in the harbor of Smyrna before this design was executed. The commandar of the St. Louis, from the representation of the case made to him, felt it to be his duty, and it unquestionably was, to inquire into the validity of Koszta's claim to American protection. He proceeded with deliberation and prudence; and discovered what he considered just grounds for inquiring into Koszta's claim to be disobarged on account of his American *nationality*. During the pendency of this inquiry he received notice of the design to take Koszta clandestinely, before the question at issue was settled, into the dominions of the Emperor of Austria. As there was other evidence of bad faith besides the discovered design of evading the inquiry, Captain Ingraham demanded his release, and intimated that he should resort to force if the demand was not complied with by a certain hour. Fortunately, however, no force was used. An arrangement was made by which the prisoner was delivered to the custody of the French Consul-general, to be kept by him until the United States and Austrin should agree as to the manner of disposing of him.

Mr. Marcy next proceeds to present the views of the President in relation to the matter in question, and his reply to the several demands of the Austrian government, and says:

His Imperial Majesty demands that the government of the United States shall direct Koszta to be delivered to him; that it shall disavow the conduct of the American agents in this affair, call them to a severe account, and tender satisfaction proportionate to the outrage.

In order to arrive at just conclusions, it is necessary to ascertain and clearly to define Koszta's political relation with Austrin and with the United States when he was seized at Smyrna. This is the first point which naturally presents itself for consideration, and perhaps the most important one in its bearing upon the merits of the case.

There is great diversity and much confusion of opinion as to the nature and obligations of allegiance. By some it is held to be an indestructible political tie, and though resulting from the mere accident of birth, yet forever binding the subject to the sovereign; by others it is considered a political connexion in the nature of a civil contract, dissoluble by mutual consent, but not so at the option of either party. The sounder and more prevalent doctrine, however, is, that the citizen or subject, having faithfully performed the past and present duties resulting from his relation to the sovereign power, may at any time release himself from the obligation of allegiance, freely quit the land of his birth or adoption, seek through all countries a home, and select anywhere that which offers him the fairest prospect of happiness for himself and his posterity. When the sovereign power, wheresoever it may be placed, does not answer the ends for which it was bestowed, when it is not exerted for the general welfare of the people, or has become oppressive to individuals, this right to withdraw rests on as firm a basis, and is similar in principle to the right which legitimates resistance to tyranny.

The conflicting laws on the subject of allegiance are of a municipal character, and have no controlling operation beyond the territorial limits of the countries enacting them. All uncertainty, as well as confusion on this subject is avoided by giving due consideration to the fact that the parties to the question now under consideration are two independent nations, and that neither has the right to appeal to its own municipal laws for the rules to settle the matter in dispute, which occurred within the jurisdiction of a third independent power.

Neither Austrian decrees nor American laws can be properly invoked for aid or direction in this case, but international law furnishes the rules for a correct decision, and by the light from this source shed upon the transaction at Smyrna are its true features to be discerned.

Koszta being beyond the jurisdiction of Austria, her laws were entirely inoperative in his case, unless the Sultan of Turkey has consented to give them vigor within his dominions by treaty stipulations. The law of nations has rules of its own on the subject of allegiance, and disregarde generally all restrictions imposed upon it by municipal codes.

This is rendered most evident by the proceedings of independent States in relation to extradition. No State can demand from any other, as a matter of right, the surrender of a native born or naturalized citizen or subject, an emigrant, or even a fugitive from justice, unless the demand is authorized by express treaty stipulation. International law allows no such claim, though comity may sometimes yield what right withholds. To surrender political offenders (and in this class Austria places Koszta) is not a duty, but, on the contrary, compliance with such a demand would be considered a dishonorable subserviency to a foreign power, and an act meriting the reprobation of mankind."

As rendering needless all further controversy on this point, Mr. Marcy recalls to Mr. Hulseman's recollection, the events of 1849 and 1850, in relation to the reclamation of Polish refugees in Turkey by Russia, and of Hungarians (of whom Koszta was one) by Austria. These demands, he shows, were refused by Turkey, and both Russia and Austria submitted to the refusal, and neither ever imputed to Turkey a violation of their rights. To show that the same claims to rights now set up by Austria were repudiated in 1849 and 1850, he refers to the contemporaneous views of eminent statesmen, and to the concurrence of the governments of Europe, among which the question was discussed and decided against Austria. Mr. Marcy expresses his regret "that this claim for the surrender of Koszta and his companion, so fully considered then and so signally overruled, should be again revived by Austria under circumstances which make the United States a reluctant party in the controversy. The claim has been repudiated by the general judgment of Europe, and this government is unable to discover any sufficient reason for dissenting from that decision.

Mr. Marcy denies that Turkey was under any treaty obligations to deliver Koszta to Austria, or that her Consul-General had a right to seize him; and this, notwithstanding the inferential declaration of Mr. Hulsemann to the contrary. In support of this he resorts to the declarations of the public men of the Porte, and says: "Their explicit denial may be fairly considered as equivalent to Austria's affirmation without proof, where proof, if it existed, could be so easily adduced."

These considerations, says Mr. Marcy, have led him, "as he believes they will lead all others who duly reflect on them, to the confident conclusion that there exist no treaties between Austria and Turkey which could justify, or in any way countenance, the seizure or imprisonment of Koszta by the Austrian functionaries."

"But if Austria really has such authority by treaties as she now claims," Mr. Marcy contends "that it confessedly extends only to Austrian subjects," and it could not apply to Koszta unless he was such a subject at the time he was seized.

Mr. Marcy next proceeds to discuss the question whether Koszta was a subject of Austria at the time he was seized. After detailing the manner in which the Hungerian refugees were expelled from Turkey (and among them Koszta) and exiled to the United States by the coercion of Austria, he argues thus:

By the consent and procurement of the Emperor of Austria, Koszta had been sent into perpetual banishment. The Emperor was a party to the expulsion of the Hungarian refugees from Turkey. The sovereign by such an act deprives his subjects to whom it is applied of all their rights under his Government. He places them where he cannot, if he would, afford them protection. By such an act he releases the subjects thus banished from the bond of allegiance. Any other result would make the political connection between the subject and the sovereign a state of unmitigated vassalage, in which all the duties and no rights would be on one side, and all the rights and no duties on the other. Koszta must be regarded as having been banished by Austria; for he was one of the Hungarian refugees whom she procured to be expelled from Turkey in 1851. They were released from confinement at Kutahia on condition of submitting to perpetual banishment, and she had two persons present at their departure "who claimed and obtained there an active share in the arrangements." Koszta could never thereafter be rightfully demanded as an Austrian subject.

Another ground he urges why Koszta at Smyrna was not an Austrian subject. It is this:

By a decree of the Emperor of Austria of the 24th of March, 1832, Austrian subjects leaving the dominions of the Emperor without permission of the magistrate and a release of Austrian oltizenship, and with an intention never to return, become "unlawful emigrants," and lose all their civil and political rights at home. (Enoy. Amer. Tit. Emigration, 2 Kent's Com. 50, 51.)

Koszta had left Austria without permission, and with the obvious and avowed intention never to return; he was, therefore, within the etriot meaning of the imperial decree, "an unlawful emigrant." He had incurred and paid the penalty of that offence by the loss of all his civil and political rights. If he had property, it had escheated, and he was reduced to a state worse than absolute allegiance; for allens have, by right, the benefit of the civil laws for protection. In whatever country they may be. Stripped by this imperial decree of civil and political rights, Koszta had, in Austria, no redress for personal wrongs, and abroad he had no claim to protection from the Government that would still hold him asa subject. He was, in regard to Austria, an outlaw. What right can a sovereign have to the allegiance of a person reduced by him to such a miserable condition? It seems to have been the very object of the Austrian decree to dissolve the previous political connection between the "unlawful emigrant" and the Emperor. In Koszta's case it was dissolved.

As some importance seemed to be attached by the Austrinn government to the declarntion of Koszta when imprisoned on the Austrian brig, that "he was a Hungarian, and would live and die a Hungarian," Mr. Marcy produces the testimony of Captain Ingrahem that "he did not hear Koszta say so;" and proceeds:

It may well be doubted whether Koszta ever used any such language. Should it, however, be admitted that he did make that or a similar declnration, it cannot be fairly understood to imply an acknowledgment that he was then a subject of the Emperor of Austria. To apprehend rightly what he meant by such a declaration, it is proper to consider his situation, his known sentiments, and his antecedents. In his mind no two things could probably be more distinct from each other than Austria and Hungary. One was an object of his aversion—the other an object of his love. His affections clustered around the land of his birth, and were the more intense because he thought that country had been cruelly wronged, and he knew it was unfortunate. In his visions of the future he saw a happier destiny for Hungury. He saw her standing proudly among the independent nations of the earth, under a clement government emanating from the will of the people, and dedicating its constitutional authority to their general welfare. In the fallen condition of Hungary he thought it base to disown her, and glories to claim her for the land of his birth. His situation when this decisuration is supposed to have been made is also to be regarded in interpreting his words. He was in the hands of Austrian agents, loaded with fetters, and warned of his doom by the knowledge of the sad fate of so many of his unfortunate companions. In this forlorn condition he could not have intended, by the language ascribed to him, to acknowledge any unbroken tie which then bound him to the Emperor of Austrin.

By a fair application of the sound principles of law, and by a careful consideration of the facts, Mr. Marcy is brought to the conclusion, "that those who acted in behalf of Austria had no right to seize and imprison Martin Koszta."

To pince the justification of the American agents still farther beyond controversy, Mr. Marcy proceeds to show "that Koszta, when he was seized and imprisoned at Smyrna, had the national character of an American, and the government of the United States had the right to extend its protection over him." This he proves by Koszta's declaration of his intention to become an American citizen, by which he was clothed with an American nationality, in virtue whereof the government of the United States was authorized to extend to him its protection, both at home and abroad. This position he sustains by reference to voluminous authorities, and arrives at the conclusion that, "giving effect to these well established principles, and applying them to the facts in the case, the result is, that Koszta acquired, while in the United States, their national character; that he retained that character when he was seized at Smyrna, and that he had a right to be respected as such while there by Austria and every other foreign power. The right of a nation to protect, and require others to respect, at home and abroad, all who are clothed with its nationality, is no new doctrine now for the first time brought into operation by the United States. It is common to all nations, and has had the sanction of their practice for ages; but it is new that at this late period, when the United States assert a claim to it as a common inheritance, it should at once be discovered that it is a doctrine fraught with danger, and likely to compromit the peace of the world. The United States see no cause for alarm; no reason for renouncing for themselves what others have so long and so harmlessly enjoyed."

In order to justify Captain Ingraham in his interference in behalf of Koszta, Mr. Marcy says:

The first aggressive act in this case was the seizure of Koszta at Smyrna, committed by the procurement of the Austrian functionaries—the first improper use of a national ship, the imprisonment of Koszta therein, was made by the commander of the brig Hussar. That ship was converted into a prison for the illegal detention of a person clothed with the nationality of the United States, and consequently entitled to their protection. If Austria upholds, as it appears she does, the conduct of the commander of the Hussar, she is in fact the first aggressor. The act of the commander of the Hussar led to the series of other acts which constitute the ground of complaint against the United States. The alleged authority of Austria under treaties being set aside, no one would have questioned Captain Ingrahams right, had he been present, to arrest the proceedings of the kidnappers in the streets of Smyrna, and rescue Koszta from their hands. They were acting without and against the civil authority of the place; they were committing an atrocious outrage upon a person invested with the nationality of the United States. If he could have properly interfered in the first stage of this lawless transaction, he might do so in the last. The act was, in all its stages, a continuous wrong, and the character of the actors, though there was a succession of persons, was the same; they were all wrongdoers; and if they chanced to have the possession of a national ship, and converted it into a prison for the purpose of consummating this wrong, that ship, thus desecrated, was not entitled to the privilege of a sanctuary. Those who had the right to claim, and the power to release the prisoner illegally confined therein, might treat it as a prison, and while it was degraded to such an ignoble purpose, might forget, and be excused for forgetting that it was a national ship.

The Government of the United States, says Mr. Marcy, exceedingly regrets that Captain Ingraham should have been reduced to the alternative in which he acted; but it cannot find, after a full consideration of all the circumstances, any good reasons for disapproving the course he pursued. It is not just to Captain Ingraham to look at the affair as it was at the precise point of time when the demand for the release of Koszta was made. The antecedent events qualify and legalize that act. The Austrian functionaries had obtained the possession of the person of Kosztu, not in a fair or allowable way, but by violating the civil laws of Turkey and the rights of humanity. Under these circumstances, their custody of him was entitled to no respect from the agent of the Government which, by virtue of his nationality, had a right to protect him. Had all the circumstances been as they were, except a change of place—instead of being taken from the territory of the Ottoman Porte, had he been taken from that of the United States, could a question have been raised as to the propriety of Captain Ingraham's conduct? If the conclusions heretofore arrived at are correct, the Austrian agents had no more right to take Kosztu from the soil of the Turkish dominions than from the territory of the United States, and Captain Ingraham had the same right to demand and enforce his release as he would have had if Koszta had been taken from American soil, and incarcerated in a national vessel of the Austrian Emperor. In this question, confined as it is to the United States and Austria, the place of the transaction is immaterial, unless the Austrian municipal laws extended over it.

After giving expression to the pacific inclinations of our Government, Mr. Marcy declares that "in relation to international rights, the United States ask no more than has been conceded to others, and will not be contented with less. They put forth no new principles, but claim the full benefit of those which are established."

Before closing his communication, Mr. Marcy says he "will briefly notice the complaint of Austrin against Capt. Ingrahsm for violating the neutral soil of the Ottoman empire. The right of Austria to call the United States to an account for the acts of their agents affecting the sovereign territorial rights of Turkey is not perceived, and they do not acknowledge her right to require any explanation."

He concludes his long letter thus:

If any thing was done at Smyrna in derogation of the sovereignty of Turkey, the Government will give satisfactory explanation to the Sultan when he shall demand it, and it has instructed its Minister resident to make them known to him. He is the judge, and the only rightful judge in the affair, and the injured party, too. He has investigated its merits, pronounced judgment against Austria, and acquitted the United States; yet, strange us it is, Austria has called the United States to an account for violating the sovereign territorial rights of the Emperor of Turkey.

The conclusions at which the President has arrived, after a full examination of the transaction at Smyrna, and a respectful consideration of the views of the Austrian Government thereon, as presented in Mr. Hulsemann's note, are, that Koszta, when seized and imprisoned, was invested with the nationality of the United States, and they had, therefore, the right, if they chose to exercise it, to extend their protection to him; that from international law the only law which can be rightfully appealed to for rules of action in this case—Austria could derive no authority to obstruct or interfere with the United States in the exercise of this right, in effecting the liberation of Koszta; and Capt. Ingraham's interposition for his release was, under the peculiar and extraordinary circumstances of the case, right and proper.

These conclusions indicate to Mr. Hulsemann the answer which the undersigned is instructed by the President to make to the Emperor of Austria to the demands presented in Mr. Hulsemann's note.

The President does not see sufficient cause for disavowing the acts of the American agents which are complained of by Austria. Her claim for satisfaction on that account has been carefully considered, and is respectfully declined.

Being convinced that the seizure and imprisonment of Koszta were illegal and unjustifiable, the President also declines to give his consent to his delivery to the Consul-general of Austria at Smyrna; but, after a full examination of the case, as herein presented, he has instructed the undersigned to communicate to Mr. Hulsmann his confident expectation that the Emperor of Austria will take the proper measures to cause Martin Koszta to be restored to the same condition he was in before he was seized in the streets of Smyrna on the 21st of June last.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to Mr. Hulsemann the assurance of his high consideration. W. L. MARCY.

WIDOWS AS PRINTERS.—The Pittsburgh Gazette says the attempt to introduce women as compositors in that city has been remarkably successful, and that widows make the most rapid advancement, "as their intellects are more mature, and their knowledge superior to that of most boys when they commence an apprenticeship to the printing business." Besides this, we presume their previous experience in small caps, bodkins, washing forms, and press work, generally, has already initiated them in several of the details of the craft.

From the New York Medical World and Times.

THE ECHOING HORN.....By Sidney Dyer

When evening's soft twilight the day-doll is closing
And the reaper returns with his wain-load of corn,
Far o'er the west valley in silence reposing,
We hear the full strains of the echoing horn
The echoing horn—Go-le-oo, Go-le-oo

As the night in its beauty is calmly advancing,
And the hum of the village is hushed on the ear,
Then o'er the still waters with echoes entrancing,
From yon distant hamlet, its mellow notes cheer,
Its mellow notes cheer—Go-le-oo, Go-le-oo

A charm o'er the spirit is tranquilly stealing,
As it list to the swell of that heart-stirring strain,
It brings to the bosom a wild gush of feeling,
And all the bright dreams of my boyhood again,
Sweet echoing horn!—Go-le-oo, Go-le-oo.

CENTENARY INSTITUTE, ALA

This Institution of Learning has been in successful operation for ten years, is situated eight miles north of Selma, and is the child and property of the Alabama Conference.

There are two departments, male and female. In the male department young men are prepared for the junior class in any college or if they chose, complete their education here. The female department is regularly organized as a college.

The course of study is extensive, and the instruction thorough. The teaching is done mainly by men of age and experience, (not by girls.)

The President (Rev A. H. Mitchell) is a minister of the gospel, of twenty odd years standing, and during most of that time has been connected with literary institutions of the church in Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama. He is assisted by seven others, most of whom are persons of age and experience; and all, with one exception, professors of religion. A majority of the Board of Trustees are members of the Alabama Conference, which fact is a sufficient guarantee of its successful management.

Board and tuition are as low as can be afforded, and lower than most institutions of similar grade.

The next term opens the first Monday in October, and closes the first Wednesday in July. For further particulars, apply to the President, at Summerfield, Ala.

H. J. HARRISON, Secretary.

Summerfield, Alabama.

OAK BOWERY FEMALE COLLEGE.

This Institution of learning is under the supervision and control of the Alabama Conference of the M. E. Church, South, and has been in successful operation for six years. It is situated about five miles north of the Montgomery and West Point Railroad, in Chambers co., in a healthy country, and among a population, moral, industrious and intelligent.

The Board of Trustees take great pleasure in announcing to the public the election of the Rev. ALEX. SPEER, of Georgia, to the Presidency of the College. We think it only necessary to be known, that the Institution will be for the next year under the charge and direction of Brother Speer, to awaken a deep interest in behalf of the enterprise throughout the community, and impart confidence of success. His long and faithful service in the M. E. Church as a minister—his age and experience—his natural judgment and sound discretion—his acknowledged literary attainments and ability, authorize the expectation of full patronage on the part of an enlightened public.

A complete corps of Instructors whose names will hereafter be published, will be provided to supply the demand for instruction.

Miss MARY J. TOOMER continues Principal in the Music Department; and the unbounded satisfaction hitherto given by Miss Toomer, who we consider has no superior in any country, is a sure guarantee that all who patronize will be pleased.

Through the kind offices of the former President, the Rev. Wm. F. Samford, who solicited contributions for that purpose, a fine and judiciously selected Library, of several hundred volumes, has been purchased, and is now in the possession of the College, embracing some of the most approved and standard literary works, and such as are peculiarly adapted to the purposes of Female Education.

The Tuition Fees will be no higher than usual, and the course of study as extensive as that in any institution of the same grade in the country.

The College Exercises will begin under the proposed organization, on the first Monday in January next—its second session will begin on the first Monday in September, and close at Christmas.

A circular, containing fuller information, will appear over the signature of the President.

oct8 2t J. F. DOWDELL, Sec., pro tem.

FEMALE MASONIC INSTITUTE,

Dayton, Marengo County, Alabama.

Rev. E. D. Pitts, Principal.

TO PARENTS, GUARDIANS, AND THE FRIENDS OF EDUCATION GENERALLY, we would announce the opening of the TENTH Annual Session of the Institute. The healthful locality—the spacious and beautiful grounds—the commodious and convenient buildings—the full supply of Musical Instruments—the fixed purpose of the Trustees to spare no expense or efforts to promote the true interests of FEMALE EDUCATION—and the assiduous devotion of an efficient Faculty to promote the comfort and improvement of Pupils, lead us to expect with confidence a liberal support.

The Principal alone has taught with marked success in Alabama, Mississippi and Florida, and will consecrate all his energies—physical, intellectual, and moral—to the proper training of the head and heart of those committed to his tutelage.

The services of Miss MARY W. HOWZE, who has been for two years past connected with the Central Masonic University, have been secured. Her intelligence, energy, piety, and felicitous manner of communicating, have justly placed her in the first rank of educators.

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The School is not Sectarian or denominational; and the only religious tuition embraces the principles of a pure morality based upon the cardinal doctrines of the Bible.

The Principal and his wife have charge of the Stewards Department, and will tenderly care for the health, manners and morals of those who Board in the Institute. Each boarder will be made to feel as far as possible that she is the loved subject of parental solicitude, and every reasonable wish will be promptly and cheerfully gratified. Yet, Discipline will not be forgotten, and the needful restraints of family government will be thrown around them.

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Each Lodge in Marengo County is entitled to select within its jurisdiction, a worthy object of benefaction, and have her taught in the Institution without charge, provided said Lodge secure the payment of her Board and supply her with Books and Stationery.

As the Principal is so extensively known, the Committee have forborne to speak of his character and qualifications, and refer Parents and Guardians to the persons named below.

JNO. H. PRINCE, Chairman.
FRANK M. PRINCE, Secretary.
JABEZ YORK, Treasurer.

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Prof. A. R. Holcombe, Mobile
Hon. R. A. Baker, Mobile.
Hon. J. C. Monette, Bay St. Louis.
Hon. S. H. Pierce, Bay St. Louis.
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Rev. T. V. Ramsey, Summerfield.
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Dayton, Marengo County, Alabama, September 1, 1853. oct1

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The next session will begin the first Monday in October

FACULTY

R. H. RIVERS, D. D. President, and Professor of Moral and Mental Science
J. P. MILLER, Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy
EMILE LESERE, A. M., Professor of Modern Languages.
H. W. DRAKE, A. M., Professor of Greek Language and Literature.
W. H. SCALES, A. M., Professor of Latin Language and Literature.
T. S. JONES, M. D., Professor of Natural Science
A. B. BLACKMAR, A. M., Professor of Music.
A. C. MILLER, A. M., Principal of Preparatory School.

EXPENSES

Tuition, per session of Ten months	$ 50 00
Room rent	5 00
Contingencies	2 00
Use of Library	3 00
Boarding	100 00

For further particulars or for catalogues, apply to the undersigned. R. H. RIVERS.

Jackson, La. August 28, 1853.

Lowndesboro' Female Institute

The Fall Session will commence on Thursday, September 29th, and continue twenty weeks.

FACULTY.

CHARLES R. DEAN, A. M., President, and Professor of Natural Sciences
LORENZO DOW, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Ancient Languages.
CHARLES A. SCHRUEER, A. M., Professor of Music, German and French.
Miss E. PENFIELD, Instructress in Music and French.
Miss S. M. KELLEY, Instructress in Ornamental and English Branches.
Miss MARY DOUGLASS, Instructress in Primary Department.

Arrangements are made for the most thorough instructions in all the requisites of complete Female Education. The Latin language, (as the basis of a thorough acquaintance with our own language,) is introduced in the regular course. Yet it is not compulsory. The Modern languages may be pursued in place.

Arrangements are made for those who wish to pursue Instrumental Music or the Ornamental Branches, the Ancient or Modern Languages, or any other studies.

Upon the completion of the regular course of study or its equivalent, a young lady will be entitled to a diploma.

EXPENSES PER SESSION.

Tuition in Primary Department	$12 50
" Preparatory Department	15 00
" Collegiate	20 00
" Modern Languages	10 00
" Music, Piano, with use of instrument	25 00
" Music, Guitar	25 00
" Ornamental Branches	10 00
Incidental	1 00
Board in the Institute, including washing, fuel and light, per month	12 00

Vocal music and the Ancient Languages in the regular course, are without extra charge.

Books and stationary furnished at book store prices.

Payment of board and tuition is acquired one-half *in advance*, and the remainder at the close of the session.

Payment of tuition is required from the time of entrance to the close of the session except in case of protracted sickness.

For further information please to address the President.

Lowndesboro', August 22, 1853. sep10—0t

TUSCALOOSA METHODIST FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.

The exercises of this institution will begin on the first MONDAY in October next, and close on the first THURSDAY in July, 1854. There will be a recess of a few days at Christmas.

FACULTY.

REV. THOS. B. RUSSELL, A. M. President
MISS ELIZABETH J. MEEK, Assistant
MISS CLARA G. LEE, Preparatory Department
MR. F. S. WALTER, Professor of Music.
——, Teacher of Modern Languages.

The fees for the first half the scholastic year are as follows:

Primary Department	$12 00
First, Sophomore and Middle Classes, each	20 00
Junior and Senior Classes, each	22 50
Music	25 00
Use of piano	2 50
Contingent fee	1 00
Board, including lodging, washing and fuel	90 00

The above fees are required to be paid on the first day of October.

Fees of the same amount, for the second half of the scholastic year, are required to be paid on the 20th of February, 1854.

An extra fee of $20 is charged for French.

The course of study in this institution is as extensive as that in any institution for the education of females, and the instruction is of the most critical and thorough character. Every provision has been made to ensure success. A philosophical and chemical apparatus adequate to all the purposes of instruction has been provided, together with maps, charts, globes, etc. The instructors are experienced in their work, and highly approved for capacity, fidelity and skill.

This institution has just closed the first year of its existence, with the most satisfactory results. And the public may feel assured that the Trustees will watch over its interests with the utmost solicitude and care, and spare no pains to render its system of education as perfect as possible.

The tuition fees have

New-Orleans Christian Advocate.

Publishing Committee of Louisiana Conference, { J. C. KEENER, L. PARKER, J. G. WALKER,

H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR

J. HAMILTON, D. D., T. W. BOWMAN, W. MURRAH. } *Publishing Committee of Alabama Conference.*

VOLUME III. NUMBER 38. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1853. WHOLE NUMBER, 142.

From Mackellar's "Droppings from the Heart."

LET'S SIT DOWN AND TALK TOGETHER.

Let's sit down and talk together
Of the things of olden day,
When we, like lambkins loosed from tether,
Gayly trip'd along the way.
Time has touch'd us both with lightness,
Leaving furrows here and there,
And tinging with peculiar brightness
Silvery threads among our hair.
Let's sit down and talk together;
Many years away have passed,
And fair and foul has been the weather
Since we saw each other last.
Many whom we loved are living
In a better world than this;
And some among us still are giving
Toil and thought for present bliss.
Let's sit down and talk together;"
Though the flowers of youth are dead.
The ferns still grow among the heather.
And for us their fragrance shed.
Life has thousand blessings in it
Even for the aged man;
And God has lild in every minute
Something we may wisely scan.
Let's sit dow nand talk together;
Boys we were—we now are men;
We meet awhile, but know not whether
We shall meet to talk again
Parting time has come: how fleetly
Speed the moments when their wings
Are fann'd by breathings issuing sweetly
From a tongue that never stings!

LETTER FROM FRANCE.

THE FRENCH CONFERENCE.

PARIS, September 22, 1853.

The second French Methodist Conference has just been held in this city. The first met last year in the South of France, and was attended by all the Ministers. This one was only attended by the preachers of the Northern District, and by two delegates of the Southern one, this arrangement having been agreed upon a year ago, in order to save something on the travelling expenses. The meetings began on the 7th of this month, and lasted till the 15th. They were characterized by much brotherly feeling, though perhaps not by that legislative decorum and dignity which is found, I am told, in your Annual Conferences. They partook in fact more of the conversational form than of that of speech-making and oratory. However, the resolutions passed are of the highest importance, especially those which refer to the formation in Paris of a Methodist Book Room, with an Editor or Publisher, who is requested, under the supervision of a committee of three ministers, at once to edit, translate, reprint and complete whatever may help to forward or strengthen the cause of Methodism. This Editor must, of course, first obtain from Government a bookseller's license, no small matter, I assure you, and it is not yet known whether he will succeed or not. Chances are as much against as for him.

Four candidates to the Ministry were presented by the District Meetings, but only two were received as preachers on trial. The two others remain evangelists or salaried local preachers for the present year. The reason for this difference is a financial one, viz: the fear of being embarrassed by engagements above our pecuniary means, or by accepting too hastily candidates who might become a burden on our funds. Should we next year be in a situation to make a provision for the future wants of those two local preachers, they will at once be received amongst us as ministers, and their time of trial will probably be shortened.

The report of the Committee of Evangelisation was of a most cheering nature. An Evangeliet has been supported in the department of the Haute Marne, in the midst of a Roman Catholic population of nearly 300,000 souls, where he is the only Protestant agent. Another has been employed amongst our old friends in Normandy, who are not numerous enough to require a minister, but are faithful and liberal according to their means. A third agent has been helping the ministers of the Droms Circuit, whose work was greatly increased by the late revival. Two day schools had been opened in Nohiez, one for boys and the other for girls, and they are prospering under the care of three teachers.

After giving interesting details on these different undertakings, the report proceeded to state that there were some new openings for usefulness, which recommended themselves to the attention of the Conference. Thus an Evangelist was earnestly requested for St. Malo, opposite the shores of the islands of Jersey and Guernsey, and forming an intermediate link between that district and ours of the North. A petition from Roman Catholics in Corsica, including a priest, had been received, asking for Evangelical Ministers and Colporteurs. Demands for schools had come from Lizieng, a Catholic town in Normandy, and from the Higher Alps, the chosen field of labor of Felix Neff. The Calais Circuit was in great want of a Colporteur, to visit the poor, and place copies of Holy Scriptures. Having for the present neither the men nor the means, the Conference was unable to give a favorable answer to all these urgent calls, but a standing committee was appointed for the purpose of finding agents and money, in order that these Providential openings may be successfully occupied as soon as possible. The collections amongst our people for purposes of Evangelisation, or what you would call in the United States, I think, the Home Mission, have amounted to about $540, which is considered very good for the first year. The collections made in the classes for our worn out preachers fund have produced $160.

The statistical returns of last March, presented to Conference, were as follows: 26 chapels and 79 other preaching places, (increase 13;) 19 ministers, 5 evangelists and 21 local preachers; 831 members of society, (increase 49) besides 111 on trial; 28 Sabbath Schools (increase 1) with 148 teachers, and 1462 scholars; 3 day schools, with 4 teachers and 84 pupils. Were similar returns to be made now, they would no doubt show a much larger increase of members, since the extensive revival I mentioned in my last, has lately brought a great many souls into our church.

I must not forget to state that the public services held in Paris during the sittings of Conference were well attended, especially the Conference prayer meeting, and the parting service, in which the Lord's supper was administered to the ministers and people by the President and Secretary of the Conference.

Upon the whole, our Conference has been a good and happy one, and the facts brought to light are such as ought to encourage us, and make us thankful. A gracious revival has taken place in our congregations; doors of usefulness are opening before us; laborers have presented themselves and pecuniary aid has been afforded to a greater extent than hitherto, although not yet in proportion to our wants; liberty of worship has generally been granted throughout our circuits, although our brethren of other churches have been sorely persecuted in some parts of the Empire; oneness of purpose and a spirit of self-denial prevail among our preachers, and mutual love amongst our members; such are some of the blessings vouchsafed. Are they not sufficient to make us sing praises to the Lord?

Since I wrote my last letter I have been on a tour of some 1200 miles, to the South of France, as a delegate of the Paris Sunday School Society. I had not visited the South (my birth-place) for the last six years, and felt it a great privilege to be able to revisit the scenes of my childhood, to see the olive, the almond and the jujub trees, to hear the song of the cicada, to feel what heat really is, and to notice the numerous improvements that have taken place of late in cleanliness of towns, the home comforts in villages, and the mode of travelling, railways having now come into very general use. In the Cevennes, where so much blood of the Protestants was shed by means of the Dragonnades, under the reign of Louis XIV, I saw some of the first Sunday Schools established in France. One of them has had the same female superintendent from the beginning, 36 years ago. The general results of my inquiries were very satisfactory indeed. I found that of late a spirit of inquiry had been awakened almost every where in favor of Sunday Schools, and that the pastors had taken the matter in hand in real earnest, seeking to obtain information on the best modes of conducting them. The teachers are few in number, but intelligent and pious, so that I doubt not but that revivals amongst children will become a common occurrence. Adult classes are frequently met with in the schools, and in one village they contained as many as sixty old women. But, on the other hand, I regret to say that the male scholars were very few indeed. In no case were they as numerous as the girls, whilst in some instances, (though never in Methodist schools) the only children were females, none of the boys being willing to come. This indicates the prevalence, to a greater extent than I imagined, of the old notion, that religion is good for females only. There is in this respect a very perceptible difference between the North and the South of France. Before I returned to Paris, I was pleased to see some of the new converts I mentioned in a former letter, children from eight to fourteen years old, attending the prayer and class meetings, and taking an active part in them with a zeal and an earnestness which might well put to shame many adult worshippers.

An important meeting was held at the end of last month at Hamburg, near Frankfort, in Germany, for the purpose of examining whether any means could be devised by the Christians of various denominations in Europe for the protection of religious liberty. There were nineteen persons present, chiefly ministers from various parts of England, France, Germany and Switzerland. After various resolutions, too lengthy for your columns, *a Provisional Committee for the defence and propagation of religious liberty,* was formed, composed of Lord Shaftesbury, Sir Culling E. Eardly, President of the Evangelical Alliance, Rev. Dr. Steane, Rev. Dr. Blackwood, Rev. T. R. Brooke, T. Macgregor, Esq., and G. H. Oliphant, Esq., with power to add to their number. This committee will meet at the end of next month, in order to examine any cases of persecution laid before them, and to decide upon the means of action; they will correspond with the various branches of the Evangelical and of the Protestant alliances, with the German Diet or Kirchentag, and with the Society of Gustavus Adolphus. They will also convene a general meeting in August or September, 1854, in Belo, or in some other central Continental city. It was remarked at one of the sittings of this meeting, that the very day they were assembled, (24th of August) was the anniversary of the massacre of St. Bartholomy, in 1572. In presence of such souvenirs as this, and surrounded by members of a church which persecutes as often as it dares to do it, how necessary it is to protect and defend the religious liberty of all Christians.

A fortnight ago, I saw and conversed with another victim of the Grand Duke of Tuscany's persecuting spirit. After the affair of the *Madiai,* which made such a stir in the Christian world, the Grand Duke takes good care to bring no more before the regular courts of law persons accused of heresy. They are now condemned, *without being judged,* in order that no one may hear of it. Gardueci, the Florentine I saw, had thus been condemned to one year's imprisonment, because a Bible was found in his house, and he was suspected of having read it! However, the clemency (?) of the Grand Duke commuted this punishment into two years' exile, and Guarducci is now in England, where he has obtained a situation.

J. P. C.

REGENERATION.—The necessity of regeneration is a fact lying at the very foundation of Christianity. No church has ever advanced in the divine life which has discarded it. Whenever it has been rejected, the spirit and life of Christianity have disappeared. It is a truth that must be believed and taught by the church before it can ever expect to extend a really spiritual influence over the world.

[For N. O. Christian Advocate.]

BIOGRAPHICAL.

REV. JACOB SLATER HUGHES.

In the autumn of 1837, I received my appointment from the Tennessee Annual Conference, to the Columbia station. Shortly after entering upon the duties of my charge, I received by certificate, into the membership of the church, the beloved brother, whose name stands at the head of this article. He was then a young man, and a fine specimen of manly beauty. His occupation was that of cabinet maker, and he was regarded as a master workman. As a church member, I found him partetual to the calls of duty; and in his experience of Divine things, a Christian of more maturity than is ordinarily found in men of his age and opportunities. He was a valuable accession to our Sabbath School, as an efficient teacher; and in the class meetings and prayer meetings, his godly conversation, fervent and sensible prayers, were always refreshing and edifying. Even then, he was regarded as a young man of much promise; and his pastor, and many of his elder brethren felt that he was called of God to preach the gospel. But he entertained a high sense of the dignity and responsibility of the holy calling, and humble views of his fitness for the work, consequently, he hesitated, and some years were added to his life before he consented to surmount every difficulty, and give himself wholly to the ministry of the word. Subsequent to the time of which I speak, he lived in Nashville, and then in Murfreesboro,—made a trading tour to Texas, speculating in flour.

He was successful, made money; but was taken sick,—was robbed, and left to die, penyless in a strange land. But God in mercy raised him up, and in process of time he returned to Tennessee, and soon after, entered the traveling connection.

Not having the printed Minutes of the Conference at hand, I must rely upon my recollection of the time of his admission, and the fields of labor he occupied. If I am correct in my remembrances, he was admitted on trial in the Tennessee Conference, October, 1840; and appointed to Rockbreak circuit. The next year to La Grange College, as chaplain and Station preacher. The next to Russell's Valley circuit; in which he was the instrument of an extraordinary and extensive revival. Some two or three hundred were added to the church. The next year, he was stationed in Pulaski, Tenn. Then Bible Agent and distributor in North Alabama.

At the Conference held in Huntsville, 1845, he was transferred to the Alabama Conference, from which he took his first appointment, early in 1846, which was "Agent for the American Bible Society"—for a few months at the close of this year, he filled the Columbus Station. The years '47 and '48, he was continued in the Agency with such success and usefulness, that the Board has uniformly tendered him the appointment every year since. But Brother Hughes, felt that it was more compatible with his sense of duty to the Church, and his family, to engage in the regular pastoral work. Accordingly he resigned the Agency, and in 1849, he was appointed to Lafayette Station. In 1850 he was Presiding Elder on the Talladega District: but the labors being above his strength, he asked the Bishop at the close of his first year to relieve him, which was done; and in 1851 he was appointed to the Camden Station. Here our *reunions* were at last, quarterly, and in these we reviewed the past, and spoke to each other freely of all that concerned us for time and eternity, by which, I obtained an insight into the depths of his piety, the cultivation and grasp of his intellect, his devotion to his work, the spotlessness of his character, that made him doubly dear to me, as a friend and brother in the Lord. And I may say, with all safety, no man ever did, or will more effectually win all hearts to admire and love him, than did brother Hughes in Camden and vicinity. In 1852, he was stationed in Auburn; and in 1853, in Mobile city, Franklin street charge, where he ceased at once to work and live. He died of yellow fever, on the 12th September, 1853.

How this dear brother was employed for days, and weeks before his death, will more fully appear from the following extract of letters. The first is from Bro. Hughes himself to a friend in Auburn:

"Who is my Neighbor."

COL. DRAKE:

Since Monday morning I have visited 79 families; and seen, perhaps, 150 cases of fever. In a number of cases the *whole* family was down, and utterly destitute of *means and attentions.* It is amongst the poor and destitute, mostly, that the great suffering and mortality prevails. I have seen families who, in a few days, will be extinct. I saw one family, on Wednesday, consisting of 8 persons—2 were lying dead, the other 6 lying with the fever: 3 of them have since died. Our noble, self-sacrificing, relief associations, are doing almost super-human deeds! Glorious men and women! May the Eternal God reward them. But with all that is done, many will die for want of money and nursing.—Can't my old Auburn friends send us a few hundred dollars?

Enclose it to me, or to C. C. Langdon, Mayor. Three of the Methodist preachers, Hearn, Powell and Herwig, are down with the fever. Send us money—Sympathy—Prayers; God will bless the man who helps us in this time of need. My own health—*thank God*—is (for me) very good.

Yours, Affectionately,
J. S. HUGHES.

Mobile, Ala., Sept. 3d, 1853.

No monument, the tribute of a nation, will ever press the sleeping dust of this, more than here, and yet, who dares say, but here was *bravery* and *generosity,* which the deeds of the world's so-called heroes can never eclipse.—"Let another praise thee, and not thine own lips," is an adage which some might apply here, if so, the following will be in point:

COTTAGE HILL, NEAR MOBILE,
September 17th, 1853.

Bro. Ferguson:—Our deceased brother, the Rev. J. S. Hughes, died at his post in the city of Mobile, of yellow fever, the 12th inst.

I learn from Sister Hughes, that you, perhaps, know more of the history of our deceased brother, than any other friend in the Alabama Conference. As this is the case, and you were regarded as a particular friend, you must write his obituary.

Bro. Hughes had his family at my house, and went into the city daily, some seven miles, to visit the sick. His visits averaged about 20 to 30 families per day, to whom he offered the consolations of the gospel. He had endeared himself to a good many by his kind attention in hours of deep affliction and distress. His purse, though scantily filled, was always open to the calls of the needy. Bro. Hughes remarked to me that he never felt so happy as he did whilst visiting the suffering sick. In the discharge of duty he took the epidemic, and within six days the song, "Jesus lover of my soul," which he so often sung to cheer the gloomy passage of many a hapless soul through the vail of death, was sung to buoy him up through the same narrow passage. He died in the faith of the gospel which he preached. He said his stay was on God, his Saviour. Bro. Hughes was a good man. I had a warm regard for him, and feel I have lost a relative.

Thus the Lord calls away his workmen.—Powell, and Hughes, and now Bro. Starr is down with the fever. It is a sad and solemn time with us indeed, and what is to be the end is known only to the Lord. Remember us in your prayers.

Your friend and brother,
G. K. D. MCLELLAND.

From another reliable source, I have learned, that Brother Hughes when dying said: "*All is well, I shall soon be with Bro. Powell!*" Yes, glorious reunion; to which Bro. Starr, and others of our bore band, have since been added.

Brother Hughes was born in Virginia.—When about twelve years old his father died. Soon after, his mother moved to the State of Ohio. His mother marrying again, so displeased him, that he left home, and became an apprentice to learn a trade. He professed religion when about fifteen years old, and became a member of the Methodist E. Church. His educational advantages were few, nevertheless, by giving attendance to reading, he laid up stores of knowledge, intitling him to rank among our best preachers. He was not only a zealous, powerful preacher, but he was devoted to the Bible and Sabbath School cause; and the State had no man, more alive to the Temperance cause, than he; so much so, and so great the demand for his services, that if all his speeches were collected they would make a large volume. He has for years been in feeble health, and had made his calculations to die young, and to me, he often expressed but one regret, the less he might be to his *excellent* wife, and children. Alas! my brother, I feel how poorly my pen is doing thy memory justice, but thy record is on high, and it is my purpose to meet thee *in the resurrection of the just!*

F. G. FERGUSON.

Summerfield, Oct., 4th, 1853.

Will the Nashville Advocate copy?

FEELING IN PREACHING.

Rev. Samuel Davies was one of the most eloquent, powerful and successful preachers of modern times. One principal secret of his power consisted in his own intense *feeling* of the truths he uttered. In his Diary he mentions a sermon preached from Deut. x. 13, which he had previously preached "with great satisfaction and prospect of success," and remarks: "But alas, I have lost the spirit with which it was at first delivered; and indeed I can but rarely retain the spirit of preaching in the hurriss of a journey.—The materials of the sermon were very solemn, and nothing appeare to me a more unnatural incongruity, than to speak the most solemn things with a trifling spirit. Indeed, the incongruity appeared to me so great, that I was obliged to omit sundry things, though written before me in my notes, for want of a heart to express them with suitable tenderness and fervor."

Those ministers who pay the same attention to the state of their hearts, and to the correspondence between the truths they utter, and the feeling with which those truths are uttered, can scarcely fail of interesting their audiences, and of finding success in their work. A realizing sense of the nature and importance of the truths of the Gospel, gives clearness of view, fluency in declaring them, and pungency and persuasiveness in the application. Besides, strong feeling, if there be reason for it, communicates itself to the hearer, and fastens his attention upon the truths proclaimed. And, best of all, God blesses his servants when they realise the value of the treasure committed to them, and are moved with intense desire to impart imperishable riches to perishing men.

Doubtless a closer and more interesting study of the Scriptures, with more frequent and earnest pleadings at the throne of grace, to be delivered from a barren ministry, would give unwonted eloquence and power to many a discouraged minister, and rapidly fill up the vacant seats in his church.

QUESTIONS FOR SOMEBODY.—1. The building in which the church worship of which you are a member, cost several thousand dollars before it was fitted to accommodate a congregation. When would that church edifice have been built, if the other members of the church had taken no more interest in the matter than you have ever taken, or had left the contributions necessary to meet the expense just when you left?

2. In order to maintain public worship, and secure the observance of the ordinances of the gospel, the church elected a pastor, and pledged themselves to support him. If all the members of the church, according to their means, had paid into the treasury as you have paid, according to your means, what kind of support would the pastor have received?

DEATH.—Death is not to the Christian what it has often been called, "Paying the debt of nature." No, it is not paying a debt; it is rather like bringing a note to a bank, to obtain solid gold in exchange for it.

LEAVE THY GIFT.

Leave it there at the altar. You have come to pray, but you have forgotten a previous duty. Think a little: you remember all whom you have injured or offended, and to whom you have made neither retribution nor acknowledgment. Mercy is better than sacrifice. Leave thy gift—suspend your prayer—go and be reconciled to your brother.

How could the Lord more strikingly set forth the duty of forgiveness and reconciliation! Even prayer is hindered by anger and ill-will. Unless we forgive, we shall not be forgiven; and we must forgive "from the heart," and that to the extent of "seventy times seven."

Leave your gift, and go, take your brother by the hand. Has he wronged you? Forgive him, even as God for Christ's sake hath forgiven you: Christian forgiveness is not a formality, or a profession, or a transient feeling; it is operative. It is important to observe this, because there are persons who think thus: "I forgive my brother, but I never wish to see him again;" and so they pass in the street him whom they pretend to forgive without speaking, or shut the door of their house against him. "My little children," says the apostle John, "let us not love in word, neither in tongue, but in deed and in truth."

No prayers, no sacrifices, no gifts, no devotedness to means of grace and external acts of service, can make up for the want of forgiveness. We must be reconciled to our brother. We must at least make the attempt; and the steps to this are laid down in the eighteenth chapter of Matthew. Remember him who took his fellow servant by the throat, and consider his doom. Matt. xviii, 23-35. "So likewise," says Christ, "shall my Heavenly Father do also unto you, if ye from your hearts forgive not every one his brother their trespasses." Matthew xviii.

THE SOLITARY CHRISTIAN.

It would also seem that, in some solitary instances, God gives us to understand that sinners may be led to Christ without any agency of ours. We once had the happiness to meet with such a case. The individual was about sixty years of age. His residence was remote from all religious advantages and associations. He was a living, practical Christian, and expressed views which none other than such a Christian could truly utter. And how, said we, did you obtain these views? "It happened in this way; I had been a very industrious, hard working man; and when the affliction under which I am suffering came upon me, I was unable to attend to my little farm, and seldom moved far from the chair in which you now see me; time began to hang heavily upon my hands. I was much alone, and I knew not what to do, to amuse myself. The newspaper came once a week, but I soon read it through, and then I often said to myself, "What has a dying man like me to do with news?" Well, one day, to pass away the time, I took down that old family Bible which lies on the drawers there. I am ashamed to tell you that I had not looked into it for years. I believe that the last time I had opened it, was to write down the birth of my youngest child. It was put out of the way, on a high shelf, among some lumber, and it was covered with dust and cobwebs. I brushed them off, and began to read the gospel of John. I went on till I reached the third chapter, where it speaks about being born again. I then perceived that there must be something in religion more than I knew. Oh, how I wished for somebody to teach me, but I could think of no one. As I was closing the book, I happened to see that verse in James where it says, "If any man lack wisdom, let him ask of God, that giveth to all men liberally, and upbraideth not, and it shall be given him." "Now that," thought I, "is just what I want. If this verse be true, God will give me wisdom, if I ask him." So I prayed God to teach me what was meant by being born again. And though no angel came to tell me, like Cornelius, that my prayer was heard, by degrees I began to read my Bible with new eyes, and I trust with a new heart."

Somewhat curious to ascertain the doctrinal views of one who had obtained all his theological knowledge from the reading of the Scriptures alone, we tried him on many points, and found him well instructed in the mysteries of the kingdom of Heaven. He was a man of one book, but that book was the Bible. [Exchange.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO THE CHRISTIAN.—Ah! Christian, know your resources. Hear your God saying, "Call upon me in the day of trouble; I will deliver thee, and thou shalt glorify me." Make use of him as your "hiding place," your "dwelling place." Beware, in your distress, of crooked policy, of unlawful means of relief, of impatience, of dejection. By nothing can you so much please God as by your confidence in him; and by nothing can you so recommend your religion, as by showing the peace of God, which passeth all understanding, keeping your heart and mind, through Jesus Christ. Check, therefore, every tendency not only to murmuring, but to despondency, and after the example of your model, this evening, say, "What time I am afraid I will trust in Thee." "Why are thou cast down, O my soul, and why art thou disquieted within me? Hope thou in God, for I shall yet praise Him, who is the health of my countenance and my God." [Jay's Exercises.

Some men are not forward to examine themselves, because they rest in the good opinion of others. Alas! how vain is this. One may be gold and pearl in the eyes of others, yet God may judge him reprobate silver; others may think him a saint, yet God may write him down in his black book. [Watson.

ANOINTING WITH OIL.

Professor Simpson, of Edinburg, has been the means of bringing to light a curious corroboration of the sanitary value of the ancient practice of anointing with oil. It appears that the learned professor, when recently visiting the manufacturing town of Galashiels, was casually informed that the workers in the wool-mill in that place were exempt from the attacks of consumption and scrofula. On enquiring of the medical men in the vicinity, the truth of the statement was confirmed, and it was then deemed expedient to pursue investigations, on a broader scale.—Communications were accordingly sent to physicians residing in Dunfermline, Alloa, Tillicoultry, Inverness, and other districts where the wool-mills are in operation; and in the case of all it was ascertained that similar immunity was enjoyed from the fatal disease mentioned. It further appeared that in some of the localities scarlatina had been added to the list; and, also, that employment in the mills not only preserved health, but children of delicate constitutions were sent to be wool workers, for the express purpose of acquiring strength—a result in almost every instance attained.

A REMARKABLE ADMISSION.—The Freeman's Journal, the well known leading paper of the Romanists, in an editorial on Chaplains in Public Institutions, finds much fault with the appointment of Protestants to such posts, and contends for the appointment of Romish Priests, assigning a very extraordinary and significant reason.

"The rule is exceedingly plain," says the Journal, "in reference to prisons, poor houses, and all institutions supported by public money. Under our Government we do not see what business such institutions have with salaried chaplains—but if such are to be, it is evident they should be chosen of *the religion most generally professed by the inmates of such institutions.*"

What sort of a religion must that be which furnishes most of the inmates of poor houses and prisons? Popery, its own chosen advocate, being witness, sends to the poor houses and prisons most of those who go there.

Christians! love *the truth* in truth; love the truth of God in truth; justify the truth, and the truth will justify you. Till you can love the naked truth, you will never love to go naked for the truth. Remember that, I pray you, Christians! [Dyer.

THE FRAUD OF FASHIONABLE EDUCATION.—The Southern Ladies' Companion has a valuable article upon the education of girls, from which we extract an important passage:

"The popular fondness for numerous and showy attainments, even were the system of teaching perfect, can lead to nothing but shallowness. Take up the plan or programme of our fashionable schools, and ask yourself how could it be otherwise? Here is a four years' college course—forty months of instruction—and see what is to be learned in that brief period. Take a sample—Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, American History, Botony, Writing, Composition, Rhetoric, Logic, Criticism, Algebra, Geometry, European History; Evidences of Christianity, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Moral Philosophy, Latin, French, Grecian and Modern History, Astronomy, Geology, Mental Philosophy, Mineralogy, Animal Physiology, Rhetorical Readings, Instrumental Music, Vocal Music, Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, Ornamental Needlework, Wax work, Shell work, etc., etc. Here we have some twenty sciences, two languages, extensive historical readings, fine arts, and sundries, some forty distinct studies to be mastered in forty months, and among them two languages, the natural, moral and exact sciences, and instrumental music. Perhaps no student ever mastered those two languages thoroughly in four years, (and Greek is often included,) and few, if any, ever become accomplished performers on the piano or harp in so short a time. But by what magic is it that girls beginning Latin in the latter half of their junior year, and French in their senior year, can master them before the end of the course. Pardon us for speaking plainly; but we can hardly look on this course as less than fraud. A girl studies Latin twelve or fifteen months; and French half as long—at the same time having a dozen other studies on hand—and graduates with credit, and takes her diploma as having taken the regular course, Greek, French, Latin, and all. Is not the girl cheated into the opinion that she understands the languages—of which she can know nothing of any value—and the parent cheated out of his money? Any man, capable of teaching the languages, knows that such a mere smattering as can be acquired in so short a time, can be of no value to the student; then what is the object? What can it be, if it be not to give a false character to the school, and get money virtually by false pretences? Perhaps some palliation may be found in the vitiated public taste, and the false pride of parents, which leads them to seek as large a literary name as possible for their daughter, whether true or false; but this cannot, it would seem, be a full justification of trustees and teachers, who are the persons to correct those errors, rather than by bowing to strengthen them. With defective modes of teaching, and an amount of studies pressed into the course, much greater than could be compassed by the best possible teaching, it must necessarily happen that female education must be superficial, and in the same proportion liquific."

DO LADIES LIKE FLATTERY? The Southern Ladies' Companion answers the question very sensibly, in the following article:

It is said that woman love flattery. They may like to be praised for good qualities which they think belong to them; but if they do not think themselves entitled to the praise given, or do not believe that he who bestows it thinks so—when it becomes flattery—it will hardly be found acceptable. And as weak men resort so much to this means of seeking favor with the fair, sensible women receive such offerings with great distrust, especially from one who is known to be in the habit of bestowing praise lavishly. Indeed, ladies would consult their interest and happiness generally by discountenancing everything that wears the appearance of flattery. If a man truly admires a lady, he can find better, and to sensible ladies more acceptable means of proving his admiration, than by stereotyped adulation and overwrought eulogy, from which true female sensibility must shrink. A wise man has said that as the slanderer is the most poisonous of wild beasts, so the flatterer is the most dangerous of tame ones. And if a lady be bitten by any of the class of gross flatterers that abound at this day, she is hardly entitled to commiseration. This sort of serpent sounds his *rattles* before he strikes, and when the charm is heard, though it may charm the silly, the woman of good sense will guard against the poisoned fang which she suspects to be concealed in the grass. If we wished to instance a specimen of delicate flattery, we should quote the letter of Steele to his wife: "You tell me you want a little flattery from me. I assure you I know of no one who deserves so much commendation as yourself, and to relieve saying the best things would be so little like flattery. The thing speaks itself, considering you as a very handsome woman, that love of retirement—one who does not want wit, and yet is exceedingly sincere; and so I could go through all the vices that attend the good qualities of other people, of which you are exempt. But, indeed, though you have every perfection, you have one extravagant fault, which almost frustrates the good in you to me, and that is, that you do not love to dress, to appear, to shine out," etc. Here Steele not only asserts that no good thing he could say of his wife would be flattery, but he affects to blame her for the virtue of despising display. But even the praising of a wife or husband, and especially before others, is attended with danger, and especially does it subject the parties to suspicion of attempting, by a fair outward show, to cover up a private state of affairs not the most pleasant. It is encouraging to a wife to know she has her husband's approbation in her endeavors to do her duty—and so *vice versa*—but for the parties to be ever ministering to each other's vanity, by flattery or constant praise, is a weakness, is in bad taste, and can do no good. Weak husbands frequently praise the beauty and wit of their wives in their presence, to strangers—assuming virtually that there is so little of those qualities as not to be discernible to others, without being informed of their existence. This, to a wife of good sense, whether merited or not, is matter of humiliation rather than pride.

BIENVILLE, THE FOUNDER OF NEW ORLEANS.—We take the following communication from the National Intelligencer:

Messrs. Editors: In your paper of this morning I noticed an article purporting to be copied from the Montreal Herald, which contains some allusions to "Bienville, the founder of New Orleans," which it may not be amiss to notice and correct before they have secured sanction to misrepresentations concerning that ancient Colonial Governor, and impressed the present generation with an undue degree of veneration for the memory of "the one in heavy mail." With an entire disregard of such superior merit, the article referred to, represents the subject thereof to have been "famous above all others for half a century in the early annals of Louisiana." It is certain that Bienville was at one early age made Governor of Louisiana; but as the article referred to narrates the circumstances of his death at Paris in 1767, "where he retired at last, ending his days there on the 7th of March, at the age of over 80 years," and as history states that "in 1740 his public career terminated under a cloud of censure, and the disapprobation of his sovereign," it is difficult to reconcile therewith the statements in the article concerning the portrait copied for Mr. Dr. Bow, of Louisiana; for, supposing Bienville to have been famous for half a century previous to the royal disgrace he incurred in 1740, (which he merited long previous,) we would necessarily carry back his connection with public affairs to 1690, when, unfortunately for the truth of the article in question, he was but five years of age; and we would furthermore be enlightening the editor in relation to the [illegible] by the French some dozen years.

Independently, however, of these cardinal errors respecting the character and services of Bienville, whose transition from "hostile movements against the Indians" is effected so gently to Paris "at last," as to almost preclude the idea that thirty years previous to his death he had been disgraced by his monarch. He had frequently disgraced his name and race by the most pernicious conduct towards the Indians, and been the cause of the untimely death of the noble and brave D'Artaguette, and the occasion of the massacre of the colony of St. Catherine. While Bienville was in early years distinguished for courage, and perhaps prudence, his whole history leaves but little to sanction his memory to veneration; and that my view is correct I will take occasion shortly to make appear at greater length. It seems to me a little curious that one who died as late as 1767, should be painted as old in a coat of "mail." Some pieces of a coat of mail were found in possession of the Southern Indians in 1800, which were presumed to have been preserved among them from the time of De Soto, more than two hundred years previous to the death of Bienville, when chain armor was worn; but, unless I am much out of my reckoning, no portraits were painted with the mail armor during the life of Bienville.

KRONEM.

Opium Smoking.

The following graphic description of opium smoking and its effect among the Chinese and adjacent Islands of India, is furnished by an English gentleman at one time connected with the China mission. He says:

One of the objects at Singapore that I had the curiosity to visit, was the opium smoker in his lurem; and certainly it is a most fearful sight, although perhaps not so degrading to the eye as the drunkard from spirits, lowered to the level of the brute, and wallowing in his filth. The idle smile and death-like stupor, however, of the opium debauchee, has something far more awful to the gaze than the bestiality of the latter. Pity, if possible, takes the place of other feelings, as we watch the faded cheek and haggard look of the being abandoned to the power of the drug; whilst disgust is uppermost at the sight of the human creature leveled to the beast by intoxication.

One of the streets in the centre of the city is wholly devoted to the shops for the sale of this poison; and here in the evening may be seen, after the labors of the day are over, crowds of Chinese, who seek these places to satisfy their depraved appetites. The rooms where they [illegible] and smoke are surrounded by wooden couches with places for the head to rest upon, and generally a side room is devoted to gambling. The pipe is a reed of about an inch in diameter, and the aperture in the bowl for the admission of the opium is not larger than a pin's head. The drug is prepared with some kind of conserve, and a very small portion is sufficient to charge it, one or two whiffs being the utmost that can be inhaled from a single pipe, and the smoke is taken into the lungs as from the hookah in India. On a beginner, one or two pipes will have an effect, but an old stager will continue smoking for hours. At the head of each couch is placed a small lamp, as fire must be held to the drug during the process of inhaling; and from the difficulty of filling and properly lighting the pipe, there is generally a person who waits upon the smoker to perform the office.

A few days of this fearful luxury, when taken to excess, will give a pallid and haggard look to the face; and a few months, or even weeks, will change the strong and healthy man into little better than an idiot skeleton. The pain suffer when deprived of the drug, after a habit, no language can explain; and [illegible] when, to a certain extent, [illegible] their faculties are alive. In the end, to their ruin, these infatuated people may be seen at 9 o'clock in the evening, in the different stages—some entering half drunk to feed the craving appetite, others [illegible] obliged to subdue during the day; others smoking and talking wildly under the effect of the first pipe; whilst the smoker around are [illegible] with their different companions, who lie [illegible] with an idiot smile upon their countenances, much under the influence of the drug, [illegible] for passing events, and [illegible] wished-for consummation. The [illegible] this tragic play is generally [illegible] of the building—and [illegible] lie stretched there who [illegible] state of bliss that opium [illegible] an emblem of the long sleep to which [illegible] blindly hurrying.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

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NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, October 22.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

A telegraphic dispatch, received Thursday, at our office, from Rev. H. H. Montgomery, gives to our brethren of Mississippi information of a change in the place of their Conference session. The case is an extraordinary one, and calls for extraordinary measures. We hope the dispatch may reach them in time. It is as follows:

CANTON, Miss., Oct. 19, '53.

Yellow Fever continues at Port Gibson. The citizens of Canton invite the Mississippi Conference to meet here and shall expect it. No fever here. Preachers will please call at R. Harrington's Store.

H. H. MONTGOMERY.

CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The members of the East Texas Conference, Travelers, Visiting Brethren of other Conferences, and Local Preachers attending to receive Ordination, on their arrival in Marshall, on the 20th of November next, will please call at the Grand House, where they will be received and conducted by ready, respective Boarding-Houses during the Session of Conference. Those who expect to bring their families will please inform me by mail in due time. The Church Papers will please give this a few insertions.

J. B. TULLIS, P. C.

Marshall, Texas, September 23, 1853. oct15

MAIL FAILURES.—We would have complained of the irregularity of many of our exchanges for a few months past, but guessed with good reason they might have a similar complaint against us. The loss of our mail [illegible] office clerk, threw this important [illegible] new hands. Indeed the postal [illegible] of the whole South have been [illegible] though temporarily disturbed from [illegible]. At one time during the summer [illegible] heard that the Department would [illegible]city. A Mobile paper before us, [illegible] through a disappointed subscri[illegible] not been distributed for weeks [illegible] certain places in the interior of [illegible]. The complaint is general, and [illegible] the subscribers of the Advocate [illegible] in it—but we very much appre[illegible] their forbearance, as but few have been [illegible] us. Be patient—it will all work [illegible].

DEBTS.—We make acknowledgments to [illegible] courteous friend, D. C. Lowber, Esq., for a string or bundle, or if you please, a mess, of them, sent up last Tuesday, from his passenger seat, over Lake Pontchartrain. They are quite the go with our French and Creole citizens, just now, under the name of *petits de lauriers*. This is the season for them: fat on the ripe berry of the magnolia, they are agreeably and strongly spiced of nature, and cooked *a la mode*, lose nothing of [illegible]flavor. Reader—would you know the cookery? The cleaning consists in taking off the feathers—*this is all*. Every thing else is to be eat, except the feet—every thing. We confess, wings, neck, breast, and petit drumsticks being *off*, we did *rather* trim around the center. We can't be a Frenchman. There is a difference between an oyster and a bird.

INSANITY AND QUININE.—The frequent cases of insanity reported in the city of late have drawn attention to the "vigorous practice" of some M. D. quacks during the Epidemic. This powerful febrifuge was murderously abused by some of them. Many patients who will not be sent to the Lunatic Asylum, will go through life with a diseased nervous system in consequence.

AN OLD P. M.—We are pleased to see that the vacancy in the Postmastership of Montgomery, Ala., has been officially filled by the appointment of M. P. Blue, Esq., an old and efficient P. M. This is an important distributing office.

RENTS.—We are not in the secrets and speculations of the real estate market of the city. It was a confident prediction of many that the late Epidemic would greatly depreciate it. But house rent maintains itself, and if any thing, has advanced.

THE HOME CHINESE MISSION.—The Rev. J. L. Shuck has accepted the appointment of the Domestic Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, as their Missionary to the Chinese population of California. It is his desire and purpose to embark for his interesting field by the 15th of November, if a sufficient amount of funds can be raised by that time to meet the expenses of the mission for the year.

☞ An English lady, Miss Cunningham, has been imprisoned at Lucca for distributing tracts in the neighboring villages. She was mobbed, in the first instance, by peasants, and then taken in charge by the police. Her friends promised her immediate departure, if she was released, but the Grand Duke declined to interfere, and said that the law must have its course. By the new civil code the punishment for endeavoring to convert the people from their faith, is fixed at five or ten years' imprisonment, with hard labor.

A DISTRESSFUL MAN.—Must be treated as they do Hebrew letters, spell backwards to be read.

NOTES OF A READER.

COMING ELECTIONS—COMMON SCHOOLS—THE PRESS AND ADVOCATE—THE PICAYUNE, A UNIVERSALIST PAPER.

Mr. Editor: The observations on "the coming election," in your editorial of the 15th instant, and also some notice of Unitarianism, in the preceding number of the Advocate, are suggestive of weighty reasons, for an enlarged and rapid circulation in the limits of the patronizing Conferences, and especially within the bounderies of Louisiana. It is now patent to the world that Romanism is moving with concerted strength and characteristic shrewdness upon one of the most cherished and vital institutions of our country. In several States the Papists have entered the Legislative Halls, and have had the treasonable effrontery to demand the destruction of the American common school system; a system as inimical to religious intolerance and bigotry, as it is friendly to enlightened opinions and public liberty. This conservator of national freedom, and the fountain of public intelligence, is the object of an attack upon which the Catholic strength of the United States is concentrated. In New York, Ohio and Michigan, the political deep has been made to boil like a pot; California was carried temporarily by a Jesuitical ruse; and Louisiana was only saved from being the victim of a like trick "by the discretion of her Legislature."

Popery has fairly entered the political arena—the Jesuits, *sub rosa*, have taken the stump. Last winter in the lobbies; they now seek a place within the bar. In this old field of hierarchial policy, but lately ventured on here, they are organising a legislative influence, beneath which, if not speedily opposed, Protestantism and liberty must fall together. The canvass approaches which is to decide the question—a question dear to the friends of truth and liberty.

But, whilst such interests are pending, the political and commercial press maintain a dogged silence. The city and country journals of Louisiana observe a cowardly non-committal aspect. For aught that may be found in their columns, we might suppose that the school question is dead, and that the Jesuists have left the State. But one paper has spoken out upon the subject, and that is the New Orleans Christian Advocate.*

It is necessary that the public mind should be awakened to the tricks and manœuvring of the Papists, and the political issues which they are springing upon our State legislation. The secular journals are muzzled by a temporising policy. The Advocate alone is out up to this mission of sounding the alarm, and of placing the truth before the people. In order to do this it must have an extensive circulation, especially in the country parishes. It must penetrate every village, every precinct and every home. The strength of the Protestants lies in the rural Districts, and this one organ must be made to reach them. Here then is an incentive to circulate—an appeal addressed to agents, based upon the broad grounds of evangelical truth and civil liberty.

We pass to another consideration, suggested by the question, "What is Unitarianism?" Whatever it is elsewhere, and however it is elsewhere propagated, *here* it is masked Universalism, circulated in the columns of a commercial and secular newspaper. Universalism and Unitarianism are usually associated, the world over. They are one and the same thing almost necessarily. Their doctrinal affinities are marked. The Unitarian development in our city, known as the "First Congregational Church," is built upon the doctrine of ultimate salvation to all, of no eternal punishment to any. Dr. Clapp, its pastor, not less distinguished for his private virtues, than for his pulpit eloquence, openly teaches this doctrine. However he may explain himself, the orthodox cannot otherwise understand him—the world neither will, nor can, make any thing else out of his theology. So far as his influence extends, it operates against the teachings of every Evangelical pulpit. He is tearing down what the Orthodox are building up; he is making the faith of the gospel of "none effect." His views are promulgated through one of the most extensively circulated commercial papers of the South. No one can censure Dr. Clapp for seeking such a medium as the New Orleans Picayune for the propagation of his doctrines, but those Evangelical denominations, who patronize that sheet, have a right to protest against the prostitution of its columns to weekly attacks upon their cherished doctrines.

To those who are unacquainted with the facts of the case, the course of the Picayune may not appear to be such a violent outrage upon the rights and confidence of the public. Other denominations are virtually excluded from it. Whilst those sermons preached in the "First Congregational Church," or addressed to that "Congregation," are sought with avidity by the conductors of the Picayune, and published without charge, answers to them from other quarters, are charged at advertising rates, and sometimes have been refused upon any terms whatever. This is in reality a proscription of the orthodox, whilst every means are used to disseminate the tenets of Universalism. From the silence of the Evangelical, the impression may have obtained where the facts are not known, that the views of Dr. Clapp are either endorsed by them, or that they are incapable of refuting them, when, in reality, this impunity is owing to an editorial favoritism wholly incompatible with the principles of a just and impartial journalism.

A public journal, avowedly commercial and unsectarian, which has grown rich from public patronage, violates the public trust when it descends from this position, and becomes the guardian and propagator of a baneful dogma. As an antidote to this abuse, we can only look to the circulation of the Advocate. The cause of Protestantism and of Evangelism look to the Advocate, and the Advocate looks to its friends and agents. Shall these expectations be disappointed?

PROTESTANT.

* Our correspondent should have excepted the Organ. [Editor.

THE OVERFLOWING SCOURGE.

The yellow fever having left its starting point here, has made and is still making great ravages in the villages and towns of the interior. Of this our readers have been generally kept advised. At our last accounts it lingered with singular and fatal tenacity.

THE HEALTH OF NATCHEZ.—The Free Trader of the 12th says: "The epidemic has taken its departure from our city, whether from a subsidence of the causes of disease, or from want of subjects, we cannot decide. We hear of no new cases, and those who are sick are recovering or doing well. There was but one death on Sunday, and none on Monday and yesterday. The deaths in this city since July 17, now amount to 306, of which about 270 have been by fever. The interments in the city grave-yard for the same period, have been 392, of which about 355 have been by fever."

YAZOO CITY.—The Whig, of the 7th inst. says, in relation to the epidemic in that city: Although the report of the Sexton shows a slight diminution in the mortality during the past week, yet it is our melancholy duty to state that there is no abatement in the progress of the fever. Indeed, taking the present diminished population into consideration, it is, if any thing, worse than it has been. There have been 83 deaths in Yazoo City since the commencement of the yellow fever.

WOODVILLE.—The fever is slowly subsiding at Woodville, but only for the want of subjects. Up to the 7th instant, there had been 130 cases; discharged, 98; under treatment, 23; dead, 9. Of these six were foreigners.

Up to the 7th instant, there had been sixty deaths from yellow fever in Port Gibson.

The Herald also contains acknowledgments in addition to those before made, of $1550 received for the Howard Association of Port Gibson. It states that nearly $1000 more will be needed to meet the existing and current demands for charity.

GRAND GULF.—At Grand Gulf from Sept. 2 to October 2, there were 55 deaths, of which all but two were of fever.

VICKSBURG.—Rev. C. K. Marshall writes us, October 13: "Since I saw you I have seen little else but sadness, sorrow and death. For two months past, the yellow fever has swept through our city and its immediate vicinity in a most frightful manner, sparing neither priest or people, the hoary sire, or the infant of a few days. Nor is the work yet done. The melancholy tidings of death have just reached me as I write, and others lying on the margin of time must soon close their career, and see the "last of earth." We have lost many valuable members of our church, and many noble and good citizens.

"The clergy have suffered no little. The Rev. Mr. Patterson, the Episcopal Minister here, died. In my rounds among the sick, I met a priest who was ministering to the dying—the Rev. Mr. Friebras; he was called two days after to Port Gibson, and in a week was among the dead. The resident priest was down and powerless—hence another priest was sent for to Jackson, before the plague reached that place—he came at once. I met him one night in a den of filth, enough to have polluted a whole city—he sickened—died. His name was Babhanean. They were good men. Soon after, Rev. Mr. Bradford France fell in the neighborhood, of the same fever. He had visited among the sick at Warrenton, where he imbibed the disease and soon died. The Rev. Mr. More, Presbyterian, took ill at his residence here, went to the Mississippi Springs, and in a short time, thence, to the silent grave! The Pastor of the Presbyterian Church was taken down in August, and has been sick until within a few days. He looks ten years older. Our city is full of widowhood and orphanage, sorrow and mourning, and yet so few have been seen in our streets, that one would almost believe the city deserted.

MOBILE, ALA.—The pestilence seems to have done its work in Mobile, and for several weeks has been mainly prevalent in the hilly and heretofore healthy summer seats back. The fever broke out last week in the Jesuit College at Spring Hill, and the students have been disbanded. This spot had professed peculiar immunity. Information as late as the 17th instant enables us to announce that Rev. J. H. Gibbs, who was stationed in Toulmanville, near Mobile, and about the last minister prostrated, is in a fair way of recovery.

DEMOPOLIS.—Rev. T. H. Foster writes, Oct. 11, the following: I drop you a line to let you know about the health of our town. Two weeks since, the yellow fever appeared here, and we have had, up to the present, more than sixty cases. Only about five hundred of the population remain. We have had nine deaths. I am expecting several more to die soon. Mrs. Lyon, whose obituary I sent you lately, we are now satisfied died with it.

It was introduced here from the boats. A number of cases in the surrounding country of persons who left here, or visited here, recently. To us, who are unaccustomed to them, such things are terrible. Of the whites who have taken it, about one-fourth have died. Several more doubtless will. But one negro out of nearly twenty taken has died. Unless we have frost soon, we may nearly all expect to have it.

NEW ORLEANS.—Our city items indicate the state of health. As new facts, we may mention that the Parish Prison and the Ursuline Convent, which places have been considered as enjoying immunity from the epidemic, have of late had victims in them. Several have died in both, and the Convent School, two or three weeks ago, was disbanded in consequence.

SHREVEPORT.—Many of the most valuable citizens of this town have died of the fever. It has been virulent in type, and the panic at its introduction very great. Yet the sick have been well cared for. The Gazette of the 1st instant gives for the week ending 30th September, 39 new cases and 17 deaths. The same paper says, "Dr. Alison died today and Dr. Scruggs yesterday. If there is any spirit of charity in our country friends, now is the time to show it. Doctors are worn out—the members of the Howard Association wearied almost to faintness, the pestilence spreading, and hope almost banished from us. Wont some of the country doctors come in and relieve their brethren?"

LAKE PROVIDENCE.—Few places have had so severe a visitation as this. M. Dubose, writing 29th ult., speaking of the flight and panic, says: "I suppose there remained in town a population of not over 160, and of that number 85 have died. Many who fled to the country, died, in whom the disease was not developed before leaving. One physician has died."

Our correspondent speaks in high terms of the devotion of the Methodist pastor, Rev. Z. Thompson, to the sick and the dying and dead. Indeed, our ministering brethren have very generally exhibited this Christian courage. They both theoretically and practically hold the doctrine that a pastor should not leave his post of danger and distress till he leaves it in his coffin. Our church cannot doubt of the self sacrifice and devotion of her pastors. This has been a test season, and yet they stand fire unshrinking, and lay down their lives *with* the sheep if not for them. Let us not fear, but that Christ who has set us both a lesson and example in this, will supply and more than supply all the vacancies in the Ministry it has caused; that two shall rise up where one has fallen, and a more copious baptism of the Spirit come upon all.

We have before spread before our readers the latest, but sad news from Jackson, Miss., Bayou Sara, Thibodaux, Plaquemine, Washington, Alexandria, Baton Rouge, Clinton and other places. In all these death has reaped a mighty harvest, and these people have had great warnings. Hearts and homes have been desolated. Many toilsome pilgrimages have ended and happy souls gone home to God. Many others, alas! but why write that? Our people have died well, and the ministers have abided with their flocks and made one lot with them in sickness and death, as in the halcyon times of health and life.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Messrs. Carver & McGinnis, 36 Camp street, have laid on our table—

POSITIVE THEOLOGY.—A small volume, by Rev. A. M. Lowry, of this year's publication. Mr. L. furnishes a book for beginners in theology—those who wish to knew at the outset what is Scripture doctrine on various cardinal points—what it *is*, not what it *is not*. He would introduce the reader at once to the central truths of Christianity, discarding polemics. He states no objections, heresies, etc. His method is yea, yea—all the time.

PEEP AT NO. 5, AND LAST LEAF OF SUNNY SIDE.—The latter is the life of the author of the former little book. Mrs. Phelps—daughter of late Professor Stuart.

SHADY SIDE.—Akin to the above, gives the shady side of the Parish Minister's life. It is a lively picture, if there can be a lively picture of a sad thing. The authoress must have known it by experience. Ministers wives will be Colporteurs for Sunny Side, Shady Side, and Peep at No. 5. A late writer says of them all: What Dickens has done for the English school system by the publication of "Nicholas Nickleby"—for the Poor Law by writing "Oliver Twist"—for the Fire and Life Insurance Companies of England by his "Martin Chuzzlewit"—and for the Chancery Courts by his "Bleak House"—the writers of the works named have done for the question of ministerial support in this country. They have thoroughly exposed that mean, niggardly and contemptible manner in which a scanty subsistence is doled out to God's ministers in various parts of this highly favored land. And although the works were not written with a reference to Methodist economy, yet no Methodist preacher, nor Methodist preacher's wife, can read them without seeing many points of their own painful experience clearly brought to view.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—Hon. Mr. Penn, of the Custom House, has obliged us by seven well put up volumes, containing U. S. Patent Office Reports for 1851-2-3, on Mechanics, Agriculture, etc., and the Last Census Tables.

CHEAP.—Certainly China will become distinguished by its cheap literature. The "Pilgrim's Progress" has just been translated and printed at a cost of $200, and a single copy of the immortal work of the Tinker of Bedford may be purchased and read by a Chinese, in his own monosyllable tongue, for something less than sixpence. New Testament (Chinese) costs only fourpence.

METHODIST PRESS.

A PRACTICAL NECROPHILIST.—The Richmond Advocate shows up a downeaster Abolitionist who visited that city lately, under the name of Rev. P. Wood. He honored the Editor with a call:

We treated him with such ordinary courtesy as for some years past, we have felt ourself obliged to treat men of that ilk. He circulated about here for some days, visited the African Baptist Church, some of the slave auction houses, and where else we know not. Since his return to Massachusetts, he has published a letter in Zion's Herald, in which he gives his impressions of the "sunny South," and of what he saw, and of what he did while here, not omitting "a certain Doctor." He is quite free as to what he thinks of the darkies, and the "thousands of advocates of Christianity" living hereabouts. Perhaps it may be edifying to this rover in strange places to know what the darkies think of him; for they claim the right to think, too; and they have what they regard as a very good standard of what constitutes a gentleman and a Christian. If he will inquire of such of them as waited on him at the Clifton House while here, he will find a class of settled convictions not at all flattering. We happen to have several personal friends at this excellent house, and we learn that the colored gentlemen about the establishment have no very exalted ideas of the Rev. P. Wood. He was not slack in requiring their services, and got his baggage toated all the way to the railroad—and then went off without even excusing himself for having no small change about him! Now, in their judgment this is a most ungentlemanly way of doing things. But what else is expected of a pirating Abolitionist!

We are informed that this same gentleman was quite anxious, not very long since, to come South, and take an appointment in the Virginia Conference, under the persuasion that he could be useful here. Well, we are glad he didn't come. Any one who treats colored folks as he did the waiters, had better stay where, on the subject of slavery, people are too generally hypocritical to suspect each other; or too sensible to the enormities of such craftiness to care any thing about it beside keeping up appearances.

SEEING HIM AGAIN.—The Editor of the Buffalo Advocate is giving his experience:

A fellow in the State of Ohio, recently told the preacher who married him, that he had no money, but would give him his note, payable in a year or two.

This is infinitely better than the treatment we once received from a miscreant of the same genus. We rode a comfortable distance to marry him, performed the service in our best taste, and received the very unwelcome intimation, "I will see you again." The next time we met the poor fellow was in the State Prison. A solemn warning to those who forget to pay the parson when married!

COMPLIMENTARY.—We find in the Advocate and Journal, (N. Y.) the following singular item. Certainly it ignores bigotry and sectarianism. We are pleased at such a practical recognition from others of the superior efficiency of the Methodist plan of Evangelical operation:

We mentioned some months ago that a Mr. Champion, a wealthy and benevolent Presbyterian gentleman in Rochester, had authorized Dr. Lackey to draw on him for ten thousand dollars, to be appropriated equally toward the building of five Methodist churches in that city or its vicinity. One of these churches, located in Edinburg street, is now nearly completed. The building is of brick, 45 feet front by 80 deep, with the basement entirely above ground. It cost, with the lot, between six and seven thousand dollars, the balance of which, over the $2000 from the Champion fund, was made up by private subscriptions.

BARNUM ON TEMPERANCE.—A correspondent of the North Western Ch. Advocate, writing from Millwaukee, describes a lecture of Barnum' before the Temperance Convention there. We have not doubted, since hearing this "Universal Yankee" lecture in the Lyceum Hall on Temperance, two years and a half ago, that he was one of the strongest platform and stump men on that subject.—He warned the Millwaukee people of the politicians—they would cheat them out of their votes; he represented them all as claiming to be as good friends of temperance as any body else, and in this connection he announced his determination to give more money for the politician, could he be found, who was not "as good a friend to temperance as any body else," than he would give for any other "live critter," as he would be a most remarkable curiosity, which he could convey to his menagerie in New York, and show him for twenty-five cents, and children at half-price, and cheap at that—nor would *that* be one of the humbugs with which he was sometimes charged. The correspondent says:

Mr. Barnum being introduced, opened his remarks by requesting that person present, who had never been, either directly or indirectly injured by intemperance, to stand up for a few moments. As no one arose, he proceeded to comment on this universal evil, and advocated prohibitory enactments for the entire suppression of the manufacture and vending of ardent spirits. For a time his mood was serious, but he soon warmed into a comic strain. He maintained that the most generous men were the most exposed, and that such could be least spared by society. As illustrative of how generosity scatters the mischief among the frank and social, he referred to an honest Irishman who was in the habit of taking too much in company. Patrick's wife was a prudent woman, who resolved to reprove her husband in his sober moments; so one morning Pat led his horse to the trough to water, seeing which, Biddy watched the opportune moment, and just as the horse had quit drinking, she said, "See, Pat,—see how much more sinse the horse has than yourself—he drinks no more than *enough*, and *stops* when he has got a plenty: but you will drink a whole night." "Ough! Biddy the horse is a *horse* sure—and there is nobody with him—but I tell you what it is, if there was another horse at t'other end of the trough, saying all the while, 'your health, sir,' he would drink all night and all day too, sure he would."

Another point with the speaker, was to show the ruinous effects of intemperance on the mind—that in some instances he had known it to rob the victim of all memory and recollection, so that his place of residence, and even his name was forgotten; as illustrative of this, he declared that he knew a friend who after a night's debauch, was compelled to hunt in the City Directory to find on what street he lived. And another equally laughable case, of a gentleman named Ami Hubble, who was truly a respectable man, but would sometimes drink too much, on one such occasion he staggered homeward, directed more by instinct than reason, for it appears that he had not only forgotten the place of his residence, but his own name. Staggering up in front of his own house, he looked up, and seeing double, as drunken men sometimes see, he discovered two houses in the place of one, and concluded that as he lived in but one house, that double house was not his. So, reeling back, he was overheard by a watchman, uttering the following soliloquy—"This is not my house—this is not the house of Ami Hubble; but *am I* Ami Hubble? or, am I somebody else? And may not somebody else live in this double house?"—and then, after another reel over the pavement, continued—"Am I *Ami* or *am I not*?—if I am *not* Ami, who *am I*?"

CONFERENCE SCHOOLS.—The St. Louis Advocate, reporting progress of the doings of the Conference, says: The prevalence and constant increase of Schools under the patronage of the church, is truly gratifying. Every part of the State of Missouri is rapidly filling up, and whatever else we may do as a church, we will not and cannot meet the obligations resting upon us, to their full extent, without organizing and sustaining good schools.

CAN IT BE TRUE?—After our article on "Counting Noses" was in type, we found the following editorial in Zion's Herald, 12th instant. The reader may regard it as a significant coincidence:

The St. Louis Republican has a correspondent who says that there is a prevailing impression that our present Postmaster General, Mr. Campbell, "being a bigoted Roman Catholic, decides many, if not most, of his appointments on sectarian grounds, making attachment to that sect as a test of fitness for office." Is this a fact? If so, Mr. Campbell is unfit for his post, and ought to be removed forthwith. Let the people see to this, and observe whether the charge is true or not! If it be true, Church and State are in closer proximity than is at all desirable, especially when the political character of Romanism is taken into the account.

COUNTING NOSES.

The Baton Rouge Correspondent (whom we take to be a priest) of the Catholic Messenger, 13th inst., in the course of exulting at the indications of prevailing Romanism, says:—

"By way of consolation, however, we would say to our Protestant brethren that notwithstanding Campbell in the cabinet, Taney, chief-justice, Gregg, commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, and the appointment of new bishops, we do not design taking the country by storm. Sleep quietly, friends, there is no danger in finding yourselves in inquisitorial dungeons when you awake. But this we say, &c."

That is kind to tell us to sleep quietly.—Thank ye. But the *animus* of Romanism is betrayed in that sentence. Why keep count so carefully of the men "we" have, and their political places and positions? Those who have no sinister intention in acquiring and using political influence would hardly be found thinking, much less boasting that way. Why should Postmaster General Campbell in the Cabinet, Chief Justice Taney and Commissioner Gregg, be coupled with "the appointment of new bishops?" The appointment of new bishops was by a late Bull of the Pope, and we see no impropriety in our Catholic "brethren" entertaining hopes from it. But it seems they calculate upon other resources. They watch every movement of the political chess board; not in reference merely to national welfare, but mainly to Propagandism.

Methodists, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Baptists, Congregationalists, as they cast their plans for "taking the country" by increasing the number of bishops, creating new conferences, new dioceses, new conventions, &c., include in the enumeration of their legitimate means of propagandism, the government offices held by Statesmen belonging to their several denominations! No. They are not used to such perversions of political place and power, and therefore they are never heard calculating upon it. Such ideas are alien to a republican mind, as whom have *we* in the Cabinet? on the Supreme Court Bench? on the Diplomatic list? But such ideas and calculations are woven into the texture of Romanism.

We would not intimate that these prominent statesmen play into the hands of "Mother Church." Far from it. Publicity of their names in such connection, must be offensive to them. But it betrays the *animus* of Romanism, and reminds us again that it is far from being an exclusively spiritual power. It is its very life and soul to go beyond the boundries of religion, and enter the fields of policy.

REVIVAL INTELLIGENCE.

CHOCTAW INDIANS.—The last and most pleasant round upon my work is now concluded. Just one hundred souls were added to the Church. This wilderness and those solitary places seemed glad, and desert soils and thirsty, rejoiced and blossomed as the rose, as the times of refreshing from the presence of God, were sweetly realized.

Arkansas, Oct. W. L. MCALISTER.

BELMONT, ALA.—A very commodious and handsomely finished Church was dedicated at this place, by Rev. E. Calloway, P. E. of this District, on the Saturday before the fourth Sabbath in last month. The meeting was continued fifteen days, and resulted in the conversion of eighteen, and thirteen accessions. The yellow fever at Demopolis, six miles distant, together with some other circumstances, forced us to close very abruptly, and which we greatly deplore, as the revival influence had obtained a prevalence never known here before. Of our success on the Circuit generally, I may write you again.

Quite a number of conversions among the blacks—say 30. Three appointments compose the Circuit. NewOrleans Christian Advocate a great favorite here. The Lord prosper you and us, and our beloved Zion every where.

DANL. DUNCAN.

Oct. 14.

HOLMES CIRCUIT, MISS.—Please say to the friends of Zion that the Lord is blessing his people on Holmes' Circuit. A revival influence to some extent is now pervading this portion of God's heritage. This heavenly influence, however, has not been so deep and extensive as the friends of Zion desired. Yet I have seen penitents flocking to the altar of prayer like doves to the window. And I have heard the shout of the new-born soul, and have seen God's people built up and strengthened in the faith of the glorious Gospel of the Son of God. About fifty white have been added to the Church, most of which have been converted to God. Many colored people, too, have yielded to instructions.

The preacher in charge has been much aided in his labors by the zeal and industry of Rev. T. C. Raynor, a local preacher, through whose labors this year many souls have been converted to God, and several appointments added to the Circuit.

October. J. T. DAY.

MILTON, FLA.—I merely have time to say, we have had some gracious revivals on the Milton Circuit—but for the yellow fever, which has raged with more virulence in Milton than it did in New Orleans in proportion to the population, we would have had a fruitful year. Our prayer is that the Lord may overrule this severe dispensation to our spiritual good.

J. B. RABB.

October 17, 1853.

GERMAN MISSIONS.

To the Rev. E. W. Sehon, D. D., Secretary of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, South.

DEAR BROTHER IN CHRIST!—Duty demands that we should give you a report of our Missionary labors among our German countrymen in the city of New Orleans. This report should have appeared before this time, but sickness in the city, of which your humble servant was not exempted, has been the cause of delay.

The Good Lord has raised me up again, whilst thousands around have fallen victims of the plague! German Missions have suffered considerably; a great number of our members were taken down with yellow fever. For some weeks our meetings were entirely broken up; but blessed be God we are beginning to gather again. Our Gospel Banner is unfurled again, and the Heralds of the Cross are following up closely the fearful visitation of our just and holy God.

The first Mission, now served by Brother Paule, has enjoyed some prosperity. A number have joined the Society, and some were happily converted to God. The Missionary has graciously been spared in health until now; but death has made sad havoc in the Society. About ten were carried off in a short time by the fever; but most of them gave signs that they have died in the faith which they professed.

With the exception of the unpleasant task of expelling some who did not walk worthy of their vocation, the Mission is still in a promising state. The Sabbath School connected with it is flourishing. It numbers seventy children, and has a very able band of officers and teachers.

I am sorry that we have to report that the contemplated Mission Church for the Mission is not built yet. But by the assisting grace of God it shall be built! It would have been unwise to commence the building, and involve ourselves in a debt with no prospect of discharging it. It was my determination to make another tour this summer up to Alabama, for the purpose of collecting funds for this object. Some of the brethren in the Ministry had given me an invitation to come, also those dear friends I visited last summer bade me come and try it again, with the promise that I should not go away empty. But this unforeseen visitation of God over our suffering city has destroyed our plans.

The second Mission, now my field of labor, is in a healthy and prospering condition. We have sustained a loss of about eighteen members within four months by expulsion, removals and deaths. Six were cut down by the hand of the fell destroyer, and more than half had to pass through the ordeal of yellow fever. A number were also added to this Mission since Conference, and some truly converted to God. Our Sabbath School is in a healthy condition. We have pious and devoted officers and teachers. The school numbers from forty to fifty children. My labors thus far have been very pleasant to me in this Mission. The most of the members in this Society are poor in this world's goods, but they are rich in faith, in the love of God, and good works. Our prospects are very encouraging. We have some signs of a reviving of the work of God. I should not wonder at all if we were placed under the necessity next year hence, to pull down our little frame chapel, and build a larger, better one.

The third Mission is not as fruitful as we could wish, although the Missionary has been at his post, and labored with all faithfulness and diligence; yet will we not be discouraged; if we conquer at all it must be by patience and fervent prayer. If we will not get weary in well doing, we have the promise that in due season we shall reap.

In the Fourth District, (late Lafayette,) a fourth Mission was commenced shortly after the session of the last Conference. Brother Busmann, a local preacher, was appointed by the Presiding Elder to labor in it. There is a vast number of Germans in that part of the city, more than in any other of Orleans. We should at least have three Missions in Lafayette at different points, and able preachers to occupy them. We have tried for several years to gain some hold there, by keeping up preaching in connection with a Sabbath School, but on account of not having a suitable meeting-house, our success was very limited. This spring we concentrated our little force, bought a lot, and built a neat frame chapel on it. About eight hundred dollars have been collected in the city among the friends of the Gospel, but still a debt to the same amount on the lot and chapel is hanging over us. We hope, however, that we shall not be left struggling under this debt without further assistance. This would be but a trifle if some of our more wealthy American brethren, whom the Lord has blessed with this world's goods, would open their benevolent hearts and hands to expunge it at one stroke.

The Lord has struck a heavy blow in this small Society; two of our dear brethren have died, but one week of each other, with yellow fever. The one, Brother Bauer, was a very able Exhorter and Superintendent of the Sabbath School; he has done much good in

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

eeping up the meetings regularly, and in nducting the School; he is missed very uch. The other was n Steward, a very ady and pious brother. Two years ago, better, he came recommended by the Rev. S. Jakobi, German Missionary in Bremen, the M. E. Church. He has now gone up join the church triumphant in heaven. these brethren died in great peace, and. ll assurance of a glorious immortality.' Six ve died of this small society.

Our German Missions are steadily gaining interest in the city. We can truly say hat they are, and will be, what our lighthers are on the ocean shore, they beacon the mariner, weather beaten and faint, to the port, and here the poor forlorn wanderer pointed to the Saviour of sinners.

Your Missionaries have given themselves entirely and unreservedly to the work of God. ey have no desire to seek ease and bodily nforts; no, the work committed to our harge is the burden upon our heart by day nd by night. For it we willingly toil and ent our strength, our time and our life. With tears and prayer are we watering the d which we are thus permitted to sow; nd we are confident that, should we not be ermitted to see with our eyes the work enarging and spreading according to our ord's desire, yet after we shall sleep in our raves, God will answer these prayers, and ess these Missions with heaven's choicest essings.

The German Missions in this city are n ost and important work; hundreds, may e say de of souls are to be gathered yet into e folds of Christ's Church. And though ese thousands have been carried off to their raves by the epidemic, twice the number ll lost in again during the gemiug seasons. e call upon the Church of God to pray for s that we may stand upon our posts as men God, at all times ready to guide the erring ouls to the blissful port of heavenly rest.

JOHN M. HOPER, Missionary.

NewOrleans, Sept. 26, 1853.

HYMENEAL:

MARRIED.—By the Rev. R. Y. Rew, on the th day of Oct., Dr. ANDREW J. CRAWFORD to iss VIRGINIA C. PARKE; all of Marion, Mississippi.

October 16, by Rev. J. F. Walsh, Rev. D. Wells, of the Memphis Conference, to Miss ary E., daughter of Major Mark Harwell, Tippah county, Miss.

OBITUARY:

DIED.—REV. BENJAMIN B. DYE, died August th, 1853, in Caldo Parish, Louisiana, from nflamation of the stomach, received by a ere jolt, in consequence of his horse stepping a hole while riding. His last end was peace. After giving his wife the necessary irections about their temporal affairs, he calmly resigned his spirit into the hands of God, assuring his friends that he would change this, for a better world.

Rev. Dye was born in Elbert County, Ga., April 20th, 1800. While young, his widowed mother moved to North Carolina, and educated him at Midway, where he graduated in 1822. He professed religion in 1829. A few years afterwards he was licenced to preach in the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he continued a faithful, useful, pious Local Preacher, for twenty years. His talents as a preacher were above mediocrity. His sermons were deeply imbued with spirituality, the peculiar glory of Methodism, and had a powerful effect on his hearers.

As a teacher of youth, in which he was engaged for thirty years, he had but few equals. At Linkington, Milton, and Centre-ville Springs, in North Carolina; at Laurensville and Columbia, South Carolina; at Cartersville, Paris, and in Hardeman County, Tennessee; at Liberty in Louisiana; at Union Academy, and in Cass County, Texas, he taught, and hundreds will bless God in time and eternity for the moral and intellectual instructions of Bro. Dye.

He was a loving and devoted husband,—affectionate and attentive father,—good and humane master,—kind and benevolent neighbor,—an excellent and respectable citizen. Filled with overflowing love for all mankind. He said, just before his death, that he had not an unkind feeling towards any human being in the world. He spent nearly whole nights in prayer for the advancement of religion.—A wicked neighbor said, when he heard of his death: "If Parson Dye is not gone to Heaven, no person ever went there!" Such was his character and end. No doubt but he now beholds the King in his beauty.

J. M. BAKER.

Nashville Advocate please copy.

DIED.—August 16th instant, in Lowndes County, Mi., Mrs. MARTHA R. L. LOCK, wife of Wm. H. Lock, and daughter of James H. Thompson, formerly of Northampton County, North Carolina.

In her *twelfth* year, she embraced religion, and maintained her christian integrity until death. During her last illness—of about three weeks—but little, if any apprehension of death was entertained, either by herself, friends, and hence, but little was said to us in reference to her future prospects. (It was so, that the minister had no opportunity of seeing her.) But we are not to judge in all cases of one's future state by what may be said in view of death, and eternity. Death may be an honest honr to come, but to others it is not so. Therefore, we say, let the entire life of our deceased sister be considered, and we have a sufficient guarantee, in saying, "all is well," with her *now*. She has left a husband, and four little children, together with many relatives and friends to mourn her departure.

May the God of Comfort be with the bereaved ones. J. A. CLEMENT.

Nashville and Louisville Advocate please copy.

DIED.—Of yellow fevor, in the city of Mobile, on the 4th day of September, Brother ABRAHAM HENDERSON.

He was born in Washington County, Ala., on the 1st day of January, 1831, and at a Camp meeting held for this (Lauderdale) circuit, in the fall of 1850, made a profession of religion and united himself with the M. E. Church.

During his illness, he gave the clearest evidence of a preparedness to meet his God, and his conversation with the minister, and friends who attended him, shewed clearly that he was well acquainted with the principles of true heartfelt Religion, and that he placed a proper estimate upon his interest in the blood of the Lord Jesus Christ.

Thus died one whose many virtues had won for him the confidence and affection of all who were brought within the circle of his acquaintance, leaving behind a numerous circle of relations and friends, to mourn their loss. ROBT. Y. REW.

Our dear ANN LEVINIA is no longor one of our family circle: she no longer cheers us with her company and smiles, for God hath taken her.

She was attacked with yellow fever, Sept. 16th, but not violently, and her fever readily yielded to remedies. She continued to get better for four days, but on the fifth day she relapsed, and her fever returned with greater violence. She was the first to apprehend danger. Her sister Martha, who was the only person present, was beside her, and turning to her, she said: "Kiss me, Patty, for I am going to die, but I am not afraid; pray for me." A little while after she said: "Patty, I see angels." Soon after this she became delirious, and lingered but an hour or two.

She professed religion July 1852, and immediately connected herself with the Church—attended regularly her Class meeting, and was frequently called upon to pray by her leader, which she never declined, although exceedingly timid. She never failed to commune on sacramental occasions; was fond of reading her Bible, and devout in secret prayer. She bore her sickness with patience and resignation.

Ann Levinia was born in Greenup County, Ky., December 7th, 1839. Died Sept. 11th, 1853, in Galveston, Texas.

"Thou art gone to the grave, we no longer behold thee.
Nor tread the rough paths of the world by thy side—
God gave thee, he took thee, and he will restore thee,
And death hath no sting for the Saviour has died."

Galveston, Texas, October 12th, 1853.

N. A. CRAVENS.

P. S.—Some two or three weeks after the death of our dear Ann Levinia, her mother discovered in her trunk a neatly folded package, tastfully tied with a narrow blue satin ribon, upon the back of which was written, "Allie's letters." Upon the inside of the envelope containing these letters, (which were from a school-mate with whom she boarded at Dr. Bradfield's, Woodville, Ala), the inclosed reflections, which were perhaps the last that she ever wrote, was written in a neat hand writing. I send you a copy, as your paper is read by many of her former schoolmates, which, if you see proper, you may give a place in it. N. A. C.

Friday, July 1st, 1853.

It was about this time last year that my dear friend *Alice Cole* died. She was cut down in the bloom of youth. Like many young persons, she had fair prospects for long life, and thought little of being laid in the cold and silent grave ere we met again. Alas! it is true that many friends are severed. We were true friends; I loved her as I did myself. We were confidants. And can it be that she is gone? Yes, gone to a brighter world than this, where she will never have to suffer the pains of death again.

I have just finished reading the letters she wrote to me (for we were regular correspondents). It is certainly a privilege to read these sacred memorials of her's. They will ever be treasured by me as priceless gifts.—With them I never will part; but I will look over them when I feel gloomy and sad; they will never fail to revive my drooping heart. We all have friends in heaven. Is not this an inducement for us to try to get there, too? This, then, shall ever be my aim in life, to live daily in the approval of my God, so that when life shall cease on earth, I, too, may join that happy host above, where there will be no parting tears, nor sorrow, but one continued song of praise to our blessed Redeemer. It is my daily prayer that all my friends may meet me in heaven, for I am determined, by the grace of God, to serve him while I live, and praise him when I die.

"We are all wanderers through life's sinful race,
Pilgrims that have no certain dwelling place—
God grant to all to whom life's talents given,
When life shall fail, a happy home in heaven."

ANN LEVENIA.

DIED.—In Mobile, of yellow fever, 12th instant, Mrs. MILDRED W. GOODMAN, long a pious member of the Methodist Church, in the 65th year of her age, the mother of Duke W. Goodman, Esq.

DIED.—At Spring Hill, (near Mobile) 6th instant, of the prevailing epidemic, Miss MARY G. BATTLE.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

ADVERTISEMENTS, of a proper character and to a limited extent, will hereafter be inserted in the "New Orleans Christian Advocate" at the following rates:

One Square first insertion	$1 00
Each subsequent insertion	50
One Square, one year	15 00
One Square, six months	10 00
Two Squares, one year	25 00

☞ A Square is ten lines—ten words make a line.
No Advertisement inserted until paid for.

NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT.

FOURTH QUARTERLY MEETINGS—1853.

Plaquemine and Point Coupee—22d and 23d October, at Plaquemine.
Baton Rouge—29th and 30th October.
Napoleonville and Lafourche Mission—Donaldsonville and Preston's Mission—at Napoleonville, 5th and 6th November.
Houma and Bayou Black Mission—at Tigerville 12th and 13th November.
Thibodaux—19th and 20th November.
NewOrleans Circuit—Quarterly Meeting, 26th November, 5 P.M., and Sacrament, 27th at Carrollton.
German Missions—Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4—Quarterly Meeting, Dec. 2, at Dryades street—Sacrament, Oct. 9.
Morgan street—1st December.
Elijah Street Chapel—29th November.
Wesley, Soule, and Wiuau's Chapels—25th November.
McGehee Chapel—December 6.

Having been obliged to remain and do work in this city during the last three months, I was not present at the third quarterly meetings of this year; and, therefore, take this method to request that the Preachers in Charge on this District to take up their Missionary and Conference Collections at once, and be prepared to furnish full and accurate statistics of their work at this last Quarterly Meeting Conference. They will also please call the attention of their official members to the action of the last Louisiana Conference upon "Lay-Committee Co-operation," and make effort to secure the attendance of some one from within their bounds at the next Conference to be held in Mansfield.

oct8 J. C. KEENER, P. Elder.

CURRY & PERSON,

Cotton Factors and General Commission
MERCHANTS,
No. 48 CARONDELET STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.

☞ Consignments to the above House are solicited by
oct22 JOHN A. LANE.

"OVER TRUE."—The following toast was given at a railroad dinner at Detroit lately:

Editors—Leaders on which politicians climb to power; pioneers in all great enterprises; the only class whose labor is its own reward; the hardest worked and the poorest paid—most self-sacrificing, and the best abused of all the professions.

A new discovery has been made to relieve deaf persons. Two artists in London have invented an instrument which is placed within the ears, without projecting, and being of the same color as the skin, and not perceptible. It enables deaf persons to enjoy general conversation, to hear distinctly at church, and at public assemblies; the unpleasant sensation of singing noises in the ears is entirely removed, and it affords all the assistance that possibly could be desired.

General Intelligence.

Louisiana Interior.

The Madison Journal of the 7th inst. has the following:

DEATHS AT LAKE PROVIDENCE.—Since our last publication the following names have been furnished us as deaths that have occurred in Lake Providence, in addition to those published by us last week:

J. K. Merry, wife and son: John Kelly, Robert Hamilton and wife, H. McGuire, Mrs. Hoffman, Mrs. F. B. Richardson, Mrs. Ferry, William White, Jerry Berry.

The above are reported to have died on Thursday and Friday of last week—twelve in two days, out of a population of less than 250. It is a fearful mortality.

We select the following paragraphs from the Iberville Gazette of the 15th inst.:

A number of the sugar planters of this parish have already commenced grinding. The cane, although not as large as last year, is said to yield well. The quality of the sugar made this year will doubtless be good; but the number of hogsheads will fall off considerably, when compared with last year's crop.

There have been but two or three deaths in this place since our last issue. The type of the disease has materially changed for the better. Five or six are still sick, but with good nursing, and the best of medical aid, they will doubtless soon recover.

THE CROPS.—A correspondent of the Baton Rouge Gazette, writing from West Feliciana under date of the 11th inst., says:

The season throughout has been unpropitious for the cotton crop. We have conversed with several intelligent planters, who inform us that the cotton crop is more backward this year than it has been for many years past—so much so that they have not been able to get out as many bales as they had out this time last year by one third. The army worm has made its appearance on most of the plantations in this parish, but it is thought they can do little more damage, the season being too far advanced. The cotton has greatly suffered with the "rot," but since the dry weather has set in it has ceased its ravages, and the remaining bolls are opening and maturing well. It is estimated that the cotton crop of this parish will fall short of about 5000 bales. The cane crops are good on some places, but it is the general impression that the yield will be less than it was last year.

We take the following from the Bayou Sara Ledger of the 15th inst.:

YELLOW FEVER.—Since our last publication we are happy to be able to state that the fever has considerably abated here; we opine, however, that it is in consequence of a want of material to work upon. Most of our citizens have had the fever, and there are none here now who are liable to take it; however, we cannot say to a certainty what would be the result of an influx of persons who have not passed through the ordeal, though we should think, even if we should not report more than eight or ten cases per week, it would be prudent for that class to keep away until after frost.

The Planter's (Attakapas) Banner, of the 13th inst., has the following paragraphs:

YELLOW FEVER.—Some new cases have occurred in Pattersonville and the neighborhood, but our communication with that town being so restricted, it is difficult to arrive at anything near the truth respecting the sickness there, and reports of all kinds are rife; some endeavoring to hide the existence of the disease, and others, again, largely contributing to the excitement by exaggeration. Franklin remains healthy.

THE CANE CROPS.—On Sunday last we rode out to some of the plantations in the neighborhood to see the cane on the approach of the grinding season. It looked as good as usual, promising a fair yield, yet considerably behind that of last year, which was an extraordinary one for the planter. The aggregate produce of sugar may possibly amount to that of last year; but, were the cane equal in substance, it should far exceed it, a much larger quantity having been planted. If there is any reliance to be placed in reports, the yield will be very unequal throughout the parish; some planters holding favorable opinions, while others speak disparagingly, stating that the crops will be very short. The latter we can hardly credit for want of sufficient evidence. The crops we have seen look well, and we have no reason to think so great a sectional difference should exist in the parish. What the actual yield will be no one can tell. Some of our planters intend to commence grinding on Monday next, which will shortly throw more light on the subject.

The Pointe Coupée Echo of the 15th instant says:

The epidemic fever, which two or three weeks ago was evidently on the decline in this parish, has, within the last eight or ten days, resumed all its violence, and is now at least as bad as at its first appearance among us. Its ravages are still confined to places situated on the Mississippi. False River and the Island, by far the most densely inhabited parts of the parish, have entirely escaped, as also the different bayous and back settlements. We must attribute this fortunate exemption to their being out of the general route of extensive traveling. On the river it attacks whites and blacks, the old population and the more unacclimated, Americans indiscriminately. Indeed, we must believe it to be identical with the disease which has proved so deadly this year all through the South, from the extreme west of Texas to Florida, and which we pronounce to be yellow fever in its worst form. Our parishioners are all praying for a change of weather, as the few days during which the north wind prevailed, two or three weeks ago, were marked by a rapid decline in the disease. Business in this parish is almost dead, in consequence of the panic which prevails in those portions of it which have as yet escaped.

We learn from the Comet of the 13th that Baton Rouge is now quite healthy, the fever having entirely disappeared.

Mobile Items.

MOBILE ITEMS.—The Advertiser of the 18th has the following items:

The Alabama river continues falling, and the large boats are now compelled to bring the greater portion of their freights in barges. Unless rain set in shortly, a cessation of river navigation may be anticipated.

The Bigbee is so low that the hitherto regular packet, Azile, has been compelled to suspend her trips for the present.

Cotton.—Our great staple continues to arrive pretty freely. Yesterday the wharves presented quite an animated appearance, the clerks, samplers and draymen, being busily engaged in doing their respective parts towards the clearance of the two thousand and odd bales that arrived on Sunday.

The weather is as changeable as a coquette, one day dark and overcast, the next fine and hot, and the following one cold and raw. It has threatened rain and frost half a dozen times in succession, but has always changed as the moment of performance seemed to draw near.

THE FEVER IN MISSISSIPPI.—A gentleman in this city received a letter yesterday from an acquaintance in Greenwood, Miss., informing him that the yellow fever had broken out there in the most malignant form. Greenwood is a small town at the head of Yazoo river, with a population not exceeding two hundred. Our informant states there had been seventeen deaths there in one day.

THE FEVER IN ALABAMA.—The last Butler (Clarke county) Standard has the following concerning the yellow fever:

The yellow fever has extended, further into the county than ever before. In our neighboring town of Grove Hill, in Clark county, 7 or 8 deaths have occurred. Grove hill is a high, healthy region. We heard of a case the other day which occurred in Clarke county, Mississippi, a region of country remarkably healthy and free from winter courses or malaria. The epidemic this year has come like a freshet—its unusual overflow coming out into the hills like a back water.

THE FEVER IN FLORIDA.—Though we were disappointed in the hope expressed last week, that the epidemic had its last victim among us, our obituary head shows, nevertheless, a large decrease. We believe there is one case yet, about which some slight apprehension is felt. All of the recent cases have readily yielded to medical treatment and careful nursing, except the one alluded to.

We are now in October, and it is not unreasonable for us to suppose that the weather must continue to get cooler and cooler, until a frost shall come, (which may be about the 16th, the full of the moon,) and destroy every seed of the disease, if it does not entirely disappear before. We have had no new case since Sunday, and we may have no more. Let us cheer up, and thank God that the calamity which has befallen us as a community was no worse.

This morning we count four whites under medical treatment. The blacks, we believe, with one exception are all able to be about. Not a death has occurred among them. [Wakulla Times, October 5.

THE FEVER AT BRANDON, MISS.—The Vicksburg whig of the 11th inst. has the following paragraph:

We have been shown a letter from Brandon, dated the 9th, which says that two deaths from yellow fever had occurred there on Saturday night, and great apprehension prevailed among the citizens. We also learn that the fever has broken out with violence at Washington, the pleasant little Natchez No. 2, to which many of the citizens of Old Natchez had fled for safety, and that a general stampede had taken place.

RAILROAD MEETING IN ALABAMA.—We learn from the Beacon that a large and enthusiastic meeting was held in Greensboro' on the 8th inst., to promote the project for constructing the railroad from Uniontown to Greensboro'. In the course of the meeting, Mr. W. J. McDonald, who had been appointed to solicit subscriptions for stock in the proposed road, made a statement as to the amount of stock which had already been taken, and also as to the additional amount promised to be taken as soon as the work was commenced. The amount then subscribed he stated, only fell twenty-seven shares short of $100,000, the amount required to be raised preparatory to the organization of the Company and the election of Directors. That deficiency, the Secretary is happy to state, was made up by the meeting. Steps will therefore be taken for the organization of the Company at an early day.

THE ESTATE OF THE LATE MR. RANTOUL.—It was stated, some time since, that the administrators of Robert Rantoul, Jr., of Massachusetts, had received the enormous sum of $650,000, for his share in the Illinois Central Railroad. This statement is pronounced erroneous by the Chicago Democrat. As one of the corporators, Mr. Rantoul had one-twelfth of the capital stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company. He died insolvent, and his right to the first million of the capital stock of the company had became extinct, under a mortgage that his friends knew nothing of until too late. The family lost their rights, and this was the first particle of stock that ever passed from the corporators. When the capital stock was increased, the question arose, who should have Mr. Rantoul's share. The holders of Mr. Rantoul's original stock claimed it, but the company resolved to give it to Mrs. Rantoul. The matter was referred, and it resulted that Mrs. Rantoul and children got the above amount of unpaid stock. But five per cent. has been called in upon it, which her friends and relations have provided for. This is the whole story.

THE TROUBLES AT THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The New York Tribune, in an article on the revolutionary movements in the Sandwich Islands, learns that "this attack of the American residents (upon the Ministry) is to be repelled from an unexpected quarter. The Englishmen on the Islands came up to the defence of the Ministry with great unanimity. We suppose they will be able to counteract the influence and intrigues of the Americans and relieve the King from the embarrassment which would be likely to ensue from either refusing or granting the prayer of the malcontents. The real object of the latter is evidently not so much to change the Ministry as to excite a feeling of hostility to the King's Government, to prolong agitation, and finally, by means of aid expected from California, to turn the natives entirely out of power, set up the Republican system, and add a new State to the American Union."

Hon. Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War, has written a letter relative to the position he occupies in reference to the two wings of the democratic party in New York. He states that he does not consider those who stand firmly on the platform of the Democratic Convention of 1852 to be freesoilers, but if in the progress of the campaign either division should array themselves on the side of the enemies of the Administration, or become the agitators of questions which the democratic party is pledged in all time to prevent the revival, then he shall look upon them as foes of the democracy, and disturbers of that peace and fraternity essential to our Union; and as such, to be opposed by all who entertain the views and are influenced by the motives which govern himself.

TURKISH STONE FOR THE MONUMENT.—A block of marble is now in Constantinople waiting for a conveyance to the United States, intended by the Sultan as a testimony of his respect for the character and memory of Washington. The carving and inscription are richly gilded. In the centre of what is called the toogra is the monogram, or cypher, of the sovereign, and is equivalent to the arms of other countries. It contains the legend—"Abd ul Majid Khan, son of the Sultan Mahmood Khan. May his victories be perpetuated." To the right of the toogra is a sprig of fresh roses, which is the particular sign of the present young Sultan. Beneath this are two lines in the Turkish language (which is thus translated into English,) with the date of the hegira 1269, A. D. 1853: "To aid in the perpetuation of the friendship existing between the two countries, Abd ul Majid Khan's name is written on the Monument of Washington."

LEGAL DECISION AS TO THE RIGHTS OF TRAVELERS.—A gentleman brought an action recently in one of the Ohio courts against the owners of a steamboat on which he had lost a trunk containing $2,000. The Court held that they were bound to pay for the loss of ordinary baggage, but not for anything of unusual value unless it was made known to them beforehand, so that they could take extra care, and charge an extra price for carrying it. Accordingly, the jury brought in a verdict allowing him $300—the value of the trunk and the clothing in it—but disallowing the $2,000.

REAL ESTATE IN SAN FRANCISCO.—A lot on the corner of Front street and Broadway, San Francisco, 137½ feet square, recently sold for $50,000. It is said the purchaser was subsequently offered for a ten years' lease, (with the privilege of a renewal for five years more,) the sum of $1000 per month, and agreeing to fill in the lots, (at perhaps a cost of $25,000) and stipulating to erect thereon first class fire proof warehouses—at the end of the lease, the improvements to revert to the owner of the land at two-thirds their then valuation; and yet this offer was rejected.

CLOSING OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—It is advertised that the Crystal Palace will be closed in December, and as that may mean the first of December. It is possible that little more than six weeks remain for visiting the exhibition, and the New York journals are therefore calling upon the resident citizens to visit it, as, thus far, nearly all the visitors have been strangers. The stock is selling at 55, or 45 below par. Before the opening it was up as high as 170.

NEWSPAPERS IN CALIFORNIA.—There are published in California thirty-eight newspapers, twelve of which are dailies, one tri-weekly, two semi-weeklies, and the balance are weeklies. Sixteen of these are printed in San Francisco, four in Sacramento, two in Marysville, two in Stockton, and two in Placerville. Three are printed in foreign languages, and two devoted to two different languages. Total weekly circulation, 160,000.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.—John C. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, Consul of the United States for the port of Belfast, Ireland.

D. W. Johnson, Collector of the Customs, District of Pearl river, Mississippi, vice John H. Williams, deceased.

A PHENOMENON.—The Winchester Virginian states that during the rain on Wednesday evening quite a number of little shells, measuring from half an inch to an inch and over, fell in that place and vicinity. Handsfull were picked up in some places by the curious.

The peach originally was a poisnous almond. Its fleshy parts were then used to poison arrows, and it was for this purpose introduced into Persia; transplanting and cultivation, however, not only removed its poisonous qualities, but produced the delicious fruit we now enjoy.

THINGS IN WASHINGTON.—We copy the following from the Star of the 10th instant:

A Forgery upon the Secretary of the Treasury.—A week or two ago, an affair occurred here which has created some conversation, viz: a negro presented at the banking house of Psiro & Nourse, for discount, a note for $400, drawn by James Clark, payable to the Hon Secy Guthrie, at 30 days, endorsed by the Secretary apparently. The bank sent it over to the Department to have the endorsement verified, when the forgery was discovered. At 2 P. M. of the same day, another negro called for the note, saying that Mr Clark, presuming that they did not design accommodating him, desired to have the paper returned to him. Strange to tell, we can hear of no efforts to arrest the rogue. It should, however, be remembered that under our laws the negroes would be no evidence against the man. Their story was that he was to them a perfect stranger, having hired them casually on the street to carry and go for the forged paper.

The Overland Emigration to Oregon and California.—The commanding officer at Fort Kearney reports that the last of the overland emigration for Oregon and California of this season passed that port about the 15th of August. The total number, during the season, were as follows: 9009 men; 2252 women; 3058 children; 5477 horses; 2190 mules; 105,702 cattle; 3708 wagons, and 48,495 sheep. This does not include that part of the emigration which passed on the north side of the Platte river.

VERY IMPORTANT.—*Mr. Soule's Court Dress.* The Paris correspondent of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, in his letter of September 15, writes as follows: Mr. Soulé, who has been received somewhat as one of their Messiahs by the democracy of Europe, has not yet been able to quit Paris, where he has been detained by an indisposition of some days' duration, and for the purpose of buying a complete set of furniture, which he takes with him to Madrid. For the purpose of harmonizing the simplicity recommended by Mr. Marcy to the representatives of the American republic, with the usages of the Court of Madrid, so exacting in matters of etiquette. Mr. Soulé has employed one of our tailors most famous for his tact, to make a coat for him, which is to be neither that of a courtier nor that of a peasant of the Danube—that is to say, of the Mississippi. The tailor has ingeniously extricated himself from this difficulty by substituting black velvet for plain cloth, and silk embroidery for gold lace. It is very nearly the dress of the first representatives of the American Union at the Court of Louis XVI. Mr. A. Belmont, who is also in Paris, will no doubt have a similar one made for the Court of the Hague, and the grand problem set by the puritanism of Gov. Marcy will be solved to the satisfaction of every body.

PENSACOLA AND GEORGIA ROAD.—Subscriptions to stock in this road are gradually progressing in this county. On Monday last $60,000 were taken, making the subscription thus far, with scarcely no effort, nearly $100,000 in Leon. The recent movement by parties interested in the Brunswick Road, to bring about a compromise and union between that road and the Florida, Albany and Savannah Companies, makes it of the first importance that active efforts be at once made to secure the $800,000 pledged by our Convention.

Since writing the above, we learn that individuals in this county have subscribed the whole amount pledged by the Convention, to-wit: $800,000. The subscribers are all citizens of Leon, and well able to meet their subscriptions. It is expected that by the first day of January next at least two hundred hands will be placed on the road.

The stock was taken this morning. This movement will not cut off the other counties in the middle from the opportunity of sharing in the cost of the work, but they are still expected to subscribe liberally, as we are confident they will promptly do.

We make this announcement with the most unalloyed satisfaction, feeling assured that an impetus is now given to the work that must result in its success. [Floridian and Journal, 8th.

NACHVILLE—*Its Capitol.*—The editor of the Charleston Advocate, in a letter from Nashville, thus speaks of the new building now being erected by the State, in that city:

The Capitol, one of the most magnificent buildings in the world, is now nearly completed. It is built of solid limestone, quarried near the hill on which it stands, and covers exactly an acre of ground. The architecture is of the Ionic order, and the ornamental part exceedingly rich. Its roof is of Tennessee copper, and the platform for the Speaker of Tennessee marble. The cost of the edifice is a million of dollars. From the base of the dome a striking panorama meets the eye. The city lies below on a bend of the Cumberland river. At a distance of a hundred miles the blue peaks of the Cumberland mountain rise above the horizon. An amphitheatre of hills sweeps around the city, the population of which approaches twenty thousand. Coming down from our noble "post of observation," we passed the house formerly occupied by President Polk. It lies at some distance from the street, and has in front a monument erected over the remains of the late statesman. Many of the houses of the town are built with elegance. It is the fashion to paint in oil colors the brick houses, and these colors being generally light, drab there is an air of freshness which we miss in the Charleston houses.

The following, translated from the last Paris *Constitutionnel*, gives an account of a recent attempt by a Russian prince to assassinate the distinguished General-in-chief of the Turkish armies:

Prince Gortschakoff had resolved to remove Omar Pacha, and for this purpose he or his emissaries had tried to poison that gallant General who has already done so much towards the regeneration of Turkey. It appears that a European physician, who arrived some months back at Constantinople, obtained by dint of solicitation the direction of the military hospital of Schumla. It seems that Omer Pacha soon perceived that this person kept up mysterious relations with Russian spies, and in consequence he kept on his guard. Soon after, being warned that there was an intention to poison him, he feigned to be indisposed, and sent for the medical man in question to attend him. This person, after examining the patient, went out to prepare a calming potion, which, on his return, he presented to Omer Pacha to drink. The General-in-Chief of the Turkish army requested the physician to taste it first himself, and as the other refused to do so, he forced him to drink the whole of it in his presence. Seeing that the physician then wanted to hurry out, he forced him to remain in the tent, in order that he might judge of the effect of the potion. At the end of some hours the physician died from the poison.

THE GUANO TRADE AT THE CHINCHA ISLANDS. It appears that from the 8th of July last, to the 12th of September, there arrived at, sailed from, and remained at, the Chincha Islands, 70 vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 47,120 tons. These vessels had either sailed with, or taken on board, 65,858 tons of guano. Among them were the following for Baltimore: Ship Herman, Skinner, with 600 tons; Juniata, Burnam, 1100 tons; Ratler, Stamp, 750 tons, and St. Peter, Dillingham, 700 tons—total guano for Baltimore, 3150 tons.

For Hampton Roads—Ship Danube, Chase, with 1200 tons; Dakotah, Davis, 1250 tons; Element, Osgood, 700 tons; Helen McGaw, Lunt, 900 tons; Lone Star, Boutell, 800 tons; Lucknow, Plummer, 860 tons; Lebanon, Hale, 970 tons; Matilda, Peterson, 600 tons; Mountain Wave, Paine, 800 tons; W. H. Harbeck, Marshal, 1300 tons; and Amelia, Brown, 600 tons—total for Hampton Roads, 9980 tons.

Four vessels, with 3800 tons, were for New York, one with 800 tons for St. Thomas, and the rest for Callao, including two Baltimore ships with 2350 tons.

LATER FROM RIO JANEIRO.—The barque Joseph Mexwell, of Baltimore, which arrived at New York on Sunday, from Rio, August 25, brought 2,116 bags of Coffee. She sailed in company with the bark Cora, with 3,409 bags, and the brig Poultney, with 1,000 bags, of coffee, both for Baltimore.

The Rio Coffee market was quiet, and but little doing for two or three days previous to her sailing.

The Senate had been occupied with the third reading and the discussion of the bill approving the contract made by Government for the navigation of the Amazon river. It was finally adopted.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Further by the Atlantic.

PARTICULARS OF THE EASTERN NEWS.

Kossta Returning to America.

CHOLERA SPREADING.

NEW YORK, October 16, 9 P. M.

The following are the most interesting items of intelligence brought by the steamer Atlantic:

EASTERN MATTERS.

Omar Pacha, in behalf of the army on the lower Danube, has demanded of the Sublime Porte leave to fight the enemy before the winter season sets in, and the last report says that hostilities had already commenced. The Russians are reported as moving to attack the Turkish position at Roustchouck.

The Conference of the Emperors of Russia and Austria at Olmutz terminated with assurances on the part of the Czar that he had no desire to subvert the Ottoman Empire, but that he wished to put an end, as quickly as possible, to existing difficulties. Immediately upon the close of the Conference, special couriers left Olmutz with Russian, French and English dispatches for St. Petersburg. Orders were generally issued to the Russian army on the Danube to winter in the Principalities. The head-quarters of the combined fleets still remained at Besika Bay.

Notes have been issued to all the members of the British Cabinet to reassemble in London immediately.

The French Government is reported to express surprise at the conduct of the British Ministry on the Eastern Question, and intimates that Frenchmen must be ready for any emergency. All officers and soldiers, absent on leave, are ordered to join the army immediately.

Russia has made preparations for a fresh attack on Circassia, and the latter has called upon the Ottoman Porte for assistance.

MISS CUNNINGHAM.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany has refused to interfere with regard to Miss Cunningham, and that lady is still in prison.

THE CHOLERA.

The cholera is increasing in Liverpool. This disease is reported as spreading among the Russian troops.

FRANCE—DUTIES ON BREADSTUFFS.

The term of the suspension of the differential duties on Flour, Corn, etc., imported into France in foreign vessels, has been extended nine months.

DEPARTURE OF KOSZTA.

Martin Koszta has embarked at Smyrna for the United States.

STEAMER ASIA.

The Cunard steamer Asia arrived at Liverpool on the 2d inst.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton at Havre during the week ending September 30, embraced 5000 bales. Low to good ordinary was quoted at 70 to 100 francs.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19, 3:52, P. M.

The Cunard steamer Asia arrived here at 8 o'clock this afternoon, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 8th instant, three days later than the accounts brought by the Atlantic. The following is a summary of her news:

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 8.

The Cotton market here continues quiet and the sales of the week reach barely 30,000 bales, of which 4,000 have been taken for speculation and 2000 for export. Prices have slightly declined for most descriptions since the departure of the Canada, and the market closes at the following quotations: Fair Orleans 6 9-16 to 6¾; Middling Orleans 5¾d; Fair Uplands 6 3-16 to 6¼, and Middling Uplands 5 7-16 to 5¾d. per lb.

Breadstuffs have been quiet, and the advance for Flour recently noticed, has been lost. The closing rates are 34f. per bbl. for Western Canal and 35f. for Ohio brands. Corn has been heavy and closes at 41f. for yellow, and 42f. per quarter for white.

Lard has been in moderate request, and the rates have slightly declined.

Rice has met with a good demand at previous rates.

MONEY AND TRADE.

The Money Market at London was rather easier. Consols had advanced more than one per cent., and closed at 92¼.

Transactions in American securities have been small.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Eastern Question—War not yet Declared.

It is now generally conceded that war has not been declared by Turkey, the reports to that effect being at least premature. The London Times of Saturday morning publishes a telegraphic dispatch from Paris, dated Friday evening, stating that news had been received in Paris confirmatory of the report that the Sultan had declared war on the 20th of September. The Morning Post of the same date, however, published a dispatch from Paris dated Friday night, announcing that a dispatch had just been received from Vienna, which stated that the Sultan had fixed a term of four weeks, within which period the troops of Russia should evacuate the Principalities, but had said nothing about immediate war. There is, however, no question that the Grand Council at Constantinople had declared for war.

FURTHER BY THE ASIA.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The Paris correspondent of the London Times writes that the English and French Governments had notified the Emperor of Russia in very strong terms that it is now too late to issue new modifications, and that the integrity of the Turkish Empire must be maintained.

The Czar at Olmutz expresses a strong desire for peace.

ADVANCE IN INTEREST.—The banks of France have raised the rate of interest to four per cent. In Russia the rate is advanced to five, and at Warsaw to six per cent.

MR. SOULE.—Mr. Soulé, the American Minister to Spain, arrived at Madrid on the 29th of September.

Arctic Expedition—North-West Passage.

NO TIDINGS OF FRANKLIN.

Captain Englefield has returned from his expedition to the Arctic Ocean. He reports that Lieutenant Cresswell has accomplished a passage between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, having passed into the Arctic sea by Behring's Straits, and reaching the Atlantic by Davis' Straits. No intelligence was obtained of Sir John Franklin.

SLAVE CASE AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, October 18.

A female slave belonging to a gentleman from New Orleans was this morning brought before one of the courts of this city by the abolitionists, with the complaint that she was detained against her will. The girl denied that she was thus detained, and the case was dismissed by the Judge.

LATER FROM BUENOS AYRES.

BOSTON, October 18.

Advices have been received here from Buenos Ayres to the 20th of August.

There is no news of importance. Produce continues high, and the country quiet.

LATER FROM THE FAR WEST.

BALTIMORE, October 18.

Advices from Independence, Mo., state that F. C. Aubrey had arrived at Santa Fe on the 14th instant, from the Far West. He crossed the Sierra Nevada at Tesau Pass, and struck the Rio del Norte at Cheralk. He states that this route presents no obstructions for either a railroad or wagon road.

Mr. Aubrey found gold at the crossing of the Colorado, and at other places on the route. He also found silver and copper ore in great abundance.

He found the Indians very numerous and hostile, and for thirty successive days his party had to fight its way. Every member of the party was wounded more or less severely, and Aubrey himself received eight wounds on different occasions during the journey. Two hundred miles west of Santa Fe, the party met a tribe of Indians who used *bullets of gold* in their guns.

Mr. Aubrey reports that Fort Atkinson has been entirely abandoned, and everything there has been removed to Fort Reilly. The road from Council Grove to Fort Union is entirely unprotected, and apprehensions are entertained of Indian depredations.

THE FOREIGN MAILS—J. R. INGERSOLL.

NEW YORK, October 17.

The foreign mails by the steamers Canada and Atlantic will go South this evening.

The Hon. Joseph R.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

From the Boston True Flag.

THE TROUBLESOME NEIGHBOR.

A SET TO BORROWERS.

BY CARL CANTAY.

Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Adams were near neighbors. If this had been in the city, they might have lived there for many years without making each other's acquaintance. As, however, the village in which they lived was but a small one, it was naturally led to familiar acquaintance, and this to an interchange of neighborly courtesies. It will not do to cultivate exclusiveness in a country village—to "keep one's self to one's self," as the saying is. Every one makes it a point to know all about every body else, and feels aggrieved if any impediments are thrown in their way. This, however, is something of a digression.

We have only further to premise that Mrs. Adams had but lately become a resident of the village where my story is located, and that her acquaintance with Mrs. Brown was therefore of but recent date.

"Bridget," said Mrs. Adams to her Irish maid of all-work, entering that lady's precincts one morning, "how much sugar is there left in the barrel?"

"Faix, ma'am, and there isn't more than enough to last to-day."

"Is it possible?" said Mrs. Adams in surprise; "I ordered only got last week. What makes it go so fast?"

"I'm thinkin', ma'am, it's because Miss Brown has sent to borrow it three times."

"And hasn't she thought of returning it?"

"Well, first and last, she'o borrowed about ten pounds, and a few days ago she sent in two pounds of dirty brown sugar; full of sand and sticks, that wasn't fit for any Christian at nil to eat."

"Has she borrowed anything else lately?"

"I should like to know what she hasn't borrowed. Yesterday she borrowed a har of soap, and a quart of milk, half a dozen pounds of flour, and a pint of molasses. Every day she sends in her Jane to borrow something or other."

"And doesn't she return other things better than she has done in the case of the sugar?"

"Faith, ma'am, and it's lucky you may think yourself if she returns anything at all."

"If that is the case, Bridget, matters must be looked into a little. When Jane comes to borrow anything more just let me know of it before you let it go."

"I don't understand," thought Mrs. Adams, as the retired away, "what a woman can be thinking of to depend so constantly upon her neighbors. To my mind, it's just as bad to borrow articles without intending to return it, as to pick a person's pocket."

Just then Bridget herself presented herself to her mistress, when Bridget popped her head in at the door and called—

"Missus! ma'am, Jane is here, and she says Miss Brown sends her compliments, and would be much obliged for the loan of a coaster."

"Haven't she got one of her own?"

"Yes, ma'am, but it has got rusty; and she's going to have some company to dinner."

"Very well; we can do without ours for one day; but you must tell Jane to return it before dinner hour to-morrow."

"Yes, ma'am," and she disappeared, but returned in the course of a minute.

"She forgot to ask for the loan of a tablespoon, a quarter knives and forks."

"And the woman mean?" said Mrs. Adams in surprise; "she has only got last week. What makes it go so fast?"

"I'm thinkin', ma'am, it's because Miss Brown has sent to borrow it three times."

"And hasn't she thought of returning it?"

"Well, first and last, she'o borrowed about ten pounds, and a few days ago she sent in two pounds of dirty brown sugar; full of sand and sticks, that wasn't fit for any Christian at nil to eat."

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[From our English Correspondent.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD NOEL BYRON.

GEORGE GORNON BYRON was born in Harley street, London, on the 22d of January, 1788. He was the son of Captain Byron, of the Guards, by Miss Catherine Gordon, his second wife, whose fortune he quickly dissipated, and then deserting her and the son, fled to France, where he died. Lord Byron possessed the advantage, (if such it be) of lofty ancestry, but it does not appear to have been one of his foibles to be vain of it; indeed such a feeling was totally beneath one who had such personal claims to distinction. His constitution was nationally weak, but became much improved by frequent exercise on the mountains in the vicinity of Aberdeen, to which town his mother had retired on being deserted by her husband. He succeeded to the title and estates on the death of his great uncle, August 17, 1798, he being then only in his eleventh year; and the effect which this sudden elevation produced on his mind is worthy of remark, it being so decidedly the contrary of that which most boys of his age would exhibit under similar circumstances. On his first arrival after the event at the Grammar School of Aberdeen, which he had attended since his seventh year, the master, in calling over the roll of the school, of course designated him by his newly acquired title, which intimation of the change in his fortune was hailed by his fellow-scholars with a shout, on hearing which he burst into tears, and was with difficulty restrained from leaving the school. On leaving Aberdeen he was placed at the public school, at Harrow, and thence, at the age of sixteen, removed to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he rendered himself more remarkable by his eccentricities, than by an application to study.

In 1807, appeared his first volume, entitled "Hours of Idleness," the poems composing which were only remarkable as having occasioned that criticism in the Edinburgh Review, which at once fanned into flame the dormant energies of the youthful poet, and provoked a satire perhaps the most perfect in our language, with the exception of the "Dunciad." In this production, ("English Bards and Scotch Reviewers") is occasionally displayed a feeling which it is to be regretted Lord Byron so soon discarded, for that affectation of gloom and misanthropy by which his most perfect productions are deformed—which cloud his most brilliant passages.

In 1809, Lord Byron left England with his friend, Sir John Cam Hobhouse, and traveled through a portion of Spain and Greece. While at Yannia, he had an interview with Ali Pashp, from whom he received much courtesy. It was during this tour that he performed a feat, of which he was ever after extremely proud, in consequence of a discussion among the officers of the Salsette, in which frigate he sailed, respecting the possibility of swimming across the Hellespont. He, in company with Lieut.. Ekenhead, attempted it, and succeeded, starting at Abydos, on the European shore, and landing at Sestos, on the Asiatic, a distance, (allowing for the currents) of upwards of four English miles.

In 1811 he returned to England, and in the following year appeared the first and second cantos of "Childe Harold." In the poem he introduced descriptions of those natural or artificial objects which had most impressed him during his travels, and expressed his own opinions and tenets in the character of the fictitious Childe; and although deeply tinged with that sombre coloring of misanthropy which is the counterbalancing defect of almost all his beautiful productions, the sublimity of thought and richness of expression which pervades it, at once established his reputation as a poet; and the "Giaour," "The Bride of Abydos," "The Corsair," "Don Juan," and "The Siege of Coriuth," followed in rapid succession.

Lord Byron married on the second of January, 1815, the daughter and only child of Sir Ralph Milbank Noel, Bart. In less than a twelvemonth, however, a separation took place, and they were never re-united. Many circumstances are etated as the cause of this rupture, but the real one it is impossible now to determine. His Lordship himself attributed it to the duplicity and malevolence of a certain female, and he has recorded his feelings on this subject in lines the most powerful perhaps that ever proceeded from a poet's pen; but whether he consulted his dignity in thus concentrating the energies of his genius to crush a woman, may be doubted; but allowances must be made for him on account of the lacerated state of his feelings.

He immediately left England with the avowed intention of never returning to it; and he never did. In this second tour he visited France, Brussels, the Rhine, Switzerland, and Italy, and the result was a third canto of "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage," in every respect decidedly superior, not only to the former cantos of the same work, but to all the preceding productions of his pen. His subsequent poems are numerous, but did not attract equal attention with their predecessors.

In 1823 a new scene of excitement opened on his view. Greece, his beloved Greece, was bravely struggling against her old oppressors, the Turks, but she was deficient in resources, and stood in need of a predominating character and an illustrious name under which to unite and consolidate her distracted councils. Each of these Lord Byron possessed, and with his usual decision, abandoning the pen for the sabre, he fled to her assistance, and devoted to her service without reservation, not only his fortune, but his powers, both mental and physical. It is needless to say that he was welcomed with enthusiasm by all parties, and not least so by the memorable Marco Bozaris, who, immediately previous to his executing one of those warlike enterprises which were habitual to him, but which proved his last, sent his Lordship a warm invitation to Missolonghi, whither he afterwards proceeded. A glorious career appeared now to lie before him; having arrived at the summit of his fame as an author, an opportunity here presented itself for distinguishing himself as a warrior, and that too in a cause fruitful in *real* glory.

But how short-sighted is man. In a very few months after his arrival, and before an opportunity occurred of his engaging in actual conflict, he had become a corpse. On the 9th of April, 1824, he was, while on horseback, for some time exposed to a heavy rain, and remaining several hours in his damp clothes, a severe cold was the consequence, which was succeeded by a fever, which carried him off on the 19th of the same month.

Thus perished Lord Byron, in that land which, above all others, has such irresistible charms for the poet and the scholar, and whose beautiful and romantic scenery had, during his youthful wanderings amidst it, communicated additional tinge to the rainbow of his fancy. There is scarcely one of his poems in which some allusions to the country of his idolatry are not to be found, and among them all perhaps are none more exquisite than the following resemblance of her to a corpse:

"He who hath bent him o'er the dead,
Ere the first day of death is fled,
The first dark day of nothingness,
The last of danger and distress,
(Before decay's effacing fingers
Have swept the lines where beauty lingers,)
And mark'd the mild angelic air,
The rapture of repose that's there,
The fixed yet tender traits that streak
The languor of the pallid cheek,
And—but for that sad shrouded eye,
That fires not, warms not, weeps not, now,
And but for that chill changeless brow,
Where cold obstructions apathy,
Appals the gazing mourner's heart,
As if to him it could impart
The doom he dreads, yet dwells upon;
Yes, but for these, and these alone,
Some moments, ay, one treacherous hour,
He still might doubt the tyrant's power;
So fair, so calm, so softly seal'd,
The first, last look by death reveal'd!
Such is the aspect of this shore;
'Tis Greece, but living Greece no more!
So coldly sweet, so deadly fair,
We start, for soul is wanting there.
Hers is the loveliness in death,
That parts not quite with parting breath!
But beauty, with that fearful bloom,
That hue which haunts it to the tomb,
Expression's last receding ray,
A gilded halo hovering round decay,
The farewell beam of Feeling pass'd away!
Spark of that flame, perchance of heavenly birth,
Which gleams, but warms no more its cherished earth!"
The Giaour.

It is not surprising, therefore, that when she exhibited symptoms of returning vitality, he should espouse her, or rather the cause of freedom embodied in her, with all the vehement enthusiasm of the poet; but, to his credit, be it spoke, that when the speculative dreams of the theorist gave place to the more arduous duties of the practical patriot, he placed his shoulder against the wheel of the revolution, and urged it forward with an ardor undiminished by the obstacles which impeded it, and by the impurity with which it was clogged. He had, indeed, many and serious difficulties to contend against—the fierce and ungovernable temper of his troops—the dissension of the Greek leaders themselves—contrariety of opinion amongst the volunteers to the cause, and lastly, with indisposition; yet his zeal remained unabated, his efforts unrelaxed. In one of his letters, he says, "For my part, I will stick by the cause while a plank remains which can be honorably clung to." And in another, "I hope things here will go well some time or other; I will stick by the cause as long as a cause exists." And these expressions were no vain boast, his words were amply confirmed by his deeds. Greece lost in him her most zealous and powerful champion, and she bewailed him throughout her islands with the lamentations of deep and heartfelt sorrow.

His letters are, perhaps, even more characteristic of their author than his poems; but they too frequently exhibit a tone of levity which was habitual to Lord Byron's mind in the absence of deeper and more reprehensible feeling, and well would it be if no graver charge remained to be preferred against him than this; but, alas! there are others, and those of the deepest dye; moral defects, which are criminal in the man, doubly so in the poet, and the criminality of which increases in exact proportion with the powers he possesses—skepticism and licentiousness. He, however, usually contented himself with insiduous attacks on Christianity, for he had too much wisdom to hazard the theory of a substitute, and thus expose his weakness, or rather that of the cause he was advocating, an example which the more puny myrmidons of infidelity would do well to imitate. But his sneering attacks on revealed religion, however beautiful and logical their appearance, in the exquisite covering which he has cast around them, when tried by the test of argument vanish like mists at sunrise. The following lines, which occur in Childe Harold, and which are generally known, will serve as examples:

"Son of the morning, rise! approach you here!
Come—but molest not you defenceless urn:
Look on this spot—a nation's sepulchre!
Abode of gods, whose shrines no longer burn,
Even gods must yield—religions take their turn
'Twas Jove's—'tis Mahomet's—and other creeds
Will rise with other years, till man shall learn
Vainly his incense soars, his victim bleeds;
Poor child of doubt and death, whose hope is built on reeds.

Bound to the earth, he lifts his eye to heaven—
Is't not enough, unhappy thing to know
Thou art? Is this a boon so kindly given,
That being thou would'st be again, and go,
Thou knowst'not, reck'st not, to what region, so
On earth no more, but mingled with the skies?
Still wilt thou dream on future joy and woe?
Regard and weigh yon dust before it dies;
That little urn saith more than thousand homilies."

And what does this urn prove which his Lordship so ostentatiously parades before us, demanding, triumphantly,

"*Still* wilt thou dream on future joy and woe?"

That the *body* is not immortal; for the question of the immortality of the *soul* is totally unapproached. Yet his Lordship imagines his vein of argument so good, that he does not easily resign it, but determined that we should have line on line, and precept on precept, in order to our perfect conviction of the folly of believing in a future state, in spite of the unanswerable argument of the decay of our *mortal remains*, conducts us from the urn to its contents, and repeats his argument thus:

"Remove yon skull from out the scatter'd heaps:
Is that a temple where a God may dwell?
Why e'en the worm at last disdains her shatter'd cell!
Look on its broken arch, its ruin'd wall,
Its chambers desolate, and portals foul;
Yes, this was once ambition's airy hall,
The dome of thought, the palace of the soul;
Behold through each lack lustre, eyeless hole,
The gay recess of wisdom and of wit,
And passion's host, that never brook'd control
Can all saint, sage, or sophist, ever writ,
People this lonely tower, this tenement refit."

Admirable and conclusive reasoning! Behold a skull, the worm having made her meal on it, deserts it: its arch is broken—its chambers are desolate—and "all saint, sage, or sophist ever writ," cannot recall the intellect which inhabited it, nor fix it again on the shoulders of him to whom it belonged—*ergo*, the soul is not immortal! But with logical powers such as these, why did Lord Byron content himself with merely demonstrating the mortality of the soul, since these arguments would have been equally effective in disproving the existence of the mind itself, or even of the animal functions. We might, for instance, examine the skull of the noble poet, and arguing from the appearance which it would no doubt present to us, prove, *in his Lordship's manner*, the non-existence of "Childe Harold," "The Corsair," and "Don Juan."

"Can all saint, sage, or sophist ever writ.
People this lonely tower, this tenement refit?"

Did his Lordship ever hear of a single individual of either of the above denominations so incurably mad, as to assert that the skull shares the perpetuity of its ethereal inhabitant? Certainly, never. Why then has he taken such pains to prove to us what every hour presents us with some monuments of, the mortality of nature: it was known that "worms destroy this body," before Lord Byron published his "Childe Harold;" this cavil, therefore, is as absurd in its conception, as it is futile and inconclusive in its reasoning.

The above is a fair specimen of the weapons Lord Byron was in the habit of using in opposition to Christianity, the passage having been selected not as more easy of refutation than many others, but as more familiar. His writings, therefore, carry with them very little of danger to the contemplative and reasoning mind. But when it is recollected that of poetical readers, the overwhelming majority is composed of those who peruse only for amusement, and whose minds are affected and governed, not by the specific arguments, but by the general tendency of a work, their baneful character becomes apparent. Those baseless quibbles which are spurned by the argumentative, enveloped as they are in the sweet and intoxicating vehicle of his poetry, glide into unsettled or indifferent bosoms, and becoming the seed of infidelity, take root, and at length shoot forth their deadly branches, like the night-shade, while the better feelings of the heart wither beneath their shadow.

A few words will be sufficient on the subject of the licentiousness which too frequently makes its appearance in his writing. It has not the grossness of Swift, nor of Smollett, nor of Fielding, nor of the exceptionable portions of the writings of Dryden or Pope, but it is of a voluptuous, fascinating, and seductive character. It effects its evil, not by exhibiting to the mind the regions of error, and inviting it to inhabit them, but by strewing flowers over the *boundary* which separates virtue from vice, so that the mind wanders over it unconsciously, and pursuing one path after another, is only aware of its deviation when it finds itself on the brink of the precipice, and endeavors in vain to return. The feeling which prompts a parent to exclude these writings from the hands of his children cannot be too much commended, but it is impossible to admire the *consistency* of many who do so, and yet allow their access to the authors before mentioned, and to others equally improper.

As a man, Lord Byron was generous, brave, impetuous, warm-hearted, and facetious; but his generosity too frequently became profusion; his valor, rashness; his impetuosity, peevishness; his esteem, caprice; and his wit, scurrility; yet he possessed many qualities which, united with his towering genius, would have commanded universal respect but for the heavy counter-balances which have already been dwelt upon—qualities to which, perhaps, we attach more value, when contrasting him with those *patriotic* gentlemen who rendered themselves so conspicuous by their ceaseless attacks, not on his errors, but on himself; or if they did sometimes make *disloyalty* and *profaneness* in him the ostensible objects for these attacks by which their private malevolence and political rancor were gratified, did so with "Wat Tyler" peeping forth from one pocket, and "Borkeley Ballads" from the other, whose implacable hatred even death could not quench, and whose mean cowardice prompted them not to omit the opportunity of flinging their hoof at the dead lion.

As a poet, Lord Byron was never exceeded in power, in originality, or in beauty. The ample burp of poesy was within his grasp, and he swept with the hand of a master every intermediate chord from the grand and the severe to the playful and the pathetic. English poetry had already been enriched by the sublimity of Milton, the originality of Shakspeare, the terseness of Dryden, the humor of Butler, and the melody of Moore, but never did these qualities unite in their highest excellence in the compositions of one man until Byron arose in his strength, and snatching the laurels from the brows of his contemporaries, placed them on his own. Always before the public, and "spontaneously casting off his thoughts," as an illustrious poet happily expresses it, "as a tree does its leaves in autumn," every thing which he presented to us is, in its kind and degree, perfect; or if he ever betrays inferiority, it is inferiority to himself alone. His more sublime passages are frequently terrible, rather than grand, or at least the supernatural gloom in which his deeper scenes are shrouded mingles a feeling of terror with those of wonder and admiration; and the lustre which his genius flings over them, resembles less the sparkling brilliance of the sun than the lurid glare of a conflegration. His lighter pieces possess considerable sweetness and pathos, and occasionally even tenderness.

Such was Lord Byron, possessing genius, rank, fortune, heroism and beauty—possessing all these, yet lacking that one thing without which all these are valueless. He had a love for and a perception of the beauties of nature, such as few men have ever possessed: and he beheld her alike in her rougher and in her milder moods with the enthusiasm of a lover; yet, strange inconsistency, he never raised his eye to Him who created her—to Him who gave the flower its sweetness and its dye—the bird its plumage and its melody—who fixed the mountain on its base, the waters in their courses—who gave the planets their light and their motion, and by whom all these are momently preserved in existence and in order. If he beheld a beautiful picture, his words were warm in praise of the painter—if he contemplated a fine statue, his pen was employed to record his admiration of the sculptor—yet he could discern and appreciate the sublimities of nature, without one thrill of devotion, one expression of admiration towards its Author. Tell us not, ye infidels, of the sufficiency of man's reason to guide us to eternal truth, when we behold a mind, so competent and powerful on all other subjects, so irrational on this. No longer need we wonder at the absurdities into which skepticism plunges its pigmies, when it has betrayed a giant such as Lord Byron into sophisms and puerilities for which a school-boy would have been whipped.

J. B.

Leek, September 17, 1853.

[For N. O. Christian Advocate.]

NOTES ON NEW ORLEANS.

MR. EDITOR: I had intended long ago, since my brief sojourn in New Orleans last April, to give your readers a brief sketch of my feelings, excited on the appearance of Methodism generally, in that city of bustle and business; but especially to express my gratification at the appearance of McGeehe Chapel, or Carondelet Street Church, which was dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, while I was in the city, and in the spacious lecture room of which I preached on Thursday evening.

I wanted to say to many who misjudge of things because they are away from them, and are misled by false prejudices. "Why," says some distant brother, who has been worshipping all his days, in an old hull of trembling scantling, which could not have been sold to him for the kitchen of his respectable mansion, "Have you heard of the pride of some of our NewOrleans Methodists; how they have built a house there which cost fifty thousand dollars. Thus we go!" says the troubled brother. And to such causes as these do many of our dear folks attribute all the falling off among our people, from class-meetings, love-feasts, family prayer, and from general piety.

But no, brethren. If worshipping in old, cheap, and incommodious houses would have promoted old fashioned, warm-hearted, Methodistic piety, we had been ahead of ourselves to-day. I have to say, the reverse is true, as far as my knowledge goes. I do not know a place where Methodism was begun years ago in a shanty chapel; and where the people have become well off and improved every thing else, until the stables and carriage houses of many of them are better than the old chapel—that is still there, a monument of neglect, dilapidated, badly patched, and contemptible in the eyes of the community: I say I know not a place where this is the case; but that Methodism is in awful sympathy with the old house. I have never believed in the pure piety of any congregation that is willing to worship God in any sort of a place, so it costs little.

So that it seems to me while it is possible that the Methodists may, at last, get to spending money unaccessarily on gorgeous show, at present, and especially among our wealthy, planting communities in Circuits, the evil is clearly on the side of a suspicious indifference towards God's house; and if there is indifference, it is because the meeting-house is only intended to worship in! Be afraid, my brethren, of this marasmus on your constitutional piety.

But of your Carondelet Street Church in NewOrleans, extravagant as $55,000 might seem to be to some, to my mind it was money well laid out. The Methodists needed such a house in that part of your city. I am glad it is there. I am glad my esteemed friend, Harry R. W. Hill, lived to see it occupied; and that he was pleased and satisfied with it. And I hope it will be as well taken as intended, when I express my sincere desire that James Dick Hill, the only living representative of his excellent father and mother, may be God's friend and ours, in planting Methodism in NewOrleans as his parents desired to see it, *unadulterated*.

I was in two only, of your city churches, and in both of these I was much pleased with Methodism in NewOrleans, particularly with their singing. They sang God's delightful praise with a holy zest, opened their mouths and poured out their hearts in sweet melody. The congregation all united in this general duty: from altar to doors they sang. And they did it as if they had prepared themselves for it. So congregations ought to do; and then we should have that soul-soothing and soul-inspiring music proper for a worshipping assembly.

I hope you will keep on in this "good old way." Never let the congregations in New Orleans farm out the singing of God's praise to a gallery choir. Let our people learn to praise in person and in heart—not by proxy. Choirs are apt to sing tunes unknown to the congregation. They do this frequently to prevent discord, but then it takes away singing from the congregation, and leads to rovings of the mind, because not down to the hymn and to the tune. In our order of public worship it is peculiarly needful that we cultivate congregational singing. How poorly must the singing portion of public worship pass off by a congregation, all standing, and *nearly all doing nothing but stand*. Let us all sing, who can, and in order to do so, let all pastors encourage, not fashionable singing schools, often the bane of early piety, but singing associations for Congregational singing: let the tunes be well selected, suited to the one end of God's praise in the assembly of his saints.

Our people in most of the cities, to say nothing of villages and country, are shamefully negligent in singing. They wont sing on Sunday, before the crowd, because they can't sing cleverly; and they wont meet as a singing association in the week, and learn to sing hymns of praise to God, because it is too heavy a tax on their time and ease. These things ought not so to be; and let NewOrleans lead in this beautiful accomplishment, Congregational singing. Let all the people praise the Lord.

L. PIERCE.

Columbus, October 18, 1853.

RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPERS.

The advantages of a religious newspaper can hardly be over estimated. It does a great deal of work which can be performed in no other way. To no person does it afford greater aid than to a faithful pastor.

It helps him to preach. It goes once a week to the people, and discusses themes of holy importance. It preaches to men who never enter a church, and induces them to come out and hear the Gospel. It preaches all day; to the farmer when he comes in to his meal, to the mechanic when he leaves his toils, to the young maiden who sits down in the afternoon, and to the old man whose eye is dim.

It helps him visit. Every week it goes for him to the homes of his people, comforts the mourner, rebukes the wanderer, says things which he would not wish to say, heals difficulties, produces peace, and never tires.

It helps him in benevolent appropriations. It precedes him, and convinces the people of their duty to give freely; relates a fact, tells an anecdote, urges argument and presents an appeal. It helps him settle church troubles. It shows the members their duty one to another, leads the troublesome parts to see his folly, and rebukes his spirit when he has no heart to be offended. There are various ways in which a newspaper helps a pastor, and every wise minister would wish to have it spread far and wide. We saw a pastor on one occasion going from house to house, collecting subscriptions for a Baptist journal. In reply to a question asked about his labor, he said, "I am an unlearned man, and can not preach much, so I do what good I can in distributing religious papers through this district." He was a wise man, and his labors proved it.

THE BETTER PHILOSOPHY.

"And you really think you would not fear to meet death this moment?" we said to our skeptical friend, at the close of a long interview, in which almost the whole ground of discussion had been covered. "You think you could, without fear, depending upon your philosophy, enter into the spirit-land?"

"As calmly," he replied, "as I shall lie down to rest to-night, provided I could retain the physical strength and nervous control which I can now command."

"What do you mean by all that?" we inquired; "do you mean to say that you fear, after all, your philosophy would fail you, as disease made inroads upon your body; that, as your physical strength began to give way, your faith would go with it; that, like many others of your opinion in health, you would want to see a minister of religion before you would depart hence?"

"I mean to say," rejoined he, "that any exhibition of ularm that I might manifest on a sick bed, when the mind would necessarily sympathize with the body, would be the result only of physical agitation, and its influence on the mental condition, and not any evidence of the want of thorough and settled principle in me."

"My friend," we rejoined, "one thing is a little remarkable. Your principles are principles that seem peculiarly susceptible to influence from conditions of the body; when the body is strong, then they are very strongly and emphatically expressed; when the body becomes weak, they fail you. Did it ever strike you that the very opposite is the result with the principles of our beloved Christian faith? As the body sinks, grace triumphs! As the grave approaches, consolations abound. "Thanks be to God who hath given us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ." Is not that the better philosophy which sustains the soul, no matter whether the body be strong or in ruins!"

Our friend could not answer us. But we feel assured the truth impressed him. [Meth. Protestant.

GOOD REASONING.—"If you are not afraid of God, I am afraid of you," said a merchant, as he passed a counting-room on the Sabbath and saw it open. The next day he refused to sell his produce to the Sabbath-breaker on any credit whatever. He acted wisely. In three months the Sabbath-breaker was a bankrupt.

Plato being once asked how long he meant to be a disciple, said, "As long as I am not ashamed of growing better and wiser."

HINDRANCES TO AGRICULTURE.

Mr. Rives, in his address at the late Agricultural Fair of this State, very truly stated some of the advantages of the American over the European farmer. In this country there is not only land enough for farms of respectable size, but it free from the incumbrance of debt, bad government, aristocratic institutions and various other social evils which curse society in the old world. The hindrance arising from the land monopoly of England, and the too great division of estates in France, is alluded to as follows:

"In England, for example, the actual cultivator or occupant of a farm is very rarely the owner. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred he is a tenant, frequently for a short term, without sometimes even the security of a lease. It is not in human nature under such circumstances that the farmer should be very solicitous to make improvements, of which the chief benefit may accrue to another, and it is indeed wonderful, and a fact most honorable to the tenant farmers, that, in spite of this prevailing discouragement and that other oppressive tradition in the shape of tithes, which subjects them to increased burdens in proportion to their skill, industry and experience in improvements, English agriculture should be what it is.

"In the country which is separated from England by a narrow sea, and yet more by strongly contrasted national character, institutions and manners, the discouragements of agriculture are of a precisely opposite nature.

"There is not the monopoly but the extreme and unnatural subdivision of landed property and the diminutiveness of farms, almost to the verge of the infinite divisibility of matter, that opposes the most serious obstacle to the general progress of agricultural improvement.

"What would we think on this broad continent of ours, of a field measuring one and one half yards by two, and a farmer owning and cultivating a single furrow, and that by no means a long one? And yet in Lorraine there are examples of the former, attested by the authority of a grave and respectable French writer; and in Brittany the common name applied by the peasantry to his possession is *sillon*, or furrow, and it is, in fact, often nothing more. It is estimated that there are about a million and a quarter proprietors in France, none of whom hold more than two hectares, or five acres of land."

PREACHING.

The following is an extract from the valuable essay of Professor Phelps, in the April number of the Bibliotheca Sacra, on the Distinctive Idea of Preaching:

Preaching is distinguished from the religious essay and the hortatory effusion on the one hand, and from the theological treatise on the other, by being at the same time spiritual and practical. These terms, therefore, are not so much descriptive of a particular kind of preaching, as a sort of *exegesis* of the term preaching itself. That is, preaching is the methodical and clear presentation of the principles of Christianity, with direct reference to their bearing on the practical conduct of men, and for the immediate object of the salvation of their souls. In so far as it touches on the vital principles of Christianity, as substantial and discerned by faith, it is spiritual, that is, it is the old; in so far as it concerns the conduct of men, it *is* practical, that is it is the new. In order, moreover, to its being truly either, it must be, at the same time, both; for no preaching is in reality practical, when it is not thoroughly spiritual; and no preaching is in reality spiritual when it is not thoroughly practical. We may hence perceive the erroneousness of the common opinion, that all kinds of practical teaching, and practical preaching especially, are contradistinguished from that which is grounded on principles. The proper opposite to spiritual, or doctrinal, is not practical, but empirical. The proper meaning of the term practical is the reduction of principles to practice. It is the utterance and enforcement of truths which concern our spiritual being, our spiritual wants, our spiritual relations, and the spiritual world, as bearing directly upon, and involved in our daily life and conduct; thus furnishing the interior life, out of whose silent, but constant energy, all right and moral conduct must spring and derive its character. Whatever is designed merely to influence the conduct at the moment, and which contains no element proper to influence it under all circumstances, is of all things the most unpractical. It is, by its own express terms, an expedient for the time, and is not intended for practice. It is a mere make-shift, whereby a man may evade a duty or seem to perform it, by changing his apparent relations to it. The true idea of the practical, therefore, contemplates that which may be applied in life, not in a single instance, only, or under a given set of circumstances—for so one would be ever learning and never be able to come to the knowledge of the truth—but every where, and always, as a principle of life, as the spirit of the conduct, as the habitual practice, in distinction from a mere expedient, an isolated act, with no more solid ground than the convenience of the hour. And this affords one test of true spirituality of doctrine, namely, that it reaches a man in all his moods and states, in all his circumstances and occasions, both pointing out the line of duty, and communicating the vigor and constancy which shall urge him onward and sustain him in the discharge of it.

EXPERIMENTAL EVIDENCE OF CONVERSION.

The truly converted man has *experimental* evidence of the truth of Christianity as well as of his own conversion. Let none change this assertion with enthusiasm; it is sustained by the statement of the beloved disciple, and of our Lord himself. "If any man will do his will, he shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of God:" chap. vii, 17. "He that believeth in the Son of God hath the witness in himself." 1 John, v. 10.

This evidence of conversion may be of little account to others, but to the Christian himself it is one of the strongest, and entirely satisfactory. During one of our visits to an uneducated, but pious old lady, who had been sick, but was now convalescent, she made the following statement. "You know," said she, "Dr. ——, the physician who attends me, is an unbeliever, and makes fun of religion. Yesterday, when he called, he found me reading the Bible, and said, "What! are you again reading that old, worn-out book of fables?" and then he went on with his learning to prove that the Bible is not true, and those who believe it are crazy," etc. "And what did you say?" we inquired. "Well, what could I say? You know the Doctor is a learned man, and I could not argue with him. So, when he was done with his long talk, I just said, "Doctor, though I can't answer your learning, I know better than all that, and you and all the Doctors in the world can't shake my faith in the Bible. I know that God has converted me, for I have the witness within me; I know that the Bible is true, for since my conversion I feel that the truth by which the Spirit renewed me, is the truth of God and nothing else. I feel all this in the depths of my soul, and the conviction I have is deeper and stronger than all your arguments; and if you would do the will of God, you would also know that the doctrine of Christ is of God, and that there is an everlasting reality in religion." "And what did the Doctor say to this?" "O, he just laughed at me, and said he must leave me to my own superstitions."

SPASMODIC PEOPLE.

There are people who love and hate, laugh and cry, work and play by spasms. If they are good for any thing it is for keeping their families and the world from stagnation. The spasmodic housewife is famous for turning the house up-side down, and splashing the soap-suds in your face when no body expects it. The spasmodic husband brings home love and poultry by the wholesale one day—the next love has taken wings and the chickens are spoiled. The spasmodic mother hugs her children with the maternal fervor of a bear, while the fit is on, and then whips them for soiling her collar. The spasmodic fidget goes paddling about your kitchen, beats your meat with saleratus, and tells your friends what a miserable cook you are. The spasmodic Christian reads the Bible through in a week, and forgets it for a year. The spasmodic alms-giver puts down a thousand dollars for an improved soap-bubble, and gives a starving man—good advice. The spasmodic student dips into forty languages, and never commits beyond the first letter in the alphabet in each. The spasmodic invalid fancies ice cream in December, a hot bath in June, and diets on sarsaparilla.

In fine, to enumerate the great family of spasmodics, would take from January to January, for three score years and ten. The only way to rid the community of this, not evil disposed but evil working progeny, is to take the fits in hand from one year old and upwards when they are tender. These sort of spasms never come to maturity unless they are either nursed or neglected; and the only remedy we would suggest for the cure of young spasmodics, is, the formation of regular habits and Solomon's rod in small quantities.

TEACH CHILDREN TO HELP THEMSELVES.—The thoughtless mother who hourly yields to the requests—"Mamma, tie my pinafore," "Mamma, button my shoe," and the like, cannot be persuaded that each of these concessions is detrimental; but the wiser spectator sees that if this policy be long pursued, and be extended to other things, it will end in hopeless dependence. The teacher of the old school who showed his pupil the way out of every difficulty, did not perceive that he was generating an attitude of mind greatly militating against success in life. Taught by Pestalozzi, however, the modern instructor induces his pupil to solve the difficulties himself; believes that in so doing he is preparing him to meet the difficulties which, when he goes into the world, there will be no one to help him through; and finds confirmation for this belief in the fact that a great proportion of the most successful men are self-[Herbert Spencer.

A FACT FULL OF MEANING.—Here is the finest hit we have seen at the present popular distinction between religion and morals:—

In a religious excitement, in Boston, a person met a Christian neighbor, who took him by the hand and said—

"I have become a Christian."

"You are a Christian, then, all at once," said the other; "you profess to act [illegible] Christian principles. I am glad of it. I congratulate you. Suppose we [illegible] a settlement of our little [illegible]. Pay me what thou owest."

"No," said the new-born [illegible] turning on his heel; "religion is [illegible] business is business."

So the pious sell us. A [illegible] so very pious [illegible] full of pugh [illegible]

Intense [illegible] reacted to pause [illegible] of all distinction.

If a man deliberately violates his finest sense of rectitude, he inflicts an irremediable wound upon his moral nature, and, as it were, poisons the fountain of his energies.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $1 50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, October 29.

CONFERENCE NOTICES.

The members of the Alabama Conference, on arriving at Tuscaloosa, will call at the Methodist Church. Those brethren who expect their wives to accompany them, will please give me timely notice. O. R. Blue.

Mississippi Conference is expected, according to notice of Rev. H. H. Montgomery last week, to meet at Canton, on acconnt of prevalence of yellow fever at Port Gibson. Preachers call at R. Barrington's store.

MISSIONARY COLLECTIONS.

Not yet too late to complete the assessment on stations and circuits. This is a Missionary era of the true church of Christ. The Conference treasurers hold the pulse of real gospel vitality. Their figures go far to tell us how much of the spirit of love, of zeal, of soul and sacrifice is among the people. Enlarged demands are made. And all around in all Evangelical churches these demands are being met by enlarged contributions. The Missionary Secretary of the M. E. Church, North, suggests, as he visits them, and witnesses their liberality, that at no distant day the contributions in the Western Churches would exceed those in the Eastern. And as an evidence, he mentioned the rapid advance during the last few years in the contributions from the Churches in the West. The last year Michigan advanced 70 per cent., Rock River 100 per cent., North Indiana 40 per cent., and in the Cincinnati Conference over 20 per cent.

How about the South Western Conferences? Brother laymen—don't wait till the preacher catches up with you. Go and poke your $10, $20, $50, $100 bills right into his face, and tell him to take it up to the Conference Missionary Society, for the Lord hath need of it.

CONFERENCE SESSIONS.

Louisville Conference.—This body met in Owensboro', Ky., 28th nlt., and adjourned 4th instant. The Nashville Advocate says: "The reports from the various districts were truly encouraging; thousands have been converted and added to the Church, and Methodism is rapidly advancing in most portions of the Conference. Indeed, in all things considered, we know of no portion of the Southwest where the interests of our church are more rapidly extending than in Southern Kentucky."

Delegates.—E. Stevenson, N. H. Lee, A. H. Redford, Z. M. Taylor, C. B. Parsons.

Reserves.—E. W. Sehon, J. D. Barnett.

Missouri Conference met in Palmyra and adjourned 5th instant, Bishop Andrew presiding. We see no coming in of young itinerants in any of these Conferences in sufficient measure to meet the demand. The Church in Missouri is pronounced by the Editor of the St. Louis Christian Advocate to be in a prosperous condition. "Every interest of the church has gone forward." In the Missouri Conference the disposition was strong to cut ont work for the General Conference.

Resolutions *pro* and *con* in reference to the action to be taken by that body in reference of the section in the Discipline on the subject of slavery, were offered, and laid on the table.

A resolution in reference to the securing by Congress in all treaties hereafter made, the privilege of citizens of the United States residing in foreign countries, of worshipping God agreeably to the dictates of their consciences, was introduced and passed.

This last resolution we give, and wish that its substance were passed deliberately at every Annual Conference. This is the way to make the voice of the people heard—

"Resolved, by the Missouri Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, South, in Conference assembled, That we contemplate with admiration the dignified patriotism and truly Christian position assumed by the Committee on Foreign Relations of our last Congress, in their report designed to secure in our future national treaties with other powers, to the citizens of this country residing in foreign countries, the privilege of worshipping God according to the dictates of their own consciences.

"Resolved, That the Secretary of this Conference is hereby instructed to furnish the Representatives and Senators in Congress from Missouri with a copy of the above resolution."

After premising that there must be an East and West Branch of the Book Concern for the M. E. Church, South, the delegates are instructed to get St. Louis selected for the latter. It was resolved that St. Louis was "the place."

A memorial is to be got up and signed on Temperance, setting forth—

"Whereas, in the opinion of your memorialists, the rule in our Discipline in reference to the manufacture, sale and use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, is exceedingly indefinite, and in its present form difficult of administration, and in view of the prevalence of intemperance, the long catalogue of crimes and curses it has entailed on our world, and its baneful influence upon the piety and usefulness of the Church, and in order that our beloved Zion may be forever preserved from its polluting touch:

"Your Memorialists would respectfully petition your venerable body to insert in our Discipline a specific rule prohibiting the manufacture, sale and use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

"Delegates—W. Patton, W. G. Caples, E. M. Marvin, B. S. Ashby.

Reserves—A. Monroe, H. Brown.

MORAL SUASION.

Many good sort of people can't find in them to believe what they hear of spiritual despotism, where Popery is backed by superstition and civil power. That a Romish priest—a mere citizen, not an officer of the State—should horsewhip a spiritual trunnt. Oh! incredible says a charitable soul.

Well, it does look so to an American—a native born freeman. But even here, in New Orleans, "in the middle of the ninoteenth century," something was brought to our knowledge last week, thnt shows what may be. A sprightly Irish youth was invited by a clergyman (not Methodist) to go to church. Indeed he would like to, but durst not—except to the Catholic Church. "Why, didn't Bridget, the housemaid, go for a little bit into the Methodist Church in Felicity street there, and Father M. made her do a heavy penance for it. He did that same! And I went too, and when I told Father M. at confession of it, he said if he caught me going there again, he'd cowhide me, sure."

Now Father M. is as mild a mannered, saintly looking man as ever elevated a crucifix. To see him scouring about in long coat, one would never imagine that such moral 'suasion as this ever entered his thoughts. We perceive how it is that the priests can keep the children of Catholics out of the public schools. There is a raw hide in *terrorem*.

THOSE MIXED COMMITTEES.

The attention of the Louisiana Conference is urgently invited to this matter. Let each Quarterly Conference have its representative at Mansfield in December. Provision is made for them—see fifth resolution. Representatives of our Conference Methodism—men of large views and devoted hearts, and devising wise and liberal things—men who love the Church well enough to spare a few days and make a short journey for a good cause. It will be an infusion of a generous and useful, and happy element into the Conference proceedings. It will add to the interest of the occasion, make all love the Church better, understand its wants better, and do better for its promotion.

For sake of reference, we republish from the minutes, the whole action of the last Conference under this head:

11. Lay Committee Co-operation—*Resolved*—First, That the Louisiana Annual Conference earnestly desires the co-operation of brethren, members of the M. E. Church, South, within the bounds of the Conference, to advance the several benevolent and financial interests which have heretofore been under the sole care of the Conference.

Second, That it hereby pressingly invites each of the Quarterly Meeting Conferences within its bounds to select some one gentleman, a member of the Church, to attend at the place where the next Annual Conference shall meet (Mansfield) to give aid and share in the Committee-action of the Conference upon the cause of Missions—the cause of Education—the Sabbath School cause—the Church Publications, and the Support of the Ministry.

Thirdly, That the Conference shall now appoint, from its members, the Chairmen of the several Committees on the aforesaid benevolent interests, who will be expected to prepare for, during the year, a report upon the various interests they represent, *excepting* the Committee on Missions, which shall meet and act with the Board of Managers on the first day of the meeting of the Conference.

Fourthly, That upon each afternoon of the days on which the Conference shall meet, the Conference shall resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, upon some one of the aforesaid benevolent causes; and shall, together with the Committee-men from the Quarterly Meeting Conferences, constitute the Committee on Education—the Committee on Church Publications—the Committee on Sunday Schools—the Committee on Missions, and the Committee on Ministerial Support. The aforesaid Chairman shall preside, and shall report upon rising to the President of the Conference, the action of the Committee of the Whole, in a written report.

Fifth, That the preacher in charge of Mansfield be requested to make provision for the entertainment of the Committee men of the Quarterly Conferences during the next Conference Session.

Sixth, That the following be the chairmen of the several committees for the next Conference:

Chairman of Committee on Missions, R. H. Rivers, President of the Missionary Society.

Chairman of Committee on Sunday Schools, J. B. Walker.

Chairmen of Committee on Education, C. A. Frazee.

Chairman of Committee on Church Publications, Linus Parker.

Chairman of Committee on Ministerial Support, S. J. Davies.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Men and Things I Saw in Europe; by Kirwan. Harper & Brothers, New York, 1853. Another book from Dr. Murray, much to the gain of his readers. The tour was made in 1851—when there were men and things to be seen; and the author had the best opportunities for seeing. He is a Presbyterian—that sticks out in every chapter: he must have been predestinated to it, it is so strong. The abominations of Popery is his hie vein; he strikes it often and works it in his incomparable way. His judgment of men and things is independent—did not fancy D'Aubigne, has a mistrust of Dr. Achilli, the Bishop of Oxford preached the poorest sermon he heard in Europe—the London Tower and St. Paul's no great things. Though only an adopted one, he looks at foreign sights with the most American pair of eyes we wot of. Not dazzled by eclat, his estimates have an air of fairness, as well as independence. We have never been introduced to men and things so easily, briefly and satisfactorily. One's traveling appetite is taken away—he feels that he is acquainted with those people—has been to those places—knows as much about them as he cares to know. The conclusion of the whole matter forces itself upon us—that Americans have nothing to learn or gain by the politics, the habits or the religion of Continental Europe.

We have the book through McGinnis & Carver, 36 Camp street.

Southern Methodist Quarterly.—The October number is before us, looking fairly. The list of original contributors, besides the Editor, does not display names distinguished in literature—but that we take it is the business of a *Southern* Quartorly, to cultivate Southern literature. This legitimate work our Quarterly is doing well and to its honor. It forms no small part of its claims on a Southern public. Among other interesting articles we find Asmodai, a translation from a Hebrew Encyclopedia by the Josephus who furnished a series of valuable communications to this paper, some months ago.

National Magazine, for November. Always prompt and readable.

CITY CORRESPONDENCE.

Whilst there are these and other marks of a growing oblivion, we greatly mistake, if we suppose that the late visitation leaves no indelible impression.

In less than three months, twelve thousand or thereabouts, have died within the city proper, an army greater by three times, than won the field of Buena Vista, and greater by one-sixth than shared the celebrated retreat of the immortal Xenophon. The mortality, when we take numbers into the account, exceeds that of Napoleon's largest battles—Wagram, Borodino and Waterloo, not excepted.

Death has been impartial in the selection of his victims. The greater number has been taken from the poor; this is always the case, because the greater part of the people is poor. Many in the higher walks of life have fallen; some of the rich and great. In other years, color, character and circumstances have made a difference, but during the past season these have not been respected.

Nor, as in other seasons, have birth and age been the grounds of discrimination. The home-born, Creoles and infants, who have hitherto lived in alliance of amity with the yellow fever, have been subject to its attack.

Neither has *place* secured exemption. Those cities of refuge, where our citizens have found safety, and where nature seemed to have shut out the pestilence, have vainly pleaded their accustomed immunity. Blue waters, pure air, and invigorating breezes have only seemed to entrap, not to deliver.

But one partiality is observable. Comparatively few members of the Protestant churches have died. The German Mission of our Communion has probably suffered most. The report shows eighteen deaths of fever. In our other charges it has not been so great, probably not six per cent. I notice this exception because it *is* one—its signification is left to others, except so far as it may bear upon the conclusion I wish to reach—that this impartiality argues that the late Epidemic was of a *peculiarly providential character*.

In this fact, and in the exception, one of the most marked features of the Divine government is brought out; a discrimination upon moral grounds alone. Always mysterious, this year the yellow fever has been a greater mystery than ever. It has traveled beyond the limits which long experience had fixed. It has set at naught the canons of medical practitioners, and in derision of the laws that were supposed to govern it, it has gone whither it listed, and it has taken whom it pleased.

Whilst our skilful and noble-hearted medical men are at "their wits ends" for a solution, the devout, Bible-educated believer sees in it the indications of an extraordinary visitation. This remarkable impartiality, exhibited at the expense of laws, till now thought immutable, shows the finger of God not less clearly than when Egypt was darkened with plagues, and the plain of Jordan became the sepulchre of Sodom and Gomorrah.

Regarded in this light, the scourge has left its mark. A godless population, with singular unanimity, publicly recognized, and for the first time, a God of righteousness working in Providence. For a day at least, a great city paused in its infidelity, and did a constrained homage to the Supreme Being. Thousands, hitherto living without reflection, have become thoughtful, and our congregations can attest that many of them have become regular and hopeful hearers of the gospel. Strange forms, in mourning garb, steal into the sanctuary, and, publican-like, sit in the back-pews, even where the seats are free.

The pastor's experience will testify that the Epidemic has been strikingly efficacious in revealing backsliders—lifting the veil of worldly indifference from those ex-Christians, whilom class-leaders and Camp-meeting graduates, who, in other parts, filled the "amen corners" of prosperous churches. Some of these histories have been unfolded over the coffin, as a forlorn hope to the bereaved, and out of which an ingenious divine is tasked to make a hopeful burial exhortation. Other of these "o'er-true tales" have come from the lips of the lapsed saint himself, already nearly sealed in death. Others still, after the chastening, have returned, like the leper of the gospel, to give glory to God. The covenant of other years is renewed, the rusted armor is re-furbished, and the buried disciple is "raised and changed." These blocks, hewed from the revival quarries of other States, and for awhile, lost in the dissipation and business of the city, have become as "corner stones, polished after the similitude of a palace." The note-book of a resident minister would furnish volumes illustrative of this.

Our church members have been incited to increased ardor of devotion, more self-searching, and greater carefulness of conversation. The half Christians, in many instances, have been made whole ones; the lukewarm have been stirred to zeal, and the faithful have been confirmed in their estimate of religion.

In many mansions, the dance, the gossip, and the flirtation go bravely on as of yore. Not so, however, in all. Some houses, two months ago, tenanted with life, and all of life's relationships unbroken, are strangely dark and silent. They are all dead there—all! Of course, *there* is no music, no light, no dance, for death's revels need them not. But there are other houses, where "one is taken, and the other left," where some areas of the circle have been broken out, fragments are there still. Few visitors are seen; but the minister of the gospel, not much acquainted there before, enters these abodes of sorrow, and receives the welcome of subdued and chastened hearts. Religious words are not elbowed out of conversation; the cross is not of set purpose ignored; the parting prayer is neither evaded nor forgotten. A new conviction has come into those houses. Death opened the doors and let it in, and it is nursed in the lap of bereavement. In those gay and happy homes, there was no place for the family Bible, no welcome for the man of serious mien; no room for God. Death has emptied them of some of their idols, and Jesus finds a place in the hearts which are left.

Thus we gather fragments from the repast of the pestilence, and it may perhaps appear in the progress of these reflections, that "nothing shall be lost." The history of its feasting is rich in virgin prayers and new made vows; and doubtless its sequel will be filled with the record of converted hearts and better fashioned lives. Woodeman.

REVIVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Columbus, Ga.—The Times and Sentinel of the 18th instant says:

For the two last weeks a very extensive revival in religion has been going on in the Methodist Church in this city, under the pastoral charge of Rev. W. G. Connor, who has been assisted in his labor of love by Revs. Evans, Arnold, Duncan, and the local ministry of this city. We are informed that about 90 have professed religion, and upwards of 60 accessions have been made to the church.

Bayou Gauss Tete, La.—The P. Elder from this, "one of the most beautiful regions he has ever seen," writes October 20:

"Had a good meeting—two were added to this church; raised one hundred dollars Missionary money, and ten dollers Conference Collection."

Eufaula, Ala.—The Eufaula Spirit of the South says: For the last three weeks a religious revival has been in progress in the Methodist church in this place; and we think that much good has resulted to the community from it. The meeting was conducted throughout with great calmness and deliberation, and without any undue excitement, such as is too frequently witnessed on similar occasions. About 30 professed religion and joined the church. The exercises were closed on Sunday last, in that church, and a protracted meeting is now commencing in the Baptist Church. We trust it may tell upon our community for good; for there is evidently much use yet for moral reformation in our midst.

Columbus, Miss.—We have just closed an interesting meeting in this charge. Thirty or more professed conversion, nearly all of whom have joined the church. Many of the membership were much revived.

October 17. Thos. W. Dounaw.

Brownsville, Miss.—A camp meeting held here (near Belton Depot) closed 12th instant, and as a correspondent informs us resulted in 25 or 30 conversions, besides much strengthening and reviving the church.

Suggsville Circuit, Ala.—We have just closed a deeply interesting Camp Meeting on this Circuit. Although we had but few Ministers with us, yet the Lord was with us, and the meeting resulted in about thirty conversions, as near as we can ascertain, and 52 accessions to the church. Among those who professed religion were a goodly number of promising young men. I trust God will send some of them into the vineyard, as laborers, to supply the place of those who have fallen in battle this year. The meeting was characterized throughout for good behavior and attention to preaching. During the whole time I saw no cause for the slightest reproof. It cannot be but that God would bless these people. Oct. 22. T. S. Abernathy.

Marriage for Money.—I never knew a marriage for money that did not end unhappily. Yet managing mothers and heartless daughters are continually playing the same unlucky game. I believe that many think that they will not have a better chance, and dread being dependent. Such marriages, no doubt, sometimes prove tolerably comfortable, but a great number would have been far heppier single. If I may judge by my observation of such matters, marrying for a home makes that home a very tiresome one. [Mrs. Child.

A Long Farewell.—Misses M. W. and C. P. Webster, the only survivors of the late Professor John W. Webster, now in this country, bade a farewell to our shores yesterday, having sailed for the Azores in the ship Ion. They have just paid the last melancholy rites over the remains of an idolized mother, and a most estimable woman [Boston Bee.

METHODIST PRESS.

Dancing It.—This is the significant heading of an article in the California Advocate, exposing the dupes and duping of the raffling system. Raffling, not only in California, but in the old States, and even at those resorts, yclept "Church fairs," is but gambling, poorly disguised—only another way of dancing it.

The scheme is this: You wish to make thirty or thirty-five thousand dollars. You have goods worth $15,000, consisting of worm eaten boxes, old Chinese fans, brass jewelry, pinch back watches, a few gold watches and silver card cases, etc., etc. You could not sell them for $10,000 to a wholesale dealer in the land! You cannot make them go at daily mock auctions in three months for $18,000. That would not pay much. You could not build a splendid hall for that. What now can be done? One man could not be found with fool enough in him to give you $55,000 for $15,000 worth of goods. You must go to work and get a regular decoction of all the dance out of sixty or sixty-five thousand people, then you can make it work. So now comes the raffle theory of "Dancing it." Get a gold bar worth $5,000, and offer it as the first prize, then all the host of other nothings as prizes. Prizes for what, pray! Is there any virtue to be rewarded—any bold, generous spirit to be crowned? No, nothing but "dunces" to feed and fatten. Well, then, give $10,000 or $15,000 to newspapers, runners, clerks, expresses. Blow yourself up into a gentlemanly, fighting size. Puff your own house of "well-known reputation," and offer 65,000 tickets for a dollar each. Open your rooms, hire a nigger bell-ringer and dancy orator, and noisy, dancy clerks, to cry "Down with that dollar—where's that last dollar," and sell and raffle the tickets. Perhaps you can find in two or three hundred thousand people, dunce enough to buy 65,000 tickets. There could not be found dunce enough in 50, 60, or 500 men to take the tickets. You must get all the dunce out of a multitude to make it go. Hence the raffle is a scientific method of dancing it. Some have become apostles of dancing, and the prospect is that others will become martyrs!

Manners and Dress.—The *locum tenens* of the Nashville Advocate (who is Dr. Wadsworth) gives us a capital editorial on the manners and dress of ministers. We endorse the editorial only—not the concluding quotation:

We have long been convinced of the truth of the saying, which ought to be put in the class of maxims, 'Manner is something with every body and every thing with some.' One's taste is seen frequently in his manners, and especially in his dress. Propriety in dress, and politeness in manners, ought to be studied by all preachers of the gospel, and then they ought to be practiced uniformly. These have assisted many in advancing the usefulness and eminence. Some things which are fashionable, may be tolerable in gentlemen of the world, but intolerable in gentlemen who stand in the pulpit. A visitor from Canada who attended the session of the Protestant Episcopal Convention recently held in Buffalo, writes about what he saw among the clergy there. We give one paragraph of his letter below, for the benefit of some of our good brethren whom it may concern:

"In concluding our observations, we would remark, that there was only one thing which marred the otherwise to us unmingled pleasure of the occasion, and we noticed it with no unkindly feeling, but because it is alien to our ideas of what a clergyman's appearance should be, and so unlike any thing we ever saw in the English branch of the church. We allude to the fashion adopted by several of the American clergy, of the younger ones, in particular, of having their faces covered with hair. To be a hairy man may be, in their estimation, a mark of distinction; but when we see almost every fop that walks the street presenting the same hirsute appearance, we cannot but regret that there should be a difficulty in deciding, judging from external appearance, which is the Minister of Christ. The latter, according to our old-fashioned notion, should ever be distinguished by a meek countenance, and an entire absence of conformity to the foppery of the world."

Our *confrere* would put scissors and razor upon every preacher's face, making a clean sweep. Let us see: some men have throat affections. After those parts are warmed by vocal exercise, the cold strikes into the exposed surface, and works downward to the bronchiale. We have known such, under medical advice, to beard as a natural protection. Then others have long, lank faces, that need filling up. It takes the razor a good while to travel over their length and breadth, and it must be mettle at that. To these the whiskers are at once a saving of time, a saving of labor, and *a saving of appearance*. It is not every body that has a comfortable under chin, and those blessed with short, plump side faces, can't appreciate the difficulties of a cheek abounding in wrinkles and notches, and cavities, among which the shaver toils with eager blade, grimacing before the glass, and pinching his flabby flesh out of all shape, that he may cut down the last struggling heir.

We could say more—"the subject invites" but we have said enough to qualify the editorial. In this we would both agree—condemning the goatee—a pure disgusting foppery, not subserving health in any way, and consuming more time to trim up to it nicely and around it, than it would take to curry a horse. The good old P. Elder was right who took out a young man offering for admission into the Conference, whose chin was graced with one of these hirsute appendages, "Look here, you must take that thing off, or I would be ashamed to recommend you, and I know you would'nt pass. You couldn't have got through the Quarterly Conference, even, with that thing on."

A New Committee.—A correspondent of the Pittsburgh Advocate makes the following reflections:

The Western Virginia Conference acted wisely, at its last session, in appointing a committee to examine the local preachers, who will be candidates at its next session for Deacon's and Elder's orders. Such a committee, in our opinion, ought to have been appointed by the Pittsburgh Conference, and doubtless would, had it not been for the senseless precipitancy that characterized the winding up of the business of the session.

The Discipline recommends for the candidates to whom we refer a judicious "course of study," and surely the Conference ought to know what proficiency they have made in it, before it is prepared to elect them to the sacred and responsible office of Deacon or Elder.

TRIENNIAL CONVENTION.

The Triennial General Convention of the Episcopal Church in the United States met September 28, in New York, and adjourned on the 14th instant. There were present, by representation, thirty dioceses, (California not included) with twenty-eight bishops and two bishops elect, besides a majority of clerical and lay representatives. As this meeting is of the highest grade known to this section of the Church, we propose to lay before our readers some of its doings.

The Convention is composed of two houses, the upper or house of Bishops, and the lower, of clerical and lay delegates. The former hold their sents, *ex-officio*, and sit in secret session, exercising a veto power over all laws and canons, and all resolves on discipline, which can only emanate from the lower house.

These two houses are conformed very much to the Senate and House of Representatives, the lower house sitting with open doors.

The opening sermon was preached by Bishop McIlvaine. We give the concluding sentence of the reported sermon:

"The third class of this discourse, therefore, is our third division: "Pray ye the Lord of the Harvest that he will send forth laborers into the harvest." The first reason, you perceive, is the absolute dependence of the Church upon the Lord's sending. It is impossible that there will be laborers such as God will approve for his harvest, except they are sent of God. There is a wide difference between our ordaining and the Lord sending. We are not authorized to ordain, except as we have reason to believe that the Lord had already chosen and called. We need not a stronger declaration of this than the language of our Church. At the threshold of the ministry, before a single word is allowed to be asked, the candidate for ordination is asked this question: "Do you trust that you are inwardly moved by the Holy Ghost to take upon you this office of ministration? In other words, did God choose you for his ministry, and was it God who sent you here to receive it?" Divers motives may bring you here to take upon you this office. You may come with nothing better than a worldly or professional spirit. What if a candidate when asked that question should answer, "No; I have no reason to believe that I am moved by the Holy Ghost to take upon me this office. I desire to enter the ministry, I have fulfilled all the requisitions in point of study, but I do not believe that the Holy Ghost has moved me to it." If such were his answer, of course the ordination will not proceed. He wants the primary preparation, the call of God, and, therefore, the Church cannot call him. His doctrine may be all right, his knowledge all sufficient, his morals perfect and excellent; but he has not been called by God to the office; and, therefore, God's minister cannot ordain him to it. What if a person so uncalled of God, should, nevertheless, through ignorance or otherwise, respond to the question in the affirmative, and so be ordained? What would he be? A minister? Certainly; but a minister made by man only. His acts are those of a minister, and his responsibility is that of a minister. He has the same visible authority as others of the same degree, but he is self-chosen, self-moved, self-called. He is not one of those whom we are to pray the Lord of the Harvest to send, because the Lord of the Harvest did not send him."

The sermon being finished, four deacons, in surplices, collected the alms and oblations of the congregation.

The senior Bishop, (Brownell) assisted by Bishop Doane, of New Jersey, and other Bishops, then proceeded with the administration of the Lord's Supper.

The Provisional Bishop (Wainwright) received the alms at the Offertory, from the deacons, in the superb and massive golden plate, presented in London, last year, to the American clergy, for the church here. The display at the opening scenes of the Conventions were magnificent, not exceeded by any thing in this country since the Catholic Convocation of Archbishops and Bishops in Baltimore in 1852. A delegation of Church of England clergy were present. Dr. Creighton was elected President of the Lower House.

After business got under way, Mr. Duncan (a lawyer of this city, who seems to be a pillar) moved that the names of the mover and seconder of a resolution should be placed on the minutes, and supported his motion in a long speech, the gist of which was, that without such a check, some delegates might make crude and indiscreet motions, and express opinions adverse to the interest of the Episcopal body without being responsible for them; further, the name of a man of sound judgment and well accredited responsibility appended to a resolution gave it weight. Another argument advanced by him was to the effect that these records will be the data for some future Episcopal historian. He contended that the omission of the names of authors of resolutions was opposed to the established usages of all legislative bodies, secular or religious. The House of Bishops had no such rule, and he thought their example was worthy the imitation of the House of Deputies.

Judge Chambers, of Maryland, said the old rule had worked well in times gone by, and he thought it an essential benefit now, as a check on the morbid ambitions of many who pant to see their names in print. He would assure the gentleman from Louisiana that if he rested his prospects of future immortality on the minutes of this House, he would not be known or remembered (humiliating though the reflection be) many hours after he had retired from active participation in the proceedings of this life. He would leave out the name of the mover of a resolution.

Some gentleman moved, as an amendment, that the name of the mover be inserted at the option of the House, when such mover, by position or reputation, should warrant it. (Some quiet sarcasm there.)

Dr. Higbee, of New York, hoped the resolution of the gentleman from Louisiana would prevail, and contemned the allegation that members of that body—men who are selected by their constituents for their moral worth and stamina—would be capable of cherishing an ambition so petty, as to crave distinction by having their names appear on the journal, and make propositions for no other purpose.

Mr. D.'s motion prevailed after warm debate, and a contested vote.

The Convention was fully alive to California. Dr. Potter brought forward a resolution, which he prefaced by enlarging upon its great importance, and urging it on the earnest consideration of the Convention. "Resolved, unanimously"—he said unanimously, because he hoped it would be so carried—"That this House make it their earnest request to the House of Bishops that they will be pleased to take into consideration, at the earliest moment, the importance of sending a Bishop and several inferior clergy to California; and in the event of their so doing, this House pledges itself to unite with them."

A great empire was about to escape out of their hands; and it was intimated the House of Bishops had made a *faux pas* in not taking this step three years ago.

Dr. Burroughs, of New Hampshire, wished to make one amendment to the resolution; he wished the words "inferior clergy" to be altered, as he did not consider any clergy "inferior." (A laugh.)

A rather informal delegation was present from California, asking its admission as a diocese. This many were inclined to grant—the informality to the contrary notwithstanding. But if it become a diocese, with its five or six preachers, it would have the power of electing its bishop! Not admitted, the Church could appoint a Missionary Bishop. So says the Register (from which we obtain most of our information) it was judged most expedient that "a Bishop to stamp the character of the future Church of the Pacific coast of the United States, should be chosen by the experienced wisdom of the House of Bishops, than a Convention of a few young clergymen and some laymen, inexperienced in Church matters, and not very conversant with the names and characters of the prominent members of the Presbyterate."

The Convention was of one mind, that California wanted a Bishop—indeed that was *the* want.

Dr. Meade next moved that the future sittings of the Convention should be from 9 o'clock until 4, each day, except Saturday, when the Convention should rise at 2 o'clock.

A Clerical Deputy suggested that they should rise at 2 o'clock every day, as that was the dinner hour in the house where he stopped. (Laughter.)

Notwithstanding the urgency of this reason, however, the motion was carried.

A serious difficulty arose in recognizing the Bishop elect of North Carolina, instead of Dr. Ives. This difficulty was referred to the Committee on Consecration.

Mr. Duncan, of Louisiana, read a minority report, disagreeing with the report of this Committee, on the ground that certain legal impediments existed against the election of Rev. Dr. Atkinson—that no vacancy had taken place, according to the Ecclesiastical rules of the Church.

Mr. Duncan also offered the following very *comprehensive* resolution: "Resolved, That no men can take upon himself the office of Bishop in these United States, except by the authority of the sovereign power vested in the Conventions, in accordance with the laws of the Protestant Episcopal Church."

And another, which smacks of *post facto*. "Resolved, That it is lawful for the legislative power of the Church to provide a canon law for the trial of a Bishop for any offence, and even if said canon be subsequent to the commission of said offence."

It seems our Episcopal brethren had provided for getting rid of demons and ordinary preshytors when they fell off, but the idea that a *bishop* should ever stand in need of a deposing service had not occurred. But a canon was made to suit the case, and on the 14th instant, Ex-Bishop Ives was duly and canonically disposed off. We hope they may not have occasion again to use that piece of ordnance.

Mr. T., of South Carolina, moved an amendment to the fifth section of the eighth canon of some date, enlarging the tabular view of the state of the Church in their Dioceses, hitherto prepared by the Bishops and Standing Committees of the Dioceses. Mr. Trapier, in proposing these resolutions contrasted somewhat unfavorably the statistical information of their church, as compared with that of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Arranging Dioceses into Four Provinces.—Rev. Arthur C. Coxe offered the following resolution, in connection with a resolution on the Journal of 1850, on the expediency of arranging the dioceses:

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed to confer with the House of Bishops in reference to a resolution offered by the Bishop of Western New York, recorded on the 140th page of the Journal for 1850, with a view to the early introduction of the subject to the consideration of this Convention."

The reading of the resolution was called for. The Secretary read from the record of the House of Bishops as follows:

On motion of Bishop Delancey, seconded by Bishop Otey,

"Resolved, That the following resolution lie on the table for consideration at the next Triennial General Convention."

"Resolved, That the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies concurring, that a joint committee, to consist of five bishops, and of five clergymen and five laymen, be appointed to report at the next Triennial Convention, on the expediency of arranging the Dioceses according to geographical position, into four Provinces, to be designated the Eastern, Northern, Southern and Western Provinces, and to be united under a General Convention

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

or Council of the Provinces, having exclusive control over the prayer-books, articles, offices and homilies of this Church, to be held once every twenty years."

After reading the extract, Mr. Coxe conceded that the matter should be acted upon by the present Convention. Rev. Mr. Williams, of Va., thought it better to defer a consideration of this important subject until they had first heard from the House of Bishops. He moved to lay the subject on the table. Carried.

The Convention had before it a matter on which suitable legislation was asked by the diocese of NewYork. It seems that Diocese has been for several years trying to turn out a preacher charged with two of the gravest sins. He was presented in May, 1851, and not brought to trial till March, 1853, from which time it continued till 13th June. He was found guilty; but in the meantime he had taken injunctions of one sort and another, sued the presentors for libel, etc., etc., till the trial had cost the Convention over $4000—besides pains and scandal. To cap the climax—when the Bishop was about deposing the accused, he received an injunction from a judicial officer to hold, and so he was stayed. No "cause" was made, as far as we can see, fixing, as requested, "the proper adjustment of the rights of a citizen, and the right of the Church to enforce her discipline."

The Board of Missions held a meeting.

The Secretary reported the	
Total receipts for the year ending June 16, 1853	$42,500
Expenditure for same year	47,237
Excess of Expenditure	$4,737
Receipts from June 16 to Oct. 1	$8,515
Expenditure do. do	11,700
Excess of expenditure	$3,185

The Convention adjourned on the 14th instant.

HYMENEAL:

MARRIED.—In Muscogee county, Georgia, October 18, by Rev. J. Blakely Smith, Mr. CHARLES A. GORSUCH, of New Orleans, to Miss PARTHANNA L. COOK, of Muscogee county.

In Jacksonville, October 6, by the Rev. W. M. Linfield, Mr. JAS. F. NUNNELLY, to Miss SARAH HAYNES.

October 13, by the same, Mr. THOMAS J. STILL, to Miss RACHEL E. TAYLOR, daughter of Rev. Harris Taylor, deceased.

October 13, by Rev. Joseph T. Roper, BENJAMIN F. LOFTIN and Miss A. REBECCA MIDDLETON, all of Montgomery county, Ala.

OBITUARY:

DIED.—October 11, ISAAC TOOMER, in the 83d year of his age. He was born in St. John's Island, South Carolina, served in the war of the revolution, and we presume there are few, if any, who fought for American Independence at that time, who survive the subject of this notice. After the close of the war he lived for a number of years in Charleston, subsequently moved to the northern part of the State, where he remained until the year 1825, when he emigrated to Mississippi, and settled near Columbus. He remained in this region of country until the year 1849, when he went to reside with his son John Toomer, who lives in Pearlington, Miss., where he died. His whole life was marked by the strictest integrity: in all his dealings with his fellow men none were more scrupulous in the observance of that golden rule of doing unto others as he would they should do unto him. For many years he filled the office of Elder in the Presbyterian Church, and for the last ten years of his life he was almost entirely blind. This severe affliction he bore with Christian patience and resignation.

He leaves seven children to mourn the loss of him who has so long been to them a kind father and faithful guide. May they imitate his virtues, practice his precepts, follow his example and meet him in Heaven. Truly a full and ripe sheaf has been gathered into the garner of the Lord. * *

When I wrote the brief obituary of the late Rev. JAS. O. WILLIAMS, which you published, I had not then received definite information about the state of his mind when he died, from home. Since then I have received the desired information, and I have been requested, even at this late day, to make known through your paper, to his numerous acquaintances, the manner in which he died. This I do with great pleasure, and therefore send you the following statement on that subject:

When it became apparent that his life was in danger, he manifested a good deal of solicitude about his children, who would be left without a parent to guide and protect them. But with reference to his spiritual state, he never evinced the slightest doubt. He spoke of his death with a firm and trusting faith in Jesus Christ. To a local minister who spent a night with him, and that the last he lived through, he said "there is not a single cloud between me and my heavenly home." Thus he died.

I will just add that one of the most intelligent laymen of the State wrote me when he heard of his death, "I have known him long and intimately, and he was in some respects superior in intellectual strength to any man I ever know, and although I have heard nothing about how he died, yet I know he died right." J. E. NEWMAN.

Livingston, Ala., Oct. 18, 1853.

THOMAS INGRAM, a native of Virginia, died in Coosa, Ala., 72 years old. Father Ingram had been a member of our church five years only.

In 1848 he professed to "be justified by faith," and all who knew him must concede that his change was a miracle of grace. He had spent nearly his allotment of time in the service of sin, and was as little piously disposed as any man. It is due to his memory, however, to say that he was a good neighbor, a clever man, but never religiously inclined.

His experience was that the struggle was hard—the leprosy deep, but the grace of God was sufficient. During the time of his membership in the church he showed himself a little vascillating, but in the main walked circumspectly. He closed his days peacefully on the 23d September. May his aged widow, together with their children, meet him in Heaven. R. R. DICKINSON.

On Friday morning, 21st instant, FRANCIS LARKEN HOPKINS, eldest son of J. W. and Elizabeth Ann Hopkins, aged 13 years, 5 months and 17 days.

An intimate acquaintance, for some years, with the family which now mourns this afflicting bereavement, has given the writer of this notice abundant opportunities of knowing the characteristics of the deceased. He was truly an interesting child, obedient to his parents, attentive to his duties, both in the public and the Sunday School, (as every child of American Christian parents should be) and was an orderly and attentive hearer of the gospel. Often and often hath the writer of this brief tribute employed a half hour of a Sabbath evening, in company with this child, questioning him concerning the sermon to which he had been listening; and it was not a little gratifying to witness his understanding and answers.

How especially gratifying to parents, when losing a child, to know that he loved the Sabbath day, and the holy employment of God's house! Many a child of faithful and believing parents is sanctified even from the birth. The Bible tells us of some. And faith beholds some in this generation. "In the morning sow thy seed." In the morning and through all the day of life pray this petition to the Father in Heaven: "Sanctify them through thy Truth. Thy word is Truth."

N. C. N.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

ADVERTISEMENTS, of a proper character and to a limited extent, will hereafter be inserted in the "New Orleans Christian Advocate" at the following rates:

One Square, first insertion	$1 00
Each subsequent insertion	50
One Square, one year	15 00
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Two Squares, one year	25 00

☞ A Square is ten lines—ten words make a line. No Advertisement inserted until paid for.

CURRY & PERSON,

Cotton Factors and General Commission

MERCHANTS,

No. 48 CARONDELET STREET,

NEW ORLEANS.

☞ Consignments to the above House are solicited by

oct22 JOHN A. LANE.

General Intelligence.

FEVER AT PENSACOLA.—We learn from the Pensacola Gazette, of the 22d inst., that the fever had again made its appearance in that place. Little hope was entertained for its disappearance until the coming of a frost.

THE FEVER AT CLINTON.—On Friday and Saturday last there was a deceptive lull in the progress of the sickness, which raised our hopes that its force was moderated. On Sunday evening, however, is broke out with renewed virulence, and since that period the number of cases is greater than in other periods since the epidemic visited our town. For the 24 hours ending this day at 12 o'clock, there are reported eight new cases. Deaths none. The disease, we are happy to state on the authority of the physicians, has assumed a milder character, and yields more readily to treatment. [Feliciana Whig, 20th.

YELLOW FEVER IN MONTGOMERY.—We regret to state that sickness has increased in our city within the last few days. The disease is a malignant fever—and if not yellow fever, only differs from it in being worse. Several new cases and some deaths have occurred within the last two days.

Though we still hope to escape anything like a severe epidemic, we think our citizens who are absent had better for the present remain away. [Montgomery Advertiser, 20th.

FEVER AT JACKSON, MISS.—We received a private letter yesterday from Jackson, dated Oct. 15, which says: "the yellow fever is on the increase, and many are stricken with sorrow at the desolation around. The Penitentiary has heretofore escaped, but within the last few days the scourge has appeared within its walls. Five convicts are reported to lie down. Upwards of one hundred cases are under treatment at this time. Business has been entirely suspended for four weeks." [Mobile Tribune.

It is stated by the New York Tribune in a recent paragraph, that the estimated annual expenditure of the business men of that city, in advertising alone, is more than two millions of dollars, of which three-fourths were spent upon their own journals. No business community in the United States seems to be so fully aware of the importance of the newspaper press, as a channel for gaining a wide and advantageous notoriety, as that of New York; and it has been used by them with the same liberality with which they avail themselves of every other means of aggrandizement, and they are now reaping the bountiful benefit of their economy in this particular.

CALIFORNIA NOMENCLATURE.—Some of our people in the interior have a most extraordinary taste in nomenclature. The recent election has brought to light such delectable localities as Whisky Creek, Jackass Gulch, Humbug City, One-Horse Town, One-Mule Town, Drunkards' Bar, Murderer's Bar, Shirt-Tail Canon, Lower Humbug, Negro Hill, Fiddletown, Coon Hollow, Jay Hawk, Condemned Bar, Grizzly Flat, Musquito Canon, Poverty Bar, Mule Canon, Greenhorn, Mugginsville, Mad Muletown, Sucker Flat, Rattlesnake Bar, Yankee Jim's, Peppermint Bar, Mad Canon, Humbug Canon, Rough and Ready, French Corral, etc. [San Francisco Herald.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—The number of Students connected with this University is 700, a greater number, probably, than has ever before belonged at one time to any Literary Institution in America. They are from 28 of the States and Territories of the Union, from the District of Columbia, and from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada, Yucatan, British Guiana, Brazil, the Sandwich Islands and Ireland. Law students, 142, scientific students 63, divinity students 26, medical students, 119, resident graduates 15. There are 329 under-graduates. The senior class contains 88, junior 78, sophomore 93, and the freshman 70. One hundred and five undergraduates have been admitted this term. The examinations have been critical, and the faculty seem determined to maintain as high a literary and moral standard as is practicable. [Cambridge Chronicle.

LUMBER.—There are now between 60 and 70,000 logs valued at rising a million of dollers, lying on the west branch of the Penobscot, between Milrocket river and the Five Islands on the Penobscot, and for want of water cannot be got down. Rain for this purpose is very much needed. There are also about 150 rafts, making 20 cargoes, from five to ten miles above the city of Bangor, waiting for a freshet sufficient to bring them down. The demand for lumber is great and cannot be supplied. The consequence is, that what there is in the market commands a good price. The export of long lumber from Bangor, for the year, is estimated at 2,000,000 feet; of short lumber 150,000,000 feet.

Abbot Lawrence has announced his intention of bestowing $50,000 on the Lawrence Scientific School at Cambridge, in addition to the same amount given by him to that institution some eight years ago.

Dean Swift proposed to tax *female beauty*, and leave every lady to state *her own charms*. He said the tax would be cheerfully paid and very productive.

Arago.

The death of Arago, who has so long occupied the position of the first of the philosophers of France, is perhaps the most memorable item of the recent European news. He has been for a long series of years alike celebrated as a *savant*, philosopher, astronomer and statesman. He was the eldest brother of a numerous family, all of whom have won respectable positions, and was born at Estogel, near the borders of Spain, in 1786. He was early sent to the Polytechnic school at Paris, where he made rapid progress, and gave early token of his independence of character by refusing to subscribe his adhesion to the articles of the Empire. He became an instructor in that institution in his eighteenth year, and a year later was appointed Secretary to the *Bureau des Longitudes*. A short time afterwards he was selected to accompany the astronomer Biot who was to complete the admeasurement of an arc of the meridian in Spain. While in Spain, war broke out between that country and France, and M. Arago was arrested, and after several months of imprisonment, succeeded in getting back to Paris. The discoveries are endless with which he has enriched science since that time. Of these, the most important, perhaps, are his determination of the diameter of planets, afterwards adopted by La Place; the discovery of colored polarization, and that of magnetism by relation. He was a member of every great scientific society of Europe.

In the revolution of July, he espoused the democratic cause and went to Murmont, his friend, to persuade him not to attack the citizens. He afterward sat in the chamber of deputies for the department of the Pyrenees Orientales, and voted with the extreme left.

For many years he was at the head of the Paris Observatory and has superintended all the operations which have given that institution such a distinction. Arago was perhaps as distinguished as a *litterateur* and orator as in any other capacity. He was in politics a warm republican, and was a member of the Provisional Government of 1848. Since the elevation of Louis Napoleon to the dictatorship of the Empire he has lived in retirement. At the time of his death he was in his sixty-eighth year.

Interesting to Merchants.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Rio de Janeiro, August 27.

Merchants and owners of ships trading with Brazil are earnestly requested to be very cautious in having every article shipped to any of the ports in the Brazilian empire inserted in the ship's manifest; for, however the *bills of lading* may accurately show every thing imported, yet if any goods be omitted from the *manifest*, the omitted article is forfeited, and the vessel in which it was imported is liable to a fine to the Government equal to one-half of the value of the confiscated goods. The forfeiture of the omitted article is most rigidly enforced, although it may most manifestly appear the omission has arisen from no design to do wrong. Two cases of a very striking character have recently occurred here, in which the forfeitures have been stringently enforced, and in one, I fear not only the loss of the goods, but that the fines may amount to the whole value of the vessel. [Washington Union. ROBT. G. SCOTT.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce has received files of the British Packet with dates to the 13th of August:

As a consequence of the wanton devastation of cattle by the "late" rebellion, the Packet says, thousands of families will be obliged to abandon their erratic life of herdsmen, and adopt the pacific life of the husbandman. A great social change, the editor adds, "forced upon us by a crude and unsavory means."

Free and unrestricted commerce in corn is one of the terms which the Packet says the Government is ready to grant to those unfortunate families.

The new Legislature would be installed on the 11th September.

In reference to the condition of things in the Interior Provinces, the Packet says, the system of isolation continues as rigorously as during the recent siege. Rumors were current of a change of Government in Cordoba, but nothing definite on the subject was known.

The Constitution promulgated by the Congress of Santa Fé had been very generally accepted, and sworn to in the interior.

Drs. Alsina, Gamboa and Sarsfield had declined their appointments of President and Members of the Supreme Court of Justice.

The Minister of Finance had presented the account of expenses of the late rebellion, amounting to $254,921 4 metallic, and $74,620,680 3½ rials currency.

LATER FROM NEW MEXICO.—The St. Louis Republican of the 18th instant has the following late intelligence from New Mexico:

Independence, Oct. 17.—We have just received letters from Santa Fe. F. X. Aubrey, the celebrated skimmer of the prairies, arrived there on the 14th ult., from California. He writes us, that he crossed the Sierra Nevada at the Tejon Pass on the 12th July, and struck the Rio del Norte at Peralta on the 10th of September. The route has no obstructions whatever for either a railroad or wagon road. Full details will be sent to you by the earliest opportunity.

Mr. Aubrey found gold at the crossing of the Colorado and other places, and silver and copper ores in great quantities.

The Indians were very hostile and very numerous. They fought them for thirty days. Almost all of his party were wounded, and he himself received eight wounds, at different times. The fighting was chiefly with the Gerreteros. Mr. Aubrey's party subsisted more than a month on *moth meat*. [So the dispatch has it.]

They met a tribe of Indians two hundred miles west of Zuni, who used gold bullets for their guns.

Mr. Dyer is just in from Fort Atkinson. He reports that post entirely abandoned, every thing having been removed to Fort Riley.

The road from Council Grove to Fort Union is entirely unprotected by garrisons between them, and you may look out for Indian depredations from this time onward.

TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.

Mobile, October 26.—The intermenis in this city yesterday were four, including deaths from yellow fever, three.

The Eastern maill has arrived bringing dates from New York of the 19th and 20th inst., with the foreign letters brought by the steamer Asia. [Eve. papers.

Washington, Oct. 18.—The National Intelligencer of this morning says that the treaties with the Argentine States have been received at Washington.

Philadelphia, Oct. 18.—Governor Bigler has issued a proclamation, naming the fourth Thursday of November, the 24th, as a day of Thanksgiving and Praise for Pennsylvania.

New York, Oct. 17.—The following is the weekly statement of the New York Banks: Capital, $48,450,000; loans $88,000,000; specie $11,330,000; circulation $9,464,000; deposits $59,000.

ENGLISH TREATIES WITH SPAIN.—It is said that Lord Howden, British Minister to Madrid, in June last, made a treaty with Spain, by which English cruisers are permitted to land men to search the plantations of Cuba, on which slaves are suspected to have been carried from slavers. Lord Howden, it is said, is now urging upon the Spanish Government, with a prospect of success, a treaty by which the English Government offers to withdraw her cruisers from the coast of Cuba, and permit any number of slaves to be landed provided they shall be made *Emancipados* for ten years, and that slavery shall be abolished in the island at the expiration of fifty years. The New York Times says that the above is confirmed by letters just received from Havana, dated October 1, which state that Mr. Crawford, the English Consul there, was procuring letters from prominent persons urging this plan, in order to send to England to fortify her demands on Spain. No British cruiser had been on the coast for a month, and slaves were landing in crowds.

The News by the Atlantic.

Our New York exchanges of the 17th instant contain at great length the details of the news by the Atlantic. The opinion that war had been declared appeared to be very generally adopted. The following highly important dispatch was received at Liverpool on the 4th inst. by submarine telegraph, and is the latest information upon the subject:

VIENNA, Monday Evening, Oct. 3.

The Divan, at the Grand Council held this day, resolved upon a declaration of war against Russia.

Against the advice of the Four Powers, the Sultan has signed the declaration of war.

Report says that hostilities have already begun.

The above dispatch was in part corroborated by dispatches received by the London press. The London Globe has received intelligence, which is well authenticated, that the Sultan had, on the 27th ult., convoked a grand council consisting of one hundred and twenty of the principal ministers, counsellors, pachas and others; that the question of peace or war was submitted to them by him, and that they had decided in favor of the latter alternative, which goes to show that the main feature of the Vienna dispatch may be correct.

It is said that Prince Gortschakoff was moving troops towards the Danube, and he intended to cross it for the purpose of attacking the Turkish position at Roustchank.

The conference between the Emperors of Russia and Austria at Olmutz had ended, and the Czar has returned to Warsaw, whither the King of Prussia has gone to meet him, and the Emperor of Austria was to follow. New propositions were concerted at the Olmutz meeting, and particulars were sent to the English Government direct from thence. Stronger hopes of a pacific solution were therefore entertained in diplomatic circles.

A letter from London, (October 4, evening,) written after the news that the Sultan had declared war against Russia, says:

"A cabinet council is to sit to-day—or, if not, when all the ministers have reached London to-morrow, and the question of active interference will be discussed. The resignation of Lord Aberdeen is by no means improbable."

The French Government, notwithstanding the large advance in breadstuffs in other European markets, insists on keeping the price of bread down to 40 cents per kilogramme.

The *Monitor* publishes a convention between France and Mexico for the payment of all moneys due French subjects.

A Brest paper mentions that under the recent decree lowering the import duty on salted provisions, large orders had been sent to Central America.

M. Francis Arago, the celebrated French astronomer and politician, is dead.

A royal decree extends the permission to import all sorts of grain into the Two Sicilies duty-free, up to the end of May, 1851.

Later from Texas.

By the arrival yesterday of the steamship Louisiana, from Galveston and Indianola, we have dates to the 21st inst. from Galveston and full files from the interior. The Louisiana brought the following passengers:

Mrs Darcy, Misses Lane, Mrs Anderson, Mr Rosenfield and lady, H Easton and lady, Messrs H W Stevens, A P Allen, Capt J Smith, Jr. E A Kink, Clemstide M Fisher C Keefe, C Hughes, and 22 on deck.

The yellow fever had not abated at Houston. From the Galveston News of the 18th we copy the following:

SICKNESS IN HOUSTON.—We regret to learn by the officers of the boats that the sickness in Houston appears to be getting worse. We learn that the number of deaths on the 13th, 14th and 15th, was from seven to nine per day.

Report of Interments from the 6th to the 12th inst

Oct 6 Col Henry Wright, Am; E Eggleson, Eng; Mrs Wright, Am; T D Daugherty, Am; Gloria Higginbotham, Ger, Grimsaulty; Henry Picture, boy, Eng

7 Negro man of James Cox; Mrs Colbert, Am; Augustine, French.

8 Negro boy of Hogans; Mrs Stowe, Ger; Germanlady, James Terry, Am; Charles Borger Am; Mr Yarmouth, Ger.

9 Negro man of Mrs Mosleys; Mr Norman, Ger; Mr Walter Gibs Am.

10 Negro man of J Cruger; Conrad Bowman, Ger; negro man of Col Wright; S W Cook, Am; negro man of Mr Clink.

11 Mr Flick, Ger; Mrs Wolfe, Ger; Mr T Kolmesz, Ger; Mr J P Bailey, Am.

12 Robert Cobbman, Am; Wenzel Kwesson died on the steamboat; W J Y Lidstone, Eng; infant son of Mr Jordan Total, 32

At Galveston the epidemic appears not to be abating. The interments for the seven days ending October 20th had been 28, of which a great proportion were from yellow fever.

The News of the 21st says:

Still the sickness continues in our city with scarcely any perceptible abatement for the last three weeks. It will be seen by the Sexton's report that the interments will average four per day, notwithstanding the greatly diminished number of those supposed to be liable to take the disease. This is strong evidence that the infection exists in this city with little or no mitigation of its virulence. Our hope for relief depends on a change of weather, which still continues warm.

At Lavaca, from the 9th to the 17th, the following persons died from the yellow fever:

Dr. Hamilton, of Louisiana; Mrs. Dr. McKinney; Mr. J. James; Mr. J. S. Williamson; Mr. Richard Parker, nephew and partner of R. M. Forbes, Esq.; Mr. James Smith; Mrs. Kent, wife of Captain Kent, schooner W. A. Spafford.

In Indianola the following deaths had occurred from the epidemic:

An old German lady, extreme age; Mr. Fleming and child, German shoemaker; Franklin ——, orphan boy at Mr. Howerton's; Mr. Reid, stranger, at Mr. Shannon's; Mr. Hersfeldt, a German; two charity patients in hospital; Captain Roseau, French, schooner from Mobile; L. Rehner, German; son of Mr. Wagener, German; F. Vonder Ruhr, German. Total 12.

The above deaths are confined mainly to strangers and late emigrants.

The Indianola Bulletin says:

Mr. James M. Foster, of Indianola, is now shipping large numbers of beeves to New Orleans. Each steamer takes over about one hundred head.

One of the lumber houses, Huck & Ogsbury, in addition to corn, are arranging to ship cotton and mules to Pensacola. They will shortly have vessels enough in the trade to afford a good market for these articles.

THE CROPS.—Allowing for the very limited effects of the cotton worm in some neighborhoods, the crops of Western Texas this year will surpass the yield of any previous season—hence, on the restoration of health here and in Port Lavaca, we may anticipate a fine business.

The Galveston News says:

By a gentleman from Gonzales, we learn that cotton-picking is progressing in the upper counties—the yield is large and the staple good. Considerable amounts are now coming into this city for shipment.

The 8th Regiment Infantry left the vicinity of San Antonio on the 3d inst. The 5th was preparing to remove, and is now doubtless on its way to the frontier. No more troops will concentrate at that city.

The Austin Gazette of the 8th says the removal of the troops from the posts on the Northwestern frontier, has again turned the Indians loose on the settlements. The Camanches came down below Fort Graham, and succeeded in driving off twenty-five head of horses. Fears are entertained that their success in this instance will lead to further depredations.

The San Antonio Ledger of the 13th has received dates from El Paso to the 27th ult., and from Santa Fé to the 10th ult. Loud complaints were made at El Paso of Indian depredations.

The election had taken place but the Santa Fé Gazette of the 10th could give nothing official. It was rumored that the counties of Taos, Santa Anna, Bernabillo, Valencia, Socorro and Dona Anna have gone for Governor Lane, some of them by considerable majorities. The counties of Santa Fé, Rio Arriba and San Miguel have gone for Gallegos.

The University of Virginia has commenced its present session under the most flattering auspices. The number of matriculates is much larger than that of any other season, so it will not fall short of 500, which is an increase of 75 over the last session.

Latter from California.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Oct 25, 4 P M.

The steamship Texas arrived at the Bar this morning at 10 o'clock from Vera Cruz, with dates from San Francisco to the 30th September. She reports that the steamship Pacific left San Francisco on the 1st instant for San Juan del Sud, and the steamship Panama for Aspinwall, at the same time. The Pacific had on board 450 passengers, and one million five hundred thousand dollars worth of gold. The Panama had one million one hundred thousand dollars in gold.

In addition to the above, we have been furnished with the following California news, by express from Acapulco to Vera Cruz.

THE NEW ORLEANS RELIEF FUND.

At a meeting of the Committee held yesterday, at 12 o'clock, a report from the Treasurer, C. J. Brenham, was read, showing the following amounts handed over to him up to that time:

By the First Ward Committee	$1,925 00
Second Ward	512 50
Third Ward	200 00
Fourth Ward	1,493 00
Fifth Ward	2,182 00
Sixth Ward	1,160 00
Seventh Ward	692 00
Eighth Ward	375 00
Bounty Ward	410 00
Cash subscribers	150 00
Collection at the Unitarian Church	157 00
" " First Congregational Church	112 35
" " Trinity Church	130 00
" " Grace Church	121 00
" " Howard-st Presbyterian Church	80 18
" " Washington-st Baptist	15 00
" " First Universalist Church	180 00
Donation from Mr. and Mrs. Baker, American Theatre	282 00
Total	$9,578 33

Several members of the Committee stated that they had not collected all the amounts subscribed on their books, whereupon it was resolved that a check for $10,000 be forwarded by this steamer, leaving the collections to progress until the steamer of the 15th of October, when the final remittance would be made. In the meanwhile, it is the intention of the Committee to prepare a detailed report of their collections for the purpose of publication. A note from Mrs. Sinclair was read, fixing Wednesday evening next for the benefit to be given by her in aid of the fund.

SHIPMENTS OF GOLD DUST PER PANAMA.

Page, Bacon & Co.	$408,000	F. C. Sanford	$10,476
Adams & Co.	250,000	Spatz & Newhouse	10,000
Wells, Fargo & Co.	165,124	J. Goerth & Co.	5,106
B Ruebdson	102,400	Cummings & Phillips	7,014
J. H. Thomas	79,930	Cunningham & Burbridge	
Case, Hodge & Co.	19,201	Lajia,	10,000
Gildenegester de Frecmery & Co	15,250	Others,	24,280
Total			$1,066,284

SHIPMENTS OF GOLD DUST PER PACIFIC.

Page, Bacon & Co.	$503,000	Wyckoff & Co.	$21,240
Burgoyne & Co.	300,000	J. H. Spring	18,000
Adams & Co.	200,000	Lee & Wheaton	12,400
Bridel, Sather and Church	100,000	Quersau & Johnson	12,315
Tallant & Wilde	50,000	Selig & Brother	10,595
Ehner, Fiegenbaum & Co.	24,432	Mercer Murray, Curtis & Perry	10,000
J. Seligman & Co.	22,000	Heoh & Einstein	4,600
		C. K. Garrison	3,200
			112,000
Total			$1,403,352

CITY TRADE REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 30, 1853.

A moderate jobbing business has been doing to-day; but few important sales have been made from first hands. The river boats went forward with fair freights.

FLOUR.—A sale of 600 bbls Gallego, superfine, is reported to have been made this morning at $12; 30 bbls. do sold at $13. Nothing has been doing in outside brands or Chile. 200 qr. sacks Donnelle and repacked, in lots, sold at $11@$12.

BRAN.—400 sacks Eastern Oats sold yesterday at 2c; 500 do to-day at 2¼@2¼c. We note sales of 200 bags Domestic Barley at 1¾; 400 bags California wheat at 3@3¼c.

PROVISIONS.—A good jobbing business has been doing in most descriptions. We report sales from first hands of 100 bbls. Clear Pork at $22½; 50 half bbls. do at $15; 35 bbls. Mess Beef at $15; 100 tierces Hams in light covers, at 16c; 40 do at the same figure; 70 packages good Butter at 24c; 100 do at 25½c; 65 cases Clear Bacon at 16c; 10,000 lbs do at 10@10½c; 80 cases Lard, in two lots, at 16c.

CANDLES.—500 boxes Adamantine sold at 25c.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE.—500 gallons, in tins, sold at 95c.

SUGAR.—250 hogsheads Hills No 1, sold at 10c.

FOREIGN-HOME STATISTICS.—Merchandize entered at the Custom-House, September 30, for duty:

Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
50 bbls lemons	$ 400	3 cs woolen and cotton goods	
1128 bags sugar	5133		
6347 " "	64405	2 pkgs butter	$110
3256 bags coffee	14 396	1 cask paints, dyes	16
8 casks paint oil	207	2 cases tobacco pipes	236
100 cs bottled beer	393	2 pkg qr machinery	817
28 " earthenware	88	37 pkgs bale rope	572
21 cases dry goods	2914	4 pkgs table cutlery	308
		1 " gunpowder	342
Withdrawn for exportation	250 cs claret		
Amount of cash received			$7,950 75

Later from California and the Sandwich Islands.

By the arrival of the Texas we have received dates from San Francisco to the 1st of October. The news is of little importance. We gather from the San Francisco Commercial Advertiser the following items of intelligence:

The news by the last steamer from Europe has had the effect of imparting confidence to our merchants, and a more favorable state of the markets is anticipated.

Joaquin has turned up again in several places, but principally on the Monterey road, between San Juan and Los Angeles.

We have intelligence from the lower country (San Diego and Los Angeles) to the 23d of September. Everything is quiet there, and the quality of grapes, pears, melons and other fruits, coming thence every week, attest to the flourishing condition of the vineyards and ranches.

The American whaling bark Harriet Thompson had arrived at San Francisco with intelligence from the whaling fleet. Two American ships, the Susan and the Liverpool, had been lost, but the crews were all saved. Captain Fordham thought that all further search for Sir John Franklin was useless. On the 15th of August, he saw one of the ships of the exploring expedition, supposed to be the Plover. She was in the Arctic sea, heading north.

The brig Arrow was seized in the harbor of San Francisco on the 30th, and placed in the custody of the U. S. Marshal. She is supposed to have been engaged in a contemplated expedition to Sonora, and a large number of individuals are connected with the affair.

There had been more Indian troubles in Siskiyou county, at the extreme northern portion of California. Several hard fights had taken place, in which the whites got the best of it.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The news from the Sandwich Islands is to the 30th of August. It possesses more than usual importance. The Commercial advertiser has the following significant piece of intelligence:

We learn from private advices received in the city that a vast emigration of Russians, said to be 12,000 in number, is in preparation for the Sandwich Islands, under the immediate auspices of the Emperor. If our information is correct and we have no reason to doubt its truth, it will be necessary for the Government of the United States to take immediate possession of the Islands or they will fall into the hands of some one of the European powers. It is not probable that the jealousy of France or England would permit a Russian invasion of the Sandwich Islands under pretence of colonization. They will consequently anticipate this movement, and in doing so, anticipate ourselves.

Benjamin F. Angell was officially received on the 23d as Consul of the United States.

The King has refused to dismiss his ministers, Judd and Armstrong, although a petition asking it had been signed by 250 Americans and 11,500 natives. The refusal of His Majesty to comply with this petition has caused much excitement and ill-feeling.

JENNY LIND AND HER HUSBAND.—Dr. Cox, of Brooklyn, has published a card in which he states, on the authority of letters received from Jenny Lind Goldschmidt, that the stories some time since put in circulation, that she and her husband did not live happily together, are totally unfounded. The very reverse of the rumors, he says, is true to the letter.

The Wetumpka (Ala.) State Guard states that there are now 160 convicts in the Penitentiary in that place. That, up to September 26, 92 new ones had been received, and 32 had been discharged, 24 pardoned out, 5 escaped, 5 died; and one taken out by *mandamus*.

Should the population of the United States progress for a century more as it has done for the past sixty years, and the Union continue, the number of its inhabitants would exceed 300,000,000.

THE TIMES' CORRESPONDENT.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Times gives the following description of the comfort and dignity attached to the position of correspondent to the London Times:

Next to the berth of British Embassador at Paris, I suppose that the post of correspondent to the London Times is most to be desired. Let me rehearse a few of the immunities and privileges of that individual. His salary is $5,000 a year. He has a handsome suite of rooms, furnished and paid for by the paper. He has two clerks constantly in his employ, who read the French journals, translate, collate, cut out items from *Galignani*, and add their eyes, invention, experience and observation to his. These gentlemen are paid by the Times, of course. The correspondent buys and charges to the paper any books of which he may stand in need—and the library is a very choice and complete collection of standard authors, cyclopedias, dictionaries and other books of reference. He is empowered to pay for any important intelligence, just what it may cost.

When the post-office closes early, to the infinite annoyance of all its correspondents of low degree, he writes on merrily till sunset, and then hires a man to jump in the seven o'clock train and take his letter to London! The Times pays the bill. Besides all this, his position is such that a great many things come to him, without his giving himself the trouble to go to them. Thus, a proclamation of Henry V. desires to see the light, M. Berryer sends it to the correspondent of the London Times, who gives it to one of his clerks to translate. All the other correspondents, when they see it in print, throw up their hands, and wonder how the man knew there was such a proclamation in existence, and where he went to get it. In short, it is a great thing to represent the London Times in Paris. To be able to say you are the Russian Embassador, is one thing; to be forced to confess you are the Envoy from Venezuela, is another. To stand up and say you are the correspondent of the Times, is to locate yourself between the two, and rather nearer the top than the foot of the column.

DEATH OF TRISTRAM BURGES.—Our Northern exchanges contain lengthy notices of the death of Hon. Tristram Burges, who died at Providence, R. I., a few days since. It has been some eighteen years since his retirement from public life, in which as a member of the House of Representatives of the United States, he acted quite a conspicuous part. Mr. Burges was, says the Providence Journal, born on the 26th of February, 1770. In 1790 he graduated at Brown University with the first honors of the class. He studied law with Judge Barnes, and was admitted to the bar in 1793. In 1801 he married the daughter of Welcome Arnold, then one of the most distinguished merchants of Providence. They had seven children, of whom only one now survives. In 1811 he was elected a member of the General Assembly from the town of Providence; in 1812 he was chosen Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, which station, however, he retained but a year. Soon after he was appointed Professor of Oretery and Belles-Lettres in Brown University. In 1825 he became a member of the House of Representatives of the United States, where his first speech established his reputation as an orator and statesman, and placed him in the foremost rank of the public men of the day.

No man, adds the Journal, ever represented New England with more fidelity than Mr. Burges. Although he always adhered to the principles which unite the North and the South under the constitution, he never permitted his own consistency to be alluded to with disrespect without a merited rebuke. No person familiar with the history of his life can fail to recollect his eloquent and successful appeal in favor of the survivors of the revolution, and at all times and on all occasions he was ready to defend the interests of his constituents.

As an orator, Mr. Burges was one of the greatest our country has produced. His mind was early familiarized with the best models, and he thoroughly trained himself to the art which made him most known by the people. At the bar he was an able and effective advocate, and his sallies of wit and sarcasm, as well as his eloquent and pointed sentences, are daily repeated by his professional brethren who survive him.

Mr. Burges was a firm believer in the truths of Christianity, a constant and life-long student of the Bible, and learned in all theological controversy, in which he especially delighted.

FROST AND THE TOBACCO CROP IN VIRGINIA.—A letter in the Lynchburg Virginian from a gentleman in Nelson county, Va., dated the 11th inst., says:

The frost last night, to my great surprise, made a clear sweep of all the outstanding tobacco in this region. I am now convinced that the frost and knife together have shortened the crop about one-half. All of the tobacco standing on James River, where it was thought that the fogs would protect it from the frost, is bitten black; no mistake about it, as I have seen it with my own eyes.

On the 8th inst. there were but 1200 hogsheads in the warehouses at Lynchburg, and the Virginian estimates that the sixty manufacturing establishments in that town will require from 60 to 90 hhds. a day. The high prices at which tobacco has ranged through the season, it says, must have drawn in nearly the entire stock from the country. The result is obvious. The supply will fall far short of the demand in Lynchburg, and the factories will be compelled to suspend, or greatly diminish their operations. From Richmond and Petersburg there are no counts of a like scarcity of stock on hand.

The Richmond Enquirer also states that many planters, not only in Nelson county, but in Amherst, Buckingham, Prince Edward, Appomattox, Rockbridge, Campbell, Bedford, Botetourt, Rounoke and Franklin counties, as well as counties lower down on the Roanoke River, suffered severely by the frost catching much unripe tobacco in the fields.

FROST AT CHARLESTON.—The parishes above us had a considerable touch of frost last Sunday morning. It extended pretty low down towards the city, being probably within six or eight miles of us. It seems to have put a stop to the fever, which has prevailed to some extent among the negroes in St. James', Goose Creek. Strange as it may seem, the usual order has been reversed there this summer, the negroes have been sick, whilst the white persons have enjoyed unusual health. [Charleston Standard, 19th inst.

The Quebec Morning Chronicle says:

The Americans want Cuba, and the same writer has frequently told us they wanted Canada. Canada is fast going to them. Our lumber goes to New York, our flour to Boston or Portland; our very steamships go to Portland in the winter; and it must be borne in mind that a commercial is the most solid of all political annexations. Canada is already part and parcel of the United States, and we are sorry at it. Nothing but a rush of immigration can

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

From the Hartford Times.

THE FIRST MARRIAGE.

It is not good, Jehovah said,
That man should be alone;
We'll make for him a help-mate chaste,
Bone of his very bone—
To be the sharer of his joy,
The solace of his life,
The wingless angel then was sent,
Intended for his wife.

Who gives this woman to this man?
The Mighty Father cried;
Unto the precious bean confer,
The son of God replied.
Then to the man, by Heaven was linked,
The sweet angelic fair;
When next, the deity thrust came down,
And blest the happy pair.

For bride and groom in Eden's bowers,
A banquet rare was spread—
The Muses came from Paradise,
And deck'd the bridal bed;
The spotless guests that hid them joy,
Were angels from above.
God made, and watched, and tied their hearts,
With silken cords of love.

Wethersfield, Conn. SON OF EDIS.

THUGS AND PINDARIES OF INDIA.

BY AN "OLD INDIAN."

The following short narrative may perchance prove of interest to the fireside reader by affording some insight into the character and proceedings of the "Thugs," a notorious race which long infested not only the native states, but even some of the British possessions in the East.

While traveling in the Deccan, during the cold season of 183–, I had occasion to halt at Gundee, a small hamlet about thirty miles North of Hyderabad, the capital of Nizam's Dominions. A hard day's shooting and stalking antelopes, with which the neighborhood abounds, had sent me to court "nature's soft nurse," the sweet restorer, rather earlier than was my wont, and I was falling into a state of dreamy unconsciousness, when a sharp challenge from my sentry in front of the tent arrested my attention; and from a brief conversation that ensued, I gathered that some gentleman had arrived and that I was the object of his inquiries.

In a few minutes, Captain ——, with whom I had some previous acquaintance, was ushered in. After making him welcome, and providing such comfort for his inner man as the absence of my cook would admit of, we settled down to a quiet chit-chat, in which he informed me that he was then in pursuit of that extraordinary class of murderers known as "Thugs," he being one of the officers employed by Government for their suppression in the territories of Hyderabad.

The companion who had thus so unexpectedly favored me with his company, was on his return from a successful expedition, in which he had succeeded in surprising and capturing a band of notorious Thugs, who had hitherto baffled his previous endeavors, having been concealed in the stronghold of an influential and powerful native zemindar, or landholder, who was supposed (with good reason) to connive at their plundering and murderous career while sharing largely in their nefarious gains.

My friend gave me much interesting information concerning these men, and others of the fraternity that had come under his notice whilst in the execution of his duties. He had several in his custody at the time, and amongst them a very intelligent young man who had been allowed to turn approver, and who, like all the tribes, appeared to take a peculiar pride and pleasure in recounting the many atrocities in which he had borne a part, and in hunting down his quondam associates. Far from feeling any remorse for the numerous, cruel, and cold-blooded murders in which he had participated, he seemed to consider them as so many meritorious acts, highly acceptable to Bowhunneo or Kales, the fell Goddess of Destruction, whom every Thug, Mahommedan or Hindoo, regards as his protecting deity.

On Capt. —— once asking him how many murders he had been engaged in, he said they were so numerous he really could not tell; or even remember when he first took the part of "Bhuttote," or "Sangler, in the scenes with which he had been familiar from his earliest youth.

On the Captain remarking that it was a singular fact that Thugs had never been known to murder one of their own people—

"Have they not?" replied the Thug. "Go to Panpiah Byragee, who lives in the village of Undoor, near Masulipatnm, and ask him where sleeps the Thug Lall Khan? He will show you the spot, and tell you that he was strangled by my uncle and myself. His death occurred under the following circumstances: In 1835 I was out in the Masulipatan district with three other Thugs. We had amassed about three thousand rupees by the murder and plunder of several travelers whom we had fallen in with in those parts. Lall Khan was practising Thuggee on the same road, with a stronger party than our own, but had met with very indifferent success. One day a man of his band, who was friendly to us, came and told us that Lall Khan had determined to murder all our people that very evening, and thus secure our rightful gains to himself. We were, therefore, strongly advised by our informer to get out of the way. This we lost no time in doing, and returned at once to our respective homes. We afterwards learned that Lall Khan had guessed the cause of our sudden departure, and being suspicious of his followers had broke up the party and returned to his own country.

"In the following year my uncle and myself again went on a Thugging expedition to the same part of the country. One day we ingratiated ourselves into the confidence of two travelers for the purpose of getting an opportunity of throwing over them the 'roumal,' (the 'roumal,' or handkerchief, is the instrument with which the Thug strangles his unsuspecting victim,) and we were all sitting under the hund of a tank, drinking toddy, and smoking our calcoons, when who should pass but the identical Lall Khan, alone, and closely muffled up. He evidently wished to conceal himself from our observation, but we knew him, and my uncle sent me to call him towards us. He was at first greatly alarmed, but we took him aside, and pointing to the two travelers, persuaded him in joining us in murdering them, promising him their horses as his share of the booty, should he accede to our request. Lall Khan's avarice overcame his fears. We murdered the travelers, and while he was sitting with us, talking the matter over, we suddenly turned upon him, strangled and buried him on the very spot where he sat.

"On another occasion, we fell in with two Thugs at Lingumpilly (who told us they had got three hundred rupees.) We determined to murder them, in order to appropriate their spoils. To effect this object we agreed to start with them at midnight in quest of some travelers who were expected on that road. At the appointed hour they awoke us, but we were very sleepy, and disinclined to move. However, Bowhanee had determined to deliver them into our hands, and they persisted in urging us to start. At last we did so, and before we had proceeded many hundred yards from the village, we threw the fatal noose around their necks, strangled, and buried them forthwith. We then spread our mats upon the spot, slept there till daylight, when we quietly smoked our hookahs, and left the place with their booty, consisting of three hundred rupees, the object of our cupidity."

* * * * * * * * * *

The native bankers in many parts of India are in the habit of sending their remittances by a particular caste, who, though very poor, are wonderfully faithful and trustworthy. They travel in small bodies, with the money artfully concealed in quilted cotton jackets; and though entrusted with some that would make their fortunes for life, scarcely a single instance of dishonesty has been known among them. But these poor fellows are the favorite victims of the Thugs, who, in different disguises, and under various pretences, join them on the road, and keep company with them until they have completely lulled all suspicion on their part. When a favorable opportunity presents itself, the leader of the Thugs gives the accustomed signal, whilst his accomplices, having previously stationed themselves each beside his intended prey, the whole party are instantaneously strangled; and they pride themselves upon performing this horrid act so adroitly that not a shriek or groan is heard. The eyes of their miserable victims start from their sockets, and gasping fruitlessly for breath they fall lifeless to the ground.

On one occasion, while Captain —— was talking to the young Thug above mentioned, one of these money-carriers, who had been summoned as an evidence, happened to be standing at the tent door. The Captain purposely asked the Thug how they were able to distinguish the money-carriers.

Thug: "Oh, in a hundred ways. In the first place, they walk in a peculiar manner, from the weight they have about them; for the same reason, when they sit down they cannot easily rise again without the assistance of a stout stick, which they always carry with them; and, besides, they invariably wear a jacket like that," pointing at the same time to the money-carrier, who was listening to what was said.

The poor fellow had been all attention, but at this last remark he started as if bitten by a snake, and, no doubt, took an opportunity to divest himself of so marked and dangerous a costume.

Captain —— asked the Thug how long it usually was before life was extinct in their victims?

Thug: "About as long as it would take you to walk six paces."

Captain: "Does it occupy as much time as when a person is hanged?"

Thug: "I never saw a person hanged, and God forbid that ever I should (he here seemed to shudder at the idea). I saw some poor wretches in a cart, on their way to be hanged at Juthilpore, but I could not bear to witness the execution."

Captain —— told me that he had caused than a hundred bodies of murdered persons to be disinterred within the past few months in the neighborhood of Hyderabad, and that they were discovering others daily at a place called Lajoora, which has been for many years a grand rendezvous of the Thugs. The misfortune is that these miscreants purchase the connivance of many of the heads of villages and other natives in authority in the Hyderabad country, and until a severe example is made of some of these abettors, there is little hope of the evil being eradicated. However, Captain —— had two or three of these persons then in custody, who were no doubt made to pay the penalty of their villainy.

I observed to the Captain that I had seen a whole family of Thugs in the jail at Salem, about twelve years before. They had been in jail about fifteen years, and I understood they were to remain there for life: but he informed me that they were released about three years after I had seen them, and again betaken themselves to their old trade, and, with the exception of one, then in his custody, had been again captured, tried and executed; the remaining one being also likely soon to get his deserts.

On my remarking that the party I saw were very respectable looking men, and particularly pleasing in their address, he assured me that this was generally the case, and that they made it their study to acquire a winning and conciliatory manner, in order that they might the more easily ingratiate themselves with travelers, and more readily accomplish their nefarious ends.

Captain —— happened to have with him at the time, a large dirk, of peculiar construction, which had formerly belonged to Dalla, a celebrated Pindarry chief, for whose apprehension Government had offered a reward of ten thousand rupees. He was then acting as an assistant to the political agent at Bhopaul, and was using every means for the capture of this Pindarry, but was beginning to despair of success, when a Seikh, of the name of Ram Sing, came to him, and said that he had formerly belonged to Dalla's band but had left him in consequence of some disagreement between them. He then went on to state that he would engage to produce Dalla, dead or alive, provided that, in addition to the promised reward, Captain —— would guarantee, on the part of the British Government, full pardon for former misdemeanors.

The Captain asked him what were the misdemeanors he alluded to? He replied they were mere trifles: that in once attempting to rob a party of travelers a skirmish had ensued between them and his band, in which some of the former had been killed. On hearing this, the Captain agreed to his terms, and the Seikh went off in quest of the Pindarry chieftain, with five followers of his own. In about a week he returned, bringing with him Dalla's head and the dirk aforesaid, for which he received the promised reward.

Of his proceedings on this occasion, the Seikh gave the following account: After quitting Captain ——, he made the best of his way to a wild and secluded tract of country on the banks of the Nerbudda, where he fell in with Dalla and some of his followers, and proposed to the old Pindarry that they should forget their former differences, and unite their fortunes once more. To this the Pindarry agreed.

"I then," said Ram Sing, "wished to ascertain if I were equal to the old man in personal struggle, as I wished, if possible, to take him alive. I accordingly took an opportunity one day to propose a wrestling match with him, by way of amusement, but I soon found I was a mere child in his powerful grasp. Therefore I resolved on using the knife. The same evening old Dalla was sitting in his hovel, quite alone. Having consulted with my followers, it was agreed that I should suddenly rush upon him and stab him, while my people attacked those of the chief. Everything succeeded as we wished; three of the Pindarry's people were killed on the spot, and the rest, seeing that I had killed their master, fled instantly for their lives."

The same Ram Sing died a year or two ago, and Captain —— has since ascertained that the villain was a Jamaudar, or chief of Thugs, and the numerous atrocious murders in which he had in that capacity been engaged were in fact the "trifling misdemeanors" for which he had bespoken pardon ere engaging himself to aid in the capture of Dalla, the Pindarry chieftain.

CUSTOMS OF THE FEJEE ISLANDS.

A work recently published in London, entitled, "Cruise among the Islands of the Northern Pacific," by Captain Erskine, contains some spirited descriptions of the manners and customs of the natives of that region. The Captain visited the Samoan Islands, where he found the inhabitants very peceable, and so little disposed to war that, were they attacked, they would probably practice the injunctions of the Peace Society. Very different from these inoffensive folk, and affording a striking contrast to them, are the inhabitants of the Fejee Islands, among whom cannibalism prevailed until quite recently, and is still far from unknown. Lying off the shore at night, you will hear a drum beating tap-a-tap, tap-a-tap, tap-a-tap—it is the death-drum of a cannibal feast. Not only do the Fejeeans eat their prisoners taken in war, but the same horrible doom awaits the wretched victims of shipwreck. Vainly may the stranded mariner present himself as a consunt traveler, requiring hospitality—the hungry villagers detect what they term "salt water in his eyes," and spring like tigers on their prey. So habitual indeed has been the practice, that the missionaries say the Fejeeun language contains no word for a simple corpse, but the term used implies the idea of food, just as we might have no other word than mutton to describe our sheep. It is even asserted that at periods of scarcity families will exchange children for this horrible purpose. But the ordinary mode of obtaining a supply in time of peace is by kidnapping, and as the flesh of women is preferred to that of men, these raids generally fall upon the softer sex. We shall quote one narrative from the many horrors related by Captain Erskine, because the noble conduct of the English women in some degree mitigates its revolting features. Thakombeau, the chief min of Bau, having to give a return banquet, has surprised and captured fifteen women, who came down to the beach to pick shell-fish for food.

"On Sunday, the 29th of July, 1849, the hollow sound of the awful 'lei,' or sacred drum, bore across the water to Viwa, the intelligence that a cargo of human victims had arrived in Bau, and a native Christian chief, (I believe Namesemalnu,) who had quitted the capital to bring the information to the missions, related to the shuddering ladies, whose husbands were absent at Bau, in Madalwood Bay, in Vanua Leny, on their usual annual meeting, the whole of the circumstances of the capture. In the course of the day, reports as to the intentions of the authorities were brought over, but in the evening came a definite one that all were to be slaughtered on the morrow.

"An then was enacted a scene which ought to be ever memorable in the history of this mission.

"On the Monday morning, Mrs. Lyth and Mrs. Calvert, accompanied by the Christian chief above mentioned, embarked in a canoe for Bau, to save the lives of the doomed victims. Each carried a whale's tooth decorated with ribbons, a necessary offering on preparing a petition to a chief; for even in the exciting moment, these admirable women did not neglect the ordinary means of succeeding in their benevolent object. As they landed at the wharf, not far from the house of old Tanoa, the father of Thakombau, and in this instance the person to whom they were to address themselves, the shrieks of two women then being slaughtered for the day's entertainment chilled their blood, but did not daunt their resolution. They were yet in time to save a remnant of the sacrifice. Ten had been killed and eaten; one had died of her wounds; the life of one girl had been begged by Thakombau's principal wife to whom she was delivered as a slave, and three only remained, regardless of the sanctity of the place, it being 'tabooed' to women, they forced themselves into Tanoa's chamber, who demanded with astonishment at their temerity, what these women did there?

"The Christian chief, who well maintained his lately adopted character, answered for them, that they came to solicit the lives of the surviving prisoners, at the same time presenting the two whale's teeth. Tanoa, apparently still full of wonder, took up one of these, and turning to a messenger desired him to carry it to Navindi, the executioner, and ask 'if it were good.' A few minutes were passed in anxious suspense. The messenger returned, and 'it is good,' was Navindi's answer. The women's cause was gained, and old Tanoa thus pronounced his judgment: 'Those who are dead, are dead; those who are alive, shall live.' With their three rescued fellow-creatures, these heroic women retired and already had the satisfaction of experienced that their daring efforts had produced a more than hoped for effect. A year or two ago, no voice but that of derision would have been raised against them, but now, on returning to their canoe, they were followed by numbers of their own sex blessing them for their exertions, and urging them to persevere."

Medals of humane societies and what not—how trumpery are such decorations compared with a memory like this!

But cannibalism is only one phase of the general blood-thirstiness of these savage Islanders. When the king builds a house, a man is buried alive at the foot of each post to insure the stability of the edifice. At the death of a chief, one or more of his wives are invariably strangled; and the chiefs themselves, when grown old or infirm, are buried alive; their wives in such cases being previously put to death and thrown into the grave, to make a bed for their doomed lord. The women, indeed, often make it a point of honor to die in this manner, and reject the efforts of the missionaries to save them. In order that canoes may be fortunate, they are frequently launched over the bodies of living slaves, as rollers.

There are instances of all these atrocities in the very interesting narrative of John Jackson, an English sailor, who lived a prisoner in those Islands for two years, and they are amply confirmed by the Captain's own personal observation. But in Jackson's homely language these horrors are too revolting for quotation.

The object of Capt. Erskine's cruise was the encouragement and protection of commerce, and we regret to learn that the white trappers of these seas are too often disgraced by treachery and cruelty worthy of the Feejee Islanders. A principal article of traffic is sandal-wood, and the foulest means are sometimes adopted to obtain it; natives of one island being kidnapped and carried off to out it in another, where they are then abandoned to their fate. The mate of a Sidney vessel boasted of having shot six men, as he sailed along the coast of Eromango, one of the New Hebrides, merely to spoil the market for those who might come after him. In 1834 the commander of a French vessel, to obtain facilities for trading, permitted an Island chief to cook and eat the body of an enemy on board his very ship. What wonder, that in a subsequent dispute with his ally, he was himself, together with the greater part of his crew, subjected to a like fate? The white residents, more over, are in the habit of purchasing and maintaining female slaves—the common price being a musket—and the missionaries complain that even Christian women are sometimes thus bought, and, of course, forced into concubinage by Englishmen. Such persons are by law amenable to the courts of New South Wales; but the distance, or prolixity of the necessary proceedings, render the jurisdiction almost nugatory.

CURE OF STAMMERING.—At the last monthly meeting of the members of the Franklin Institute some remarks were made on the subject of stammering by G. W. Smith, Esq., who described a new method of cure, by mechanical agency, the invention of Mr. Robert Bates, of this city. Mr. Bates, it appears, had himself labored under this infirmity, of which he had effected a radical cure by means of his ingenious contrivance. "The method," as we find it described in the proceedings of the Institute, "consists in the employment of a tube for the passage of air from the mouth, when the muscles that close the orifice and stop the egress of air in speaking, are suddenly contracted by spasmodic action, and the employment of a strap around the throat provided with a spring pad (regulated by a screw,) pressing against the throat, keeping the glottis or larynx open; thereby allowing a free passage through the throat and mouth from the lungs, the arrest of which causes stammering. The tube is shaped to fit the roof of the mouth, is flattened and open at each end, and is about seven-eighths of an inch long, 3-8 x 1-16, extending down to the teeth, where it can be fastened by passing a small wire between them; the lingual or dental sounds are thus made; the labial sounds are made by an additional extension of the tubes beyond the lips; the gutturnl sounds are accomplished by the pressure of the pad. By constant use of these instruments for a short time the correction of a bad habit is effected, and the tube is gradually contracted and the spring of the pad eased, until a continuance is no longer necessary. [Philadelphia Gazette.

RENTS IN NEW YORK.—A New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer, has the following statement relative to the enormous amounts paid for rent in New York:

"I am perfectly astonished at the rate of rents in this city. I know a single *basement room* on Wall street, to reach which you must descend five or six steps from the footway, with a low ten foot ceiling, and the room not more than thirty by twenty feet, which rents for $6600 per annum. A lot, twenty-five feet by seventy-five, on high up in Broadway as the corner of Fulton street, was recently leased for twenty-one years, at $14,500 per annum, at the end of which time the ground landlord is besides to have the building, which is now being erected on it, and will cost $20,000. A building on Broadway, immediately adjoining Trinity church yard, forty feet front and two hundred deep, opening on a side alley, and cut up into corridors and offices, brings an aggregate rent of $80,000 per annum; and a gentleman who has built himself a splendid dwelling as high up as Union Square, at least two miles above the City Hall, says he plainly sees that he must be driven away in a few years by the encroachment of hotels, stores and shops, and told me he had already been offered a rent of $10,000 per annum for the house."

HOW TO WEAR SPECTACLES.—The following is copied from a "Treatise on the Eye," by Mr. West, an eminent optician:

"In the proper use of spectacles there is no circumstance of more importance than their position on the head. They should be worn so that the glasses may come as close to the eye as possible, without touching the eye-lashes. They should also be placed so that the glasses may be parallel to the paper when the head is in an easy position. To accomplish this, let the sides of the spectacles bear on the head about midway between the top of it and the ear: the eyes will then look directly through the glasses to the paper, and make the most advantageous use of them, instead of looking obliquely through them to the paper, as spectacles are usually worn, with their bows in contact with the ear, in which position they produce a distorted image on the retina. The sides of the spectacles should also be placed at an equal height upon the head."

CURIOUS CALCULATION.—The New York Tribune, basing its calculation upon the railroad statistics furnished by the London Statistical Society, which giving, among other things, the number of miles traversed to one passenger killed, comes to the conclusion that if a Railroad should be built to the sun, every passenger would by the laws of chance be killed before reaching his fiery destination. At the ordinary rate and speed, it would take 514 years to reach the sun; but 298 years of continuous railroad travelling brings the passenger up, and this would only carry him a little more than half way to the sun. In Germany, however, the statistics are more favorable to human life, for during the years 1848-'49, and 1850, on a length of railway open of 1,480 English miles, the number of passengers conveyed was 51,713,207, the miles traveled 1,155,436,890, only one passenger killed. It will be altogether best, therefore, that when the railroad is built to the sun, it shall be under German management.

From the Journal of Commerce.

ON VISITING NIAGARA FALLS, SUMMER OF 1853.

Hark! what low, distant murmur do we hear,
That gently breaks upon the listening ear?
Is it the swelling of the summer breeze,
That floats along to kiss the trembling leaves?
It gathers force, now like the rustling of a host,
Or hollow sound upon the sea-girt coast;
And now—it breaks as the eternal roar,
Of countless oceans on one only shore.
Thou greatest offspring 'mong Uvalin's daughters,
That pours thy deep libation from the God of waters—
Stupendous shrine! Oh dread Supreme, we see,
'Tis thine alone, and worthy only thee!
We feel mere insects in thy day of wrath;
We feel as nothing in this, thy glorious path;
This tumbling gulf that would seem to drain
Old Erie's waters to the billowy main.
But thou, exhaustless as that boundless love
Which called these into being thus to move,
Whose mighty power subdues man's shrinking soul,
Whose powers sublime thy awful thunders roll,
The same that shook Sinai's sacred hill
When Moses trembled, and his host stood still,
Or as the Apostle, struck with fearful awe,
As he the mighty miracle astounding saw,
Fell at his master's feet, we hear his suppliant cry,
"Leave me, oh Lord, a sinful man am I."
Thou here, at this thy Altar, beyond all art to raise,
We prostrate fall, and humbly sing thy praise.

VIATOR.

There is a Methodist preacher near Ripon, England, seventy years of age, who, for forty years, has walked five miles every Sunday to preach, and returned in the evening. He has thus walked 20,000 miles; and the sole pecuniary reward he has ever received was a shilling on one occasion, or a fraction more than one farthing per annum.

THE BRITISH QUARTERLIES, AND *BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE*.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., No. 34 Gold street, New York, continue to publish the following British Periodicals, viz: THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, (Conservative.) THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, (Whig.) THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, (Free Church.) THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, (Liberal.)

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EDUCATION.

CENTENARY INSTITUTE, ALA.

This institution of learning has been in successful operation for ten years, is situated eight miles north of Selma, and is the child and property of the Alabama Conference.

There are two departments, male and female. In the male department young men are prepared for the junior class in any college, or if they chose, complete their education here. The female department is regularly organized as a college.

The course of study is extensive, and the instruction thorough. The teaching is done mainly by men of age and experience, (not by girls.)

The President (Rev. A. R. Mitchell) is a minister of the gospel, of twenty odd years standing, and during most of that time has been connected with literary institutions of the church in Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama. He is assisted by seven others, most of whom are persons of age and experience, and all, with one exception, professors of religion. A majority of the Board of Trustees are members of the Alabama Conference, which fact is a sufficient guarantee of its successful management.

Board and tuition are as low as can be afforded, and lower than most institutions of similar grade.

The next term opens the first Monday in October, and closes the first Wednesday in July. For further particulars, apply to the President, at Summerfield, Ala.

B. J. HARRISON, Secretary.

Summerfield, Alabama.

FEMALE MASONIC INSTITUTE,

Dayton, Marengo County, Alabama.

Rev. E. D. Pitts, Principal.

TO PARENTS, GUARDIANS, AND THE FRIENDS OF EDUCATION GENERALLY, we would announce the opening of the TENTH Annual Session of the Institute. The healthful locality—the spacious and beautiful grounds—the commodious and convenient buildings—the full supply of Musical Instruments—the fixed purpose of the Trustees to spare no expense or efforts to promote the best interests of FEMALE EDUCATION—and the assiduous devotion of an efficient Faculty to promote the comfort and improvement of Pupils, lead us to expect with confidence a liberal support.

The Principal has taught with marked success in Alabama, Mississippi and Florida, and will consecrate all his energies—physical, intellectual, and moral—to the proper training of the head and heart of those committed to his tuteiage.

The services of Miss MARY W. HOWZE, who has been for two years past connected with the Central Masonic University, have been secured. Her intelligence, energy, piety, and felicitous manner of communicating, have justly placed her in the first rank of educators.

The Musical, French, and Ornamental Department will be conducted by competent and skillful Teachers, and all due attention given to the arts and accomplishments that so beautify and adorn the gentler sex.

The Primary Department will be confided alone to a choice and gifted Lady, for we design to attend carefully to that sadly and mischievously neglected class of Pupils.

The Scholastic year is divided into Two Sessions of nearly Five Months each—with no intervening recess. The School opens on the first day of October, and closes with Examinatiou Exercises in the latter part of July. Pupils received at any time, and charged to the end of the Session. For fractions of Sessions each week is counted one twentieth.

The School is not Sectarian or denominational; and the only religious tuition embraces the principles of a pure morality based upon the cardinal doctrines of the Bible.

The Principal and his wife have charge of the Stewards Department, and will tenderly care for the health, manners and morals of those who Board in the Institute. Each boarder will be made to feel as far as possible that she is the loved subject of parental solicitude, and every reasonable wish will be promptly and cheerfully gratified. Yet, Discipline will not be forgotten, and the needful restraints of family government will be thrown around them.

CHARGES PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Primary Class	$12 50
Preparatory Class	15 00
Junior and Senior Class	20 00
Music on Piano, Guitar and Harp, (each)	25 00
Drawing, Painting and Embroidery, (each)	10 00
French and German, (each)	15 00
Incidentals	1 00

LATIN included in the Regular Course.

BOARD (including Washing, Fuel and Lights) per month 10 00

Each Boarder must furnish her own Towels, Brushes and Combs and have each article distinctly marked with her full name.

AN INVARIABLE RULE.—Board and Tuition one-half in advance, and the balance at the end of each Session; and every account must be closed at the end of each Session, by Cash, or by Note.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.

Each Lodge in Marengo County is entitled to select within its jurisdiction, a worthy object of benefaction, and have her taught in the Institution without charge, provided said Lodge secure the payment of her Board and supply her with Books and Stationery.

As the Principal is so extensively known, the Committee have forborne to speak of his character and qualifications, and refer Parents and Guardians to the persons named below.

JNO. R. PRINCE, Chairman.
FRANK M. PRINCE, Secretary.
JABEZ YORK, Treasurer.

REFERENCES.

Hon. J. F. H. Claiborne, New Orleans.
Rev. H. N. McTyeire, New Orleans.
Prof. A. R. Holcombe, Mobile
Hon. R. A. Baker, Mobile.
Hon. J. C. Mouette, Bay St. Louis.
Hon. S. B. Pierce, Bay St. Louis.
Br John R. Purnell, Selma.
Abner Jones, Selma.
Rev. A. R. Mitchell, Summerfield.
Rev. T. Y. Ramsey, Summerfield.
Rev. J. A. Heard, Bayton.
Hon. J. M. McClanahan, Shelby County.
Bayton, Marengo County, Alabama, September 1, 1853. oct1

OAK BOWERY FEMALE COLLEGE.

This Institution of learning is under the supervision and control of the Alabama Conference of the M. E. Church, South, and has been in successful operation for six years. It is situated about five miles north of the Montgomery and West Point Railroad, in Chambers co., in a healthy country, and among a population, moral, industrious and intelligent.

The Board of Trustees take great pleasure in announcing to the public the election of the Rev. ALEX. SPEER, of Georgia, to the Presidency of the College. We think it only necessary to be known that the Institution will be for the next year under the charge and direction of Brother Speer, to awaken a deep interest in behalf of the enterprise throughout the community, and in part confidence of success. His long and faithful service in the M. E. Church as a minister—his age and experience—his natural judgment and sound discretion—his acknowledged literary attainments and ability, authorise the expectation of full patronage on the part of an enlightened public.

A complete corps of Instructors whose names will hereafter be published, will be provided to supply the demand for instruction.

Miss MARY J. TOOMER continues Principal in the Music Department; and the unbounded satisfaction hitherto given by Miss Toomer, who we consider has no superior in any country, is a sure guarantee that all who patronise will be pleased.

Through the kind offices of the former President, the Rev. Wm. F. Samford, who solicited contributions for that purpose, a fine and judiciously selected Library, of several hundred volumes, has been purchased, and is now, in the possession of the College, embracing some of the most approved and standard literary works, and such as are peculiarly adapted to the purposes of Female Education.

The Tuition Fees will be no higher than usual, and the course of study as extensive as that in any institution of the same grade in the country.

The College Exercises will begin under the proposed organization, on the first Monday in January next—its second session will begin on the first Monday in September, and close at Christmas.

A circular, containing fuller information, will appear over the signature of the President.

oct8 2t J. F. DOWDELL, Sec., pro tem.

CENTENARY COLLEGE OF LOUISIANA.

The next session will begin the first Monday in October.

FACULTY.

R. H. RIVERS, D. D., President, and Professor of Moral and Mental Science.

J. U. MILLER, Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

EMILE LESERE, A. M., Professor of Modern Languages.

H. W. DRAKE, A. M., Professor of Greek Language and Literature.

W. H. SCALES, A. M., Professor of Latin Language and Literature.

T. S. JONES, M. D., Professor of Natural Science.

A. E. BLACKMAR, A. M. Professor of Music.

A. O. MILLER, A. M., Principal of Preparatory School.

EXPENSES.

Tuition, per session of ten months	$ 50 00
Room rent	5 00
Contingencies	2 00
Use of Library	3 00
Boarding	100 00

For further particulars or for catalogues, apply to the undersigned. R. H. RIVERS.

Jackson, La. August 23, 1853.

Lowndesboro' Female Institute

The Fall Session will commence on Thursday, September 29th, and continue twenty weeks.

FACULTY.

CHARLES R. DEAN, A. M., President, and Professor of Natural Sciences.

LORENZO DOW, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Ancient Languages.

CHARLES A. SCHRULER, A. M., Professor of Music, German and French.

Miss E. PENFIELD, Instructress in Music and French.

Miss S. M. KELLEY, Instructress in Ornamental and English Branches.

Miss MARY DOUGLASS, Instructress in Primary Department.

Arrangements are made for the most thorough instructions in all the requisites of complete Female Education. The Latin language, (as the basis of a thorough acquaintance with our own language,) is introduced in the regular course. Yet it is not compulsory. The Modern languages may be pursued in place.

Arrangements are made for those who wish to pursue Instrumental Music or the Ornamental Branches, the Ancient or Modern Languages, or any other studies.

Upon the completion of the regular course of study or its equivalent, a young lady will be entitled to a diploma.

EXPENSES PER SESSION.

Tuition in Primary Department	$12 50
" Preparatory Department	15 00
" Collegiate "	20 00
" Modern Languages	10 00
" Music: Piano, with use of instrument	25 00
" Music, Guitar	25 00
" Ornamental Branches	10 00
Incidental	1 00
Board in the Institute, including washing, fuel and light, per month	12 00

Vocal music and the Ancient Languages in the regular course, are without extra charge.

Books and stationery furnished at book store prices.

Payment of board and tuition is required one-half in advance, and the remainder at the close of the session.

Payment of tuition is required from the time of entrance to the close of the session except in case of protracted sickness.

For further information please to address the President. Lowndesboro', August 22, 1853 sep10—6t

TUSCALOOSA METHODIST FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.

The exercises of this institution will begin on the first MONDAY in October next, and close on the first THURSDAY in July, 1854. There will be a recess of a few days at Christmas.

FACULTY.

REV. THOS. B. RUSSELL, A. M. President.
MISS ELIZABETH J. MEEK, Assistant.
MISS CLARA G. LEE, Preparatory Department.
MR. F. S. WALTER, Professor of Music.
——, Teacher of Modern Languages.

The fees for the first half the scholastic year are as follows:

Primary Department	$12 00
First, Sophomore and Middle Classes, each	20 00
Junior and Senior Classes, each	22 50
Music	25 00
Use of piano	2 50
Contingent fee	1 00
Board, including lodging, washing and fuel	60 00

The above fees are required to be paid on the first day of October.

Fees of the same amount, for the second half of the scholastic year, are required to be paid on the 25th of February, 1854.

An extra fee of $20 is charged for French.

The course of study in this institution is as extensive as that in any institution for the education of females, and the instruction is of the most critical and thorough character. Every provision has been made to ensure success. A philosophical and chemical apparatus adequate to all the purposes of instruction has been provided, together with maps, charts, globes, etc. The instructions are experienced in their work, and highly approved for capacity, fidelity and skill.

This institution has just closed the first year of its existence, with the most satisfactory results. And the public may feel assured that the Trustees will watch over its interests with the utmost solicitude and care, and spare no pains to render its system of education as perfect as possible.

The tuition fees have been somewhat reduced, and are below those of many Southern institutions of no higher grade. It is impossible to engage teachers of the highest character for talents, attainments and skill, without paying liberal salaries—but we offer as an equivalent, above all price, a faithful and skillful application of the most approved means of developing and training the mind.

Printed circulars, containing fuller information, may be had by application to Alex. Glascock, Esq., Secretary of the Board.

L. C. GARLAND,
President of the Board of Trustees.

Tuscaloosa, Aug. 6, 1853. aug20 8t

MARION FEMALE SEMINARY.

MARION, PERRY COUNTY, ALABAMA.

FACULTY.

REV. JAMES K. ARMSTRONG, A. M., Principal, and Professor of Mental, Moral and Natural Science.

H. M. DALY, A. M., Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music.

MISS E. L. HASKILL, English.

MISS M. J. BONBURANT, English.

MISS PHEBE FULLER, Drawing, Painting, French and Guitar.

MISS J. V. CLARK, Primary and Preparatory Department.

MRS. L. J. ARMSTRONG Governess.

MRS. REBECCA CLARK, Matron and Nurse.

This institution has just closed a prosperous year, with one hundred and twenty-six pupils.

The ensuing session will commence on THURSDAY, the 29th day of SEPTEMBER.

It is very desirable that pupils enter at the beginning of the session.

The main building is a new and superior brick edifice, one hundred by fifty feet, three stories, and for elegance, convenience of arrangement—for number, size and comfort of school and private rooms—is not surpassed by any similar one in the country.

The Principal resides in the building, and superintends the Boarding Department. He has in his employ a gentleman and his lady, who discharge with faithfulness and satisfaction the duties of this position. Pupils boarding in the Seminary are under the immediate control of the Principal at all times—are members of his family.

The Matron and Nurse, a lady of great amiability and kindness of heart, united with long experience and untiring faithfulness, secures to pupils, at all times, the kindness and attentions of home.

The Principal and his lady, with the aid of the Female Teachers, all of whom reside in the Seminary, diligently guard and form the morals, manners and habits of the young ladies.

There is but one session, of nine and a half months. Pupils can enter at any time during the session, charges able from the beginning of the month in which they enter to the close of the session.

One hundred and forty-five dollars will pay the board and tuition of a young lady for the entire session, in the collegiate department; one hundred and seventy-four dollars will embrace the languages; two hundred and thirty-five dollars will embrace board, tuition in the collegiate department, on the piano, and in the languages.

The above estimate does not include books, stationery, sheet music, ornamental materials and lights; all of which articles are furnished by the Principal on moderate terms.

The institution is furnished with a new and complete Chemical, Philosophical and Astronomical apparatus. It also has a large collection of globes, terrestial and celestial; and celestial maps, atlases, charts plates and diagrams, for simplifying the various branches of Natural Science.

The Library consists of more than one thousand volumes, embracing a choice collection in every department of Literature, Art, Science, History, &c., &c.

The Cabinet consists of several hundred specimens.

The institution is furnished with a large and superior assortment of musical instruments.

The Church and Sabbath School facilities are unsurpassed by any school in the country. Of the number that have entered its walls during the past session, more than seventy were or have become professors of religion.

Pupils are not allowed to attend parties, balls, dancing classes, &c.

Visitors are not received, except with suitable introduction to the Principal from patrons.

The usual regulations of the best boarding schools are enforced respecting visiting, correspondence, pamphlets, periodicals, novels, and dental operations.

They retire and rise at regular hours through the year.

Great attention is paid to exercise in the open air, or within doors, when the weather is inclement.

Every Saturday morning is devoted to plain sewing and the repairing of clothing, under the direction of an officer.

No accounts will be opened in Marion, but with the expressed permission of patrons. When articles are to be purchased, it must be done with approbation and under the eye of the lady of the Principal.

The wants of pupils should be supplied from home, as far as practicable. All jewelry is prohibited. All pocket money, or other sums for the use of pupils, should be deposited with the Principal. They are allowed to spend fifty cents of their pocket money per month.

Social entertainments, composed of invited married gentlemen and ladies, the teachers and more advanced boarding pupils, are held monthly, which afford the young ladies

New-Orleans Christian Advocate.

Publishing Committee of Louisiana Conference, { J. C. KEENER, L. PARKER, J. B. WALKER.

H. N. McTYEIRE, Editor

J. HAMILTON, D. D. T. W. DOHMAN. W. MURRAH. } *Publishing Committee of Alabama Conference.*

VOLUME III. NUMBER 40. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1853. WHOLE NUMBER, 144.

THE SABBATH.

[From the new edition of the Poetical Works of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton.]

Fresh glides the brook and blows the gale,
Yet yonder halts the quiet mill;
The whirling wheel, the rushing sail,
How motionless and still!

Six days of toil, poor child of Cain,
Thy strength the slave of Want may be;
The seventh thy limbs escape the chain—
A God hath made thee free!

Ah, tender was the Law that gave
This holy respite to the breast;
To breathe the gale, to watch the wave,
And know—the wheel may rest!

But where the waves the gentlest glide
What image charms, to lift thine eyes?
The spire reflected on the tide
Invites thee to the skies.

To teach the soul its nobler worth
This rest from mortal toil is given;
Go, snatch the brief reprieve from earth,
And pass—a guest to heaven.

They tell thee, in their dreaming school,
Of Power from old dominion hurled;
When rich and poor, with juster rule,
Shall share the altered world.

Alas! since Time itself began,
That fable hath but fooled the hour;
Each age that ripens Power in Man,
But subjects Man to Power.

Yet every day in seven, at least,
One bright republic shall be known:
Man's world awhile hath surely ceased,
When God proclaims his own!

Six days may Rank divide the poor,
O Dives, from thy banquet hall!
The seventh, the Father opes the door,
And holds His feast for all!

POPERY

AGAINST

COMMON SCHOOL EDUCATION.

The following letters, from the Rev. Menthon W. Jacobus, D. D., will speak for themselves. They were occasioned by the bold assaults of the Roman Catholic (so called) "Bishop of Pittsburgh," on the popular system of common schools, recognized and sustained by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; and by the insidious attempts to introduce legislative action for the support of the very worst form of sectarianism. The Bishop of Pennsylvania has united in an evidently concerted measure, by which the Roman Catholic Bishops in the United States hope to accomplish one of two favorite objects, viz.: to subvert the system of common school education, now so prevalent in the country, or at least to divert a part of the general fund, raised for this purpose, to their own contracted, illiberal, and anti-American schemes. The views of this able writer require little or no alteration to adapt them to our latitude. The spirit is one, the aim one, the means are every where. The whole history of Popery shows its enmity to free institutions. It is throwing off its disguises and rapidly losing all traces of those modifications by which many unreflecting people supposed it was adjusting itself to the genius of our Republican institutions. We must be awake to its developments, and counteract its intentions. We present the first of the series: the rest will follow—four in all. [Editor N. O. Christian Advocate.

LETTER I.

JANUARY 25, 1853.

You have taken occasion, from a passing reference to yourself, in a late article, to deliver to this Commonwealth a protest against our American system of popular education. You will allow me to remind you of a public call upon you, much more gravely and directly affecting yourself, which you have left unanswered since last March, even though you stood committed, through your organ in this city, to give it notice. The public had good reason to calculate that at least you would not seek to interfere with our popular institutions, without first making it incontestably clear that you are not under an oath of allegiance to the Pope, as a temporal sovereign. Since that time you have sat in secret council of the Romish Bishops at Baltimore, and have made a visit to the Pope himself, to await his sanction, as we suppose, to those undivulged proceedings. Your profound silence in regard to a charge which it so behoved you to deny, if you could, must be taken as a tacit confession of its truth.

The bearing which this fact of a foreign allegiance, has upon the point now at issue, is neither trivial nor obscure. This does, indeed, explain to us your great aversion to that system of public education which you find here established. We open to your two thousand children of this vicinity the common school, and you demand an uncommon price. You claim always some special legislation in your favor, though you choose to talk of it as only "equal rights." If we are not satisfied with this public provision, and choose to set up parochial schools, for a more religious education, we are compelled to sustain them without aid from the State. You very well know that no sectarian school is sustained by the State as such. Why should you claim the exemption for Romanists against the spirit of our free institutions? We complain of you this—that you persist in a Jewish separation, not allowing your people to send their children where they would be with our American children, and receive the training that belongs to our American principles. You prefer them to live in ignorance, and roam about the streets uneducated, rather than that they amalgamate with the rising generation of our own land. And this is all in keeping with that spirit of Jewish exclusiveness which arrogates to your own church that it is the true and only church of God; and to your Roman Catholic people that you are the chosen seed, and that this land of promise is of right yours. And so you are in effect training your children to look with suspicion and hatred upon our system of education—to become opposers of our laws, rebels against the State, and enemies of our institutions.

If it be asked what training you promise to repay for the State funds which you demand, it is plainly a Roman Catholic training, which recognizes the Pope, as of divine right, the one and only sovereign and head of the Church; which regards Protestant governments as unauthorized, and Protestant laws as invalid; which regards the Bible, whether in the school or in the family, as a pestiferous book, fit only to be burned, and Protestantism as a heresy, fit only to be extirpated with the sword. And you ask to be sustained by the State in such a system of education! Your system puts all the funds into the hand of the Bishop, and demands that he and all his clergy be exempt from civil jurisdiction. If you deny that you make such claims in this country, we adduce the boasted unity of your Church, and show that this is what it claims wherever it dares. Before such concessions are made in these United States, it may be demanded that you show the very terms of the oath which every Romish Bishop has sworn to the Pope.

We very well understand the light in which you view the system of popular education, as bearing upon the progress of your own political religion in this land. We see daily the effort which Jesuitism is making in Continental Europe to seize the portfolio of public instruction, so as to have all educational establishments under Papal control. And we know very well that this is what you aim at in our land. We cannot give up our free principles to promote sectarian legislation, least of all for such as are in league with a foreign political power, and which avowedly aim at our subjection to a foreign State. We are willing and anxious that Romanists here may understand the true genius of our free institutions, and may enjoy equal rights with all our citizens; but never that they be recognized as Romanists by the State, and sustained as such by special grants for their political religion.

It is plain to be understood what you require. Your letter is explicit to this point, that nothing will suffice you but a system of Romish education. You expressly declare that all our educational institutions are equally an offence to you; all in the same sense sectarian, as being not Roman: all in the same category, and odious in your eyes. How then can we suit you? By paying you a bonus for this denunciation of our free institutions, and by patronizing this foreign Papal policy in our midst? You plead your conscience! Would the conscience of any American be respected a moment, if you had the power to control our legislation? Ask in Naples, in Tuscany, in Rome itself. Conscience! The plea comes with ill grace from those who trample upon conscience all over the world, where it squares not with their pleasure. What is the conscience of the Madiai and Guarducci to the Grand Duke, or to the Pope, or to yourself? But only the conscience of the Grand Duke is sacred, and to be respected in such case—that good son of the Church, and next neighbor and near friend and ally of his Holiness. Will you allow your plea to be used on their behalf, and show at Rome and Florence how base it is to force men to subjection in religious things?

But it is undeniable that the grand aversion of your church to our system of popular education is: 1st, That your religion opposes the diffusion of knowledge among the masses. This is capable of most conclusive proof from official documents abroad; but we quote from your organs at home. "The Shepherd of the Valley," in a late article on popular education, holds the following language: "This teaching every one to read is bearing its fruit in our own days, here and elsewhere, and a very unwholesome fruit it appears to be." You speak guardedly on this point as we might expect. You say; "It is not from a fear of real information of any kind that we apprehend danger. Gladly would we see true knowledge diffused." This we understand—that by "real information," and "true knowledge," you mean Roman Catholic information, and so insinuate that ours is false.

But, secondly, another secret of your aversion is, that your system opposes free education. This is the high hand which Popery is showing among the imbecile and craven governments of the European continent—to claim the right of teaching and the control of all educational institutions. Here, on our borders, as you know, the government of New Granada lately adopted a constitution, providing for itself a system of popular education, and Pope Pius IX., in his "allocution," from the Sacred College, denounces the laws as utterly null and void. Here is the very express language in which he begins the onslaught: "Nor must we pass over in silence that by the new Constitution of that Republic, among other things, the right also of free education is defended." The document is worthy only of the middle ages.

Your system essentially denies us the right to educate our own children, no less than yours; and free education, independent of Rome, is its special abhorrence. This position you have not yet thought it prudent to take amongst us; but New Granada is near at hand. Witness also in Sardinia. The famous Sicardi laws provide, among other things, for "the right of all classes to the benefit of the schools and universities, without regard to sect or party." And this brings down upon that government and people the hottest fulminations of the Vatican.

But the head and front of offending in our Public School system, is the use of the Bible. Even in the smallest measure, it is too much for your interests. It endangers your religion even with the noisy urchins who never hear the chapter read. The shadow of it is a spectre of evil to your eyes. The same deadly hatred of this sacred book which shows itself in Rome, at this day, hunting even the Old Testament from the poor Jews of the Ghetto; the same spirit which, in Florence, against the united outcry of the Protestant world, dooms husband and wife apart to gloomy cells, for reading the simple Gospel, "*Il puro evangelio*," that foul spirit, which, at the Pope's demand, has lately repealed the tolerant laws of the first Leopold in Tuscany, and made heresy punishable with death, and which now arrests a man for reading the 15th chapter of the gospel by John, "I am the true vine," etc. The very same spirit is here, shunning and denouncing our most precious, popular education, because it includes any opening of the word of God! You construe this, in Tuscany, into an offence against the State; for they are one! And by the same reasoning, you do before the world admit all our allegation, that whatever here is for the Romish church, is for the Romish State, and so is against the American State. Then ask no legislation for Romanism.

Let me say again, that, though Romanism shows itself all round us, in such persecuting acts against the rights of conscience, though it denies American freedom of worship wherever it rules, yet we throw our arms open to as many Romanists as will come to us; and we cheerfully accord to them the religious liberty which they deny to us. But this is not enough. Our free institutions are denounced because they are free. And you demand for Romanists, as a sect, what we grant to no sect in the land—special recognition and legislation. We have no laws against Romanism. We make no difference in favor of ourselves.

We note your discourse on the sacredness of a man's religion—the rights of conscience—the shame of being forced to act against it, even in receiving favors, and the sense of justice in our land. Will you join in the petitions which are now pouring in, to our national Congress, on the measure now before them, viz.: to secure by treaty, to our citizens, the right of religious worship in Papal lands? Your name, as a Roman Catholic Bishop, would have great weight, I am sure, with the Pope. The moment is opportune. And be assured, my dear sir, I have no motive in this communication other than the interest of truth and freedom, and the honor of our Lord Jesus.

We ask you to join with us in making such an appeal where it belongs—on behalf of the poor, imprisoned, and doomed subjects of Romish governments abroad, and especially of that faithful son of the church, who declares that he will extirpate heresy from his dominions, though he may gain the name of being the bloodiest tyrant in history. We know his relations to the Pope.

And again, for the satisfaction of this community, we ask: Have you not sworn a like fidelity to the Pope, and are you not under oath and allegiance to him as a temporal ruler?

M. W. JACOBUS.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate]

THOUGHTS ON THE PAST AND THE DEAD.

MR. EDITOR: It is a cloudy morning. Nature looks gloomy, and having been in my room for nearly two weeks, part of the time very sick, I am in a fine state to sympathise with nature, and feel gloomy too. But I never indulge in melancholy moods. But often do I court the serious, nor suffer it to depart from me. I feel that seriousness is befitting my age, and well does it suit my will.

If I look at the past, and ask where are the companions of my youth and early manhood, the answer comes from the grave—we are all here. Of a noble class that entered the Itinerancy in the years 1804 and 5, along with me, not one save my venerable brother Reddick, of the South Carolina Conference, lives to tell the triumphs of Methodism in those days when most of our conserts resembled captives more than simple converts. Very few persons in those days had intended to be Methodists. They were as literally converted to the Methodists as they were to Christ.

But they were genuine Methodists after they came. In those days there was but one of the general rules broken, and that only by a few. It was the rule which prohibited dram drinking. Liquor gave us most of the trouble we had. But where are those old true-hearted, warm-hearted friends of ours? The most of them are in heaven. Their lives and their deaths declare it. Oh! may their children and their children's children imitate their bright example. But when I look for these friends of my ministerial infancy they are nearly every one passed away. And even since the noon of my life death has thinned out my more immediate friends until I see that I must die at last among comparative strangers. This, however, gives me no sorrow, for they will be kind to me for their father's sake.

Harry R. W. Hill was one of my middle life friends. In 1836, on my return from Cincinnati, I made his acquaintance in Nashville. But, how affecting is the thought that out of a half dozen of us, who were so cordially entertained by Brother Hill and his lady, I am, I think, the only survivor. And if there is another, it is Brother W. Arnold, of Putnam. Brother and Sister Hill are gone. My acquaintance with Harry Hill was renowned in New Orleans in 1845, when my bible agency called me there. His house was my happy home. He was particularly immersed in business in those days, but he made me feel at home. Sister Hill I found to be a jewel of richest value. She was a lady, reposing in the tempting bosom of a princely fortune—a model Christian. She was one of the precious few who did not have respect to persons. In her house, a man with gold ring, in goodly apparel, was preferred to an seat above a Christian brother in vile raiment. She was never ashamed of the poor, because poor. In her heart, at her table, in her parlor, she made the worthy poor feel free and welcome. In this Mr. Hill was as remarkable as his pious lady. It seemed to me, from all I could see, that this happy couple took more pleasure and interest in the worthy poor, than they did in even the worthy rich. This trait in their character is the best in it. It was fulfilling one of God's special directions—that of caring for the poor. But one says he did not leave some large legacy for benevolent purposes. Well, it was because he done himself all along through life what many wealthy men now think they will have done by their executors and children after them, and which will likely never be done at all. Brother Hill's course was decidedly the best. Some one in a biographical sketch of him says, his charities, during his life, amounted to three hundred thousand dollars. If so, he exceeded the old Jewish tithe law in his bestowments, large as was his estate at his death. And where will you find another such prince among us! Harry Hill has for a long time occupied a very high seat in my affections and admiration. And when I was last at his house in April, while alone with him in his office, I told him after all he had done for Methodist preachers and for the Methodist Church, I could never die satisfied unless he was in our closest fellowship. We both wept much. Brother Hill told me all his heart—I felt that he did. He gave me his views concerning the Church, South; and also his plans for Methodism in New Orleans. They were enlightened and liberal like the man, and worthy of him. He told me pleasant things, which I knew not of before; and above all, made me voluntary promises in reference to himself, most pleasant then, but peculiarly so now, he is gone. I shall always thank God that we had that conversation. Much that he promised me he did not live to carry out, but it was in his heart to do it; and God knew his heart:

Thou art gone to the grave, we will not deplore thee,
Thy God was thy ransom, thy guardian and guide;
He gave thee, he took thee, and he will restore thee;
Death hath no sting, for the Saviour hath died.

I hope you will all freely forgive my saying any thing about the deceased; one living as far away from his place of residence as myself. The name of Harry Hill was endeared to me years ago, by the beloved Bishop McKendree. This venerable apostle of western Methodism had a home in his house, and in his heart. Well do I remember how Mr. Hill spoke of Bishop McKendree, and showed me a few simple relics of the Bishop's travelling apparatus, which he seemed to hold sacred in memory's cherished affections. To the kindness and liberality of H. R. W. Hill, we Methodist preachers owe a tribute of united respect. Peace to his ashes, and honor to his name.

LOVICK PIERCE.

Columbus, October 20, 1853.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

CENTENARY INSTITUTE.

MR. EDITOR: It is proper that I should say a few words to the patrons of the Centenary Institute, and I beg leave to do so through the medium of your columns. There has been for the last few weeks considerable excitement throughout all this country on the subject of yellow fever, and reports have gone abroad, I learn, that it had reached even Summerfield with its dreadful ravages. I am not at all surprised at these reports, for it is a fact that the disease has been raging with considerable virulence at Selma for a few days, a point only eight miles distant from us, and when report comes within eight miles of the mark, she does well, much better than usual.

When the disease broke out in Selma a number of persons fled to this place for refuge, and to my certain knowledge not one of them has been sick; and so far from having yellow fever among us, we have really not had a serious case of sickness of any kind among us for months.

Those of us who know Summerfield best, and very little apprehension that fever of any kind would prevail here, still some anxious parents did send for their children, acting, I presume, more from a fear growing out of our proximity to the infected region, than from any want of confidence in the healthfulness of this location. Facts are stubborn things, and while I am on this subject I want to mention just one. This Institution has been in operation ten years, and during that time we have had yearly an average of two hundred pupils, which gives an aggregate of two thousand, and out of that number but *three* have died, while here at school, and two of these were taken sick before they had been here one week. Can any other place in Alabama or any where else, say as much? which fact goes far to confirm the wisdom and discretion of those who first located the Conference Institute at this place. We have now fine weather, this long-wished for frost has at last come, the disease is rapidly subsiding in Selma and Montgomery, and there is no longer any reason why the most timid should longer stay away. We are flattering ourselves with a very prosperous and successful term. A larger number have already entered than have been enrolled at this early period for a number of years. Our Senior class is large, and will do us great credit at our next Commencement. In the male department we have a large number of young men of age and promise, several of whom are preparing for the ministry. Yours, etc.,

A. H. MITCHELL.

Summerfield, October 25, 1853.

FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE SECURED.—A treaty formed between our Government and the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, on the 28th of August last, provides: The citizens of the United States, residing in that Republic, "shall not be disturbed, molested, or annoyed in any manner on account of their religious belief, nor in the proper exercise of their peculiar religion, either within their own private houses, or in churches, chapels, or other places appointed for public worship, which places of worship they shall be at liberty to build and maintain in convenient situations, interfering in no way with, but respecting the religion and customs of the country in which they reside." This is beginning well. Let the principle be carried out in all our treaties.

Let petitions still be sent to Congress until freedom of conscience is provided in every treaty.

THE GONDOLA.—Mr. Hillard, in his book of travels, in speaking of the gondola, says: "No form of locomotion ever gratified so well the two warring tendencies of the human soul, the love of movement and the love of repose."

[From our English Correspondent

WILLIAM COWPER.

William Cowper was descended from a family of very high respectability, and was born at Berkhampstead, in the month of November, 1731. He had the misfortune to lose his mother while yet very young, soon after which event, in 1739, he was removed from a school in Hertfordshire, which he had hitherto attended, to the public seminary at Westminster. At the age of eighteen he was articled to an Attorney for the period of three years, and at the expiration of that time entered himself a student of the Junior Temple, but did not eventually pursue the profession. About ten years after this, he was appointed Reading Clerk and Clerk of the Private Committees to the House of Lords, in the stead of which office that of the Clerk of the Journal was afterwards presented to him, as being more capable of affording indulgence to his peculiar infirmity, an unconquerable apprehensiveness and timidity. But a necessity unexpectedly arising for his personal appearance before the House, he, after a long struggle with this constitutional peculiarity, relinquished the post, and with it all hopes of political preferment. The consequence of this misfortune was a more serious one—the derangement of his intellect. He was now placed at St. Alban's, under the care of Dr. Cotten, himself a poet and a scholar, through whose kind attentions and judicious treatment he became gradually restored. In 1765 he removed to Huntingdon, where he formed an acquaintance with the family of Rev. W. Unwin, of which he very soon became an inmate. On the death of Mr. U. in 1767, he removed with his widow to Olney, the result of which removal was a long and unbroken friendship with the Rev. J. Newton, which is not only commemorated by their letters, but also by a volume of poems, their joint production. During the last five or six years of his life, he was constantly, more or less, under the influence of his former affliction, which haunted him to the hour of his death, which took place on the 25th of April, 1800, at Dunham, in Norfolk, where he was buried.

Gentle, tender, affectionate and pious, it is needless to say that he was sincerely lamented by his friends; but his character is so blended and identified with his writings, that it is no inaccuracy to assert that he was *personally* regretted by thousands to whom he was *personally* unknown. As a poet, his forte was the playful and the familiar; but not of necessity so, for he possessed an eloquent and powerful command of satire, and, which does not always accompany it, great judgment in calling it into exercise; and that the thunderbolts of poesy were within his reach, many of his minor productions afford ample proof. It would be difficult, through the whole range of English literature, to select a piece exhibiting a more perfect combination of nature, pathos, and power, than "The Negro's Complaint."

In addition to "The Negro's Complaint," may be mentioned "Alexander Selkirk," "On the Receipt of My Mother's Picture," "The Needless Alarm," and "My Mary," as being perfect in their several kinds. His translation of Homer is more literal, but less poetical than that of Pope. His longest original production, "The Task," although abounding with beautiful poetry, as a whole is perhaps somewhat too heavy. His letters are scarcely less delightful than his verses. They are models of epistolary style; playful without levity, elegant without effort, and possessing the ease and simplicity of nature, without being puerile or common-place. They are free from that cold correctness and repulsive rigidity which usually characterize the correspondence of literary men. Nothing can be more interesting than the letters of men of genius and eminence, where it is apparent they were intended alone for the eye of him to whom they were addressed; but they have too frequently the appearance of having been for the future inspection of the public, and are consequently essays rather than epistles.

The prevailing characteristic of Cowper's mind was extreme sensibility. The poetic temperament is, indeed, most eccentric. The philosopher, the man of science, and of professional skill, may possess, in a pre-eminent degree, the talents necessary for their several pursuits, yet not be the less, but in many instances the more fitted to contend with the rough vicissitudes and routine duties of life. But the mind of the poet is like the sensitive plant, it shrinks instinctively from the contact of those petty annoyances and vexations which mingle with the most ordinary affairs of existence. Those fine fibres along which the perception of beauty and of harmony carries the thrill of ecstatic delight, vibrate in an equal degree to the jarring touch of grief, imaginative or real, generating the one, and exaggerating the other. This peculiar faculty exhibited itself in Cowper, in an extraordinary and painful excess, and it was accompanied in him as it usually is in others, with a delicacy of constitution, which, if not an effect of the former, is perpetuated and aggravated by it. From this exquisite susceptibility of feeling emanated that cloud which darkened his infancy, occasionally threw its blackness over his maturer years, and at length concentrated itself in murky density around his decline. How melancholy the reflection, that that mind which, like the sun, shed warmth and delight on all beneath its influence, bore within itself a shadow which occasionally involved it in obscurity. Those who permit no opportunity to escape them of directing their clumsy attacks against religion, have assumed this constitutional malady to be the result of his piety, and it is a representation which proves alike their regard for truth, and their correct knowledge of the tendency of religion. It is scarcely necessary and totally hopeless, to meet them with a refutation; facts will not convince them, for these they set at defiance in the outset—argument will not avail, for there is no bigot as blind as he who, in the ignorance of his prejudices, without examination, or without understanding, denounces what he chooses to term bigotry, or superstition. Nature, not religion, was the author of poor Cowper's infirmity, for he writhed beneath the influence of the one, before he experienced the impressions of the other, while the most serene and happy years of his life were those during which he was most constantly and completely occupied in the performance of its delightful duties. It was not religion which gathered around his bright and ethereal spirit that gloom in which it was unhappily shrouded, but it was religion which, for a time broke through and dissipated it, introducing peace and serenity where before they had been strangers; which is now its bliss in that region where sadness cannot reach it, where sorrow can encompass it no more.

His writings must ever be popular where taste and feeling are not extinct. Centuries hence a tear for his misfortunes shall mingle with the smile of pleasure, which his works have called forth, upon the cheeks of thousands. If England has in her brilliant roll of illustrious characters some names of more lofty bearing, more exulted pretensions, she has not one of which she has more cause to be proud than that of Cowper!

J. B.

MAN'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR HIS BELIEF.

The following letter, on "Man's Responsibility for his Belief," is from the correspondence of Dr. Chalmers, recently published in London:

My dear Madam: Lord Byron's assertion, "that man is not responsible for his belief," an assertion repeated by Mr. Brougham and several others, seems to have proceeded from the imagination that belief is in no case voluntary. Now it is very true that we are only responsible for what is voluntary; and it is also true, that we cannot believe without evidence. But then it is a very possible thing that a doctrine may possess the most abundant evidence, and yet the evidence not be attended to. Grant that belief is not a voluntary act—it is quite enough for the refutation of Mr. Brougham's principle, if attention be a voluntary act. One attends to a subject because he so chooses; or he does not attend because he so chooses. It is the fact of the attention being given or withheld, which forms the thing that is to be morally reckoned with. And if the attention has been withheld, when it ought to have been given, for this we are the subjects of rightful condemnation.

It is enough to make unbelief a thing of choice and a thing of affection, that we have power over the direction of our noticing and investigating faculties. You are not to blame if you have not found some valuable article that you have lost in an apartment of the thickest darkness; but you are to blame if you might have opened the shutters, or lighted a candle, so as to have admitted enough of light for the discovery. Neither are you to blame, if you do not find the hidden treasure of the gospel, provided it is placed beyond the reach of all our strenuousness, and of every expedient that can be used for its discovery; but you are to blame if you have not gone in quest of it, or if you have wilfully and determinedly shut your eyes against it, or if you have not stirred up those powers of your mind over which the mind has a voluntary control, to the inquiring after it. The Discerner of the heart will see where the lurking deficiency lies, and make it manifest to all who remain in the darkness, that they loved the darkness of all who have not come to Christ, that they were not willing to come.

Christianity lays no unreasonable service on men—and far less that service which were most unreasonable of all, the homage of your belief, without confirming such evidence as, if attended to, would constrain the belief. Our religion has its proofs, and it also has its probabilities. Its proofs can only be got at by patient and laborious inquiry, and when gotten, they carry the belief with them. Its probabilities again may, be seen at first sight, and though not enough to compel our belief, yet they form a sufficient claim upon our attention. They form that sort of precognition, which entitles Christianity at least to a full and fair trial; and if not worthy all at once of a place in our credit, it is worthy of a further hearing. Now, all I want is, that the hearing shall be given; that the evidences of Christianity shall be studied—that the Bible shall be read with patience and prayer, and moral earnestness—and on the principle that he who seeketh findeth, I have no apprehension of such a course not terminating in a full and steadfast conviction that the Bible is an authenticated message from heaven to earth, and contains in it the record of God's will for man's salvation.

I am, dear madam, yours truly,

THOMAS CHALMERS.

A LEGEND OF LADY LEE.....By LONGFELLOW.

[IN THE CHURCHYARD AT CAMBRIDGE.]

In the village churchyard she lies,
Dust is in her beautiful eyes,
Nor more she breathes, nor feels, nor stirs;
At her feet and at her head
Lies a slave to attend the dead,
But their dust is as white as hers.

Was she a lady of high degree,
So much in love with the vanity
And foolish pomp of this world of ours?
Or was it Christian charity,
And lowliness and humility,
The richest and rarest of gifts and dowers?

Who shall tell us? No one speaks;
No color shoots into those cheeks,
Either of anger or of pride,
At the rude questions we have asked;
Nor will the mystery be unmasked
By those who are sleeping at her side.

Hereafter? And do you think to look
On the terrible pages of that book,
To find her failings, faults, and errors?
Ah, you will then have other cares,
In your own short-comings and despairs,
In your own secret sins and terrors!

LIFE.—The woes of human life are relative. The sailor springs from his warm couch to climb the icy topmast at midnight without a murmur, while the rich merchant complains of the rattling cart which disturbs his evening's repose. In the time of peace we announce the breakage of a bone as a "melancholy event;" but in war, when we read of the slaughter of our neighbors, and thousands of the enemy, we clap our hands and shout "glorious victory."

A METHODIST MUSEUM.

Why, what a strange concern that must be!—a collection of old Methodist books, old coats, or old shoes, worn by Wesley and his coadjutors? O no, dear reader, nothing of the kind. It is kept in almost every village in New England. Our old Conference preachers always have one. You go to the first Itinerant you find, and ask him for the key to his museum, and if he gives you admittance, you will see a wonderful and curious collection of articles, strange, indescribable, nondescript *things*.

I have seen some large, good-sized museums; I have a little one of my own, quite a small one, just a beginning.

Would you like to know some of the *things* sometimes found there? Well, you shall have a short list without any fee.

1. A professor of religion praying with great fervor that God would convert the world, and yet never giving a cent for missions.

2. A man getting shouting-happy, and telling how much he loves the cause of God, and how much he is willing to deny self, yet fretting and scolding if any one asks for a little money.

3. A professor too poor to take a religious newspaper, yet taking two or three political ones.

4. A *Christian* brother, very much hurt in his feelings to hear his minister refer to *politics* on the Sabbath, yet spending the whole Sabbath afternoon conversing on doings in Congress, and the probability of Taylor or Calhoun being our next President.

5. Another one, who thinks it decidedly wrong to desecrate the Sabbath by holding temperance meetings on the evening of the Lord's day, yet spends the same time in visiting his neighbors, or going to see his hired man about the work for Monday morning.

6. A Christian brother, very much opposed to anything like ornamenting our churches, such as furnishing them with blinds, carpeting the aisles, or cushioning the pulpit, yet furnishing his own dwelling with rich carpets, astral lamps, and splendid sofas.

7. A follower of the Prince of Peace, with his heart running over with the war-spirit, and rejoicing in the destruction of his fellowmen.

8. A professing Christian family asking the minister to pray with them, and not one of them kneeling with him.

9. Christian parents who take no interest in the Sabbath school.

10. Christian parents permitting their children to attend a dancing-school.

11. The man who has a periodical headache, always returning on Sabbath morning.

12. The man who dare not expose his health by going to meeting on a stormy Sabbath, yet is very robust the next Monday, and can sled wood all day though it storm and blow.

This enumeration may suffice to give a little idea of what may be found in the museum. I do not like to keep such a museum. It is a very disagreeable business. I would to God, brethren, that we had no such concerns; and sincerely do I pray that no additions may be made to the number or variety of the objects. [Pittsburgh Christian Advocate.

BEYOND THEIR POWER.

The Apostle Paul records the example of certain churches that ministered to the necessities of the saints even "beyond their power." They gave more than their ability would apparently justify. They were forward to contribute. He had no need to urge them, to spread out in an affecting form the wants that called for relief, to animate them by pictures of great result to follow after, much less to reason with their sense of duty, to appeal to the force of conscience. He had only to receive their bounty, and testify of it to others.

These must have been remarkable churches—not for their wealth, they were less able to give than some who gave less than they. Whether their members had more general intelligence than others, does not appear. But they must have had a larger development of love to Christ and his cause, thus to set it above all those prudential considerations which might, without blame we should infer from the account, have limited their munificence. It is likely, too, whether they were or were not well informed on other matters, that they took some pains to know the state of the good cause, how it was prospering in this place or that, so as to understand the need of liberality. The subject was undoubtedly much conversed about. They might not have met regularly, once a month for this purpose, but their minds must have often flowed together, as from time to time news came of the welfare of the churches growing up in different parts of the world. We may be pretty sure, too, that they entertained humble views of their own agency; they did not regard their self-denial as specially meritorious, but counted it a privilege to contribute to the prosperity of the kingdom of Christ.

It is evident from the description that there was much prayer in those churches on behalf of the cause to which they contributed. This appears, because the Apostle expressly attributes their liberality to "the grace of God," which implies as a matter of course, fervent prayer through which alone peculiar grace is communicated. Paul seems to have been in the habit of attributing to the grace, or special favor of God, what to some other minds would have appeared something hard to be borne. To him, "the least of all saints," he said, was "this grace given," that he should preach among the gentiles the unsearchable riches of Christ, a service full of peril, of weariness and painfulness, of persecution and suffering. So, here he speaks of these churches as specially blessed, receiving an unusual degree of grace or favor from God, in being permitted to do what many regard as a very self-denying duty. There is something ex-

traordinary in all this, and well worth studying. All the world is striving after improvement, and the churches, if they would make progress in the right direction, need to study the best models.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $1 50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, November 5.

Frost.—Two or three good palpable frosts the last week, here. Our exchanges throughout the country, weary and wasted by the fever, rejoice over the same. They greet the hoar frost as the poor Israelites did the manna.

In Memoriam.—The proposition of the member of the Alabama Conference to that body, will, we donbt not, meet a hearty response. The suggestion had occurred to us before, on learning that they were buried side by side, but we waited for it to come from the proper quarter—knowing that it would come. Let the memory of the just be blessed.

Bishop Doane's Case Again.—The three presenting Bishops, Meade, McIlvane and Burgess, who were conspicuous in the trial of Bishop Doane, at Camden, publish a card in the Church Journal of the 21st, stating that though they have agreed to submit to the decision of the Beach of Bishops, they hold original opinion, that the dismissal of the presentment was repugnant to their sense of both legal and moral propriety.

NOTICE—MISSIONARY REPORTS.

We would respectfully and most earnestly urge upon all the officers of our Annual Conference Missionary Societies, the necessity of forwarding immediately their different reports, intended for the Parent Board, to this Office.

The annual report for the present year must be published six or seven weeks earlier than usual, and in order to do so correctly, we must have these Conference Reports.

I hope that none will neglect this call.

E. W. Sehon, Missionary Secretary.
Louisville, Ky., Oct. 17, 1853.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

It is now time to let the preachers know how they are to get to Conference. The water in all probability will be low at that time. You will have to come to Alexandria, then reship, take a small boat, as there are several running above the Falls, and stop at Grand Bayou, which is about eighteen miles from Mansfield, and we will make arrangements to bring you out. Mr. Poag, who lives at Grand Bayou, will take care of you should you be detained there a day, etc.

You will please let the preachers know that on their arrival at Mansfield, they will call at the store of Philips, Ball & Co., whence they will be conducted to their homes.

If the Presiding Elders would furnish me with the probable number of lay members which they expect from their respective Districts, it would assist me in providing better for them at the Conference. John Pipes.
Mansfield.

LOSS OF CLERGY.

The Protestant Episcopal Church shared in the afflictions of this summer. Rev. Mr. Cleaver, rector of St. Andrew's Church, Jackson, Miss., died of yellow fever there October 13. Rev. Mr. Chadbourne died of same disease, at the residence of his father-in-law, Ex-Governor Quitman, on Sept. 27. Mr. C. was at the time of death Rector of the P. E. Church, at Natchez, Miss. Rev. A. H. Lamon died of black vomit, 28th ult., at West Baton Rouge, La. Mr. L. was an Episcopal clergyman, and candidate for Superintendent of the State Schools. All died in the midst of days and usefulness.

At the late Episcopal Triennial Convention in New York, resolutions were offered and adopted, relating to the various Episcopal Clergymen at the South who fell victims to the yellow fever, commending their families to the care of the church.

ALL SAINTS' DAY.

On the 1st, in pursuance of immemorial custom, the ceremony of decking the tombs was observed with something more than the usual "pomp and circumstance" in the different cemeteries. This solemn observance of the 1st of November is of Catholic origin, and was instituted in commemoration of those unremembered Saints whose names have not found a place in the Calendar.

It was a various and a dusky congregation that thronged those crowded avennes; and from among the strange people that made the pavements groan under their hurrying tread, the searching eye might pick out singularities of every hue, and representing every nationality. There was gray-haired antiquity, that seemed the resurrection of a forgotten age, and blushing loveliness warm with the quick blood of a new and nervous life. Not before midnight were the decorations complete. It was then that thousand tapers and waxen lights everywhere covering the tombs were lit up, and a light flashed over the scene, imparting to it an almost magical brilliancy.

Strange figures flitted along the narrow aisles, their features tha while assuming a ghostly pallor in the uncertain light. Some bowed in silent adoration before the dark houses wherein mouldered their perished affections, while some whispered audibly their "*Ave Maria*" for the peace of departed souls. Strange and bearded men were there in that solemn congregation, whose hardened features gave mute denial to the softer sentiments uttered by their lips—young girls, too seeming joyous for the black melancholy brooding over all, and withered old women, dry and parched, making ghostly shadows on the tombs. A scene it was, so wild and wierd, that it looked not of the world. There was an unearthly twang in the singing of the winds that smacked of the spirit land. The keen gusts as they howled around the sharp corners of the grave stones, and as they swayed hers and there the snowy decorations, made them show like ghosts that seemed to threaten the disturbers of the solemn solitudes.

All night was this strange picture presented to the wandering eye of gazing curiosity, and the morning found these patient devotees still at their supplications for the ease of departed souls. Throughout the ensuing day the crowds increased, and at night-fall such a congregation had assembled that it was a wonder to see.

TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.

This venerable Conference met on the 12th ult. in Franklin. Bishop Capers having been detained till Friday, by low water, Rev. A. L. P. Green acted as Chairman. Dr. McFerrin sends to his paper the following, among other items:

The question, "Who are admitted on trial?" was taken up, when James H. Campbell, Phillip L. Henderson, W. P. Warren, John J. Comer, David J. Harris, and M. P. Hickerson were admitted on trial.

Loyd Richardson was re-admitted in Elders' orders.

William Sheffield, William H. Riggon, Elijah M. Fitz, J. L. Colemnn, Elbert J. Garrett, John P. Bingham, were admitted on trial.

Rev. David C. Kelley, who has been designated to the China Mission, was examined in open Conference by the Bishop, preparatory to his admission into full connection, and his ordination to Deacons' and Elders' orders. The scene was most affecting. The young preacher bathed in tears, in a firm and feeling manner, answered all the questions propounded to him. The members of the Conference manifested deep interest in Brother Kelley, and his prospective mission, and each heart seemed to go up to God in solemn prayer for his prosperity and success. The manner of the Bishop was most tender and affectionate; but none were more feeling and yet firm than the father of our beloved brother, the Rev. J. Kelley, who cheerfully gave his son and only child to the Missionary work.

Delegates.—On the first ballot eleven were chosen: They are as follows: J. B. McFerrin, J. W. Haaner, A. L. P. Green, M. M. Henkle, John F. Hughes, F. P. Scruggs, F. E. Pitts, T. W. Randle, A. R. Erwin, G. W. Taylor, and Edward Wadsworth.

Three reserve were appointed, namely, E. C. Slater, A. S. Riggs, and Thos. Maddin.

At 3 o'clock, Dr. Jenkins addressed a large congregation at the Methodist Church, on the subject of the China Mission.

The Anniversary of the Missionary Society was held at the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches. In all, including the annual subscriptions of the members of the Society, there was contributed about $775 in cash and pledges. Most of it already paid in.

The Sabbath was a day of great interest. The Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist and Reform Churches were all occupied and filled to the utmost capacity. The preaching was generally spiritual and powerful. The sermon of Bishop Capers is mentioned as being truly a gospel sermon, full of interest and power. At the close of his sermon, he ordained thirty deacons, and at 3 o'clock, he set apart ten to the order of Elders.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

Dear Brethren—This will be a memorable year in our history as a Conference—memorable because of the large number of those who have been called from labor to rest, by the Good Shepherd. In our annual meeting we shall miss them from the Council Board, and when we exchange our brotherly salutations, we shall remember with sorrowful hearts, that their manly forms now sleep in the cold grave.

Some of them died full of years, and ripe in Christian experience—as faithful veterans, they died with their armor on. Others of them have died in their youth, just as they began to do efficient service in the vineyard of the Lord.

We rejoice to know that all of them died right—all were prepared by the grace of God, for the last and most dreaded trial. We may, therefore, confidently conclude that their happy spirits now dwell in the presence of God. But three of those dear brethren died under peculiar circumstances. When the wasting pestilence reached the city of Mobile, they, with several of their brethren, who survive them through the mercy of God, were found actively engaged in the discharge of their ministerial duties; and though the inhabitants of the city fled by thousands, those faithful men remained where God and the Church had sent them, and they gave themselves wholly to the work of ministering to the sick and the dying; until they too were stricken down. One by one, they fell in quick succession, and now these three brethren sleep together in the same grave-yard. It is right that they should thus be buried together, for they were animated by the same spirit of love for the souls and bodies of men, and were alike comforted in the hour of death with the same blessed hope of eternal life.

The noble example of our brethren, who remained at the post of duty, in the late day of trial, should not soon be forgotten by us. And as a Conference, we ought in some suitable way manifest our high appreciation of their ministerial and Christian faithfulness.

I, therefore, suggest, that when we meet again in Annual Conference, we do adopt measures for the erection of a monument in the city of Mobile. Let it be placed over the graves of our brethren who have recently died there. Let us inscribe their names thereon, so that in after years, when days of trial shall again come, those who supply their places shall be reminded of what the Church expects from her faithful pastors.

A. Member of the Ala. Conf.
October 27, 1853.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Monthlies.—Putnam is out for November. The "Potiphars" appear again—they are in Paris this time. The publishers speak of great success. We have this early copy from McGinnis & Carver, 36 Camp street, to whom we are indebted for heavier table favors to be noticed next week.

Harper is here, too, *via* 36 Camp street—full and rich—more so than common to Southern readers. The article "Incidents in the late Epidemic of New Orleans," is full of mournful interest. From coincidences of expression and opinion, we suspect it to be from the pen of the Editor of the Delta. T. B. Thorpe gives a capital article, with rather poor pictures, on Sugar and Sugar Making in Louisiana. Table of contents next week.

Blackwood for October concludes Lady Lee's Widowhood, a scandalously well written affair that would make any author's fame—but we suspect it was made already in this instance. The review of Uncle Tom's Cabin is true Tory English. By the way, this reminds us of a late editorial in the National Era, the oracle of Abolitionists. The Era explicitly claims for these Foreign Reviews and Quarterlies, republished by Leonard, Scott & Co., *the* great agency for diffusing freesoil doctrine in the South. They circulate largely and without suspicion: are written for by the ablest contributors; and though their character is literary, they discuss this one subject, more or less, in every number. This is indeed an unguarded approach upon the "peculiar institutions of the South." Much might be calculated on from it, if the Abolitionists here would teach their transatlantic co-operators some tactics; (we suspect them of collusion and correspondence.) They blunder characteristically and egregiously. This article in Blackwood and others in the London and Westminster, hint of Northern Annexation with England! of the sin of the free in not separating from the slave states, etc. They are trying to get their wedge into the Union. Jonathan's patriotism and shrewdness must be gone on a journey when he gives an ear to these *disinterested* counsellors. English *philanthropists (?)* have a vast diplomatic and financial (cotton) interest to serve in their treatment of Southern Slavery. Thus far these Reviews and Quarterlies have shown the cloven foot, and their only tendency has been to excite and confirm American suspicion. Characteristic selfishness and intrigue is seeking its ends under the garb of a mawkish philanthropy.

This frank expression of opinion may cause us to be struck off the exchange list of L. Scott & Co., 79 Fulton street, New York. That would be a loss—for they are valuable exchanges, and Scott & Co. are good republishers—but so it is, and it is so. Such are the expectations of Abolitionists in this country, and we doubt not in England, from the circulation of these republications, and such has been the unskilful handling of the subject on their part.

LOUISVILLE CONFERENCE.

List of Appointments.—Last Louisville District.—Edward Stevenson, P. E. Louisville—Brook Street, Francis A Morris; Jackson Street Colored Charge, to be supplied; Bethel Mission, Wm Holman; Shelby Street, Wm Randolph; Asbury Mission, Abram Long; Hancock Street, and South Louisville Mission, Drummond Welburn. Middleton Circuit, Wm H Morrison. Edward Stevenson, Assistant Book Agent.

West Louisville District.—Albert H Redford, P. E. Louisville—Third Street, Wm H Anderson; E W Sehon, Missionary Secretary, in connection with Third Street Charge; Walnut Street, Charles B Parsons; Eighth Street, James E Carnes; Centre Street Colored Charge, to be supplied; Twelfth Street, J W Kasey. Portland Mission, Richard Tydings, Louisville Circuit, Ephraim M Walker; West Point, Henry W South; Lebanon, L B Davison; Bardstown and N. Haven, Jas S Wools; Mount Washington and Shepherdsville, Joseph F Redford; Bardstown Mission, Robert B McCown; Jefferson, Thos J Moore. Alri A Morrison, Principal of the Bardstown Female Institute.

Hardinsburg District.—Zachariah M Taylor, P. E. Hardinsburg Circuit, H T Burge, J W Maxwell; Big Spring, Schuyler L Murrell; Elizabethtown and Hogdenville, Peter C Browder; Litchfield, to be supplied; Cambellsville, Geo W Crumbaugh; Hartford, Timothy C Frogge; Owensboro' Station, Robert Y Thomas; Owensboro' Circuit, Jas A Henderson; Rough Creek Mission, to be supplied; Hawesville Circuit, John Randolph; Brandenburg, Robert G Gardiner.

Smithland District.—Joseph D. Barnett, P. E. Smithland Station, Robert W Trimble; Smithland Mission, Henry C Stevens; Salem, Joseph C Norman; Morganfield, Jas I Ferree; Caseyville, Henry C McQuown; Henderson Station, George H Hays; Henderson Circuit, Abram Quick; Rumsey, Benjamin F Alexander; Madisonville, Wm B Edmunds; Princeton, Thomas N Penick; Eddyville, Artemus Brown; Empire Iron Works, Isaac W Emerson.

Hopkinsville District.—Nathaniel H Lee, P. E. Hopkinsville and Garrettsburg, Francis M English; Hopkinsville Circuit, Samuel F Johnson; Christian Mission, South, Benjamin R Hester; Christian Mission, North, Robt C Alexander; Russellville, Matthew N Lasley; Elkton, Silas Lea; Todd, James Morris; Greenville, Robert Fisk; Bowling-green Station, Jas H Owen; Lafayette and Cadiz, Wm Neikirk, Jas C. Petree; Logan, Thos Bottomly; Franklin, Joel Peak; Rochester Mission, Wm W Mann.

Glasgow District.—John F South, P. E. Glasgow Circuit, Eli B Crain; Woodsonville, Alberry L Alderson; Mammoth Cave, David Morton; Greensburg, James R Dempsy; Columbia, Aron Moore; Liberty Mission, to be supplied; Wayne, Absalom Davis; Albany, Jacob P Goodson; Tompkinsville, Ruht R R Alexander; Scottville, Debartis F Dempsey; Bowlinggreen Circuit, Alexander McCown.

John W Cunnigham, transferred to Kentucky Conference; John W Rhodes, transfered to Florida Conference; John R Hall, left without an appointment in consequence of severe family infliction.

Superanuated List.—Richard D Neale, Geo W Taylor, James King, Alanson C De Witt, Wm Alexander, Geo R Browder, John Bowden, Ed A Martin, John B Perry.

The following brethern located:—Anthony Canon and James Young.

Next Conference to be held in Russelville.

REVIVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Clinton Circuit, Miss.—This small section of the great "Moral Vineyard," has been for some months past, the happy object of gracious increase. The example of the good, the preaching of the word, and the prayers of the righteous, have been made the Power of God unto the salvation of many.

Among the whites about 250, and of blacks 160, making 410. Of these two hundred and twenty-four whites, and one hundred and twelve blacks have joined the church, and I hear there have been about one hundred and fifty accessions to the Missionary Baptists in the same region, during this year. To God's grace be the praise. We recently closed a Camp Meeting near Brownsville, at which Christians of different denominations enjoyed the gracious presence of God. Good deportment—the best we ever saw on such an occasion, characterized the large assembly during the whole term. Brethren, young and old, local and itinerating, preached under the unction, with much acceptability.

Our Missionary Meeting at 3 on Sabbath Eve, was truly interesting. I send you the minutes for publication at your convenience. The sum of one hundred and twenty dollars was paid to constitute Rev. L. Campbell and lady, Rev. James A. and Ann M. Godfrey and their children, Miss Lee and Master Jemy, life members of the Missionary Society. Also for Brownsville, Liberty and Chapel Hill Churches, each one bale of cotton. Public collection forty-seven dollars, making about $300 to this good cause. In fine, Clinton Circuit is now prospering religiously and financially. She will pay her preachers the last farthing of a liberal assessment, and send more than $100 to the Conference for the widows and orphans thereof.

There is one fact in connection with our revivals here, I wish to mention, and that is, of those who have joined the church near one hundred are married citizens, and of the residue, with the exception of a few, young gentlemen and ladies of majority, no "school boy and girl excitement," as some have been pleased to term some of the revivals of this county.

Once more, if you please. I am happy to say, that so far as I am aware, there is a spirit of union and more love than usual in existence here, between different branches of God's great family. We, not long since, had the pleasure of administering the Lord's Supper to kneeling scores, and among them Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Cumberland Presbyterians, Methodists, Campbellite Baptists, and Missionary Baptists, all enjoying the presence of the Lord, around "His sacred Board." So mote it be.

May God continue his grace and favor among us. James A. Gonfrey.
Oct. 26.

Mansfield, La.—We have had a succession of interesting protracted meetings on this Circuit for the last four weeks. They commenced on the 10th of September, at Union Church. This meeting continued five days, and resulted in several happy conversions, four accessions to the church, and a general awakening up of the whole. We were mostly dependent on our local brethren for preaching. This was, to sum up all in one word, an unusual good meeting. To God be all the glory.

On the 17th, we commenced another meeting at Loganport, which we expected to protract four or five days; but in consequence of the death of Sister Haden, who was the principal supporter of the church at that place, and for the want of ministerial assistance, we had to close it after two days, and from the seriousness manifested by many, we hope that lasting good was effected. We think it due the memory of Sister Haden to say that after a long and useful life of Christianity, she died in peace and has gone to reap her reward. Many of the preachers of the Louisiana Conference will recollect her with the warmest gratitude. On the 24th, we commenced our third Quarterly Meeting at Pleasant Hill. This meeting lasted some twelve days. There were from 25 to 30 bright conversions, and 31 accessions to the church—14 blacks and 17 whites. Many backsliders were reclaimed, united with the church, and were made shouting happy, and sang in good earnest, "I'll never turn back any more," and a great many others such like hymnology. Singing and shouting, and loud shouting, outbursts of Hallelujahs to God and the Lamb, were every day occurrences during the meeting. This was a happy meeting. Brother Doty, Bro. Ivy, and Brother Manly were with us, and we are especially indebted to the indefatigable labors of Brother Ivy for the success of the meeting; being left alone for two days he hung on till help was obtained.

During this meeting we made a Missionary collection of about $90, a handsome collection for one appointment. On the 8th of October we commenced a meeting in Mansfield, which is still in progress. Up to this time there have been 55 accessions to the church, and as to the number of conversions I cannot say—some 30 or 40 at least. The whole place seemed to be under the influence of the revival. Among those who have been converted there are quite a number of young men. We hope that the work will continue till Conference, and then hope that we shall take the place. But we have been already too lengthy. Brother Ivy has done the most of our preaching, though he had to leave us yesterday to attend another meeting.

We have had several cases of yellow fever in our town, two of whom died and another is not expected to live. The people were perfectly panic stricken, and at one time nearly all left town; but we hope there will be no more cases as the weather is cool and pleasant, and the country otherwise healthy. They are still suffering greatly in Shreveport from yellow fever. John Pipes.
Oct. 20.

Greensboro', Ala.—I am about closing another protracted meeting here—35 conversions, 26 accessions to our branch—9 to be divided ont.

This makes 125 converted at our meetings in this place this summer. Glorious camp and protracted meetings all around us. 85 converts at one and 105 at another. A greater religious interest awakened than I ever knew before. More than 600 people have been converted recently in a circuit of 25 miles radius.

This is some sunshine to cheer us amid the gloom of wasting pestilence, and the tears that fall thick and fast over the sweet memories of our departed fellow-laborers.

October 22. J. J. Hutchinson.

Amite Circuit, Miss.—Say to the friends of Zion that the Lord has and is still doing great things on the Amite Circuit, Miss. We have had two Camp Meetings, at which places much good was done; much for Camp Meetings here in after days. At the last one more than 100 were converted, and 72 added to the church. In all this year on this Circuit, 345 have joined the church, and about that number converted. Allen Castle.
October 18.

Pike Co. Ala.—We had one pretty good protracted meeting recently—over 20 joined in probation—making some 40 this year on this Circuit. This meeting was carried on mainly by Dr. Banks, local preacher from the Clayton Circuit. Pike county is improving in substance and morals, principally by immigration. Wm. M. Shockley.

Talledaga, Ala.—God has revived his work at every appointment in my small Circuit but one; and at that, the Sixth Appointment, we are about commencing a protracted meeting. Above one hundred whites and fifty blacks have been received on trial.

Our ecclesiastical warrior, Brother McDaniel—our spirit-stirring Brother Linfield, and our sweet-spirited Brother Scales, with an excellent band of local preachers, have done effective service in this region.

Our missionary collection will be literally excellent, for it will excel every thing before done in this part of the work.

October 29, 1853. E. J. Hamill.

Blountsville District, Ala.—The work of the Lord is gloriously progressing in almost every appointment in the bounds of this District. At some places we have had quite refreshing seasons from the presence of the Lord. We shall be enabled to report a handsome increase in the membership from this mountain region the present year. To God be all the glory. L. B. McDonald.
October 27, 1853.

METHODIST PRESS.

Increasing the Bishops.—The Richmond Advocate quotes our late article under the head of Methodist Press which notices that the S. C. Advocate joins in the call for a strengthened Episcopacy. The editor "heartily coincides" with both:

Among the grave matters thought to be incumbent upon the approaching General Conference of the Southern Church is the augmentation of the number of our Bishops. Several of our contemporaries have taken ground in favor of a large numerical increase of these chief pastors of the Church. We desire to unite with them in the expression of opinion on the subject. It seems to us that sound policy dictates the proposed measure, *i. e.*, if it is desirable to have Bishops for any other object besides presiding over Annual and occupying the Chair of the General Conference. If this is all we desire of the Episcopacy, perhaps, there are already enough. But if they are to exert any influence out of this limit, to visit and preach in places where Conferences are not held, to exercise their Ministry in the Church, and to give the weight and authority of their presence and counsels to those who need them most, and will most appreciate them, then we think there ought to be many more added to the list of Bishops. A variety of considerations might be urged in support of this opinion that we reserve for some future occasion. Intending mainly to introduce the subject to our readers, and also to lay before them, the views of two of our contemporaries, we are indisposed, and without the leisure to make any extended remarks.

Itinerant Bishops.—A correspondent of the Memphis Advocate, signing himself Paul, puts his ideas on paper with a good deal of force and clearness on this subject. We have heard it talked over a good deal in private circles, but now, for the first time, see the plan in print. It, (or the substance of it, with little modifications) has many and strong friends—to our knowledge. "Paul" begins at the beginning. Speaking of the principle of an Itinerant Ministry as a New Testament one—it may become nominal, but must not be abandoned. How can it be revived? This brings him to the point of an Itinerant Episcopacy. Verily the sight of a Bishop moving—going to his District—leaving one Parsonage, with family and chattels, for another—why it would set the whole church in motion. It would put the preachers on rollers."

Saith this Paul:

We cannot conceive of any plan for the renovation of the Itinerancy, which will not include its head and front—the Episcopacy. We have nothing to say against the venerable men who fill the office; the whole face of matters has changed since Bishop Asbury visited yearly every Conference and almost every part of the work; to do this now, would not be desirable, even if it were possible. The work has so extended itself on every side, that many men are required to cultivate the ground that then required but one; and yet by judicious arrangements the work might as well be done now as then. As it is, our Bishops sometimes have their field of labor hundreds of miles from their residence, and are compelled to spend months together from their families; and this is not the only evil; many portions of the work are never seen by our Bishops, unless they pass over them in their hurried flight from one Annual Conference to another, and many old and venerable members of the Church have never looked upon one of their faces; thus the almost incalculable benefits which would be realized by the Church from the active personal oversight and ministrations of these our Chief Shepherds, is altogether lost.

To remedy, as far as may, be, these evils, we propose the following plan, which we hope will have the effect of drawing the thoughts of our brethern to the subject, and leading them to suggest any thing they may suppose to be better.

First, That the whole work be divided into eight Episcopal Districts. California being one.

Second, That there be as many effective Bishops, as Districts, and that each District receive its Superintendent at the General Conference, to serve for the ensuing four years.

Third, That it be ineligible for a Bishop to serve on the same District for a succession of more than four years, or to return to it until after an interregnum of eight years.

Fourth, That a Bishop's parsonage be provided on each District, at which it shall be expected that the Bishop reside, and that it be furnished with every necessary appurtenance for comfort and convenience.

Fifth, That in addition to attending and presiding at the sessions of the Annual Conference in this District, the Bishop be expected, at some time during his term of four years, to visit if possible every presiding Elder's District in his bounds.

Getting the Case.—A correspondent of the N. W. Christian Advocate, writing from the seat of the Gennessee Conference, very good humoredly hits off the eloquent agents of our benovolent institutions in the following style:

We have had the usual number of agents, all of them quite sure that their *one* idea is, or ought to be, *the* idea of the world, and many of us were half inclined to believe it so, at least as long as they were pleading their several causes. We were like the Dutch judge, who, on hearing the attorney for the plaintiff, said, "You be got the case," and on listening to the attorney for the defendant, remarks, "Now you be got the case." The fact is, we gave the case to all of them.

Father Sleer who is gathering up bricks for the Metropolitan Church, made us believe that as the United States are in the centre of the world, and as Washington is the metropolis of the States, and as Methodism is the metropolis of all evangelical *isms*, so of course we should have a metropolitan church, worth not less than $50,000. Of course we gave him the case.

Next came on that indescribable, nervous, vivacious compound of New England clay "wet up with lightning"—Rev. A. Stevens, with his tract cause. I should like to sketch his speech; but you might as well attempt to daguerreotype chain lightning. A sketch would look about as well, compared with his speech as pronounced before the Conference, as he once said the D. D. would look appended to his name. On declining the compliment when offered by a certain college, he remarked, that the D. D. would befit his name about as much as a donkey's ears would befit his head.

The tract cause of course was *the* cause. The prophets and apostles, and Luther and Wesley, were tract writers and distributers, of course we should be. As the press was the emblem of earthly omnipotence, as tracts were the voice of the press, as Methodism was charged with the religious guidance of one-fifth of all the minds in the United States, and as our denominational theology was *peculiar*, so we should have a denominational tract society, and all the Conferences should be committed to its support. We had nothing to do but to give the ease to Brother Stevens, and our money to the Tract cause.

Then came Dr. Kidder, pleading right earnestly the cause of the Sunday Schools. His predecessors had all won their case; but what was the Metropolitan Church or the Tract cause to the Sunday School enterprise? Who were the Sunday School scholars but miniature Congressmen, tract writers and distributers? As the "boy is the father of the man," and as it was the Sunday School that made the boy, could anything be made more clear than that Sunday Schools and the Sunday School cause was of the first importance?

Bro. Kidder got the case—they all have it, and let all the people say amen."

The Imprisoned Nightingale.—A peasant one day went to the mansion of a distinguished man. There he heard a bird sing in a gilded cage. He drew nearer to it, and beheld it was a nightingale. With a feeling of sadness he leaned upon his staff and listened.

Presently, the servant of the rich man came to him and said: "At what dost thou wonder, and wherefore standest thou here musing thus?"

"I wonder," answered the peasant, "that your master can bear to hear that sad complaint of the imprisoned bird in its splendid habitation."

"Thou fool!" replied one of the servants, "does the song of the nightingale seem sad to thee in thy fields and groves?"

"Not so," answered the peasant, "there, on the contrary, it fills my soul with joy and admiration."

"And are its notes different here?" asked the man, with a smile of mockery,

"Certainly," replied the peasant. "Our nightingales, amid bruuches covered with leaves and blossoms, proclaim the praises of reviving nature; they sing beneath the azure sky the song of liberty, and over their brooding mates the notes of love."

At these words the servants laughed scornfully, and called the peasant a simple clown.

But the peasant held his peace, and returned to his cottage and his fields. [Mrs. St. Simon.

The editor of a Western paper says: "We witnessed two important days while in Washington. The first was the fourth of March, and the other was *March fourth*." The first was most interesting—the latter the most solemn.

The Nation of London.

It was a most heavenly day in May of this year, (1800,) when I first beheld and first entered this mighty wilderness, the city—not the city, but the nation—of London. Often since then, at distances of two or three hundred miles or more from this colossal emporium of commerce, wealth, arts, and intellectual power, have I felt the sublime expression of her enormous magnitude in one simple form of ordinary occurrence; viz: in the vast droves of cattle, supposed upon the great north roads, all with their heads directed to London, and expounding the size of the attracting body, together with the force of its attractive power, by the ever-enduring succession of those droves, and the remoteness from the capital of the lines upon which they are moving. A suction so powerful, felt along radii so vast, and a consciousness, at the same time, that upon other radii still more vast, both by land and sea, the same suction is operating, night and day, summer and winter, and hurrying forever into one centre the infinite means needed for her infinite purposes, crowds the imagination with a pomp to which there is nothing corresponding upon this planet, either among the things that have been, or the things that are. Or, if any exception there is, it must be sought in ancient Rome. We, upon this occasion, were in an open carriage, as I chiefly (as I imagined) to avoid the dust, we approached London by rural lanes, where any such could be found, or at least, along by roads quiet and shady, collateral to the main roads. In this mode of approach, we missed some features of sublimity belonging to any of the approaches upon a main road; we missed the whirl and the uproar, the tumult and the agitation, which continually thicken and thicken throughout the last dozen miles before you reach the suburbs.

Already, at the three stages' distance, (my forty miles from London,) upon some of the greatest roads, the dim presentiment of some vast capital reaches you obscurely, and like a misgiving. The blind sympathy with a mighty but unseen object, some vast magnetic range of Alps, in your neighborhood, continues to increase, you know not how. Arrived at the last station for changing horses, Barnet, suppose, on the western, you no longer think (as in all other places) of naming the next stage; nobody says, on pulling up, "Horses on to London"—that would sound ludicrous; one mighty idea broods over all minds, making it impossible to suppose any other destination. Launched upon the final stage, you soon begin to feel yourself entering the stream as if it were of a Norwegian maelstrom; and the stream at length becomes the rush of a cataract. What is meant by the Latin word *trepidatio!* Not anything peculiarly connected with panic; it belongs to the hurrying to and fro of a common battle, as of a coming fight; to a marriage festival as much as to a massacre; agitation is the nearest English word. The trepidation increases both audibly and visibly at every half mile, pretty much as one may suppose the roar of Niagara and the thrilling of the ground to grow upon the senses in the last ten miles of approach, with the wind in its favor, until at length it would absorb and extinguish all other sounds whatsoever.

Finally, for miles before you reach the suburb of London, such as Islington, for instance, a last great sign and augury of the immensity which belongs to the coming metropolis forces itself on the dullest observer, in the growing sense of his utter insignificance. Everywhere else in England, you, yourself, horses, carriage, attendants (if you travel with any,) are regarded with attention, perhaps even curiosity; at all events you are seen. But after passing the final post-house on every avenue to London, for the latter ten or twelve miles, you become aware that you are no longer noticed; nobody regards you; nobody hears you; nobody regards you; you do not even regard yourself. In fact, how should you, at the moment of first ascertaining your own total unimportance in the sum of things—a poor shivering unit in the aggregate of human life? Now, for the first time, whatever manner of man you were, or seemed to be at starting, squire or "squireen" lord or lordling, and however related to that city, hamlet, or solitary house, from which yesterday or today you slipped your cable—beyond disguise you find yourself but one wave in a total Atlantic, one plant (and a parasitical plant besides, needing a alien props) in a forest of America.

These are feelings which do not belong by preference to thoughtful people—far less to people merely sentimental. No man was ever left to himself the first time in the streets, as yet unknown, of London, but he must have been saddened and mortified, perhaps terrified, by the sense of desertion and utter loneliness which belongs to his situation. No loneliness can be like that which weighs upon the heart in the centre of faces never-ending without voice or utterance for him; eyes innumerable, that have "no speculation in their orbs which *he* can understand; and hurrying figures of men and women weaving to and fro, with no apparent purpose intelligible to a stranger, seeming like a mask of maniacs, or, oftentimes, like a pageant of phantoms. The great length of the streets in many quarters of London; the continual opening of transient glimpses into other vistas equally far-stretching, going on at right-angles to the one to which you are traversing; and the murky atmosphere which, settling upon the remoter end of every long avenue, wraps its termination in gloom and uncertainty; all these are circumstances aiding that sense of vastness and illimitable proportions which forever brood over the aspect of London in its interior. [De Quincey.

Gone Astray.—Cold words to fall on a loving heart—he has gone astray. And this the time to desert him? This is the time to taunt him with words that roll like lava from your passion, and only scar his soul? No! he passes under clouds; be his light now; perhaps he has no other.

Many a true heart, that would have come back like the dove to the ark, after its first transgression, has been frightened beyond recall by the angry look and menace, the taunt, the charity of an unforgiving soul. Be careful how you freeze the first warm emotions of repentance. Beware lest those pleading words, unheeded, sting you in some shadowy vale of your future sorrow. Repentence, changed by neglect or unkindness, becomes like melted iron hardened in the mould; trifle with it never. Be the first to meet the erring with outstretched arms. Wipe the tear from his eye—pour the balm of consolation on the wound that guilt has made. Let you hearts be the grave for his transgressions, your pity find vent in bearing his burden, not in useless words. O forgive the erring! Did not He who died on Calvary? Shield him from the contempt of grosser minds; make brightness and beauty where all was cloud and storm before in his sad life.

Romance in Married Life.—A married couple in Paris, after living on bad terms for some time, resolved, a few days ago to separate. They sold off all their furniture; but, finding that the sum it realized was not very important, they proposed to commit suicide; and they went to the Canal St. Martin to execute the design. The husband leaped in first, but after awhile, being a capital swimmer, he raised his head above water, and perceived his wife standing quietly on the bank watching him. He began abusing her and said, according to their agreement she ought to drown herself. Instead of complying, however, she accused him of intending to let her drown whilst he saved himself by swimming. He called on her to plunge in at once, but she refused. Thereupon, he got out of the water and gave her a tremendous whipping. Some persons who came up, went to seek the guard, and the loving pair were immediately arrested. On being questioned, they made the facts known.

Carpet for the President's House.—It is stated that a gorgeous carpet has just been finished at Glasgow, Scotland, for the White House at Washington. It measures 80 feet long by 40 feet broad; the portion woven in the loom without a seam being 72 feet by 31 feet; and the remainder consists of a handsome border sewn on. The filling in of the carpet is a ruby and crimson damask, with three tasteful medallions in the centre, and a rich cornerpiece to correspond. The medallions are filled up with boquets of flowers, designed and executed with magnificent taste. The entire piece weighs upwards of a ton, and is valued at $2500. [Balt. Sun.

Sweet Thought.—Whenever we find our temper rallied toward a parent, a wife, a sister, or a brother, we should pause and think, that in a few more months or years, they will be in the spirit land, watching over us, or perchance we shall be there watching over them left behind. The intercourse between guardian angels.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

HYMENEAL:

MARRIED.—In Plainville, by Rev. Mr. Dickenson, HORACE E. BARTLETT, of Guilford, to Miss EMELINE E. RICHARDS, of Plainville.

On the 27th October, by the Rev. Wm. M. Lovelady, MR. ANDREW THOMPSON, to Miss MARY J. SIMS, all of Mobile, Ala.

Same time, at the residence of John Morgan Brown, by the Rev. Wm. M. Lovelady, MR. THOS. H. RAWLS to Miss SARAH G. BROWN.

October 20, by Rev. W. M. Shockley, Dr. O. S. Johnson, to Mrs. MARTHA G. SWETER, all of Pike county, Ala.

October 2, by the same, Rev. B. H. BANKS, M. D., to Mrs. JANE McDOWELL, of Pike co., Ala.

OBITUARY:

I never witnessed such a complete triumph of Divine Grace over suffering, affliction and death, as that exhibited in a youthful disciple the subject of this brief memoir.

EDWIN PECK MAY, son of the late John and Virginia May, was born April 30, 1838, and departed this life in this place, (Greensboro', Ala.,) last evening, October 21, about eleven o'clock. When about four years old, he received an internal injury by a fall from a carriage, which permanently affected his health. This prevented his remaining at school except at short periods together. He was however, of quick apprehension and good memory. About eighteen months ago his injury resulted in a rheumatic affection of a confirmed and constitutional character. My acquaintance commenced with him in the spring of this year, but was but of a passing character, until about three weeks since, when I was sent for to visit him in his last illness. About this time he experienced converting Grace, and a marked change was manifested by the meek and patient spirit which hitherto irascible and impetuous by nature, had grown fretful and impatient by disease. I found his mind clear and bright, and well stored with Scripture truths and promises. The spirit of quiet submission and of joyous exultation was soon manifested and never has it been my let to witness so complete a triumph of the free spirit over the pains and agonies of the afflicted body as in the case of this little sufferer. His body, emaciated and attenuated to the least possible dimensions, was racked with almost constant pain, and yet visiting him daily I found him ever joyous and exultant. His assurance was perfect, and his sky undimaged by a single flitting cloud. At his request I baptized him, and on another occasion the Sacrament of the Supper was administered. I scarce ever witnessed such rapturous joy as broke from him on these occasions. The whole household, white and black, were called in by him to partake of his joy. Hearing a sob escape his weeping mother, he exclaimed, "O, mother, why not rejoice with me; I am going to a home where there are no tears, no sorrow, no pain. I thought once I could not give you up, could not part with you, but now I have given you up, given all up for my Saviour. O I feel his everlasting arms are under me; I feel like I was in his arms all the time!" We sung "Why should we start and fear to die." "Bless the Lord," he exclaimed, "I have no fear. Ready, more than willing, and yet God's will be done. If he will that I should lie here and suffer, yet an hundred years, I know it is right—his will be done. O my precious Saviour was mangled and suffered on a cross, while I only suffer here in a bed, surrounded by friends."

Thus he continued daily and hourly to talk, exhorting all to meet him in Heaven. His favorite expression was "Bless the Lord, O my Soul." His favorite hymns "Thou art gone to the grave," etc.; "The Old Ship of Zion," and "O Sing to me of Heaven." He would frequently shout aloud and slap his hands while we prayed or sung with him.

I was with him on the last night to within a few minutes of his dissolution. His vision became dim, and his words occasionally incoherent, but his consciousness was perfect and his sky bright. He seemed to struggle hard for breath and ease, and occasionally a moan and outcry of pain would be wrung from him, but it was always mingled or terminated by a line of some favorite hymn, and an attempt to sing such as "What never part again!" and "When we've been there ten thousand years." His last words to me were, "I know Jesus loves me," and I may say he died shouting, in scarce audible tones, the chorus "Oh Hallelujah!"

Thus set in a sea radiant with his reflections of gospel glory, his little sun of life. May its parting rays long gild the leaflets of memory in the hearts of his friends and family.

J. J. H.

Greensboro, Ala., Oct. 22, 1853.

At Spring Ridge, Hinds county, Miss., MARGARET AMELIA, daughter of Jesse and Nancy Thompson, born March 24, 1836, joined the M. E. Church when quite small, and received into full membership before she was twelve years old, and a short time after was soundly converted to God. On the 5th day of October, 1853, she died in the full triumphs of faith, after patiently enduring several days sickness. She called her friends to her side, and bade each farewell, telling them not to weep for her, but to take good care of her little brother, then upon a bed of languishing. She gave directions as to her coffin and burial, as calmly as though she was talking about every day matters, requesting her friends to sing to her that sweet hymn commencing

"O sing to me of Heaven."

This amiable young lady was much attached to her Bible class and Sunday school, and her place, I fear will not be easily filled. But she has gone to a better world, giving strong assurances to those who prized her on earth, that she is now a part of their treasure in Heaven. How appropriately may it be said—

> The blossom opening to the day,
> By dawn of Heavan refined,
> Could naught of purity display,
> To emulate her mind.

Nashville Advocate please copy. J. N.

Departed this life September 20, 1853, Sister NANCY CENTERFIT, wife of Henry Centerfit, and daughter of J. L. and K. A. Gafny, born in Fairfield District, S. C., September 15, 1802, joined the M. E. Church as a seeker of religion in the 24th year of her age, and professed conversion about a year afterwards under the ministry of the Rev. John Reynolds, of the S. C. Conference. Although of a naturally doubtful cast of mind, she occasionally had very clear manifestations of God's love. Soon after their arrival in Alabama, her name was entered on the Church Register, and there remained untarnished till registered (we trust) on high. She has been seriously afflicted for the last twenty years, but always evinced the spirit of the resigned Christian.

Several times during her last attack she had very clear manifestations of her acceptance. When she was thought to be dying, and in a very happy frame of mind, she called her physician and family to her bedside for the last parting—and what a scene it was—after thanking the former for his kind attentions, exhorting him and his kind family to meet her in Heaven, she bade him adieu. Then in a similar manner she gave directions to her family, urging them all to meet her in that happy, happy land, commending them to God and the word of his grace. She passed away in a most happy and triumphant manner from the sorrows of earth to the joys of Heaven, where "the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest."

W. W. THOMAS.

Lowndesboro, Ala.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

ADVERTISEMENTS, of a proper character and to a limited extent, will hereafter be inserted in the "New Orleans Christian Advocate" at the following rates:

One Square, first insertion	$1 00
Each subsequent insertion	50
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A Young Lady well qualified to teach the common English Branches of Education, desires a situation as Assistant in a Female High School, or as private Teacher in an agreeable family. Address "M. H. H., Rockland, Holmes, Mississippi. nov5 6t

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A Good Situation for a Lad between 14 and 18 years old, either in a Store, a Printing Office, or a Silver Smith's Shop. Address J. W. H., Jones Bluff, Sumtar co., Ala. nov5 6t

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Cotton Factors and General Commission

MERCHANTS,

No. 48 CARONDELET STREET,

NEW-ORLEANS.

☞ Consignments to the above House are solicited by oct22 JOHN A. LANE.

General Intelligence.

END OF THE SUGAR WAR.—A gentleman who is at the head of a commercial house here has furnished us with the following extract of a letter received by him from a correspondent in New York. The decision referred to puts an end to the much talked of concentrated molasses question:

The Board of General Appraisers have just rendered their decision in the much talked of case of Belcher & Bro., St. Louis, the concentrated molasses question. The invoices of those gentleman have, so far as the price of the merchandise is concerned—the real question at issue, by the way—been fully approved. This is completely exculpatory of the Messrs. B. & B. from the charge of undervaluation, so generally, and, as it is now apparent, unjustly preferred against them. The appraisers at large, have, however, added twenty-five cents each to the value of each *barrel*, and have also decided that an export duty should be charged on the molasses in their invoices, although none is exacted in Cuba. They did this, probably, because of the character of the article approximating sugar, and particulary as it carries sugar duties. You are aware that Additional charges to invoices carry no pencilrice. This case has excited much attention here as well as in New Orleans, and the complete vindication of Belcher & Bro. from any improper conduct in the matter, has given satisfaction.

Louisiana Interior.

We learn by the Baton Rouge Comet that Rev. A. H. Lamon, of West Baton Rouge, died at his residence on Friday morning of yellow fever. Mr. Lamon was pastor to a large congregation at Baton Rouge, and will leave a large circle of acquaintance by whom he was ardently beloved. Mr. Lamon was the whig candidate for Superintendent of Public Education in this State.

The Baton Rouge Advocate of the 27th, speaking of the health of that city, says: "On Tuesday there were four deaths in town from yellow fever, and yesterday there was one new case. Taking these facts into consideration, together with the variable weather which has prevailed since the frost, our physicians and the Board of Health advise our citizens not to return to town. It is better to wait yet a little longer."

We learn from the Red River Republican, published at Alexandria, that the planters in that vicinity have commenced grinding cane, which is yielding well, and turning out an excellent article of sugar.

The Republican informs us that the epidemic is still raging in Alexandria, with little decrease of mortality since our last advices from that place. For the week ending the 22d there were twelve deaths by the yellow fever, among which was James T. Flint, Esq., an attorney of that place, and a man of eminent talent.

SHREVEPORT.—The pestilence appears to be raging in this village with little abatement since our last advices. For the week ending the 12th there were 24 deaths from yellow fever. For the week ending the 18th, there were 20, showing only a decrease of four upon the returns of the preceding week. The Democrat of the 13th has the following:

THE ABSENT.—Stay, away yet longer; there is still no improvement in the health of our town. Many are sick—many are dead since our last issue. One day hope is in the ascendant, the next day it is dashed to the earth. It is a grievous sight to witness the manly form struggling with the terrible enemy, after passing unscathed to the present time. The most devoted—the most actively benevolent are stricken down. All ages, conditions and habits of life fare alike. Three medical men are dead, four are now sick, one only has escaped entirely, Dr. Clarke.

Considerable consternation was created among the few remaining citizens of the village, says the Caddo Gazette of the 15th, by a rumor that a plot was on foot to de-troy Shreveport by fire by a gang of runaway negroes headed by several white men. The rumor however proved to be totally unfounded.

The Pointe Coupee Echo, of the 20th ult., says:

On the morning of the 25th, we were gratified at seeing the face of Nature completely covered with hoar frost, and we have been assured that ice was also found in different parts of the parish. On the night of the 26th fell the heaviest rains that we remember. It was accompanied by wind, thunder and lightning, and must have thoroughly purged the atmosphere of the deleterious influences from which we have lately suffered much. If after these wintry visitations, any new cases of yellow fever occur, we will be much disappointed and completely at fault as to the causes which put an end to the Southern epidemic.

The cane in our parish is yielding finely and all the circumstances of the weather have as yet been in its favor. We hardly hope, however, that it will come up to the monster crop of last season. Our planters find it very hard to procure hands from abroad in consequence of the opinion entertained of the state of health prevailing in Pointe Coupee. We are confident that in our next issue we will be able to announce the entire disappearance of all sickness.

We find in the Red River Republican, published at Alexandria, the following:

We are happy to say that the yellow fever appears to have ceased in our midst. Two heavy frosts, and long continued North winds, have put an end to its dreadful career. There has been no death or new case of it here for several days, and of the old cases there remain only one or two in town and two or three in the country.

The fever at Clinton has nearly subsided. The Whig of the 29th says there has been but four new cases for the last four days.

The Whig gives the following list of those who have died since the 24th of September:

Mrs Mary Saunders, Br W M Stone, Mrs Emily White, Ernest Rist jr, Frank. Mayer, Maley, Mrs Caroline Wharton, Benj Butler, Miss Sophia Canfield, S W Watkins, Major Montgomery, Thomas Blackmon, Capt John Killian, A H Killian, Charles Leyden, R L Bell, T Dreyfuss, James Oair, Adam Raupp, Samuel Lee jr, Mdrat, B Melchior, John Cantelin, Caroline Koch, infant of B F Wharton, infant of Mr Koch, infant of Dr Langworthy, Edward Tilden, Hiram Foreman, Mrs Bass, A German, three sons of Mr Hyman, sister of Mrs Dreyfuss, H Kaucas, A J Garrison, Miss P Killian, Miss Jane Wood, Mrs Butler, Watson Ward, Frances, daughter of F W Ward, Postmaster, B W Hatch, Mayor of Clinton, Meyer, Mrs Jackson, Mrs Ann Silliman, Mrs Bets, Mrs Louisa Wynn, Russel Button, B Adler.

Five negroes have died since the commencement of the sickness.

The Franklin Banner, of the 27th ult., reports the fever to be still raging in that town, and in that vicinity, with little abatement. Ten deaths had occurred in that parish since the last issue of that paper.

The Baton Rouge Gazette notices, on the 28th ult., in that city, the death of Hon. James S. Bailey, who was a member of the last Legislature of this State.

Mobile Items.

The Advertiser of the 1st inst. has the following items:

"*The Cry is Still they Come.*"—The steamer Octavia arrived on Sunday with one hundred and eight cabin passengers and nine hundred and eighty-seven bales of cotton.

The Pilot Town, on the same night, brought down sixty-two cabin passengers and seven hundred and forty-nine bales of cotton. Both boats are from Montgomery.

Rumors.—Our citizens, who have been spending the summer at the south, are now returning with great rapidity. Over three hundred have arrived within the past thirty-six hours. Royal street presents quite a lively aspect at this moment.

Mississippi.

The fever appears to be abating at Jackson. The Mississippian of the 28th ult says:

Since our issue of the 14th instant the epidemic has raged with increased violence in this community. During the past week, however, there has been a decided abatement. The number of cases have been fewer, and the disease less malignant. For the last twenty-four hours we have heard of no new case. On Tuesday morning last there was a white frost, and we were encouraged to hope that the scourge would take its final departure from our afflicted city; but an Wednesday night and yesterday there was a marked change in the weather favorable to the continuance of the fever, and we now apprehend the prospect was definitive. We do not feel that, in view of the existing state of the weather, and the fact that there are a number of cases still in town, it would be proper for us to advise our absent friends to return.

HEALTH OF VICKSBURG.—The Whig of the 27th says, relative to the health of that city: "We are very anxious to see our friends return home, but we confess that the greetings of those who returned on yesterday were not as cordial as they would have been if we could have felt assured that all was safe. We hear of some new cases since frost, but they are not unexpected—the seeds of the disease were in the system before the change in the weather. We hope to be able to chronicle another frost in a few days."

The Vicksburg Whig of the 29th ult notices the death of Capt P. C. Wallis, who died of yellow fever at Yazoo City on the 25th ult. The Whig has the following relative to the health of Vicksburg:

Very many of our citizens who have been absent during the prevalence of the epidemic, have returned home. Many, however, are yet absent, waiting to hear of such an atmospheric change as will render it perfectly safe for them to return. We believe that the opinion is general, that no one can return with safety till we have another good frost. We give no advice, but simply state what is the current opinion, so far as we have been able to gather it.

The Port Gibson Herald of the 28th has the following items:

RAILROAD.—The work on the Railroad will be resumed on Tuesday next, and vigorously prosecuted. Mr. Crump will commence with seventy-five hands and increase his force in a short time to one hundred.

HEALTH.—The frost on last Monday night was a most welcome visitor. The boon was seen in several places in our town, on Tuesday morning there was great rejoicing among our citizens, and it was believed that our troubles were at an end. The opinion is entertained by physicians and others, that no cases of yellow fever will hereafter occur among those who had not at that time the seed of the disease in their systems. We understand that many of our citizens in the country are making preparations for a speedy return to town.

MISSISSIPPI.—There seems to be little or no abatement of the fever at Yazoo City at last dates. Among the recent deaths are Dr. Mills and Mr. A. S. Perkins, editor of the Democrat.

At Biloxi several cases of fever have recently occurred, but few of them have terminated fatally. There was a slight frost on the morning of the 25th.

Alabama.

The Greensborough Beacon of the 28th ult. says:

After a moderate and most acceptable rain last Sunday night, the weather turned much cooler, and on Monday night (the 24th) we had quite a heavy frost. Cotton on the bleck lands, as also on low and damp places generally, was killed. The cane and corn, except on the low places, was not entirely killed, though even that suffered very considerably.

HEALTH OF MONTGOMERY, ALA.—The epidemic appears to have nearly ended its ravages in this city. The Advertiser of the 26th says:

As we have already mentioned, we had a very heavy, killing frost on Monday night. At the time we write (Wednesday evening) the weather is cool and cloudy, with a prospect of heavy rain. All this betokens that the "sickly season" is over, and we may reasonably hope that disease has taken his flight from amongst us.

The Montgomery Times of the 29th ult. says, relative to the health of that city:

Upon inquiry we can hear of no new cases of the fever since the cold weather set in. We therefore say to our country friends and absent citizens that they may now come in with entire safety. Our premises are ready with a heavy stock for the fall trade, and certainly they ought to be well patronized, to make up for the lost time caused by the suicidal panic that was raised. The cotton buyers also are anxious to commence business, and we expect ere long for our streets to assume their usual busy appearance at this season of the year.

The Whig, published at Eaton, Greene county, says:

"The Circuit Court for this county adjourned on Tuesday evening last. J. H. Caldwell, indicted for killing R. H. Kennon, was acquitted."

The Selma Sentinel of the 29th ult., says the Alabama River at that place had been rising since the Wednesday previous. The fever in Selma has nearly subsided. The Sentinel gives the following statistics: "Since the 13th of October, the day on which the first death from yellow fever occurred, there have been 38 deaths in the city, 25 of which were from yellow fever. Of the 38 deaths there were 25 whites and 13 blacks."

COTTON CROPS.—The Statesman, published at Butler, Choctaw county, Ala., has the following item relative to the cotton crop:

"So far as we have been able to learn, the cotton crops in this county are generally short. The weather, though, is fine for gathering what has been made.

THE FROST—COTTON CROP, ETC.—The Charleston Mercury of the 27th ult. says that the frost of the Tuesday previous has extended throughout the cotton-growing regions. By the following extract of a letter in the Mercury, dated Lagrange, October 25, it seems the frost has extended to the Ohettahoochee:

Last night we had a killing frost, and all cotton is killed perfectly dead. The crops in this section will be materially cut off.

The Savannah Journal of the 26th says:

There was a heavy frost in Augusta yesterday morning, and though it made but little show upon the ground, owing to the rains of the day previous, the roofs of the houses were white as with snow. We presume the frost was very general throughout the State, and higher up the country. It has doubtless left an unwelcome mark upon the cotton crops. The potato vines for several miles this side of Augusta have been effectually blighted by the cold.

The Cotton Crop.—In some parts of this county the cotton crop is considerably exceeding that of last year, while in others it is falling very short. On the whole, we doubt if the aggregate production will vary much from the last crop. In the neighboring section of Georgia, especially in the plantations on the river, there is a great falling off. [Eufaula (Ala.) Spirit of the South.

The First Snow.—The Chattanooga Gazette of the 25th ult says that quite a snow fell night before last on the mountains, and could be seen yesterday morning from this place. Old Lookout looked as though she had put on her winter cap.

WEATHER IN TENNESSEE.—The Nashville Gazette of the 22d says: "There seems to be a general drouth all through this section of country. It is fine weather for the cotton crops, but from the long absence of water, the creeks, etc., are becoming quite dry. There is little done in the way of shipping in the city at present. The river is still falling, and is now nearly at low water mark."

WEATHER AT BALTIMORE.—The weather yesterday was decidedly winterish, and coming so early on the heel of the pleasant weather of last week, was not at all agreeable. Early in the morning the snow fell heavily and perseveringly, and a cold northwest storm prevailed throughout the day. At night, however, the skies cleared, and we have the prospect of a fine day for the opening of the Agricultural Fair. [American, 26th ult.

WEATHER AT WASHINGTON.—The atmosphere raw and chilling, sharp winds, the heavens clouded, the streets sloppy, overcoats in demand, and fires necessary within doors—with alternate falls of rain, hail, and snow, (the latter not immediately melting, as is usual with the first of the season.) We yesterday had sudden wintry weather following the dry, bland, and bright Indian summer. [Sentinel 25th.

SLEIGHING IN OCTOBER.—Persons who arrived in the city yesterday from western portions of the State, and from Pennsylvania, report a depth of snow of some eight or nine inches on the ground, and over which they had a merry sleigh ride, some of them, eight or ten miles, in coming to the cars. The country people generally—that is, such as were not of the immense throng coming to Baltimore to attend the Agricultural Show and Institute Fair—were getting out their jingling teams for "good time" among the lads and lassies in sleigh-riding. In the upper part of Montgomery and Frederick counties there was quite a hard crust on the snow. Southward, the storm on Monday extended as far as Richmond, Va., where snow fell in the afternoon, and fires and overcoats were very necessary. [Balt. Sun, 26th ult.

FIERCE AND HORRIBLE DEATH.—Arthur Stevenson, a confirmed inebriate, in Concord, Lewis county Ky., about eighteen and a half miles above this city, went home drunk late on Saturday night, and while carelessly walking about the room with a candle in his hand, it is supposed accidentally set fire to the musquito bar of the bed in which his wife lay asleep. The flames spread so fast that before Mrs. Stevenson could get out of bed her clothes were all on fire and she was burned almost to death, surviving but a few hours. The house was burned to the ground, with its contents. The old man was going about on yesterday talking wildly like a lunatic, and refusing to believe that his wife was burned to death [Louisville Democrat.

THE NEW YORK THEATRES.—The New York Herald gives the following table of the receipts, expenditures and profits of the six theatres of New York:

	Receipts.	Expenses.	Profits.
Broadway Theatre	$800	$300	$500
Burtou's "	450	300	150
Wallack's "	475	350	125
Niblo's—ballet night—whole receipts, $4,200, of which Niblo gets one half	600	225	375
Niblo's, opera night	700	699	1
Bowery	300	175	125
National	250	200	50

ARAGO.—The correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser writes as follows of the last hours of Arago:

On his death-bed and on the day of his death, he revised for a new edition, his tract on thunder, and sent one of his secretaries to find out the exact length of certain undulations in a given column of air. Three hours before his death, he said to M. Biot—his colleague in the meridian experiments in Spain—"I must hand in my resignation as Perpetual Secretary of the Academy, as I can no longer fill the duties." "Very well, do," replied M. Biot, "and we will all come in procession, to give it back to you, and reproach you for your ingratitude."

Africanizing Cuba

[From the Washington Union, Oct 29.]

The rumors which have prevailed for some time, as to the interference of Great Britain in the slavery question in Cuba, are revived, such circumstances of corroboration so strong that there is but little room left for doubt as to their truth. It has been about twelve years if our memory is not at fault since Sir Robert Peel justified the proposition to indemnify the owners of slaves in Jamaica for their emancipation, upon the ground that the measure of abolishing slavery in that island would exert an influence upon this continent and that twenty millions of pounds sterling would be well-spent for such an object. That policy, as we believe, has been steadily pursued by the British Government, and is now actually consummated or about being consummated, in the scheme of introducing apprentices from Africa into Cuba with the consent of Spain, and under the protection of British ships of war, to be worked for ten years as slaves, with the further agreement that slavery shall cease to exist in the island at the end of ditty years. We have reason to believe, from our private advices from Havana, that the wealthy Spaniards in Cuba are now negotiating for the sale of African apprentices at fixed prices, in anticipation of importations, for which arrangements have been made with the Government of Madrid, and sanctioned and guaranteed by the British Government. In the spirit of free-spoken freedom which ought to be the ruling characteristic of an American press, we deem it our duty to call the attention of the American people to the information derived from these significant facts. It becomes us to survey them with calmness and determination. We would not indulge in passionate denunciation, but we would speak as we would have our Government to act, with promptness, firmness, and energy.

As a question of humanity, the practical execution of the scheme of Africanizing Cuba is revolting to human nature. It has but to be looked at in this point of view to see in it a retrial, in its most hideous form, of the slave-trade. It is to be remembered that the condition of the apprentice, for the ten years of his servitude, is to be stripped of those features in the slavery of the United States which make humanity of treatment an object of interest as well as of duty to the owner. The apprentice is to be sold into bondage for ten years, and during that period to be subjected to such system of labor and treatment as will prove most profitable to the exactions of unfeeling avarice. Ten years of such bondage will be infinitely worse than a lifetime of three score years and ten of the slavery which exists in the Southern States. Ten years will become the limit of physical capability in the apprentice; and if he survives this limit with his life, it will only be his lot to take his freedom with no capacity to enjoy it. On the mere question of humanity, the sentiment of the civilized world ought to rise up, and denounce it as too shockingly barbarous to be tolerated.

But it is our duty to look at the movement in its intended and its probable bearing upon our national interests; and in this point of view it presents a question of momentous magnitude. Forming our opinion upon well authenticated historical facts, we are justified in attributing to Great Britain now the same motive which Sir Robert Peel avowed in regard to the abolition of slavery in Jamaica—the motive of exerting an influence on the institutions of the United States. If that motive was sufficiently strong in regard to Jamaica to induce so distinguished a British statesman to advocate an expenditure of twenty millions of pounds, how much more potent may we not suppose the inducement to be was in the African-ization of Cuba! That the question is not confined in its range to the probable influence which a nation of free negroes may exert upon the institutions of the Southern States, and, consequently, upon the integrity of the federal Union. Viewed in this light, the efficient action of our Government is invoked by the most obvious principles of self-preservation.

Bearing in mind that this movement originates with, or at least owes all of its hopes of success to the counsels and the interferences of Great Britain, we cannot avoid the conclusion that as it is to be executed under the guarantee of the British navy, so it must be made effectual by a continued British protectorate over the Island of Cuba. The effect is the transfer of Cuba from Spain to Great Britain—making it substantially a British instead of a Spanish province or colony. In this aspect of the case, the decided action of our Government is demanded by that universally approved American sentiment, which is prepared to resist, at all hazards, any attempt of any European power to interfere with the affairs of this continent. Upon all these grounds the intelligence from Cuba indicates the approach of a crisis which must settle the destiny of the Island. We have every assurance in the past course of the President and his cabinet, that they will discharge their duty with firmness and courage; whilst we have equal guarantee that their action will be the result of the most deliberate and patriotic convictions.

In view of a crisis so momentous, the heart of the patriot President must swell with emotions of national pride to know that, with the exception of a few contemptible fanatics, he will be backed and sustained to the last extremity in his determination to follow the dictates of humanity, to guard the constitutional rights of all the States, to preserve the integrity of the Federal Union, and to resist the aggressions of British monarchy, by the united voice and energies of a people who are jealous of their honor, who are informed of their rights, and who are ready to stake life, liberty, and property on the preservation of both. By all these considerations of interest, of honor, of blood, we have appealed to Great Britain to desist from her mad interference in our domestic concerns; but our appeal has been in vain, and we shall be compelled to throw ourselves back upon our rights; and our Government, guided by a helmsman who knows neither fear nor dishonor, must stand by these rights, and leave the consequences to an overruling Providence.

THE "SHORT BOYS."—Senator Dickinson, in a recent speech at Rochester, gives the following striking description of the bullies said to have been taken by the softshells to Syracuse, for the purpose of controlling the proceedings of the convention. Any one who has visited New York will recognize the truth of the picture:

There was there, said Mr. Dickinson, to take part in the proceedings of the convention, the spawn of a general jail delivery from the city of New York; the black vomit of the Tombs and Blackwell's Island; the bilge, slitted ears, broken noses, blear eyes, and on an average only about two whole ones to three men; creatures vagrant as Lazarus and murderous as Cain; mutated with disease; foul with stench; creeping with vermin; shaggy with drunken ferocity, and armed with the implements of their trade, slung-shots and bowie-knives.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—Yesterday morning an abandoned woman known as Mary P. Smith, committed suicide by shooting herself in the heart, in a back room in the second story of the block adjoining the Post Office, on Cedar street. An inquest was held, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the above facts.

Some of the particulars of this unfortunate woman's history are of a peculiarly melancholy nature. We learn that she received, in one of the best female schools of this State, located in a neighboring town, a finished education, and at the age which young ladies generally leave the seminary, was an accomplished, handsome and interesting girl. But in an evil hour, she departed from the path of virtue, and became dishonored. About eighteen months since she came to Nashville, and has ever since been an inmate of one of the numerous houses of ill-fame which infest the city. Yesterday morning, awakened at about daylight by her paramour, she arose, and with the remark that she presumed he had become tired of her, she opened a drawer, from which she took a loaded pistol, and deliberately shot herself. We learn that she was only about nineteen years of age. [Nashville True Whig.

THE ALLEGHANY ABANDONED.—We learn that this steamer, which cost the Government some million of dollars, has been found unfit for service, and will only be used hereafter as a storeship at the Navy Yard. The Secretary of the Navy, who visited her on Saturday, will doubtless acquiesce in this disposition of the unfortunate steamer. We notice several of her officers in the city, who, with the men, expect soon to be transferred to other duties. [Washington Sentinel, 25th ult.

LIQUOR SUIT.—A suit has been commenced by Mr. Corson, Chief Engineer of the New York Fire Department, against the New York Tribune for recent libels alleged to have been published in that paper. The damages are laid at $20,000.

USHAAND OR DESERTER.—In Hilson county, Ind., Euclid Willis ran away with the wife of Joseph Frederick, the lady leaving two children behind her, probably to console her husband is loneliness, and the gentleman leaving his father a corpse to await sepulture at the hands of strangers.

FROM HAYTI.—Letters from Aux Cayes to 28th ult., state that the yellow fever was raging there, with almost incredible destruction to human life. Of foreigners frequenting that place, 7 out of 10 fall victims to the scourge. Native prodnce was high and scarce. Business extremely dull. The changing the island from a republic to an empire has given no better security to life, liberty and property. Taxes were accumulating, and much discontent created by the arbitrary power of the Emperor.

LARGE FIRE IN MILLEDGEVILLE.—A disastrous fire occurred in Milledgeville, Ga., on the morning of the 25th ult. It broke out in a workshop about 10 o'clock, and destroyed the entire square of buildings opposite Huson's Hotel. The brick block containing Child's jewelry store was also consumed. There are but two or three stores left in the town. None of the hotels are injured. The loss is computed at one hundred thousand dollars.

ANOTHER COMET.—According to an English paper another illustrious stranger, a comet, is taking a tour through the heavens, within the scope of our earthly vision. It was discovered at Berlin on the 11th of September, and on the 24 of October was visible to the eye. The head equalled in brightness a star of the fourth magnitude; and the tail could be traced about one degree. It had a rapid Southerly motion.

VALUE OF LAND NEAR ST. LOUIS.—The St. Louis Democrat of the 21st ult, has the following item of intelligence relative to the value of land near that city:

Mr. Laukam's farm, lying fifteen miles from the city, and containing 333 acres, was sold on Tuesday for $16,650; and also a tract in the vicinity, fronting on the Grevecoeur lake, containing 110 acres, for $2700; and lastly, a tract of forty acres, near Murdock's farm, for $2100. The rates may serve to show the value of lands in these localities.

[illegible] —The Cincinnati Price Current of the 15th says:

We heard of sales of about 5,000 head during the week, deliverable from the 10th to the 25th of November, at $5 per 100 lbs. net. There have been more sellers than buyers at this price, but the former are firm in their views—and good hogs cannot be bought at any lower rate. From present appearances, there will be a greater number of early hogs in market this season than usual. Slaughterers are contracting for killing at 25 to 30c. per head premium.

DROWNED.—A little girl—by the name of Josephine M Potter aged about 7 years, was drowned in a cistern at the residence of Capt. Case, on Broadway yesterday morning. The circumstances attending it are of a most distressing character. Herself and mother, who lives in Iowa, arrived in this city day before yesterday, on their way to Virginia, and stopped at Captain Case's who is a relative. In the morning the little girl was missed by the family, and a search was instituted for her, when, in the course of about an hour they found her body in a cistern which is situated in the back yard, near the kitchen. The cistern has a cover over it, and it is supposed that she raised it for the purpose of looking in, when she lost her balance, fell and was drowned. [St Louis Republican.

TELEGRAPHIC.

FURTHER BY THE ARCTIC.

Particulars of the Eastern Question—Active Preparations for War—More Arrests in Paris—Further from the Japan Expedition—Trouble Among British Manufacturers.

NEW YORK, October 30—9 o. m.

The following are the most interesting of the details of the foreign news by the Arctic:

MOVEMENTS OF THE RUSSIANS.—Dispatches from Constantinople of the 5th instant state that the Russian army on the Danube was moving for their winter quarters at Bucharest.

General Luders, with his Russian corps, was at Odessa, awaiting his marching orders.

Prince Gortschakoff had replied to the summons of Omer Pacha to evacuate the Principalities, refusing to do so.

General Paskiewitch has assumed the chief command of the Russian army in the Principalities.

Austria and Prussia will remain neutral.

THE TURKISH MANIFESTO.—The London Times states that the Turkish War Manifesto is the most unanswerable document of the present century. When it was read by the Emperor Nicholas, he aware he would wage a war of extermination against the Turks.

PROTECTION OF AUSTRIA.—All the Russian subjects remaining in Turkey have been placed under the protection of Austria.

THE COMBINED FLEETS.—The fleets of England and France had not passed the Dardanelles, but were preparing to do so, and to proceed to Constantinople.

FRENCH PREPARATIONS.—Great activity was shown in the French navy yards, in preparing for emergencies.

AUSTRIAN AND PRUSSIAN SUBJECTS.—All the subjects of Austria and Prussia, engaged in the Turkish service, have been recalled by their respective governments.

RUSSIA AND CIRCASSIA.—A great battle had been fought between the Russian and Circassian armies, the latter led by Schamyl in person. The result was the defeat of the Circassians, with great loss on both sides.

FRANCE—ANOTHER CONSPIRACY.—Another conspiracy has been discovered in Paris, and two hundred arrests have been made of suspected parties. Among those arrested is M. Houdchiana, the Minister of Finance in the Provisional Government of 1848.

ITALY.—There is considerable agitation in the Italian States, and more trouble is anticipated.

ENGLAND.—TROUBLE AMONG THE OPERATIVES.—There has been a great strike among the operatives in the Lancashire manufactories. All the mills in Preston have closed, and 25,000 hands are idle.

JAPAN EXPEDITION.—During Commodore Perry's stay at Jeddo, he had interviews with two of the princes of the empire, to whom he delivered the letter of the President of the United States. He is to return for an answer in the spring. Presents were mutually exchanged between the Japanese and the Americans, and they separated with strong expressions of friendship.

THE NEW YORK COLLECTORSHIP.

NEW YORK, October 31.

The merchants of this city have held a meeting to consider the subject of Judge Bronson's removal from the Collectorship of this port. The attendance was very large, and embraced many of the principal business men of the city.

Resolutions were passed disapproving of the conduct of Secretary Guthrie, and denouncing the removal of Judge Bronson on the grounds alleged.

MORE LIVES LOST.

NEW YORK, October 31.

It is believed that four or five persons were burnt to death in the fire at Rogers's clothing establishment on Saturday night.

THE NEW YORK COLLECTORSHIP.

NEW YORK, November 1—8 a. m.

The democrats and free sailers of Massachusetts have generally coalesced, and at a meeting held at Concord last night Judge Bronson was denounced as a traitor.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, November 1.

There has been a good demand for Cotton to-day, and 2250 bales have been sold at firm prices.

NEW YORK, October 31.

The Cotton market here is quiet, with sales of about 1000 bales to-day. Prices, however, are firm at 10½c. for Middling Orleans, and 10¼c. per lb for Middling Uplands. Flour is active under the influence of the steamer's news, and 18,000 bbls. have been sold at an advance.

FURTHER BY THE ARCTIC—THE EASTERN QUESTION.

NEW YORK, October 31.

It is the opinion of the English and French diplomatists that the war between Russia and Turkey will be confined to the frontiers, and will not spread over Europe.

Turkey had given permission for neutral flags to remain on the Danube till the 25th October, but no longer.

LARGE FIRE.

LOUISVILLE, November 1.

A fire broke out this morning in this city between Second and Third streets, on Main, greatly damaging the telegraph office of the House line and Bast'e tobacco factory, and destroying a large grocery store. Loss not ascertained.

TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.

New York, November 1.—The Bank of the State of New York was robbed last night of $37,000.

Washington, November 1.—The Washington Union of to-day, publishes a letter from Caleb Cushing, addressed to the editor of the Boston Post, denouncing the recent coalition of the democrats and freesoilers in several counties in Massachusetts. He declares the purpose of the President to crush abolitionism, and assures the community that he (the President) will never allow his policy to be shaken by abolitionists.

Washington, November 1.—Dispatches have been received here stating that a party of citizens arrived at St Louis last night, from the Plains. They belonged to the party of Maj. Fitzpatrick, who was sent to distribute annuities to the Indians. They report that Maj. Fitzpatrick has succeeded in making treaties with the Camanches and Kiowas of a very favorable character.

The United States stipulates to pay these two tribes one thousand dollars per annum, for a limited number of years, and in return for which the tribes granted the United States the right of way over their lands, for a railroad, or other kind of road, without other payment. They grant the right of all emigrants to pass unmolested, and consent to the establishment of military posts, missions, etc., throughout their territory. The Indians further agree to surrender immediately all American or Mexican prisoners now in their hands, and for the future to maintain strict peace towards all American citizens.

Major Fitzpatrick also obtained from the several tribes of Cheyennes, Arapaches, Ricaras and Sioux, important amendments to this treaty made by Colonel Mitchell at Fort Laramie. The Indians, throughout, manifested a friendly disposition.

Hunting parties of the Pawnees have been troublesome to some of the emigrants.

The report of the death of James Bridger, the outlaw, is contradicted.

The health of Fort Laramie and Fort Kearney is good.

The great Salt Lake mail had encountered a party of Pawnees, who, after a parley with the driver and guard, compelled the party to give up their blankets, after which the mail was allowed to proceed.

New York, Nov. 1.—The steamer Ocean has foundered in a heavy gale, and thirteen persons who were on board of her have perished.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

FAREWELL TO THE SWALLOWS.

Swallows, sitting on the eaves,
See ye not the falling leaves?
See ye not the gathered sheaves?
Farewell!

Is it not time to go
To that fair land ye know?
The breezes as they swell,
Of the coming winter tell,
And from the trees shake down
The brown
And withered leaves. Farewell!

Swallows, it is time to fly!
See ye not the altered sky?
Know ye not that winter's nigh?
Farewell!

Go—fly, in noisy bands,
To those far distant lands
Of gold, and pearl, and shell,
And gem—of which they tell,
In books of travel strange,
And range
In happiness. Farewell!

Swallows, on your pinions glide,
O'er the restless, rolling tide
Of the ocean, deep and wide,
Farewell!

In groves far—far away,
In summer's sunny ray,
In warmer regions dwell;
And then return to tell
Strange tales in foreign lands;
In bands
Perched on the eaves. Farewell!

Swallows, I could almost pray
That I, like you, might flee away,
And to each coming evil say
Farewell!

Yet 'tis my fate to live
Here, and with trouble strive,
And I may some day tell
How they before me fell
Conquered: then calmly die,
And cry—
"Trials and toils, farewell!"

From Dickens' Household Words.

AN ARTIST SERVANT GIRL.

I do not believe that either quinine nor saline draughts were so effectual in curing me of the marsh fever which prostrated me in Rome as the good little stories my excellent Doctor used to tell me. One of the best was about a servant-maid.

Maria, the heroine, was the daughter of a farmer; but became, at a very early age, the servant of a sculptor of some celebrity in his day, named Pulci, who had removed from Florence to Rome, to court inspirntion in the Metropolis of Art, for a great work. He was a grave, serious man; and after having instructed Maria in the duties required of her, retired within himself, and allowed her to do pretty much as she liked, so that she governed his little household in her own way. She was a comely girl, of quiet manners, and soon became a favorite with all Pulci's visitors. The engraver, Savorini, was struck with love at first sight for her, and offered to make her his wife; but she replied calmly that she had engaged with Signor Pulci to be his servant for three years, and could not think of breaking her engagement. "I will find a substitute," said Savorini. "I can not be replaced," she replied. The engraver called her a Proserpine of pride; and his courtship ended for the time.

Master Pulci was busy with an important group; the subject being Religion leaning upon Science and Art—an allegory which Italians are fond of developing. Although not a first-class sculptor, he still occupied a sufficient rank to bring him in contact with all the celebrated artists of the day, who used to come from time to time to his studio. Maria was often called in for one purpose or another, and listened greedily to their animated discourses on genius and its consequent fame. From the very outset she began to feel yearnings after earthly immortality. A year, however, passed before a definite plan succeeded to her vague impulses.

One day Pulci invited some of his friends to dinner, Savorini amongst the rest. The meal was taken in the studio, and the conversation naturally turned upon art. All spoke enthusiastically; for all were Italians, and were deeply devoted to their various departments. Savorini, who still retained a strong sentiment for Maria, and perhaps wished to dazzle her, (she was moving quietly to-and-fro, performing her usual duties; but listening to all that was said with respectful attention) rather exaggerated the dignity and the privileges of the profession to which they all belonged. Kings and Emperors, the Pope himself, he said, ranked below great artists, and it was better to have produced that Diana, pointing to a clay model which Pulci had just finished, than to guide the councils of nations. "I place my art," he added, "not quite on an equality with yours, Signori, but I own no superior except you; for I also feel that I have a spark of something divine within me."

He talked much in this strain, being excited by the good *Lachryma Christi*, and by the presence of Maria. Although the girl admired what he said, she in no wise set it down to his account in the way he would have desired. She looked upon him only as an interpreter of truth, and went about the room—and backward and forward between it and the kitchen—pondering whether she had not also a spark of something divine in *her*. "Yes, I have it," she said at length. As she said this, she pushed against Angela, an old dame who had come in to assist her in her duties, let go the dish that held the stewed prunes, and broke it, splashing the rich red juice over her own white stockings.

"Are they quite spoiled?" inquired Savorini. She gave him a familiar push, as if she was removing one of her father's heifers out of her way. "Let her alone!" cried Pulci, "we must not punish her for her accident. She has not chipped a statue or a model since she has been with me."

"I would rather break one of my own limbs," she exclaimed. "Bravo!" cried they all; and, after complimenting her, they went on talking of their art, as cheerily as if they had not been disappointed of stewed prunes. Meanwhile, Maria became more and more convinced that there was a spark of something divine within her.

From that time she began in secret—in her own little bedroom—to endeavor to produce some of the forms of beauty that filled her mind. The clay became life-like in her hands; and, in a very short time, she almost started with surprise at beholding a lovely countenance looking out from the unformed mass which she had placed on her window-sill. A natural fear of being ridiculed and repressed, prevented her from confiding her projects and her studies to her master. But her secret was too troublesome to be kept entirely to herself. At first she thought of the engraver, Savorini; and possibly it would have been well had his honest love then found favor in her eyes. But the remembrances of his rough gallantries made her fearful of confiding in him. There was Caterina, the daughter of Angela; but, when she came to gossip of evenings, all her talk was about the handsome cavaliers who looked at her in church—impious men—and followed her home, trying to talk nonsense. This was not a proper confidant; so she chose my old doctor, Corona, who had attended her in an illness, and won her confidence by his benevolent manners. She went to him, made him promise secrecy as if he had been going to confess a murder, and revealed that she felt the power to become a great artist.

"My fame will fill the world," said she.

"But will it fill your heart?"

"That is full already—of hope."

He saw that she did not come for advice but encouragement; and he encouraged her. He would have preferred had she told all to Master Pulci; but the artist, though good and kind, had something cold and satirical in his manner.

"He will never believe in me," said Maria, "until he sees that I can do something. He is not a man of faith. Besides, who will admit genius in the person that cooks one's dinner? These hands that have made so many messes can do nothing but spoil marble, he will think."

"She must take care," thought Corona, "not to deceive herself as to the motive that makes her unwilling to communicate her ambition to her master. If I mistake not, she hopes to dazzle him."

But the Doctor was mistaken. Maria's whole being was, from that time forward, devoted to art, and art alone. It is true that she did not fail to perform her household duties; but she did so mechanically; and, if Master Pulci had been anything of a gourmand or a fidget, he would have found daily grounds of complaint. However, matters went on very well; and neither he nor any one else ever suspected that the girl had turned her bed-room into a studio, and that she was robbing herself of sleep in order to make up for the hours necessarily lost in the day-time. Savorini alone noticed that her cheeks grew pale, and that her eyes gleamed with unnatural brilliancy. "Her soul is wearing out her body, Doctor," said he to Corona. The Doctor assented sorrowfully, without daring to betray the secret.

Maria afterwards said that her life seemed to have begun only from the time when she perceived the presence of the "divine spark" in her. All the former years faded from her remembrance. Her imagination became filled with beautiful forms. Her ears were ever open to catch words of instruction from her master or his visitors. Her eyes greedily devoured the models that surrounded her. She took Pulci's books, one by one, to her room, and learned all that they could teach her. Whenever she went forth, it was to some church, or to the Vatican, to admire the achievements of the schools.

At length she felt herself sufficiently prepared to attempt original productions, and she began to model a statue of Minerva. A practiced hand would probably have produced a result as good as here in a much shorter time; but she was ignorant of routine, and many accidents retarded her work. However, as time proceeded, the figure grew under her hands; and, day by day, the consciousness of her own genius increased within her. Her determination to send the figure to the annual competition for the prize—secretly—in order that she might hear the impartial opinion of the judges. The difficulties in her way were immense. But she overcame them all; and, when one day Master Pulci was absent, some porters, sent by Doctor Corona, came and took away her model. Thus it was removed to the exhibition hall without accident.

Maria entered with the crowd on the appointed day, and contrived to place herself near to her statue. Her ambition did not extend to winning the prize. All she dared to hope was to escape ridicule. But her astonishment was indescribable on perceiving by degrees all the connoisseurs collect round her Minerva, and begin to speak enthusiastically in its praise. The judges stood before it in their turn. There was an unanimous cry of admiration. Her heart swelled mightily within her, and it was with difficulty she could repress her pride and exultation. These came to their heights when the prize was unanimously given to her statue, and the crier began to exclaim, "Let the sculptor of the Minerva declare himself!" It then struck her—in her confusion—that a woman had no right to compete, and she hastened away unperceived.

Her object, however, was gained. She was now sure that she had not deceived herself by a false idea of her own merit; and she saw in the future a long series of triumphs. Doctor Corona, who had watched her, followed and complimented her. Even he had not dared to admire her work until public opinion had crowned it. He went with her to the studio of Pulci; and there she threw herself on her knees before her master, and confessed the truth. He at first thought she was mad, and it was not until Doctor Corona confirmed her statements that he could believe that his servant girl Maria had won the first prize of sculpture by the unanimous vote of the first artists of Rome.

The news soon spread through the city; and Savorini came hastily to compliment the young artist. She allowed him to embrace her, and listened gratefully when he said, "She must be at once raised from her menial capacity. It is impossible to deprive the arts of this wonder." He did not now repeat his declarations of affection; but he seemed to claim a right to watch over her future fortunes. Pulci at once agreed to look out for another servant; but Maria refused to leave his house. "I will superintend everything still," she said.

The three supped together pleasantly that evening; and Savorini began the well-known etching which represents Maria sitting at the feet of her Minerva, pausing in her work to admire it. Next day, all the elite of Roman art came flocking to hail their new comrade. For some months, indeed, the fashionable society of the city talked of nothing else but this pleasant story; and it became a popular opinion that Maria would equal or surpass the greatest masters. There was some exaggeration in this. The cause which would have made them refuse to acknowledge her talent before her public triumph, induced them to magnify it now. It seemed so extraordinary that a servant girl from the Campagna di Roma could do anything, that people began to suppose nothing was too great for her to perform. Even old Nisotti, Maria's father, undertook a journey to Rome for the purpose of seeing his daughter, and looked in at St. Peter's by the way. She received him with delight; but shook her head when he suggested that she might now marry farmer Raimondo. Savorini, who was present, ventured a hope on his own account, and he whispered something in her ear. She smiled faintly, and, giving him her hand, said: "If you ask me again in six months, I will say yes!" He did not understand.

The truth was, that the divine spark was burning too fiercely within. In vain Dr. Corona exerted his art, and endeavored, moreover, to wean Maria for a while from her studio. The hectic flush and the brilliant eyes proved true prophets.

The Minerva was the only work of the servant Maria; who died on the twelfth of May, eighteen hundred and one.

The Hungarian Regalia.

The official *Temesvar Zeitung* gives a particular account of the recent discovery of the royal insignia of Hungary, from which we draw the following sketch:

It was fully shown at the outset, by Auditor T. Von Kargor, that Kossuth first took the insignia to Alt-Orsova, but being unable, with any due degree of security, to conceal them there, he took them to the Heroulee Baths at Mehadia. Finding, however, still less opportunity to hide them there, he returned forthwith to Alt-Orsova, placed them in the house of a certain George Theodor, and finally, by the assistance of trustworthy persons, forwarded them at night across the Czerna toward the Wallachian boundary, on horses bought for the purpose. It was also rendered certain that companions of Kossuth had purchased on the same day, at Alt-Orsova, tools for digging, and had at night left for the Czerna. The winter on the lower Danube having come on very early, and covered the earth with snow a foot in depth, no search could be made for some months in the ground about Alt-Orsova, and when, in April, 1850, the snow and ice melted, all traces of any excavation had disappeared, and further research in this quarter was prevented, and the attention of those engaged in it turned to another part of the kingdom, by the shrewdness of the Kossuth party, who secretly removed the private marks and signals to a different place.

Early last spring, Karger was ordered to devote himself to the task of seeking the chest in which the insignia was deposited. He started on the principle that the secret could have been imparted to but few persons, in order to attain to any degree of security, and that they must have chosen some point which could be easily found again by them or by their messengers, even upon the lapse of years; and, further, that they could have crossed the Czerna only by one way, and that the place of concealment must be beyond that river—a region affording but few places suited to their object. Although a pretty thorough knowledge of the surface of this territory had been gained previously, a most thorough and careful examination was once more begun. This lasted several months in all weathers, and even throughout the clear moonlight nights of July and August. Every upturned clod, every bush, tree, broken branch, stone, rut or scratch in the earth was noted, the same spots were passed over and over again by those engaged in the search, sometimes in one direction, sometimes in other, now leaving the spot in despair of finding the clue, and yet, as if called back by some higher power—says the Austrian writer—returning again to the search. The result of all this research was the conviction that the tokens of the place of concealment must be found in some peculiar conformation of the earth or hills, or in some peculiar tree or trees.

Karger concluded finally that the desired sign must be sought among the trees. Now began anew a careful examination of the entire wooded district, and at last, in a solitary spot almost hidden from the eye, and not far from an old road, untraveled for the last fifteen years, which once led to Wallachia, was noticed a clump of trees in which many branches had been lopped off or patiently cut, and which on the whole presented somewhat the appearance of having been trimmed with some special object in view.

Next it was noticed that branches found entangled in the thorns, bushes, and in the branches of other trees, belonging to the trees in the clump, which showed that those could not have been trimmed by the peasantry for fuel. In process of these examinations an elegant watch key was found and an ax handle, which indicated that a man of the better classes had assisted in the work. This, taken in connection with the light and friable soil, the peculiar position of the trees, completely covered with creeping plants, the solitary position of the place, and yet its proximity to the Danube on the one hand, and the Turkish-Servian boundary on the other, awakened in Karger's mind a feeling of the highest confidence that the place was found. He had been instructed not to begin the work of removing the earth until he had unmistakable signs of having found the right place; but he was so sure that on the 6th of September last a space of twenty square fathoms was marked out, and men set to work examining it by digging ditches at intervals of a foot and a half, which were to be extended in each direction across the gore enclosed here in the bend of the river Allion, an which the clump of trees stood. On the 8th of September, at 8½ o'clock in the morning, a man at work in the prolongation of the second ditch struck something which gave a metallic ring, and a moment later a well locked iron box was exposed, taken to a place of safety, opened by force—and the Austrian tyrant had once more the Crown of St. Stephen in his possession."
[N. Y. Tribune.

Curiosities of History.

CONFUCIUS, THE ANCIENT PROPHET OF CHINA.

In the present awakening of the Celestial Empire, from its profound sleep of ages, and the prospect of a complete overturn and change of dynasty, with new modes of life; and the infusion of new principles, and new knowledge, consequent on the throwing open of that vast kingdom to the commerce and intercourse of the world, everything connected with it, in the history of the past, becomes matter of increasing interest. All nations have their great names. Most nations who can date their origin in remote ages, can point to some illustrious person in the dim past, some half prophet, half philosopher, whose memory they venerate, and whose instructions have remained as a lasting treasure, a vivifying influence, to mould successive ages as they came upon the stage. The name occupying this position in the history of China is that of Confucius.

This noble and inspired philosopher lived about 500 years before Christ, and was about contemporary with Socrates. The religion which he taught is still that of the literati and persons of rank in China and Tonquin. It consists in a deep inward veneration of the one God or King of Heaven, and in the practice of every moral virtue. They have neither temples nor priests, nor any external form of worship, but every one adores the Supreme Being as he likes best. Confucius did not dive into abstruse doctrines. He contented himself with teaching the deepest love and veneration for the Great Author of all being whom he represents as the essence of all purity, and the source and fountain of all things. His providence is over all his creatures; and to Him all are responsible for their conduct. No act or thought, however secret, is hidden from him, and His goodness and justice are such that he can let no virtue go unrewarded, nor vice unpunished.

The principal writings of Confucius remaining to our day are "The King," or classical books, and the Szechoo, or moral books. He strictly forbade idol worship, and the deification of men; nevertheless, his more ignorant followers persisted in deifying *him*; and at the present day, according to Dr. Milne, on the authority of their own writers, there are more than fifteen hundred and sixty temples, dedicated to him; and sixty-two thousand animals, chiefly pigs and rabbits, are annually sacrificed to his memory.

The most touching and interesting point in the life of this great man, is the fact, in his dying moments, he encouraged his disciples, as he had also done before, by prophesying of the coming of Christ. He predicted that "in the West, the Holy One would appear."

A reference to this singular fact is frequent in the Chinese writings. In the *Cung-yung*, written by a grandson of Confucius, is the following passage: "A good prince lays the basis of his conduct in himself; he establishes among his people the authority of his own example; he regulates himself, though without blind obstinacy, by the founders of the first three dynasties; he directs his actions unceasingly according to heaven and earth; he rules over minds, and finds no reason for doubt or inquietude, *confidently expecting the Holy Man, who is to appear at the end of ages.*"

In the Ching-keau-chin-tsouen, or "True Interpretation of the Divine Law," is the following: "The Minister Pe consulted Confucius, saying: 'Master, are you not a holy man?' He replied: 'Whatever effort I make, my memory cannot recall any one worthy of this title.' 'But,' returned the Minister, 'were not the three kings (founders of the early dynasties of Hen, Shang and Chow) saints?' 'These three kings,' replied Confucius, 'endowed with excellent goodness, were filled with enlightened prudence and individual force; but I know not that they were saints.' The Minister again asked: 'Were not the five lords (five emperors who reigned in China antecedent to the first dynasty) saints?' 'The five emperors,' said Confucius, 'endowed with excellent goodness, exacted a divine charity and unalterable justice, but I know not that they were saints.' The Minister still asked: 'Were not the three august ones (personages in Chinese mythological history) saints?' 'The three auguet ones,' replied Confucius, 'may have made use of their time (*i. e.*, well employed a long life); but I am ignorant whether they were saints.' The Minister, astonished, said to him: 'If this be the case, who can be called *saint?*' Confucius, somewhat moved, replied with gentleness: 'I have heard say, that in the Western Countries, there has been (or there will be) a Holy Man, who, without exerting any act of government, will prevent troubles; who, without speaking, will inspire spontaneous faith; who, without working any (violent) changes, will produce an ocean of (good) actions. No man is able to tell his name; but I have heard say that this was (or will be) the True Saint.'" [Sunday Dispatch.

THE AGE OF COMPLIMENTS.—Seemingly every body is getting so very polite to every body else that it is beginning to be almost impossible for two or three persons to get together without a meeting of two being got up to present the third with a testimonial. If a steamboat goes on a rather lengthy voyage, there is sure to be a party mustered to pass flattering resolutions expressive of confidence in the captain, although the ship may have gone several hundred miles out of its way, and there may have been a variety of other disagreeable *contretemps*.

The absurdity of testimonial-giving has reached such a height that we may expect it to go still higher before it finally topples over, and we shall not be astonished to hear that two persons riding together in a Hansom cab have formed themselves into a meeting for the purpose of presenting the driver with a new inch to his whip, or some other appropriate "testimonial." When we hear of votes of thanks having been passed in favor of the commander of a steamer across the Atlantic, we feel that the difficult navigation of the Thames would warrant the presentation of a piece of plate—say a toothpick—to the captain of the penny Pink, or the half-penny line, or the two-penny Citizen. If steamboat passengers are to come to complimentary votes, what reason can there be why omnibus passengers should not vote one of their body into the chair, and record a series of resolutions in honor of the driver for his able and impartial conduct on the driving seat, or the conductor for his uprightness on his footboard? [Punch.

BE GENTLE.—Violence ever defeats its own ends. When you cannot drive, you can always persuade. Few people will submit to coercion. A gentle word, a kind look, a good natured smile, can work wonders, and accomplish miracles. There is a secret pride in every human heart that revolts at tyranny. You may order and drive an individual, but you cannot make him respect you. In the domestic circle especially kind words and looks are most essential to connubial felicity. Children should never be spoken harshly to. It does them no good. If they commit a fault they should be corrected for it in a mild but firm manner, and the impression it makes upon them is sure to prove salutary.

In a gambling room at Cairo, Illinois, old Mr. Maguire quarreled with a green young man, and aimed an empty gun at him. The young man, to the delight of the spectators, ran round the room crying murder until his wrath cooled, when he drew his bowie knife and cut the old man into minute meat. Such was the effect of fear on a coward.

INDIAN SUMMER.

We do not know the author of the following pleasant poem, which we find in a recent number of the Musical Review. A sweeter fancy of the "Indian Summer," we have never seen:

There is a time just ere the frost
Prepares to pave old Winter's way,
When Autumn in a reverie lost,
The mellow daytime dreams away,
When Summer comes in musing mind,
To gaze once more on hill and dell,
To mark how many sheaves they bind,
And see if all is ripened well.
With balmy breath she whispers low,
The dying flowers look up and live
Their sweetest incense ere they go,
For her who made their beauties live.
She enters 'neath the woodland shade,
Her zephyrs lift the lingering leaf,
And hear it gently where are laid
The loved and lost ones of its grief.
At last old Autumn, rising, takes
Again his sceptre and his throne,
With boisterous hands the trees he shakes,
Intent on gathering all his own.
Sweet Summer, sighing, flies the plain,
And wailing Winter, gaunt and grim,
Sees miser Autumn hoard his grain,
And smiles to think it's all for him.

A CHILD'S PRAYER.—By Alice Carey.

Sweeter than the songs of thrushes,
When the winds are low;
Brighter than the springtime blushes,
Reddening out of snow,
Were the voice and cheek so fair,
Of the little child at prayer.
Like a white lamb of the meadow,
Beaming through the light;
Like a priestess in the shadow
Of the temple bright.
Seemed she, saying, Holy One,
Thine and not my will be done.

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Junior and Senior Class	20 00
Music on Piano, Guitar and Harp, (each)	25 00
Drawing, Painting and Embroidery, (each)	10 00
French and German, (each)	15 00
Incidentals	1 00

LATIN included in the Regular Course.
BOARD (including Washing, Fuel and Lights) per month 10 00

Each Boarder must furnish her own Towels, Brushes and Combs, and have each article distinctly marked with her full name.

AN INVARIABLE RULE.—Board and Tuition one-half in advance, and the balance at the end of each Session; and every account must be closed at the end of each Session, by Cash, or by Note.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.

Each Lodge in Marengo County is entitled to select within its jurisdiction, a worthy object of benefaction, and have her taught in the Institution without charge, provided said Lodge secure the payment of her Board and supply her with Books and Stationery.

As the Principal is so extensively known, the Committee have forborne to speak of his character and qualifications, and refer Parents and Guardians to the persons named below.

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FRANK M. PRINCE, Secretary.
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Hon. J. M. McClanahan, Shelby County.
Dayton, Marengo County, Alabama, September 1, 1853.
oct1

OAK BOWERY FEMALE COLLEGE.

This Institution of learning is under the supervision and control of the Alabama Conference of the M. E. Church, South, and has been in successful operation for six years. It is situated about five miles north of the Montgomery and West Point Railroad, in Chambers co., in a healthy country, and among a population, moral, industrious and intelligent.

The Board of Trustees take great pleasure in announcing to the public, the election of the Rev. ALEX SPEER, of Georgia, to the Presidency of the College. We think it only necessary to be known, that the Institution will be for the next year under the charge and direction of Brother Speer, to awaken a deep interest in behalf of the enterprise throughout the community, and impart confidence of success. His long and faithful service in the M. E. Church as a minister—his age and experience—his natural judgment and sound discretion—his acknowledged literary attainments and ability, authorize the expectation of full patronage on the part of an enlightened public.

A complete corps of Instructors whose names will hereafter be published, will be provided to supply the demand for instruction.

Miss MARY J. TOOMER continues Principal in the Music Department; and the unbounded satisfaction hitherto given by Miss Toomer, who we consider has no superior in any country, is a sure guarantee that all who patronize will be pleased.

Through the kind offices of the former President, the Rev. Wm F. Samford, who solicited contributions for that purpose, a fine and judiciously selected Library, of several hundred volumes, has been purchased, and is now in the possession of the College, embracing some of the most approved and standard literary works, and such as are peculiarly adopted to the purposes of Female Education.

The Tuition Fees will be no higher than usual, and the course of study as extensive as that in any institution of the same grade in the country.

The College Exercises will begin under the proposed organization, on the first Monday in January next—its second session will begin on the first Monday in September, and close at Christmas.

A circular, containing fuller information, will appear over the signature of the President.

J. F. DOWBELL, Sec., pro tem.
oct8 2t

CENTENARY COLLEGE
OF LOUISIANA.

The next session will begin the first Monday in October.

FACULTY.

R. H. RIVERS, D. D., President, and Professor of Moral and Mental Science.
J. C. MILLER, Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.
EMILE LESERE, A. M., Professor of Modern Languages.
H. W. BRAKE, A. M., Professor of Greek Language and Literature.
W. H. SCALES, A. M., Professor of Latin Language and Literature.
T. S. JONES, M. D., Professor of Natural Science.
A. E. BLACKMAR, A. M., Professor of Music.
A. G. MILLER, A. M., Principal of Preparatory School.

EXPENSES.

Tuition, per session of ten months	$ 50 00
Room rent	5 00
Contingencies	2 00
Use of Library	3 00
Boarding	100 00

For further particulars or for catalogues, apply to the undersigned. R. H. RIVERS.
Jackson, La. August 23, 1853.

Lowndesboro' Female Institute

The Fall Session will commence on Thursday, September 29th, and continue twenty weeks.

FACULTY.

CHARLES R. DEAN, A. M., President, and Professor of Natural Sciences.
LORENZO DOW, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Ancient Languages.
CHARLES A. SCHRULER, A. M., Professor of Music, German and French.
Miss E. PENFIELD, Instructress in Music and French.
Miss S. M KELLEY, Instructress in Ornamental and English Branches.
Miss MARY DOUGLASS, Instructress in Primary Department.

Arrangements are made for the most thorough Instructions in all the requisites of complete Female Education. The Latin language, (as the basis of a thorough acquaintance with our own language,) is introduced in the regular course. Yet it is not compulsory. The Modern languages may be pursued in place.

Arrangements are made for those who wish to pursue Instrumental Music or the Ornamental Branches, the Ancient or Modern Languages, or any other studies.

Upon the completion of the regular course of study or its equivalent, a young lady will be entitled to a diploma.

EXPENSES PER SESSION.

Tuition in Primary Department	$12 50
" Preparatory Department	15 00
" Collegiate "	20 00
" Modern Languages	10 00
" Music, Piano, with use of Instrument	25 00
" Music, Guitar	25 00
" Ornamental Drawings	10 00
Incidental	1 00

Board in the institute, including washing, fuel and light, per month 12 00

Vocal music and the Ancient Languages in the regular course, are without extra charge.

Books and stationery furnished at book store prices.

Payment of board and tuition is required one-half in advance, and the remainder at the close of the session.

Payment of tuition is required from the time of entrance to the close of the session except in case of protracted sickness.

For further information please to address the President. Lowndesboro', August 22, 1853 sep10—6t

TUSCALOOSA METHODIST FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.

The exercises of this Institution will begin on the first MONDAY in October next, and close on the first THURSDAY in July, 1854. There will be a recess of a few days at Christmas.

FACULTY.

REV. THOS. B. RUSSELL, A. M. President.
MISS ELIZABETH J MEEK, Assistant.
MISS CLARA O. LEE, Preparatory Department.
MR. F. S. WALTER, Professor of Music.
———, Teacher of Modern Languages.

The fees for the first half the scholastic year are as follows:

Primary Department	$12 00
First, Sophomore and Middle Classes, each	20 00
Junior and Senior Classes, each	22 50
Music	25 00
Use of piano	2 50
Contingent fee	1 00
Board, including lodging, washing and fuel	60 00

The above fees are required to be paid on the first day of October.

Fees of the same amount, for the second half of the scholastic year, are required to be paid on the 25th of February, 1854.

An extra fee of $20 is charged for French.

The course of study in this Institution is as extensive as that in any Institution for the education of females, and the instruction is of the most critical and thorough character. Every provision has been made to ensure success. A philosophical and chemical apparatus adequate to all the purposes of instruction has been provided, together with maps, charts, globes, etc. The instructions are experienced in their work, and highly approved for capacity, fidelity and skill.

This Institution has just closed the first year of its existence, with the most satisfactory results. And the public may feel assured that the Trustees will watch over its interests with the utmost solicitude and care, and spare no pains to render its system of education as perfect as possible.

The tuition fees have been somewhat reduced, and are below those of many Southern Institutions of no higher grade. It is impossible to engage teachers of the highest character for talents, attainments and skill, without paying liberal salaries. But we offer as an equivalent, above all price, a faithful and skillful application of the most approved means of developing and training the mind.

Printed circulars, containing fuller information, may be had by application to Alex. Gisssock, Esq., Secretary of the Board.

L. C. GARLAND,
President of the Board of Trustees.
Tuscaloosa, Aug. 6, 1853. aug20 6t

MARION FEMALE SEMINARY.

MARION, PERRY COUNTY, ALABAMA.

FACULTY.

REV. JAMES K. ARMSTRONG, A. M., Principal, and Professor of Mental, Moral and Natural Science.
H. M. DALY, A. M., Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music.
MISS E. L. HASKILL, English.
MISS M. J. DONDURANT, English.
MISS PHEBE FULLER, Drawing, Painting, French and Guitar.
MISS J. V. CLARK, Primary and Preparatory Department.
MRS. L. J. ARMSTRONG, Governess.
MRS. REBECCA CLARK, Matron and Nurse.

This institution has just closed a prosperous year, with one hundred and twenty-six pupils.

The ensuing session will commence on THURSDAY, the 29th day of SEPTEMBER.

It is very desirable that pupils enter at the beginning of the session.

The main building is a new and superior brick edifice, one hundred by fifty feet, three stories, and for elegance, convenience and arrangement—for number, size and comfort of school and private rooms—is not surpassed by any similar one in the country.

The Principal resides in the building, and superintends the Boarding Department. He has in his employ a gentleman and his lady, who discharge with faithfulness and satisfaction the duties of this position. Pupils boarding in the Seminary are under the immediate control of the Principal at all times—are members of his family.

The Matron and Nurse, a lady of great amiability and kindness of heart, united with long experience and untiring faithfulness, secures to pupils, at all times, the kindness and attentions of home.

The Principal and his lady, with the aid of the Female Teachers, all of whom reside in the Seminary, diligently guard and form the morals, manners and habits of the young ladies.

There is but one session, of nine and a half months. Pupils can enter at any time during the session, charges from the beginning of the month in which they enter to the close of the session.

One hundred and forty-five dollars will pay the board and tuition of a young lady, for the entire session, in the collegiate department; one hundred and seventy-four dollars will embrace the languages; two hundred and thirty-five dollars will embrace board, tuition in the collegiate department, on the piano, and in the languages.

The above estimate does not include books, stationery, sheet music, ornamental materials and lights; all of which articles are furnished by the Principal on moderate terms.

The institution is furnished with a new and complete Chemical, Philosophical and Astronomical apparatus. It also has a large collection of globes, terrestial and celestial; and celestial maps, atlases, charts plates and diagrams, for simplifying the various branches of Natural Science.

The Library consists of more than one thousand volumes, embracing a choice collection in every department of Literature, Art, Science, History, &c., &c.

The Cabinet consists of several hundred specimens.

The institution is furnished with a large and superior assortment of musical instruments.

The Church and Sabbath School facilities are unsurpassed by any school in the country. Of the number that have entered its walls during the past session, more than seventy were or have become professors of religion.

Pupils are not allowed to attend parties, balls, dancing classes, &c.

Visitors are not received, except with suitable introduction to the Principal from patrons.

The usual regulations of the best boarding schools are enforced respecting visiting, correspondence, pamphlets, periodicals, novels, and dental operations.

They retire and rise at regular hours through the year.

Great attention is paid to exercise in the open air, or within doors, when the weather is inclement.

Every Saturday morning is devoted to plain sewing and the repairing of clothing, under the direction of an officer.

No accounts will be opened in Marion, but with the expressed permission of patrons. When articles are to be purchased, it must be done with approbation and under the eye of the lady of the Principal.

The wants of pupils should be supplied from home, as far as practicable. All jewelry is prohibited. All pocket money, or other sums for the use of pupils, should be deposited with the Principal. They are allowed to spend fifty cents of their pocket money per month.

Social entertainments, composed of invited married gentlemen and ladies, the teachers and more advanced boarding pupils, are held monthly, which afford the young ladies a healthful and pleasant recreation, opportunity for musical exercise before a select audience, acquaint them with the usages of refined society, and give them ease and grace in manners.

For catalogues or further information, apply to the Principal.

Marion, July 16, 1853. aug13 tjanl

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M. DUROSE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Plaquemine, La.

☞ Practices in the Parishes of Carroll, Madison and Tensas, and in the Supreme Court of the State.

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New-Orleans Christian Advocate.

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H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR

J. HAMILTON, D. D., T. W. DUNMAN, W. MURRAH. } *Publishing Committee of Alabama Conference.*

VOLUME III. NUMBER 41. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1853. WHOLE NUMBER, 145.

A CHILD EMBRACING ITS MOTHER.

BY THOMAS HOOD

Love thy mother, little one!
Kiss and clasp her neck again—
Hereafter she may have a son
Will kiss and clasp her neck in vain—
Love thy mother, little one!

Gaze upon her living eyes,
And mirror back her love for thee—
Hereafter thou may'st shudder sighs
To meet them when they cannot see;
Gaze upon her living eyes!

Press her lips the while they glow
With love that they have often told—
Hereafter thou may'st press, in woe,
And kiss them till thine own are cold;
Press her lips the while they glow!

Oh! revere her raven hair,
Although it be not silvery gray;
Too early death'led on by care,
May snatch, save one dear lock, away.
Oh! revere her raven hair!

Pray for her all ove and morn,
That Heaven may long the stroke defer,
For thou may'st live the hour forlorn
When thou wilt ask to die with her.
Pray for her at eve and morn!

POPERY

AGAINST

COMMON SCHOOL EDUCATION.

[The following is to the Governor of Pennsylvania, who *did not* bid for the Catholic vote, in his course on the School Question.] Ed. N. O. Ch. Advocate.

LETTER II.

JANUARY 27, 1853.

SIR—Your worthy zeal for the perfecting of our public school system, as exhibited in your annual message, has drawn forth a notable manifesto from the Roman Catholic Bishop in this city. I make no apology for this counter address. The subject is momentous. It is not too much to say that the proverbial sophistry of the school of Loyola appears in this new device, and entitles it to public examination. And it is not to inform you, be assured, but to reach the community for whom "the letter" is specially framed, that I undertake this running review.

The letter is, in substance, a protest, a plea, and a plan. The protest is against our noble and universal school system. The plea is for Roman Catholics alone, who are alone aggrieved. The plan is not to remove public burdens, and promote the general weal, but, as is frankly avowed in the concluding paragraph, to redress the grievances referred to in the protest. We look, then, in the protest, for the burdens complained of. Is it that the Romanists, being the wealthiest and most numerous class, are paying the largest tax, and virtually providing for the education of Protestants in our land? No; for the very opposite is the well known fact. And on this score the heavy burden is upon Protestants to provide the means of education for the Roman Catholic children. This, however the boon may be rejected, is the intent of our public school system—to offer to a class not over-wealthy, nor ever numerous, except in children, the benefit from tax on Protestants. How is it, then, that what was meant for a favor, and works as a favor in every other case, proves, with these, a grievance? This question is a grave one, and affects the whole subject, and must throw light on all the sequel. Whence is it, that a system of free principles, which enfranchises all others, disfranchises, as the Bishop declares, every Roman Catholic! It is worthy the attention of our legislators, how far this difficulty must keep up a steady and incessant war upon all our free institutions. There is no disguise here. The Roman Catholic religion is here confessed to be that very unique, peculiar, implacable thing, which is not suited for our free institutions. But this admission absolves the State; nay, it warns against legislation on such grounds. For the moment you legislate for any one religion, to suit its interests and plans alone, that moment the sacred principles of our Government are violated. That the plan of the Roman Catholic Bishop proposes this special legislation, under the guise of a most general system, will be shown.

But first observe our public school system is truly an American system. It is framed for the masses. Its kind and wise object is to amalgamate from such various elements, all national interests, and to run into the new mould of our institutions the children of all others with our own. A vital condition of our liberties is, that all must be American—must be trained to the same sense of individual responsibility, and to the same freedom of conscience—as freemen, fitted for free institutions. This has been held an object worthy the highest care and most liberal expenditure of the State. To this same end all our institutions bear. And the fostering of national, sectional, or sectarian prejudices, is counted hostile to the public interest. But this plan is essentially anti-American. It stands in the way of this very working—opposes any such fusion of all varieties into this mould of our free principles, and aims to wall up and hedge around this Roman Catholic body in our bosom, as an empire of its own. Can we pay a bonus for this? Can we legislate on such behalf and for such an end? It comes forward, even in open protest, against the institutions which are our pride and boast. Our motto "of equal rights" is complained of as inequality to them. And where, as in this case, they have the same vote in the choice of the public school officers as any, the grievance is, that somehow, and how it is not said, our popular plan does not suit them. And we are gravely called upon to break up our whole system of popular education, and conform it to the demand of the Roman Catholic hierarchy among us.

But let us examine, first, the planning; second, the plan.

1st. We see in this an ingenious attempt to get indirectly what has been so often applied for directly in vain—sectarian legislation. This it is the just and peculiar policy of our American government to refuse, however covertly brought forward. And here, by a plausible device, worthy of Antonelli, we are called to break in upon this first principle of our religious liberties, "protection for all, provision for none." The aim is, to open a way for Roman Catholic recognition and discrimination on our statutes—to begin at the beginning, and where a plea of religion and conscience can be made, so as to have Roman Catholic employees, as such, in the pay of the State. It is an easy step from school teachers to other officials, till this very precedent be pleaded for Roman Catholic judges and justices, on the plea of properly guarantying Roman Catholic oaths! The principle being once conceded, we have it carried in all state and national affairs. And the plan is, in effect, to open the way for a re-union of Church and State, however remotely connected with this beginning. This measure would give them their first finger in the public purse.

2d. The planning aims, as will be seen, to accomplish indirectly what cannot be done directly—the control of our public education. According to the present system, this is made impossible. Hence it must be demolished, as in the change they could not be losers, and in the new arrangement their tactics might work great gains. Jesuit education, with all its complicated apparatus, has been the curse of all other lands, politically and morally, and to open the door to it has been the ruin of governments. The Jesuit reasoning here is plainly in the face of their well-known principles, and therefore is only a device. In all Papal countries, the position is, that the State is bound to control public education. Witness the demands to this effect now making in France, and in all Papal quarters. But what if the State be Protestant? Then indeed they can do better by having the field open for competition. And at once education is not a social thing, but an individual matter—not for the State, but for the parent! Mark the concerted movement to this end in these United States. To-day, Roman Catholic Bishops are reported as "leg-rolling" in the Legislature of Michigan. The war has been raging in Ohio; and after many a battle and defeat, has broken out afresh in New York. And the Bishop of Pittsburgh, in his measure, works at the same wheel, taking his cue from the editor of the Freeman's Journal of Jan. 3. Something is hoped for from this loose-and-wide-open plan, echoed by the Bishop from his head-quarters.

Let us see—"every one setting up a school" would draw *per capita* from the State fund. At once, from the over-running foreign supply, these *Jesuit solitaires* would swarm among us. There would soon be a dozen schools where there should be one, and all located so as best to serve the plans of the Roman Catholic Church.

"The working" is, that easily our American children are drawn in, and obtain a Roman Catholic education. The plea of economy or convenience of location will avail with many. Indifference will rule with more. And the competition, which in commercial things is equal, becomes here, in ecclesiastical things, vastly unequal, by their better tactics, more numerous ecclesiastics, and more determined sectarian aims.

This measure, which could not be at all reached without State funds, would thus be fostered by our own Protestant taxation, and by our own government patronage. And while there is the faintest remembrance of our freedom from Popish rule, as our choicest birthright, the State will sooner be dissolved in anarchy, than this will be conceded.

But the planning is, thirdly, to increase the forces of Popery among us, and the power and agencies of the hierarchy. We can see "the working" in other lands. Where the State sustains, in any way, this Jesuit system, they defy all competition—make headway against all resistance, and soon become the organized police of the Pope—the spies in every district—the *gens d'armerie* of this church despotism. We have reason to know that it is not the Roman Catholic people, but the priests, who are at work against our school system. They refuse to the parents the privilege of sending their children to any other than their own schools, and to this end they control them by the terrors of excommunication and perdition. This is, therefore, a movement of the hierarchy, and we should first ask, are not these, the functionaries of the Pope, under oath to him as a temporal sovereign?

But yet further, the planning is—to do indirectly what has been attempted directly in vain—to drive the Bible from our Common Schools. The scheme hints boldly at this. It can be in this only, that their religion is interfered with, except it is negatively opposed by preventing its positive inoculation. The Bible, which all other denominations tolerate, because each claims to find its own religion there, and which only Romanists and infidels so attack—this is driven out by the scheme! Or, rather, the scheme is secretly to head off what cannot openly be proscribed among us. Yet the State is no less to be the patron or supporter of the schools. It is to be drawn into a measure so decidedly infidel—*a la Girard*—while the Bishop is crying out against infidel indifferentism! Let us see the working. The Roman Catholic Schools, we know, would set aside even their own Bible, for it is against their system to have it vulgarly read. The other schools would be on the footing of our select and private schools, with no guaranty for the use of the Bible, and under no regulation to that effect. It would be left, except in mere denominational schools, to the taste or policy of the teacher, and at least the State would abandon the great principle! And this is a leading object that is aimed at by all the new schemes of the Papacy for regulating our public education. Here observe the attack is not directly upon the Bible. This has been tried in New York, and has signally failed. And now, under a guise of facilitating the legislation, simplifying the machinery, economising the offices, etc., a blow is struck at the root of our free institutions, by disowning and discarding the word of God!

Let us note, then, some of the more practical objections to the plan itself, and to its working:

1st. Its effect would be to create a warring of religious sects—to array every district of the community into such divisions—even the children "hailing" as Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, or Protestant and Roman Catholic, with all the petty strifes growing into maturity, widening into families, stretching into politics, reaching into State finances, and subverting the fair fabric of our society by sectarian feuds, far worse than sectional dissensions. It is a plan for relieving the Bishop of heart-burnings, and increasing them every where else.

The schools themselves would thus degenerate into nurseries for polemics—as Roman Catholic schools are now, from the Propaganda down, discarding "the sciences as heathenish," and teaching nothing so much as Romanism. And thus a proper education would be lost.

2d. The effect would be to destroy the public school entirely, with all its peculiar advantages. Breaking up the well appointed system into fragments, what have we? A host of petty private schools, kept alive only by this State patronage, without any State system or supervision; nothing left for the State, on the Bishop's plan, but taxing and disbursing, which had as soon be abandoned also. Will the Bishop propose to give up the whole State system, tax-fund and all? There will be no controversy, be sure, if there is no money to distribute. But the question will yet remain, whether the State does not owe this boon of general education to the rising masses. Though the pretence is to favor the freest action under the State patronage, the effect is to destroy popular education.

Parents would find Roman Catholic schools always at hand, but not always others of any kind. Now the State secures these to every district. This is at least "the perfecting of the plan" which would be "the perfecting of oppression" to the Bishop. In many quarters, the difficulty of "getting up" a school, and maintaining it, would discourage education with multitudes, and the poor especially would go often unprovided for and untaught.

The "competition" which is urged by the Bishop as so advantageous, would be most disastrous. It would lead to such a splitting up of every district as to make teaching no longer respectable nor profitable. And this the rather, as the competition would be with men who lead a solitary life, can live on nothing, and whose chief aim it would be to step in everywhere, and by such rivalry, underbidding, etc., to break down or crowd out all Protestant schools. With grants from Propagandas in Lyons and Vienna, we have enough of this foreign competition. If the Bishop sees no difference between employing a tailor, a butcher, or a school-teacher, we do. The "Monopoly" which the Bishop speaks of as he would of the most odious commercial establishments, with vested rights, is a necessary monopoly, like our city water-works, employing a large capital, to do for the multitude what private enterprise could not reach—supplying, by convenient conduits, through every house, and to all the rooms, if you please, and for the poor too, what your private pumps and cisterns could never do. The State resources are requisite to build school-houses, convenient ones—no cellars of Roman Catholic churches—to provide suitable furniture, necessary apparatus, valuable libraries, etc. This can be done on our public school plan, just because there can be consolidation (misnamed monopoly) by which there can be compassed what would be impossible to the hundred petty schools of the Bishop. The new plan, by splitting, scattering, dividing, would be fatal to popular education in any large and liberal sense. It would answer the Roman Catholic aim of teaching *Ave Marias*. But look at the noble district school-houses, upon which the Bishop looks out with such discomfort, and see the well-appointed rooms, desks, libraries, maps, philosophical apparatus, and see how utterly all the splendid advantages would be sacrificed, where the six hundred children would be separated and scattered into fifty puny schools.

And does he tell us that his plan would secure greater efficiency! Or that it would be any advantage to parents to be left to find their own teachers? How absurd! The poor have commonly not the time to examine the teacher, if they could, as the State arrangement does. Usually, the laborer can only know that his children go to school. But, alas! he cannot, in most cases, attend either to comparing teachers, or books, if he were competent. This, therefore, knowing the case, the State does for him.

With many, too, who are careless of their children's education, the school-house, with all its perfected plans, needs to be brought to their door, at the smallest cost, and with the least trouble. The Bishop's plan would be void for the multitude, as too expensive, except for Roman Catholics, who could either retain the advantage of a large district school, as they could gather all in one, or could get their teachers for the smallest pay. And were all parents left to get up a school, as must often be done, how many would fail of an education, who now crowd into these nurseries of knowledge, and who now come out well furnished for the walks of life, in general information? In scattered districts, too, how expensive would this become, and how grievously would it bear upon the poor.

Besides, another grievance of such a system for the masses, would be the vast variety of class books in use, for lack of system, among these scattered schools. Now, in our cities, where families are moving so often from one district to another, the children are not compelled at every new school to be furnished with a whole set of class-books anew. But, under the same system, the pupil enters the same *curriculum*, and only in a different district, goes on with his course of study the same.

This difficulty of the Bishop's plan, again, would not bear upon Roman Catholics. They would have their general system under the Bishop's control. But Protestants have no such headship for all. And here again, the scheme that boasts such equality would be all unequal to us.

But further. The effect of the Bishop's plan is to make Protestants pay for Roman Catholic education. We make no objection to be taxed, as now, for Roman Catholic pauperism, which might be urged as a serious grievance if we chose. We cheerfully pay a large proportion of all the tax for the public institutions, educational and charitable, to which Romanists have as free access as ourselves. But we will never consent to be taxed a dollar for a Roman Catholic training. We are willing that sectarian teaching be excluded from the public schools, in order that no conscience may be reasonably offended. In all this, we make an open and united testimony against that oppression of conscience which so characterizes Roman Catholic lands. We are willing to be taxed for Roman Catholics, but not for Roman Catholicism. And the moment they turn away from our free system, and must be taught Popery, that moment we protest against being taxed a farthing for their establishments. If we wish our children educated in our Catechisms—and we have many parochial schools of the different denominations—we cheerfully sustain them, and sustain in our measure the public school besides, for the masses who care not for church schools, or come not within their reach. So let the Roman Catholics do!

But finally. Why does the Bishop propose a plan which is every way the most seemingly equal, but the most really unequal. He would have all receive, *per capita*, for their scholars according to the number taught in the district. Here, again, it would be all in their favor, because they do not bear an equal share with Protestants in the amount of tax. The scramble, then, would be for scholars, by arts and traps, to which reputable men would not descend, and merely for the public *bonus*. And they who pay the least, and work no more—where twenty can be taught as well as ten—would often reap the most of the State fund. Why not propose that Roman Catholics receive according to their ratio of taxes paid to the State, deducting the State expenses for pauperism?

This, if the exclusiveness is to be pressed, would keep a separate and strict account with them, to the oppression of none on their sectarian behalf. The Bishop's plan, at best, would in effect make them a *privileged class*, having their sectarian and divisive plans sustained, as others do not ask.

But one thing is plain, that unless the State is willing to succumb to the plans of Rome, as lately received and delivered, they can never give up the Bible from any system of Public Education. And we doubt not, that to require the present regulation for the use of God's Word in the schools, as a condition of receiving the public fund, would most effectually spoil the plan for the Bishop. At once all the beauty of its working as simplifying the machinery, relieving the State, giving efficiency to the work by a healthful competition, and so every way promoting the public good, would vanish into thin air!

I would respectfully urge that, before any concession is made by the State to the plans of Roman Catholic Bishops, a commission be instituted to make earnest inquiry into their relations to the State, and to take evidence of their being functionaries of a foreign political power.

M. W. JACOBUS.

SINGING.

Though but a poor singer, yet I have a habit of singing when alone. A little thing sets me off—a bit of green on the earth, or a bit of blue in the skies. Yes, yes; I like singing, and often sing with my heart when my lips are silent. I like to hear a milkmaid sing in the green meadow, when her heart is so happy that she cannot help it. I love to hear a song uncalled for. Who asks the birds to sing? They sing to relieve their heart, and this is the sort of singing that I like. I love to hear a loud hallelujah—not by the clear, musical voice of one who is paid for it, but by a thousand tongues, singing with the heart and the understanding.

You shall have my favorite song. I sang it in my youth and in my manhood, and now I am singing it in my years:

"When all thy mercies, O my God!
My rising soul surveys,
Transported with the view, I'm lost
In wonder, love, and praise."

Many a green field and parched heath, many a hill and valley, have been made vocal by the humdrum voice of Old Humphrey; and I have sung this song with a loud voice on lonely Salisbury Plain, and in a low voice in crowded Cheapside and the Strand. I have sung it on the mountain-top, and a hundred fathom deep in the heart of the earth, in the ruins of the Kenilworth and Tintern, and in the palaces of the Tuileries and Versailles, among the waving woods on land, and amid the waves of the heaving ocean.

Another favorite song of mine is the old hundredth psalm, composed by John Hopkins, the co-adjutor of Thomas Sternhold. For seven years, in the days of my youth, I heard it sung on every Sabbath; and, instead of being weary of the words, unpoetical as they are, I like them better than ever.

"All people that on earth do dwell,
Sing to the Lord with cheerful voice;
Him serve with fear; his praise forthtell;
Come ye before him, and rejoice.

The Lord, ye know, is God, indeed;
Without our aid he did us make;
We are his flock—he doth us feed,
And for his sheep he doth us take.

O enter then his gates with praise;
Approach with joy his courts unto;
Praise, laud, and bless his name always,
For it is seemly so to do.

For Why? The Lord our God is good;
His mercy is forever sure;
His truth at all times firmly stood,
And shall from age to age endure."

Perhaps you will laugh at an old man's singing this psalm by himself, as it is more suitable for public worship. Well, well; let an old man have his own way; it reminds me of old times, and makes me happy. My voice may not be very melodious, but I try to sing with my heart; as the apostle says, "I will sing with the spirit, and I will sing with the understanding also."—*Old Humphrey.*

BIOGRAPHICAL.

REV. RICHARD L. CHILDERS.

The subject of this sketch was born in Macon, Georgia, October 12, 1827. He was converted in the Fall of 1844 at the Bibb Camp-meeting, four miles west of Macon, in his fourteenth year. From this time till 1846 or '47 he remained, for the most part, in his native town, engaged in elementary studies, and in the acquisition of a practical business education. At this period he entered Emory and Henry College, Virginia, then under the superintendence of President Collins, where he graduated, with more than usual honors, June 20, 1850. Seven days after he was married to a young lady of Washington county, Virginia, whose acquaintance he had made during his college course. In the December following he removed, with his father's family, to Pleasant Hill, De Soto parish, Louisiana, where he was some time engaged as teacher in the Masonic Academy.

But a few months after his settlement in Louisiana, and in the first year of his marriage, his wife died. Of a lovely and winning deportment, and eminently pious, she was endeared to all whose fortune it was to know her. She passed from the bridal to the grave, leaving only the legacy of a sainted example, and the consolations of a peaceful death. But a few weeks after, in August, 1851, I became acquainted with Brother Childers. Broken, and subdued, his bereavement was borne with Christian resignation, and had, even then, received a sanctified application. He had just then received license to preach, and fully made up his mind to offer himself as a probationer at the ensuing meeting of our Annual Conference.

It does not appear that his call to preach assumed a more definite form than a sincere desire to consecrate his time and talents to works of usefulness, until he entered college. Even then he was perplexed, doubted whether he should assume the responsibilities of the ministry, and after his marriage, though his call to preach was undecided, his convictions of duty as an itinerant were dismissed. It is due to the memory of his wife, that she neither influenced or sanctioned this conclusion; and her dying sentiments, more than any thing else, seems to have shaken her husband's confidence in its correctness; facts, in themselves, of no mean significance, in the estimate of her character as a woman of truth and godliness. Over her grave he vowed fidelity to the Cross, and consecrated his life to the Methodist Itinerancy. His short career shows how faithfully that vow was fulfilled, and how gloriously that consecration has been illustrated.

He was received as a probationer by the Conference, held in Thibodaux in the last of December, 1851, and was appointed, in connection with a senior preacher, to the Caddo Circuit. This, his first year in the regular work, was one of usefulness and acceptability. His second appointment was to the New Orleans Circuit, embracing a number of important preaching points adjacent to the city. At this post of duty, in the midst of useful and arduous labors, he sickened and died of the yellow fever August 30.

One other fact of his history should be mentioned. A few months before he received his first appointment, whilst on a visit to Virginia, he offered himself to Bishop Andrew as missionary to China, and was accepted. This offer was the result of much prayer and deliberation. It was made in good faith; but, on his return home, the advanced age of his parents, the precarious health of other members of his family, along with other weighty consideration, induced him, reluctantly, to consent to its withdrawal, *provided* such a course should receive the Episcopal sanction. I believe that both Bishops Paine and Andrew, and his most intimate ministerial brethren, approved of his course. Considering our want of men of this sort in the Louisiana Conference, and the reasons alluded to, his conduct in this affair is remote from the least censure. But, though hindered from the China mission by uncontrollable circumstances, he continued till his death to cherish the hope of embarking in some distant mission of Evangelical enterprise. He died in the missionary spirit, which is the spirit of a hero and a martyr.

The particulars of death have been given already, so far as they were of interest. His sickness of about ten days was borne with resignation; but the closing scene was sudden, unexpected, and veiled in speechless unconsciousness. The testimony of the dying sinner's hope is confined to the death-bed. If it be not given then, the world has nothing upon which to rest its charitable solicitude. It is not so with the Christian. When the circumstances of dissolution are such as to preclude the manifestation of parting assurance, we turn to their lives, and find there a surer testimony than even dying words can give. Here we rest our consolation in the present instance. A life of piety, of ministerial sacrifice, of fidelity even unto death, speaks in trumpet-tones that to him an abundant entrance has been administered into the everlasting kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ.

As a preacher, his sermons were characterized with severe plainness, excellent method, and searching application. Some of his discourses exhibited the budding, but not the blossoming of imaginative power. The shortest way of reaching his point, and the surest way of fastening it, marked all his pulpit efforts. The Cross was always the centre thought, about which the materials of sermonizing were gathered in such close neighborhood, that the whole structure glowed with its warmth, unction, and power. Pleasant to us is the memory of our departed friend and brother. In life and death we can contemplate his character with satisfaction. His is an enviable portion, to stand with those who have not loved their lives better than their Saviour; and who have, in their death, left a moral legacy to the Church, and have commended their names to the keeping of all time.

WOODSMAN.

New Orleans, November 9.

[For N. O. Christian Advocate.]

FROM RAPIDES, LOUISIANA.

Our Parish has suffered. The merciless plague has been in our midst. Of this you are informed. It made its appearance the last week in August, but was not generally acknowledged until the first week in September. Then it was before us without disguise. No longer did we read and think about it, we saw and felt it.

Many of the citizens fled; but a number remained, and acted nobly; of whom were the generous and praise-worthy young men of this place.

During the month of September, the cemetery receipts were about sixty or sixty-five; in October, thirty or thirty-five. Making near one hundred altogether; which some have estimated at twenty-five or thirty per cent. on the remaining population. A heavy per cent., that. And it is made heavier by the loss of some of our most worthy citizens; among whom are H. and J. Flint, Willis Bonner, —— Hickman and H. Neal. Also, Mrs. H. C. Overton, consort of Gen. W. H. Overton, of this parish, deceased. These were citizens whose places (taken altogether) it will be hard to fill.

Returning health, however, begins to make "men and things" look cheerful. Drooping nature begins to look up as bent branches on the forest trees after a storm. That welcome and expressive smile of health, so long concealed by the curtain around the sick bed, begins to spread; and is only disturbed by a few relapse cases which loiter behind as the rear-guard of the army of death; or, when the thought turns to those almost irreparable breaks in society, caused by the fall of some of its most lovely and substantial oaks.

This year will be remembered long; and with your permission, I will make a suggestion to the friends and members of our Church.

When attacked by disease, your ministers are expected to stand in the front of the battle. And properly so. But to do this, they must have some external fixtures as well as preparation of heart. Like the soldier, they must have a ready mind and armor complete; but they must also have other external supplies to sustain life, and strengthen and facilitate their courage and efforts in the struggle. During the epidemic, some of our preachers occupied a disagreeable and disadvantageous position. By the arrangement of the stewards, (which all thought for the best,) they have had to stay alternately with the country friends, while they must meet an appointment of some kind in town every week. So when the epidemic came, the people in town wanted their preacher with them all the time. But he has no place provided for him in town; no money to pay his way at a tavern; and he must continue in this line marked out by the stewards. This makes his position embarrassing. For the people in town soon complain because the preacher does not stay with them; but he has not the ways and means to do so. On the other hand, the friends in the country tell him, that he must either quit going to town, and stay in the country altogether, or, he must go to town and not return to the country. But he cannot stay in town for the want of means. And to stay in the country and not go to town, would be to call down public censure and condemnation without any notice of the cause that compelled his course. Thus, for the want of being provided for, as he should be, necessity throws him in a very disagreeable cross-fire. How shall this be remedied? Provide for your preacher. Put him on a footing with ministers of other denominations. Build parsonage. Provide for your minister so as to free him from any and all disadvantages. Supply all his actual wants. Remove all burden of care except that of saving souls. Well, how can this be done? In this way. Let every man give something. Let that something be according as God hath prospered him; and let it be done cheerfully. Dont stop to sum up what Brothers A. and B. wont do; just tell us what you will do. And we will call on Brothers A. and B., and show them what you have done; and they will be encouraged to do something. These three cheerful gifts, will increase the encouragement in others; this will command greater means, and so on, until the work is done. Then away with your negatives. Turn out that gang of "can'ts and won'ts." Untie those "cannots" and "will nots," which cripple and bind the hands of your ministers, and gather a good supply of warm hearts and willing minds. These, combined with effort, will thoroughly free your ministers from embarrassment of every kind. And he will be where you can always find him—God will be glorified—you will be served, and saved. Amen.

T. J. L.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate]

THE MORAL CODE OF TRADE.

BROTHER McTYEIRE: New Orleans has always looked more like an epitome of the world than any other city ever visited by me. A walk along the levee with nothing to do but look on, and contemplate the busy world, as it may be seen and studied there, is worth the attention of the moralist and Christian for one week, if they had no other inducement to do so, but simply to study human nature in a great mart, where sales and purchases range from many thousands down to a very few dollars. Such a place will disclose to any one the fearful fact, that it is the fewest number of mankind who seem to have any higher notion of moral obligation in the transaction of a common levee, or street business, than a few vague lines of punctuality, which have been drawn up by men of that particular profession, and which are sufficiently spongy to be contracted so as to meet every demand for variation.

Punctuality, we say, is the only stringent element of the moral science which can be found in this manual of business men. I only, however, apply the term business men here to that class of *chafferers*, usually found about all theatres where a multitude of articles are brought together for sale, and many of them belong rather to the irregular than the regular articles of trade—and in reference to which it seems to me, there has come to pass a sort of settled system of unconfessed swindling. The purchaser knows he is to be cheated less or more, as the case may be, and the seller knows the same. What a state of things for men to bring on themselves! Who does not see, that if in a trade between two such minds and hearts, a just value was given, there would be no virtue in it, just because the common principles of business transactions was only suspended—not entertained—each of the parties would have done what he would have called better for himself, if he could.

This ruinous element in the directory of many of these unfortunate dupes of the world, leads them into such dilated and corrupted views of right and wrong as to leave them always so completely within the net of evil as to render their disentanglement at all times both difficult and uncertain. Indeed I may say, that I have never known a common trader, in all my life, who had abandoned himself to the loose, and iniquitous error, that in a common mart, where every thing brought in, in an irregular way, and offered at whatever can be got for it, may be *chaffered* for, in view of a speculation, that could ever be made to adhere to religion in a degree which would allow him to enjoy the reputation of a consistent Christian. Hence many a clever man, when is led into this enchanted ground, feels that any connection with religion, would require at his hands more circumspection, and in his dealings a nicer observance of equity than is looked for, or demanded by the men who establish the business ethics of the levee and the market. Hence he resolves to lay over all attention to religion, as it should be professed, and lived, by an avowed Christian. He often delves on day and night, sometimes not omitting to profane the Sabbath, on the common ground that it is a business interest. This he does under the delusive hope and desire that he will soon pick up enough to enable him to go into business in a more regular way. Sometimes he does; but more frequently such men barely live on, and having no experience in any other art of living, become doomed to influences and temptations of the most corrupting kind. But suppose a man should be what is commonly called fortunate, and should glean from these fields of trade what he intends shall form the lower stratum of a more ample fortune, enlarged by trade in more regular and honorable business.

But then, Oh my soul, how awful is the thought that upon all this nucleus of fortune rests the curse of God. It is the income of obscenity and Sabbath-breaking gathered in and laid up, outside of every soothing promise. For let it be well remembered by all these deluded adventurers, that whatever is wrongfully obtained can never be rightfully kept. Your well intended end can never atone for your reckless means. You have sown the seeds of a certain consumption in the constitution of your fortune, and it will leave in desolation; or else you have been allowed, as a judicial curse, to prepare a net for your souls in the tangled meshes of which you will live and die, with your table a trap and a snare—set by incensed justice on slippery places. The curse of God must and will pursue ill gotten gain. It may exhaust its claim by a merciful overthrow of fortune thus commenced, which is the least evil that can follow, or it may deliver over the agent to that sort of infatuation which assumes that gain is godliness. But nurses alone must follow wealth gotten not by right: at the end the possessors will see that they acted most foolishly.—See Jeremiah, xvii, 11.

But I do not apply these remarks to New Orleans, only as a wider field for this sort of operation, than any other known to me, and because I would warn all against the adoption of such latitudinarian views in business deeds.

L. PIERCE.

Columbus, Oct. 26th, 1853.

REGARD FOR CHILDREN, TRUE BENEVOLENCE.—Of all our benevolent institutions, those which regard children seem to me to hold the first rank. The aged will soon cease to exist, and the poor of middle-age have formed characters which yield slowly and reluctantly to any means of improvement. But the child has just begun to live, with a mind pliant and tender, with habits not yet rigid, with a heart not yet tainted and hardened, yet with propensities which, if unchecked, will probably issue in guilt and misery. Abandon him to ignorance, and his youth, if he struggle through its hardships, will train him to crimes for which society has reared the prison and the gallows. Who can think without an aching heart of a youth subjected to the example of an intemperate mother, the tyranny and blows of an irritable and intoxicated father; and, at last, cast out upon the world without one moral or religious principle. Take him under your protection, ye followers of Christ, ye managers of Sunday Schools, and you may hope to form him to intelligence and virtue, to a life of cheerful and useful labor, and to the happiness of a better world. Do not—do not let him perish; remember he is a human being, created in the image of God, retaining power, has a mysterious importance, and his good is worthy the exertion and care of the proudest of his race.

SONG.... By J. HAMILTON REYNOLDS.

Go where the water glideth gently over,
Glideth by meadows that the greenest be;
Go listen to our beloved river,
And think of me!

Wander in forest, where the small flower layeth
Its fairy form beside the giant tree;
Listen the dim brook piping while it playeth,
And think of me!

Watch when the sky is silver pale at even,
And the wind grieveth in the lonely tree;
Go out beneath the solitary heaven,
And think of me!

Ah! when the moon riseth, as she were dreaming,
And I tread with white feet the lulled sea;
Go, silent as a star beneath her beaming,
And think of me!

[Boston Post.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $1 50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, November 12.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—Those who are directed by the two modest advertisements in our columns, will not only serve themselves, if in need, but the family of a hardworking itinerant and good man.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—From the last weekly report of interments in this city, it appears that the deaths were only 130. From the crowded appearance of our streets—the rapid filling up of the hotels—the great influx of strangers and country people—many of the latter belonging to the settlements on the coast, which it is not deemed prudent to visit just now—we are led to estimate our population as considerably over 100,000. The last report of deaths would, therefore, show a mortality about equel to that of New York and the other large cities of the Union.

REV. J. HAMILTON, D. D.—The friends of this excellent man and divine, says the Mobile Tribune 7th inst., were pained to learn a few days since that he was severely suffering from disease, at Selma, and not expected to live. We have the pleasure of announcing, however, that news was received yesterday, stating that he was much better and expected soon to be restored. He seems to be suffering under a complication of diseases, resembling, so far as developed, bronchitis. We hope that he will speedily recover and long be spared to fill his mission on earth.

D. MARTINDALE, A. M.—Last week we had information from Rev. W. P. Barton, the Methodist pastor in Clinton, La., who has done noble service there during the late epidemic—that this intelligent and energetic young man was lying ill, dangerously; he has since died. Mr. Martindale was a son of Rev. Stephen Martindale, of New York Conference. He was for some time Professor of Natural Philosophy, in Centenary College, La., and at his death the District Attorney of Feliciana parish. His position as Chairman of the Relief Committee, exposed him much and gave fitting opportunity for indulging a heart of largest benevolence and humanity. Hearing of the sickness of G. McLelland, Esq., at Jackson, La., Mr. M. left Clinton to attend his friend, and there took and died of the same disease—yellow fever. *Requiescat in pace.*

GEOGRAPHY.—There is, somewhat, in the mapping off of this good country of ours that stumps English geography. Would not an Editor of Olney sell in London? Mr. John ought to add it to his library, without credit, as he has done Worcester's Dictionary.

The latest blunders we find in the London Watchman. On 5th October it says: The yellow fever continued to diminish at New Orleans, but at Lake Coast it was very prevalent.

October 12th: At New Orleans and Mobile the yellow fever was fast disappearing; but at Louisiana and Mississippi it was proving very destructive to human life.

PROGRESS OF REFORM.

The friends of Temperance may take courage. Their principles are taking root and spreading. Pot-house politicians will soon be—aye, already are—at a discount where once the liquor ballot prevailed. At the late election in Baltimore, the Temperance legislative ticket was carried, and a Temperance Sheriff elected by 1000 majority.

HOLSTEN CONFERENCE.

This body adjourned 19th ult. Bishop Paine presiding. The Holsten Advocate informs us that ten preachers were admitted on trial and two located. This Conference is larger than we had supposed, and flourishing. About 80 preachers were stationed at the late session. Besides it has 13 superannuates. Next Conference to be held at Cleveland, Tenn.

DELEGATES TO GEN. CONF.—S Petton, E E Wiley, W Hicks, T Sullins, D B Carter, and J Atkins. Reserves, T K Catlett and David Flemming.

THE LEAVEN WORKS.

South America will yet shake off its priest riders, and we hope offer an open field for Circuit riders. Who does not say, *Amen?* The leaven works there. May the whole inert but rich lump of States and peoples be leavened soon with religious liberty.

The Panama Herald has received advices from Valparaiso to the 30th Sept., and Calao to the 12th. From the Herald's summary and remarks, we extract the following:

"A serious dispute between the clergy and the civil authorities has taken place in the department of Los Andes. The Governor having summoned the curate in a civil suit, the latter refused to appear, whereupon he was arrested and sent to the capital of the province. The Archbishop of Santiago immediately issued an order suspending the administration of all sacraments throughout the department of Los Andes until the Governor is removed. We trust that the Government will support the civil authority, and not yield to the despotic act of the Church.—Chili is unfortunately priest-ridden, and the sooner she shakes off the yoke of the clergy the better for her social, civil and religious progress.

EVANGELISATION DES ESCLAVES.

The last number of *Archives du Méthodisme*, (Sept. 2) the official journal of the French Methodist Conference, is before us; a neat quarto form. Each article, by legal constraint, is signed by the author—whether editor or contributor—which gives the sheet a singular appearance of candor. A Methodist paper in Paris!—this is a step forward. It is filled up more with information than argument—as its readers have to learn principles, denominational statistics, etc.

What is said of *Etats-Unis*, in a world-review of Methodism, is all included under the above head. This is worth remarking. A pious and intelligent foreigner, contemplating American Methodism, is struck with this characteristic—*its benevolent care for the spiritual welfare of the Slave.* This is a peculiarity of American Methodism compared with other American Churches—of Methodism compared with itself—of *Southern* Methodism. Those who labor in this arduous field will see that their labor is appreciated. It is distinctive, special, honorable. The following will interest our Creole readers:

Le nombre des nègres devenus membres des diverses églises des Etats-Unis est de 300,000 environ. L'Eglise Méthodiste des Etats méridionaux compte à elle seule 150,000 de ces esclaves parmi ses membres. Cent deux missionnaires sont employés exclusivement à visiter les plantations, sans compter les services tenus par les pasteurs à poste fixe. Les écoles de ces missions sont fréquentées par 16,657 enfants.

L'Eglise paraît comprendre toujours plus l'importance de pareils efforts. On pourra s'en convaincre en parcourant quelques extraits des derniers rapports des Conférences pastorales Méthodistes du midi.

Voici comment s'exprime l'un des rapporteurs: "Les missions en faveur des nègres se recommandent d'une manière spéciale aux églises des Etats du Sud. C'est sur elles que semblent reposer le devoir, l'œuvre glorieuse de prêcher Christ crucifié à cette partie de notre population. Les autres dénominations religieuses semblent reconnaître que c'est aux Méthodistes surtout qu'est dévolue cette œuvre importante. Notre position nous y appelle. Eh, bien! acceptons-la et en la poursuivant avec un redoublement de zèle, comptons toujours plus sur la bénédiction du Seigneur. Partout les plantours et les inspecteurs nous accueillent; les portes s'ouvrent, et la moisson, blanchissant sous nos pas, nous invite au travail."

Un autre Conférence s'exprime en ces termes: "L'œuvre de l'évangélisation des nègres est notre œuvre spéciale. Il ne faut pas que nous la négligions ni que nous l'oublions. Si cela arrivait, le Seigneur nous en demanderait compte. Quelles que soient les difficultés de l'entreprise, et quels qu'en soient les frais, il faut que nous subvenions aux besoins religieux de nos esclaves. Les nègres sont nos domestiques, les cultivateurs de nos terres, les autours, en quelque sorte, de nos richesses; ils sont nos fidèles gardiens dans les temps de maladie comme dans les temps de santé, la nuit comme le jour; il faudrait donc que le cœur qui voudrait les priver des bienfaits de la religion fût bien dur et bien ingrat."

Mais, outre ces efforts collectifs, il se fait, semble-t-il, des sacrifices individuels en faveur de l'évangélisation et de l'amélioration du sort des nègres. En voici un exemple entre mille: M. Hill, riche négociant de la Nouvelle-Orléans, s'est vu forcé, par suite de sa position commerciale et des lois dupays, de devenir propriétaire d'esclaves; il en possède près d'un millier. Mais il a aussitôt demandé à l'Eglise Méthodiste, dont il est membre, un missionnaire pour chacune de ses terres. Bien entendu que le salaire de ces pasteurs et les frais de cults sont entièrement à sa charge. Chaque plantation de ce maître chrétien est pourvue d'un pasteur pour les nègres, en même temps que d'un inspecteur pour les travaux.

We take it well—this cordial acknowledgment from the French branch of the Methodist family of our substantial care for the slaves. It contrasts strongly with the invidious and meddlesome prating of those across the Channel about the relations of Southern Methodists to a civil institution. Instead of vetoing the laws of Congress, and adopting high-sounding preambles and resolutions reported by the "Committee on Slavery," Southern Methodists are trying to evangelize the slaves—preaching Christ to them, and baptizing them—which is their commission. This is their proper business, and not playing into the hands of politicians. They have "reports" touching the matter it is true, and pass resolutions every year; but it is to acknowledge indebtedness to the bond and free, and make provision for their spiritual wants. We are comparatively indifferent about the judgment of man, *pro* or *con*; but the time is not far when calm men, judging from an unbefogged stand-point, will not hesitate to decide between us and our abusers, which is fulfilling Gospel functions toward the servile population.

The writer, above quoted, concludes by telling his readers why he presents these signs of religious movements in the United States (*ce grand foyer du Protestantisme*). He would have them comprehend (what, if they had abolitionists only as instructors, we reckon they would never have dreamed of) "*que les Chrétiens d'Amérique ne sont pas pourtant indifférents à l'état de leurs esclaves.*"

Perhaps he may not have learned that the "M. Hill," spoken of with just eulogy in this respect, is dead; and, among other legacies, he left one to the Abolitionists. It is this:

"I want my negroes well treated. But for *Abolitionism*, I should have been able to do more for them."

THE CHURCH SUIT.—According to the New York Commercial Advertiser, the pending lawsuit, relating to the property of the New York Book Concern, is to be submitted to Judge McLean for arbitration, by consent of the commissioners on both sides.

METHODIST PRESS.

The editor of the Christian Advocate and Journal is trying hard to beat back the wave of Northern fanaticism, by persuasive reasonings, logical blows, special pleadings, etc., etc. We see the North Indiana Conference taking action on slavery, recommended the rule of turning out all who held slaves for gain. It is *some* consolation to Dr. Bond that this Conference "does not endorse the 'Hosmerite Rule of Discipline,' which is to be urged upon the next General Conference, by which 'all slaveholders are to be excluded from the Church, without regard to their characters or circumstances.' It only proposes to get rid of slaveholders for gain."

Dr. Bond, in his last issue, quotes in full the letter in the N. O. Advocate from Col. Cobb to the Missionary, attesting the value of his labors. He prefaces it with a column of editorial and breaks it, as a stick to his purpose, over the pates of all Hosmerism. Slaves can be Christians—there is use in preaching to them—the Church ought to keep free access to this field—it has a large duty and large fruits there, and the Church, South, is there, at the work. Strange the venerable editor does not see the *sequitur*—that the M. E. Church, South, acted wisely and scripturally in separating from a body which, by its action and agitation, would embarrass our ministry, and cut it off from a very large population of these States. But for the separation of 1844, so opposed and embittered by the editor of the Christian Advocate and Journal, the Slave Missions of Methodism—its glory and praise everywhere—would now be a desolation.

MENDING AND INNOVATING.—Rev. B. Crouch, Sr., writes a letter of warning to the "progressives" in the Nashville Advocate. They are going too fast: pause; think. He gives some instances of these innovating tendencies. At the late session, he says Rev. L. D. Huston—a man of mark—

"Moved a resolution instructing the Kentucky delegation, in the next General Conference, to urge the erection of a conference or council of laymen, to meet simultaneously with the itinerant ministry, and exercise, as we understood the matter, co-ordinate authority and control with the ministry, especially in directing the finances of the church. The exact provisions of the resolution we do not distinctly recollect, but the principle of it was obviously radical; and, unless we entirely failed to gather the features of our excellent brother's nursling, it could only live by drinking up the vitals of our church polity, and by superceding itinerancy with a settled pastorate. It is true, the resolution was not adopted by the conference—it was acted on—but it had friends, and yet has them."

Again, "Rev. T. N. Ralston, a minister long and favorably known in our connection, an applauded author, and the scholar of his conference, offered a resolution, which, without debate, was sustained by at least two-thirds of the voters, comprising the strength and talent of the conference, and which, if finally adopted, and made the law of the church, cannot fail to work great injury, if not ultimate ruin, to Methodist itinerancy in our own department of the Wesleyan family.

To extend the time which a preacher may be allowed to remain in the same station from two years to three—which is the sum of the measure in question—is regarded by many as a mere item of changeable policy, wholly inoperative as to any effect it might have upon the organic polity of Methodism, and, therefore, ought not to be strongly objected to. But a careful and unbiased examination of this measure, in view of legitimate results, might probably enable even its devoted friends to detect in it a radical genius. Let the following points be properly weighed, and perhaps they may cast some light upon the tendency and probable results of the measure under consideration."

Mr. Crouch gives many objections to this three years' term—the gist of which is that the difficulty of removal will be increased and the itinerancy which requires it, full proportionately into disfavor with preachers and people. And more, the temptation to gather about him impediments will beset the itinerant—and thus the best, who will be three-years-term men usually, will be lamed. Now, says he, send preachers, who have a *turn* that way any how, to "a station or circuit with a fair prospect of remaining three successive years, and you will virtually invite them to open shops, or stores, or schools, or to go to 'digging in the earth'—whether to 'hide their Lord's money' or not, judge ye—and by the time the three years have expired, they have become localized in business, in interest, in feeling, in *fact*, and now, to prevent them from locating in *form*, and to compensate them for having chained the itinerant one to a store-house, they must receive the hire of such appointments as will accommodate their temporalities, while the good of the church, and the well-earned claims of those self-sacrificing ministers who feel themselves bound 'to employ all their time in the work of God,' must be treated as secondary considerations."

BIBLICAL DEPARTMENT.—The Pittsburg Advocate gives an item that cannot be mistaken in its bearings upon the mooted point of Ministerial Education:

"The Erie Conference at its last session appointed a committee to take into consideration the expediency of establishing in Allegheny College a "Department of Hebrew and Biblical Literature," and also to confer with the sister Conferences on the subject. The matter has been presented before the College Trustees, and has received their approval. The committee think some further steps should be taken in the matter before the next session of the Conferences; and to ascertain the views of brethren in relation to it, they have appointed a meeting of the friends of the College in the three Conferences, to be held at Pittsburgh, November 23, 1853.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.—The Advocate publishes the plan of the St. Louis Conference, adding pertinent remarks on the desirableness of uniformity on this head. The Methodist Church has already received compliments from unexpected quarters, as to the fullness and accuracy of statistics. Let it be so in this matter:

"The Financial Plan" of this Conference differs in its details from that of most other Conferences in the connection. The Plan requires that the amounts received for house-rent, table expenses, &c., be reported separately, by the preachers severally. To ascertain, then, what any one preacher did receive from the Church where he labored, it is necessary to add the amount in the column for quartorage, and the column of receipts for house-rent, etc., together with the amount received for traveling expenses, and the sum will be the total of the preachers' receipts."

TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.

The Treasurer of the Conference Missionary Society sums up the collections from the last session in October, 1852, to the one just closed at $9257.

From the Nashville Advocate 27th ult. we learn of the formation of a singular kind of Society—under a singular name. The getting up of petit societies, though for good purposes, has a limit of usefulness. It tends to complicate the connectional machinery and increase the friction; to draw off attention and means from those larger and indispensable auxiliaries, and distract the people with much begging for small sums. Fewer collections, larger funds and judicious disbursements are preferable. We do not, however, implicate the society this Conference has organized in these reflections. It is called the "Society of Perpetual Patrons." The P. Elders are a board of managers. The funds to be legally invested, etc. A gift of $20 to the society endows a Perpetual Patronship, provided, if the person be deceased, that the endowment be accompanied by an additional sum of one dollar for each year that may have elapsed since the death of said person; and provided also, that the person for whom the perpetual patronship is endowed be, at the time of his or her death, a member of our Church in good standing.

"The proceeds arising from the loan or investment of said funds are to be appropriated to defraying the board of the children of the members of this Conference, and of those members who have died, or may die, in the work, at the schools; provided, that not more than one-half of said proceeds shall be thus appropriated, and that the remainder, be it half or more, shall be passed into the hands of the Treasuror of the Tennessee Conference Relief fund, to be appropriated as are the other moneys of said *Relief Fund*."

We quote above the first and fifth articles of the Constitution. Following are the—

APPOINTMENTS.

Nashville District: A L P Green, P. E.; McKendree, E Wadsworth; Andrew Charge, C C Mayhew; Spruce street, J H Richey; South Nashville, T N Lankford, W R Warren, sup.; M M Henkle, editor Lady's Companion; African Charge, E Carr; Edgefield, S P Whitten, W Shapard, sup; J B McFerrin, editor Nashville Advocate; White's Creek Circuit, B F Ferrill, T J Neely, sup.

Lebanon District: F E Pitts, P. E. Lebanon station, A Mizell, John Kelley, sup; Lebanon circuit, Wm Doss; Shady Grove, F A Kimbal; Union, T P Crittenden; Mill creek, L C Bryan, J S Marks; Sumnea, G W Wlan; Fountain Head, F S Patway; Sycamore Mission, W Randle; Lebanon and Sumner Afrieun Mission, W D Johnson.

Carthage District: J Sherrill, P. E. Gallatin station, Thos Wainright; Goose creek circuit, R G Rawley; Lafayette, D P Searcy; Carthage, M E Johnson; Smith's Forh, J G Myers, R Eskew; Cumborland, R L Fagan, J Whitten, sup; Short Mountain, J W Cullum, A H Reams, sup; Wartraoe, J J Ellis, S W Moreland, sup; Woodhury, Z Parker.

McMinnville District: A F Driskill, P. E. Livingston circuit, R T McBrido; Sparta station, J A Ellis, W Jared, sup; Sparta circuit and White Plains Mission, J W Tarrant, H Harris; McMinnville station, J C Putman; Winchester station, A W Smith; Winchester circuit, W D Brown; Hickory Creek, C V Mendor, J J Comer, J A Wulkup, sup; Bedfurd, D R Hooker, J N Bingham; Hanner High School, G W Murtin, agent.

Murfreesboro' District: A S Riggs, P. E. Murfreesboro' station and colored charge, T W Randle. A Overal, sup; Soule Female College, S D Baldwin, Presiden, E C Slater, Bible agent; Stone's rivercircuit, A Tribble, E J Aleen, sup; Middleton, T B Marks, C A Harwell, C B Faris, sup; Shelbyville station, R C Hatton; S S Moody, agent Soule Female College; Lincoln circuit, J A Jones, J M P Hickerson; Fayetteville station, to be supplied; Rock creek, J R McClure, J R Harwell, Golman Green, sup; Stone's river, colored mission, to be supplied.

Huntsville District: W D F Sawrie, P. E. Huntsville station, T Maddin; Huntsville and Bell Factory colored miss, W R J Husbands; Salem circuit, W H Nichols, W H Riggan; Limestone circuit, J G Ray, W Sheffield; Athens station, J E White, J W Allen, sup.; I R Finley, President Tennessee Conference Female Institute; Flint River, J T Burtee; Lowovillo station, A H Aslup; Marshall circuit, G D Gwin; Bellefonte, W J Cooley, E M Fitz; Limestone colored miss, W P Warren; Madison circuit, Martin Clark, J L Coleman, H P Turner, sup.

Tuscumbia District: F P Scruggs, P. E. Tuscumbia station, W Mooney; Chickasaw circuit, N W Overall, J Williams, sup.; Frankfort miss, J D Barbee; Russell's Valley circuit, M P Brown; Franklin circuit, I Milner, E A Stevenson; S W Moore President La Grange College; Trinity circuit, A G Copoland; Somerville circuit, J G Rice; Decatur station, B F White; Franklin colored miss, A J B Foster.

Pulaski District: W Burr, P. E. Pulaski station, J S Malone; Richland circuit, L Richardson, S D Ogburn; Shoal circuit, B A Sims; Cypress circuit, D H Jones, G W Russell; Savannah circuit, F A Hickman, J F McCracken; Wayne circuit, W P Hickman; Prospect circuit, G D Taylor, A G Gilmore, sup.; Lynnville circuit, T H White, C S Dixon, sup.; Florence station, W G Dorris; Richland colored miss, W T Plummer; J R Plummer left without an appointment because of family afflictions.

Franklin District: J W Hanner, P. E. Franklin station, A F Lawrence; Harpeth circuit, N R Gabord; Wesley circuit, J B Stevenson; Nashville circuit, J McCurdy; Spring Hill, M W Gray, R G Irvine, sup.; Chapell Hill, W H Wilkes; Columbia station, W C Johnson, J B Hamilton, sup.; J O Church President of Tennessee Conference Female College; Duck River circuit, W G Hensley.

Mt. Pleasant District: S Record, P. E. Mt. Pleasant circuit, L R Dennis, M P Parham; Swan circuit, D W Thompson; Pleasant Grove circuit, J S Williams; Centerville miss, J N Allen; Waverly circuit, J H Warfield; Dover circuit, A Akin, J G Gwynn; Hopewell circuit, E M Baker; Linden miss, E J Garrett.

Clarksville District: J F Hughes, P. E. Clarksville station, A R Erwin, and Principal of Clarksville Academy, J H West, sup.; Clarksville circuit, E T Hart; Montgomery circuit, W H Browning; P M Henderson; Dickson circuit, F E Williams, J A Cox, J Moore, sup.; Ashbury circuit, J Willis; Red River circuit, A Coke, Cumberland Iron Works, C S Knott; Springfield station, B M Stevens.

D C Kelley missionary to China.

R A Young transferred to St. Louis Conference, and stationed at Fourth Street Charge, St. Louis.

J Gaines transferred to Memphis Conference.

S S Yarborough transferred to Texas Conference.

THE INDIAN PREACHER.

Under the obituary head of a religious cotemporary, is a notice which it seems to us deserves a "passing remark." 'Tis the notice of the death of an Indian—John F. Boot—a Methodist preacher and itinerant. He was a member of the Indian Mission Conference.

Lo the poor Indian! A trophy of Christianity has been garnered in the skies. Nor is the fruit of missions, in him, all told. What good has he not done among his fading race! A touching interest, bordering on the "Romance of Religion," attaches to such a case. Might not materials for a charming chapter in Christian Biography be found and felicitously worked in the simple apostolic lives of some of the Indian Conference? We confess to a desire to know more particularly of John Boot, the Indian preacher.

The obituary says: He died at his post, away from his home. His work this year was on the Canadian, an out-post of the Cherokee Nation; and though far from his large family and interest, he went cheerfully. Such is the true greatness of a good man—that he is capable of filling the highest places, and yet willingly fills the lowest. Many a heart is filled with joy and grief at his death—joy in the reflection of such a loan to our Zion, and that he has entered into his rest; but grief at his removal from us; but the midnight cry found him ready.

"He fell, but felt no fear,
Tranquil amidst alarms;
It found him on the field,
A veteran, slumbering on his arms.
Beneath his red cross shield,
His sword was in his hand,
Still warm with recent fight.
Ready, that moment, at command,
Through rock and steel to smite."

He was truly the John Fletcher of the Cherokee Nation, whose name he bore.—Cheerful and happy, there was a sunshine about his countenance that drew all around him. He was whole-souled in God's work, and bore the brunt at the quarterly meetings and camp meetings near him, while he was no less efficient in the pulpit.

"One single blast of his bugle horn
Was worth an hundred men."

But his record is on high, and his work with his God, where he has entered. May his sons in the Gospel catch his mantle, and follow him as he followed Christ.

THE TRIENNIAL CONVENTION.

From the proceedings of this body in New York, we present some further items, gathered from the Register of October 20th.

Rev. W. J. Kip, of Albany, N. Y., has been elected Missionary Bishop of California, and Rev. T. F. Scott, of Columbus, Ga., Missionary Bishop for the Territories of Oregon and Washington. These elections seem to meet with favor. We admire this Episcopal policy, as thus extended.

An attempt was made vigorously but *failed* to have this canon enacted—

"Every Bishop may at his discretion set forth forms of prayer for his own diocese, to be used under his license, revocable to his pleasure, on occasions of public worship in places where there are no organized parishes, and in newly appointed Missionary stations—provided that such forms be composed wholly of portions of the Book of Common Prayer, and that no prayers be used but such as may be found in said book."

And to repeal the following—

"Every Minister shall, before all sermons and lectures, and on all other occasions of public worship, use the Book of Common Prayer, as the same is or may be established by the authority of the General Convention of this Church. And in performing said service, no other prayer shall be used than those prescribed by the said book."

Great devotion—reverence was professed for the Prayer Book. The Bishop could not be trusted with such discretion as the amendment proposed. High conservatism ruled. Urgent as were the reasons offered for adapting the Book to exigencies, it could not be permitted.

"The Rev. Dr. Trapier, of S. C., in supporting the amendment under discussion, said, that in circumstances such as he was subjected to, it was eminently necessary. Most of his congregation were domestic negro servants, whose time was limited, and this canon would countenance him in the course which he was often compelled to pursue. He said the Church had hitherto been too conservative. A few years since he was at the residence of the Bishop of London, and that prelate asserted that it was their excessive conservatism which drove the great Methodist leaders from the Church of England. That same stiffness which had worked so disastrously in that Church, would be productive of similar results here. The same prelate asserted that the Church of England owed the revival of its piety to John Wesley."

A Canon providing that every new Diocese consist of at least six parishes and six regularly settled Presbyters over them, was adopted without debate.

The public life of a man teaches us to know his public character; it is his domestic life that teaches us to know the man. One day, in a hot summer, Marshal Turenne was leaning out at the window, with only his waistcoat on. A servant, who passed through the room, mistaking him for a fellow servant, came softly up to him, and gave him a hearty slap behind. The Marshal turned round, when the servant, terrified, threw himself on his knees, entreating his forgiveness, and assuring him that he thought it had been James. "And if it had been James," said the Marshal calmly, "there was no occasion to strike so hard." What do we learn from such a reply? That this great man was no less calm and composed in his house, than at the head of his army.

LETTER FROM JACKSON, MISS.

JACKSON, October 28, 1853.

DEAR BROTHER: On the 17th inst., hearing that Rev. Mr. Cleaver was prostrate with the prevailing fever, and no Protestant clergyman was left to discharge the duties of his office, I left Vicksburg and came here to supply, as well as I could, the loss of Mr. Cleaver's attentions. As I entered the city I met some gentlemen just returned from his burial!

I found several sick persons desiring to see a clergyman, and had the sad pleasure (though the sun was down when the cars got here) of visiting several habitations of sorrow and death before the noon of night.

I have been here at work—and there is enough for three to do—and shall remain as long as duty calls. There have been eight cases in the Penitentiary. Can you imagine a rainbow to bend its seraph wings over a stormy ocean at a midnight hour, and the waves enchanted by the spectre to hush their howlings and spread themselves calmly down like a mirror to reflect its loveliness? Then you may imagine a scene I witnessed in that dark and dreary place. I had been an hour in the gloomy chamber used exclusively for yellow fever patients, and had urged on each his duty to himself respecting his health, spread the bed-clothes over and again upon some, and begged others to observe the caution; but there was an apparent recklessness of life, and a sort of don't-care-if-I-die feeling that could not be overcome; till, presently, as unexpected as a midnight rainbow, a good Christian lady entered the room; one who had toiled faithfully amidst the pestilence for others, as well as her own family; and the moment the sick men saw her, every countenance changed; a sense of lost health seemed for a while forgotten, every blanket was adjusted, every hand covered, every heart seemed to throb with a healthier current, and hope seemed to rekindle in their bosoms, under the cheering thought that they were not turned over to the ravages of pestilence, the nostrums of the druggist, and the hurried offices of the grave-digger; but that woman, true to her Divine mission, had sought them out in the depths of their sorrow. God bless useful women! God bless Mrs. Bakewell!

The pestilence here is now subsiding, and the cases that remain are generally improving. I shall remain, perhaps another week, and longer if duty calls. I have promised to preach next Sabbath. There has been no church opened since the lamented Cleaver fell sick. Blest be the memory of such a man.

Tranquil amid alarms,
It found him on the field.
A vet'ran burnishing his arms;*
Beneath his red-cross shield
The voice at midnight came;
He started up to hear;
A mortal arrow pierced his frame
He fell, but felt no fear!

"Let me die the death of the righteous. Let my last end be like his."

My dear brother; for three months past I have enjoyed such a sense of the transcendent sublimity of our holy religion, and the blessedness of trying to follow the Divine Master in relieving human sufferings, that I feel as though I would willingly pursue the path of the pestilence that I might see the shining foot-prints of the Redeemer there.

The Rev. Mr. Leray, Catholic priest, has been taken down. He is cheerful and calm, though full of pain. He has relieved many a sufferer. The good people of Jackson will not soon forget his late kindness to the poor and distressed. I like the man vastly. And I tell you I never more loved our Zion than now, when I feel that, free from the embarrassing shackles of sectarian exclusiveness, like the Genius of Methodism, my heart embraces all of God's people of every name, with this simple Apostolic creed: "God is no respecter of persons; but in every nation he that feareth him, and worketh righteousness, is accepted of him."

I have seen God's mercy displayed in many forms to his people of every name, and while I have my senses no human power shall rob me of the indescribable pleasure of mingling with a people whose ministry take the "*world for their parish*," and can look upon all whom God owns and honors, of every name, as parts of the universal Church of Christ.

I should say that Bro. Seat, the pastor of our church here, has been suffering long from sore affliction, and his health is still so precarious that I fear his days are numbered. He left here five months ago in search of health; alas, I fear, to find a grave! And he health, he would have been here every hour in this perilous time. It would take a book to narrate the scenes I have witnessed; indeed, it seems to me I have lived three years in as many months; but I would not have missed the lessons I have learned, nor the experience I have had, for the highest earthly honor. C. K. MARSHALL.

*DEAR ME!: Is not that better? If *slumbering*, of course; he was *tranquil*; but to be rubbing the lock, and yet calm, shows courage.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

TEXAS ITEMS.

The best of timber abounds in South-eastern Texas. An abundance of lumber is being produced.

Texas supports fifty-one newspapers, three of them religious.

The book business is flourishing beyond all example in Texas. Bookstores are in demand, and would succeed well in many of the more important towns. All agencies for the circulation of valuable publications and useful knowledge are doing well.

The cause of moral reform in every department is making rapid progress in the Star State.

It is supposed that at least 200,000 persons will emigrate to Texas within the next nine months.

There is said to be 30,000 persons in Texas over twenty years of age who cannot read and write. What shall be done for their children?

The citizens of Houston have been favored with two white frosts. No fears are now entertained in regard to the further progress of yellow fever. Trade is rapidly reviving.

The Harrisburg Railroad is said to be doing a paying business.

The sugar planters of Texas are in the full tide of successful experiment in grinding their cane. Their prospects are said to be highly flattering.

The Galveston and Brasos Canal has been completed to Oyster Creek; only one mile more to be done.

The Galveston and Henderson Railroad has been put under contract, and will be forthwith commenced.

The managers of the Texas Orphan Asylum are proceeding with much energy in their noble enterprise.

The citizens of Houston are proceeding with much energy in the erection of their educational edifice, to cost $15,000.

An additional newspaper is in contemplation at Houston.

Four newspapers in the German language are now published in Texas.

The friends of the Maine Liquor Law in Texas are pushing their cause with zeal. Many of the Texas newspapers are warmly supporting it.

November 11.

First Love.

Can any one lay his hand upon his waistcoat and conscientiously say, "Until I saw the present Mrs. Jones, I never was in love in my life!" Can any man say so? He is a poor creature if he can; and I make no doubt that he has had at least forty-five first loves since he began to be capable of admiring at all. As for the ladies, them, of course, I put out of the question; they are fresh, no doubt; they never fall in love until mamma tells them Mr. So-and-so is an amiable young man, and in every way eligible; they never flirt with Captain Smith at a ball; and sigh as they lie home in bed, and think what a charming dashing fellow he is; they never hear the young curate read his sermon so sweetly, and think how pale and interesting he looks, and how lonely he must feel in his curate house, and what a noble work it would be to share the solitude and soothe the pains, and listen to the delightful doctrine of so excellent a man; and never think of attaching themselves to any mortal, except their brother, until he brings home a young friend from college, and says, "Mary, Tom Atkinson admires you hugely, and is heir to a thousand a year!" They never begin the attack as I have heard; but their young hearts writ like so many fortresses, to be attacked and carried after a proper period of siege—by blockade, or by bribery, or by espitalation, or by fiery escalade.

"Whilst ladies persist in maintaining the strictly defensive condition, men must naturally, as it were, take the opposite line, that of attack; otherwise, if both parties held aloof, there would be no marriages; and the hosts would die in their respective inaction, without ever coming to a battle. Thus, it is evident, that as the ladies will not, the men must take offensive. I, for my part, have made in the course of my life, at least a score of chivalrous attacks upon several strongly fortified hearts. Sometimes I began my work too late in the season, and winter suddenly came and rendered further labors impossible; sometimes I have attacked the breach madly, sword in hand, and have been plunged violently from the scaling ladder into the ditch; sometimes I have made a decent lodgment in the place, when—bang! blows up a mine, and I am scattered to the dues! and sometimes when I have been in the very heart of the citadel—ah, that I should say it!—a sudden panic has struck me, and I ran like the British out of Carthogena!" [Thackery.

MADAME BOCARME.—"Your readers will recollect what an exitement was created two or three years ago by a murder committed by Count de Bocarme and his wife on the brother of the wife. The Count was tried and executed, and the wife acquitted. The property of the murdered brother, which was very large, fell by right to the widow, his sister. She also became, by a decision of the Court, guardian of her two children by the Count. This lady possessed of extraordinary personal attractions, and, from this fact and the peculiarity of her position, her wealth, and her youth, has been the heroine of many novel adventures since the tragic deaths of her brother and husband. The French and Belgian newspapers have found in her a perfect mine of romance and originality. One *blaze* English nobleman who had sought her hand willed her all his property, and died soon after. Others traveled hundreds of miles to lay their hearts at her feet, like pilgrims going to Mecca. Several times she has been on the point of contracting an advantageous marriage, but by some means or another it has often failed. At last 'justice has been seized of her' as lawyers say. One of her relatives has cited her before the tribunal for the singular mode in which she administers her affairs; or in other words, it has been discovered that she is leading a dissolute life. That her mind is slightly turned, that she is fast squandering her property, and setting an example of prodigality before her children which it is thought improper should longer exist. The tribunal has just decided that the lady Lydie-Victoire-Joseph Fougaies, widow of M. Alfred Julien Illippolyto, Count Visart de Bocarme, cannot hereafter plead; transact, borrow, receive movable effects, and give, discharge, alienate, or squander her hypothecated goods, etc.; without the aid of a certain legal gentleman therein named, who has been called to her assistance by the Court in the capacity of legal guardian."—Paris Correspondent N. Y. Times.

NATURE'S FALL FASHIONS.—They are out—the sylvan fashions for the fall are out in all their variety and glory, and the drapery of the forest, dyed by the Creator, shines in the richness of its tinges the fabrics dyed by the hands of man. Chemistry cannot produce, with all its "transmitting magic," such a show of assorted colors as now decorates the woods of New Jersey and Long Island. The brocades and velvets at Beck's and Stewart's, piled up in Alps of crimson, green and amber, with cataracts of silk pouring down the acclivities, or spread like shining lakelets at their feet, form a pretty picture, as seen through the clear glass-plate which transmits their every hue unimpaired: hot haste then up unmong the rainbow-tinted autumnal woods and their colors will be extinguished by the flaming grandeur of the dead foliage. Nature is greater than art, and the frost and sun have dyes at their disposal which cannot be duplicated with cochineal, or saffron, or any simple or compound substance that ever imparted beauty to the products of the loom. The fall fashions are worth seeing in Broadway, but the rags of vegetation fluttering on the limbs of the maple, the dog-wood, the red-oak, and the poplar, cannot be matched even in the shawls of India or the silks of France. [N. Y. Sunday Times.

RUSSIAN "MOCCHES" IN EDINBURGH.—The daily papers tell us that—

"The clouds of small black flies which were observed in many places of the island about a fortnight or three weeks ago, again presented themselves on Wednesday morning, in the neighborhood of Edinburgh."

These black flies have, we understand upon good authority, preceded Mr. Elihu Burritt from Russia; and are, indeed, only another evidence of the magical influence of the harmonious blacksmith. Those black flies were, only two months ago, wasps, Russian wasps, encountered by Elihu in the environs of St. Petersburg. He was on horseback, when his horse's foot sinking into a wasp's nest, brought a cloud of the destructive insects about the head of the traveler. Every wasp had his sting out when Mr. Burritt delivered himself of one of those marvelous orations which it had been his mission to deliver to the Czar's bondmen. In twenty minutes, the eloquent peacemaker had talked every wasp into a harmless black fly. Thus, can there be any doubt that the peace orators of the North will, in like manner, talk the Russian army out of its bayonets? [Punch.

HOW WE ARE OFF FOR SOAP.—If any one asks us how we are off for Soap, it is pleasant to be able to answer him in the most satisfactory manner. We happen to be extremely well off for soap, in consequence of the kindness of some eccentric individuals who are always sending us by post certain penn'orths of specimens of saponaceous matter, with which they invite us to shave ourselves. We have lately received in a letter a bit of something which we are told will cover our face with "a lather like thick white paint, over which the razor will glide." but as we don't want a razor to glide over our beard, we hesitate to try the experiment. The gratuitous soap is accompanied by the prospectus of a perfume which "never becomes fatal," and a preparation for the hair which makes it "soft and glossy for ever." We are quite sure that the individual who sent the announcement to us can have no idea of the disorderly haystack which does duty on top of our poll for a head of hair, or he would never undertake to render it "permanently," or even for one moment "soft and glossy." [Punch.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

HYMENEAL:

MARRIED.—On Wednesday, 26th October, ROBERT BABINGTON to ELLEN ELLIS, daughter of Rev. Stephen Ellis, both of Franklinton, Washington Parish, La.

On the 27th October, at the residence of W. B. Montgomery, by Rev. John B. Bewen, WM. MONTOOMERY, Esq., to Miss ELIZA ALEXANDER, all of Washington Co., Miss.

On the 1st November, by the Rev. T. J. Lacy, Dr. LEONARD MAGRUDER to Miss MARY E. HYNSON, all of Rapides Parish, La.

OBITUARY:

Mrs. PENLOPE BULLOCK, wife of E. Bulloek, was born in South-Carolina, February 23d, 1807, and died in Hinds County, September 20th, 1853.

She joined the M. E. Church more than 30 years ago, and remained an acceptable member until she quit the church militant for the church triumphant. Her piety was of that quiet and unobtrusive kind which appears most lovely when most closely examined. She was the child of affliction, yet she bore her afflictions patiently—calmly. As she had lived a Christian, her end was as might have been expected—triumphant. As she neared her end she spoke freely about her departure: at first her way did not appear clear, but before her death she gathered spiritual strength, and rejoiced at her nearness to her eternal home. She exhorted her companion and children to be more faithful and meet her in heaven. T. WILEY.

DIED.—In Gainesville, Ala., October 23d, Miss MARGARET GAIGSBY. She was born in Sumter county, Ala., January 14, 1836, embraced religion in 1851, and united with the M. E. Church, in which communion she remained until death. Sister M. was a dutiful child both to parents and teachers, endeavoring to please in all things. As a student of the Bible Class, she was prompt and interested in searching the Scriptures, in order to be wise in God's wisdom.

During her late sickness the writer visited her frequently, and ever found her calm and composed, ready to respond favorably upon the subject of religion, so much so that I was satisfied that she enjoyed peace with God through Christ. As she declined her evidences seemed to brighten: she had a vision of two departed *sainted* relatives, who indicated that she would be next to come to them. After this her mind seemed to be drawn up to heaven. Thus passed from the sorrows of earth our dear young friend, Margret.

"Thou art gone to the grave, we no longer behold thee.
Nor tread the rough paths of the world by thy side;
God gave thee, he took thee, and he will restore thee,
And death hath no sting, for the Saviour has died."

T. MOONY.

Gainesville, Ala., Oct. 30, 1853.

TOBIAS AARAMS was born in Norway, 15th September, 1807; when about 20 years old he left his native land and became a sailor. In this he continued fourteen years, during which time he embraced the Christian religion, and soon after his came to Boston and there fell in with Father Tuyler, the sailor's preacher. He abandoned the sea and put himself under the cars and instruction of Father Taylor, joined the church and learned to speak and read our language. He came to Mobile in October, 1838, and commenced business in his small way: bought out a little Irish grogshop and emptied the spirits on the ground, and furnished the little house with family groceries, and continued to increase his stock as his means would afford. In April, 1840, he was married to Miss Mary Ann Taylor. He made a handsome property for his family, always maintaining a uniform Christian character to his death. December, 1849, he was licensed to exhort in the M. E. Church, and although his language was quite broksa, he labored in the country round Mobile with great acceptability, for to my knowledge he preached many good things in his exhortations. In June, 1852, his lunge became diseased, be resorted to every means for relief, but found none that was permanent. On the 16th of August, 1853, he left the world in the triumphs of a living faith.

EBENEZER. HEARN.

Mobile, Nov. 8.

DIED.—On the 13th of October, 1853, at her residsuce in St. Tammany parish, La., Mrs. MARY EVANS, aged 80 years.

Of her early history the writer knows but little, as his acquaintance with her began about the first of July last, at a protracted meeting in her neighborhood. Her constant rejoicing in hope of a glorious immortality, her fervent prayers in the great coagregation for the conversion of sinners, her urgent and affectionate exhortations to the mourners, and the gracious words of encouragement to Christians, young and old, were of a character to justify the saying that she lived like Anna of old, "which departed not from the temple, but served God with fastings and prayers night and day."

From her own statements we learn that she was a native of North Carolina, that when nineteen years of age she joined the Methodist Church, and about the year 1812, with her husband (Mr. John Evans) and children, she left her native State and sought a home in the far West. In the midst of the troubles, privations and dangers attendant upon pioneer life, she never lost her confidence in God, or her hope of heaven through the merits of the Lord Jesus Christ. She lived long enough to see grow up around her a numerous family of children, grand-children, &c., many of whom are on the road that leads to heaven; and not only so, but to see in her latter days the Church arising in its strength, and flourishing as the garden of God. Almost in the midst of an interesting revival of religion—of which she was in person a great co-operator and promoter—she was called to testify, in death, the truth and power of that living principle—the Religion of Jesus Christ, that had been her constant hope and support for sixty-one years. Did it fail her in the hour of death? No! Having lived long enough to say with Simeon, "Lord, now lettest Thou Thy servant depart in peace, according to Thy word, for mine eyes have seen Thy salvation," and with David, "though I walk through the Valley of the Shadow of Death, I will fear no evil for Thou art with me." Her language was "Glory, glory, glory," until her voice sank in death. Thus departed this Mother in Israel, triumphing over her last enemy, whose sting had lost its power.

Permit me to say to those left behind, and who have promised to meet Mother Evans in heaven—be not forgetful of your promise: you know how she lived, you saw how, she died; "Go and do thou likewise." Amen.

T. W. MATHEWS.

Missionary Collections.

BROWNSVILLE CAMP-GROUND,
October 9, 1853.

The audience having been addressed by Revs. W. H. Seat and J. A. Godfrey upon the subject of Missions, a public election was taken, amounting to $47 95.

Messrs. Robert Smith, T M Law, D C Hall and J B Graves, paid each $5 to constitute Rev. J A Godfrey a life-member of the Missionary Society.

The following ladies paid $1 each to confer a similar honor upon Mrs Ann M Godfrey, to wit: E L Sims, F Penn, Mary Spencer, Mary Thomas, Mrs Chinn, Ann Byrdsong, E Simmons, M Atkison, A Hardy, P J Graves, L E Foster, P Council, R Ratliff, H Nicholson, M T Asbern, S Nickson, B Nickson, M Damiron, E Henderson, M L Strother, M A Dorsey.

To make Ann L and Jas M Godfrey life-members, T M Law, R H Smith and M Perkins, $5 each; W H Trotter, S Lewis, T Nelson, G Underhill, S Runnells, J M Pouad, L Porter, $2 each; L Herd, S Wardlaw, L Bullock, E J Bonner, E M Spencer, E Tatum, J S Pean, M Pace, J Warrington, C Penn, $3 each, and J Hartan and C Penn, 50c. each.

To make Rev. L Campbell and lady life-members, as above: M J Henderson, Mary Reeves, Mrs Perry, Mrs Hardy Mrs Strother, J Hardy, E Hardy, Ann Ratcliff, C E Hall, M Garner, P McGee, E A Beaner, M Kengies, E Cawin, F Clark, S Herd, S Williams, S L Streag, M Keker, M Smith, Mrs Reeves, Ana M Godfrey, B Nickson, T Hall, J Abbey, R Strong, M J Henderson, T D Dart, M Pean, L A Weaver, A May and W Atkeson, paid $1 each; $8 50 taken from public collection for above purpose.

The propsition was then made to pay some thing in cotton; upon which Brownsville promised one hals; Liberty Church, one hale; Chapel Hill, one bale; upon which the meeting adjourned; having raised in cash, cotton and subscription about $300, if it nets $40 per bale. JAMES A GODFREY.

CONFERENCE NOTICE.

TO THE PREACHERS OF THE FIRST YEAR, ALA. CONFERENCE.—You will please meet at the Methodist Church in Tuscaloosa, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 5 at half-after 6 o'clock.

PHIL. P. NEELY,
C. C. GILLESPIE,
S. O. CAPERS, } Committee.

nov12 2t

MEMORY IN MUSIC.

It was an ancient melody,
A song of other years;
I heard with joy, yet seemed to feel
Upon my heart in sadness steal
Forgotten smiles and tears!

For when she sang that song to me,
That little mouraful lay,
We thought that life would always seem
As beautiful—as bright a dream,
As soothed our hearts that day.

She never sang that song again,
Her dream of life was o'er,
Yet oft amidst the weary strife
And senseless toil of busy life
I hear its tones once more!

It sounds—the little mournful strain—
As then in other years;
I hear with joy—and yet I feel
Upon my heart in sadness steal
Remembered smiles and tears.

The Streets of Paris.

Paris is a city of all others where a foreigner is independent of letters of introduction, society and friends. He can, from morning till night, find most ample amusements in the streets; for every street in Paris has a physiognomy and an individuality. There are noble streets, respectable streets, old streets—so old that they recall the men-at-arms, the Huguenots, and the Medicis. Other streets there are, so young, and fresh, and new, that, like young girls, as yet they have no characters at all. There are busy, bustling streets. There are calm, lazy streets—which have, however, distinctive appearances from aristocratic streets. Then there are brilliant, fashionable streets—not built for the houses they contain, but evidently merely for the effect of their outward appearance: like a fashionable lady, dressed for the crowd, and not for comfort—as the Rue Vivienne, for instance. Then come dull, melancholy, deserted streets, with bluckened sculptures and mildewed walls. There are also misanthropic streets, like those of the Isle of St. Louis, which, like another Venice are a sad memorial of by-gone glories; but how different from the Rue Castiglione, the Rue Rivoli, and the Place Vendome, full of majesty, vigor and actuality! The Rue de la Paris is a fine street, but it arouses no thought of aught save shopping and display. The Rue Royals is grand and disdainful. Some streets begin magnificently, but do not carry out their promise, and end in dirty and slovenly alleys—as the Rue Montmartre, for instance, which, mermaid-like, with its Ville de Paris on one side, and its fine cafe on the other, has a handsome head and shoulders and ends in a fish's tail—an aggloueration of little intersections, populous, noisy and impassible. There are streets in which the mortality of the human species is double what it is in any other portion of the city: such are the cross-streets into which the sun never penetrates more than twice or thrice a year. Then, again, there are streets in which the people seem to live forever; such are the streets of Marais—calm, clean, and undisturbed by shops. The Place Royale, with its lofty arcades, and its beautiful though formal architecture, looks like some aged court beauty in dignified retirement. Stay but a few moments in the garden or its magnificent square, and the few stray, stately persons pacing its alleys will disappear, and it will fill with people whose very names are romance.

The Place Royale was the place of re-union of fashionable life in the reign of Louis XIII., and the first few years of that of Louis XIV., when Anne and Mazarin made love and governed, agreeing in their political meetings and quarreling in their love interviews. Hereby, when Louis XIII. held at the Louvre his solemn court, came, in one of those quaint and ponderous carriages, (drawn by sleek, fat horses, going at a pace which, compared with the present fast speed, was immobility,) the beautiful Anas of Austria, then melancholy, gentle and resigned to a harsh, unloving lord, and ever struggling with some new-born passion or lamenting over some by-gone love. With her was Mme. de Hautville, whose vivacity, wit and beauty communicated one spark of fire to the cold associe monarch—the monarch who ventured once to touch her hand, but who dared not come and take from her bosom the paper she placed there in his presence, and offered to give him if he would come and take it. There, too, in Spanish dignity and French grace, sat Mme. de Mottsville, whose voluminous memoirs are amongst the most amusing yet correct records of any of the courts of France—a court where every body wrote memoirs. There, too, had passed some lovely aurora borealis, and as pure and as cold, one of the queen's maids of honor, Mlle de La Fayette, the only woman ever loved by Louis XIII. She, like another La Valliere, loved Louis, not the King; and, like her, left his love for a Carmelite convent. But here the comparison ends; for, imbued equally with the King with profound religious principle, excessive reserve and innate purity, she scorned to degrade their love by becoming his mistress. Pure and immaculate Louis took her to the convent, (the same to which, years and years afterwards, Louise La Valliere fled,) and then she took the vows which separated them forever. One privilege alone she inquired—that of seeing her royal lover (through the eternal barrier placed by religion between devotees and the world, the iron grating,) as often as he pleased; and Louis nearly every day wended his way along the Champs Elysee—not bright and busy as now, but full of waving trees and silent groves—to the village of Chaillot, there to seek solace, consolation and advice from the being who loved him best.

In that open chariot, lined with blue satin, and painted outside with cupids and roses, the tiniest mask upon her face—revealing, however, the bright, pouting mouth, the dimpled chin, the white forehead, around which, braided with pearls, float the tendrils of a thousand ringlets sits the fair and frail Marian de Lorme. Gallants whisper sweet nothings as they pass; and before the carriage has been once round the Mall, an escort of cavaliers, on prancing chargers, had formed around. Cinque Mars is there, in happy ignorance of the ax so soon to sever the neck, white as woman's, which rises from the point lace collar, and supports the spirited and handsome face so bright and brilliant that Louis loved to look on it. Bassompierre is there with his riotous, devil-may-care companions. As he passes that carriage with the green and silver liveries, he tries to look grave, and bows to the saddle—for there sits the object of his hopeless passion, a beautiful, young, though staid and somewhat prim-looking widow, Marie de Levigni. But loudly he laughs, and quickly wit and repartee are exchanged, as he nears this other carriage, where, in easy negligence, with graceful nonchalance, sits the celebrated Ninon—then in her youth, although not more beautiful than in her age, for 'tis said she never changed. Richelieu did not disdain to mingle in this crowd. 'Tis said, too, that often, in a cloak, (called appropriately *couleur de muraille*—wall color,) he at night slips round the corner of the Place Royale into the Rue de Tournelles, where dwells fair Marion de Lorme.

Here, too, in the Murais, was the Hotel Rambutenu—that very curious affectation of an essentially sensual age—where refinement was carried to such a pitch, that the every day intercourse of society was deemed gross—nay, even the very commonest expression indecent; where, by a conneil of matrons and maidens—all lovely, high-born, and intelligent—it was decreed that after three years' adoration, a suitor might be allowed to kiss his lady's hand; where M. de Montansier, like Jacob, paid court perseveringly for fourteen years, though, unlike Jacob, he got but one wife instead of two—it having required fourteen years for the fair Julie de Rambeuillet to make up her mind, after she had accepted him, to the gross, unethereal bond of marriage; where it was thought suggestive of impure thoughts to ask any one to take a seat, and the formula was varied so as to ask them to patronize one of the accommodations for conversation. From this seraphic paradise, Voitus was banished for two years for having inadvertently pronounced the word *night-cap*, although Mme. de Rambouillet received in her bed, with her visitors seated around her.

Well, the Marais is now the cheapest place to live. There are probably thousands of foreigners who never heard of the Marais, and the sound of a foreign language would rouse an emeute. Fashions are here, as in a provincial town, six months behind the Chaussee d'Antin, and kings are made and unmade at the Chambre des Deputes and the Tuilleries before the ides of revolt penetrates into these solitudes.

How different is the Place de la Bourse—noisy, scandal-loving, full of money-leaders and gambling women—for women gamble in stocks in Paris. Not being admitted into the Exchange or Bourse, they come in carriages or on foot, according to their rank, and carry on, through their brokers, the buying and selling of each day. Mmlle. Mars ruined herself twice in this way. Here, too, are all the women of gallantry at three o'clock. They all dabble in stocks; and some of the daughters of the Chaussee d'Antin, and wives of bankers or stock-brokers—mothers of future stock-brokers—often make little private speculations which give them fortunes of their own. One lady—a lady of much penetration—was found to be enormously rich, though her husband died insolvent. She of course didn't pay his debts; but she revealed that she had studied her husband's character profoundly, and had made her fortune by always buying when he sold, and selling when he bought. The creditors offered to take her into partnership, but she was too clever for that—though she was a very woman after all, for she married a marquis younger than herself, and her dividends are squandered on the turf. She was not a Parisian, but an American.

The Bourse, the prototype of all the vices of the city in broad daylight, changes aspect by a clear moonlight. Then all is silent around it, and it looks like an emanation of Greece.

The Palais Royle has scarcely any rest or any night. It is as bustling as ever. Its shops are open, its gas burns brilliantly, and its fountains play on; but fashion has somewhat deserted it. It has gone for its restaurants to the Boulevards; but still there must be people here as ever, for its restaurants are as numerous and as full as ever. You can dine here from forty sols to forty francs a head; and an honest John Bull, accustomed to *his imperturbable beef and* pudding, would perhaps think you dined as well for forty sols as for forty francs. The saloons are quite as magnificent, the waitere as polite, and the dishes as numerous; but to the epicure, whether by instinct or education, Vefour's and Verey's are considered the best *cuisines*, and the Freres Provenceaux unimpeachable for wines. Which shall it be? You hesitate. Neither? Get into this cab. *Cocher, au Roche de Cancale!* Well, here we are. Now will we go *en tete-a-tete* into one of these *cabinets particuliers*—all so comfortable and so quiet, with its velvet carpet and sofas, and where the very doors shut without a clang. Here is a dumb waiter by your side—the living waiter will only come at each course. Outside our door you see there is already (perhaps you would like to leave it open?) a very pretty woman, with a short stripped petticoat, a black jacket, a cotton handkerchief crossed over her bosom, a linen cap, (contrasting so well with her brilliant braids of black hair and gold earings a quarter of a yard long,) blue cotton stockings, and high-heeled shoes and buckles. She is an *ecaillière*. She will open for us, and arrange nicely on their shells—the deep shall to retain the liquor—those delicious green oysters, no larger than a two-shilling piece, called *huitres d'Ostend*. With this, we'll have a bottle of Chablis, and then turbot *à la crapandine*; and then—*Garcon*, order for us such a dinner as shall suit its perfumes across the Atlantic in the memory of monsieur, who comes *l'autre monde*, where they have no turbot, but oysters as large as plates. [N. Y. Sunday Times.

NAPOLEON'S YOUNG GUARD.—A writer in the Dublin University Magazine says that after the disasters of the campaign of Moscow, when the gaps in Napoleon's legions were hastily filled up, and the young guard was created upon the wrecks of the old, it became necessary for the *Moniteur* to announce that the new levies were burning with enthusiasm, and loudly demanded to be led against the enemy. An old general assembled several regiments who had scarcely begun their drill, or received their arms and uniforms. He harangued them in glowing terms; told them that the eyes of all France were upon them; that a desperate service required their immediate presence; that they were destined to bring back victory to the Imperial eagles; and called upon all who were ready to follow him, to advance a pace to the front. A dead silence ensued, and a momentary pause. One diminutive conscript alone, whose soul expanded beyond the dimensions of his body, stepped resolutely forward. The rest remained motionless in the ranks. The general was disgusted with their apathy, and twirled his mustaches in indignation. He then addressed the solitary volunteer—"You are," said he, "a gallant soldier, a grenadier worthy of France, and an honor to the grand army. You shall march to the field of glory—you shall march at once with me—with the Empsror! And now," turning to the recreant battalions, "you sneaking scoundrels, (here he became almost inarticulate with rage)—you——you shall march too, all the same." The story loses by being rendered into English, for French oratory indulges in expletives which are not to be translated.

FORGET-ME-NOT.—The forget-me-not, that beautiful little flower of memory, with its blue, like the tint of the summer heavens, and its golden eye, bright as the eye of Hope itself, is consecrated not alone to the reminiscences of love, but also to those of love and friendship. The field forget-me-not, or *myosotis arvensis*, is often assumed as the token-flower; but the true one is the water forgot-me-not, *myosotis palustris*; whose flower is rather larger, and more intensely blue than that of its sister of the fields. The legeadry origin of its name proves the claim of the aquatic species to be the real blossom of remembrance. A German knight and his ladye-love were walking on the banks of the Danube, when the fair one saw a beautiful tuft of the *myosotic palustris* growing in the water, and expressed a wish to have it. The knight, with due chivalrous alacrity, plunged at once into the river, in all his armor, and gathered his prize; but before he could again climb up the steep and slippery bank, he was drawn by a treacherous eddy into a deep pool, and encumbered as he was, finding he could not save himself, just as he sunk he threw the flowers ashore to his mistress, and uttered with his last breath—"*Vergiss meiu nicht!*" (Forget me not!)

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

ADVERTISEMENTS, of a proper character and to a limited extent, will hereafter be inserted in the "New Orleans Christian Advocate" at the following rates:

One Square first insertion	$1 00
Each subsequent insertion	50
One Square, one year	15 00
One Square, six months	10 00
Two Squares, one year	25 00

☞ A Square is ten lines. Ten words make a line. No Advertisement inserted until paid for.

General Intelligence.

Louisiana.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—*The Press.*—The Democrat of the 31 inst says:

We can safely say to our friends this week that the epidemic has entirely disappeared from our community. Shreveport is now as healthy as usual, and persons can visit here now as safely as before the epidemic commenced. We have suffered terribly—one hundred and thirty odd of our citizens have been cut off within the space of five or six weeks, embracing, too, in their number some of our most useful men.

The River—The same paper adds in relation to the rise of the river:

The Red River has risen something more than 4 inches within the last twenty-four hours, and continues to rise slowly. Steamers no longer lighter at the mouth of the river, and should the present rise continue, the first class boats may be expected up from below much earlier than usual. The whole rise at present is about four and a half feet.

ALEXANDRIA.—*The Epidemic.*—The Red River Republican of the 5th has the following in relation to the health of that town:

The Health of Town—We are sorry that it is not yet in our power to announce the restoration of our town to perfect health. Three or four new cases of the fever have occurred since our last, and as many deaths of persons who have been sick for some time.

The total number of deaths this fall sum up 109.

Shreveport.—For the week ending the 28th, there were eighteen deaths in this distressed village from yellow fever. The Gazette of the 29th ult. believes the fever to be more fatal than at any prior time, and advises the citizens and others to remain away for the present.

The ladies of Marshall gave a concert on Thursday, the 20th inst., in aid of the fund of the Shreveport Howard Association. The amount raised was $120 50.

The Howard Association acknowledges the following donations:

Collinsburg, Bossier Parish	$313 00
Springhill, Ark	215 00
Also, from the Ladies of Marshall	120 50

The Gazette announces the death of J. W. Morris, late Secretary of the Howard Association, and an old and much respected citizen of that place.

The Gazette says: "Red River is rising rapidly. It has risen a foot every twelve hours during the last day or two, making four feet higher than it was at the commencement of the week."

Alexandria.—The Democrat of the 2d instant says:

The weather we have been enjoying for the past week has been delightful, resembling very much that of Indian Summer. The planters have had an excellent time for the gathering of their crops. We have had two or three pretty heavy frosts, and it hardly seems possible that the epidemic can linger much longer in such a pure-seeming atmosphere, and such beautiful serene skies as we now have. We hear of but one or two deaths since our last issue. Some of our citizens on their return have been taken down with the fever, though the attacks seem to be of a mild form.

THE SUGAR CROP.—The planters in this parish have nearly all commenced grinding. We are informed that the cane generally is very green, requiring a great deal of boiling, and yielding about a hogshead to the acre. We believe all are making good sugar. [Baton Rouge Gaz. 1st.

The Health of Baton Rouge.—At present Baton Rouge is almost entirely free from disease of any kind, but one death has occurred for a week, showing a degree of health highly gratifying. [Baton Rouge Gazette, 4th inst.

Jackson.—The health of Jackson is now quite good, there being probably not over half a dozen persons sick, and the most of them in a convalescent state. There is no more danger of an epidemic, and we hope soon to see our citizens returning, and the town resuming its wonted appearance of activity. [Jackson Mirror, 3d inst.

Alexandria.—The Alexandria Democrat of the 2d has the following:

The weather we have been enjoying for the past week has been delightful, resembling very much that of Indian summer. The planters have had an excellent time for the gathering of their crops. We have had two or three pretty heavy frosts, and it hardly seems possible that the epidemic can linger much longer in such a pure-seeming atmosphere, and such beautiful serene skies as we now have. We hear of but one or two deaths since our last issue. Some of our citizens on their return have been taken down with the fever, though the attacks seem to be of a mild form.

Concordia.—The Intelligencer of the 5th says relative to the cotton crop: "Cotton picking goes on very well, but the *belief* of a short crop, only assumes more the character of certain knowledge as the season advances. Very few will make average crops. The crop will all be housed by or before Christmas."

Alabama

Mobile.—The Mobile Tribune of the 6th inst. says:

The steamer Sam Dale, Capt. Frank Johnson, arrived Friday afternoon from Montgomery, with 1507 bales of cotton. The Sallie Carson came in yesterday from Wetumpka with 1038 bales. The two boats brought in over 200 passengers. We look for a considerable improvement in the business of the city during the coming week.

The Salem Reporter of the 31 inst. says that the late rains have raised the river, leaving it in fine boating order. The receipts of cotton will therefore be large within the next six days.

A correspondent of the Tribune writing from Lake Providence says relative to the cotton crop:

From the most reliable information I can obtain, I think the cotton crop in this section will be fully equal to last season, and perhaps it is safe to say a little better. The sugar crop is admitted on all hands to be as good as the most miserly could desire, and the fall has been equally propitious for gathering the cane.

The Register of the 5th has the following items:

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.—Yesterday, we received the Orleans papers of the previous evening issue. This seems to bring our delightful cities nearer than they have been for the last six months.

How the proposed two daily Eastern mails are to be conveyed to Orleans, we have not yet heard. Perhaps it will be time enough to inquire when sufficient horses are found to convey a double daily mail—only tri-weekly—between Montgomery and Mobile.

MAIL BOATS.—The line has again got into regular and good working order. The St. Charles—lately returned from service on Lake Pontchartrain—is now finely fixed up, and takes her place regularly in the mail line. It is her turn to go to-day, and the Captain is, as ever, at the Post!

The Advertiser of the 4th has the following:

LADIES, LADIES, LADIES!—The Sam Dale, Captain F M. Johnson's boat, came in yesterday afternoon from Montgomery, with 1507 bales cotton, and any quantity of passengers both in cabin and on deck. This beats 'em all.

Montgomery—The Montgomery Journal commenced a daily issue on the 7th inst., to be continued till spring. We are glad to see such evidence of health and prosperity in that city. The Journal says, the Circuit Court of Montgomery county will commence its fall session on Monday. Judge Dougherty is expected to preside.

Huntsville.—The Advocate of the 2d has the following items:

The rains last week, which appear to have been general, have caused a rise of four or five feet in the Tennessee River. Steamboats can now run from Decatur as high up as Knoxville.

The weather is delightful, cold frosty mornings and warm sunshiny days, bracing to the system. On Saturday morning we had a frost, and then immediately succeeding it, after daylight, a very dense fog. Hard frosts three mornings in succession. The weather is fine for cotton picking; but last week was very bad, cloudy and raining.

Selma—The Reporter of the 2d gives the following list of persons who have died since the 27th ult:

Thursday, Mr. Carter and a mulatto woman. Friday, Mr. Hambrick and two negro men. Saturday, none. Sunday, Mr. Gibson, a white child and a negro. Monday, Mrs Hagy, Mr. Custard, Mr. Beebe. Tuesday and Wednesday, none.

By referring to the above it will be seen that the number of deaths have decreased rapidly. They were all, too, old cases, which were expected to die, most of them, long before they really did, and probably not one half of them died of yellow fever.

ARKANSAS.—The little Rock Democrat of the 28th ult. has the following paragraphs relative to the weather and crops:

On Monday and Tuesday nights of last week, fell the first frosts of the season at this place. They were sufficiently severe to nip all the tender heritage. We presume it will be favorable to the opening of cotton.

From information received from every quarter of the State, we are induced to believe that the crops, both of corn and cotton, for this year, are unusually fine. The season, this far, has been very favorable for gathering all kinds of crops.

The river is reported to have swollen some few inches since our last issue; and the prospect now is, that we will have a rise that will be permanent, and afford ample water for all classes of steamers, within a short time.

The editor of the Democrat makes the following extract from a private letter from Sevier county:

"Crops of both corn and cotton are first rate; and we have had a dry fall, and a beautiful time for cotton picking.

"The people of Sevier county have just waked up, and are all entering their lands. Gentlemen from Georgia and Carolina are sweeping the lands on Red River, buying out all who will sell. Lands in the bottom generally bring $12 50 acre."

Meetings have been held in most of the counties, and delegates appointed to the Railroad Conventions to be held at Clarksville the first Monday of the present month, and at Dardanelle the second Monday in November. The object of these conventions is to take into consideration the subject of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Branch of the Cairo and Fulton Road.

GRINNELL'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—Letters have been received from England, announcing the arrival of the American Arctic Expedition, under command of Dr. E. V. Kane, U S N, at Upernavik, in Greenland, and their departure from thence for the waters of Smith's Sound. All were as well and prosperous as possible. Dispatches and letters from Dr. Kane, the officers and crew, may shortly be expected by way of Denmark. [New York Post, 31st ult.

HOGS IN TENNESSEE.—The editor of the Knoxville Statesman says: "During our stay at Kingston we saw and conversed with persons from nearly every section of Roane county, and all concur in representing the corn crop of this year as something better than usual. Hogs are superabundant. Holders are asking $5 per hundred. We heard of scarcely any sales. Purchasers seem indisposed to give the prices asked."

THE NORTH WEST PASSAGE.—The London Times of the 8th ult., publishes the dispatches of Commodore McClure to the British Admiralty, relative to the North-West Passage. The great point settled by Commodore McClure is this—he has managed to force his ship, the Investigator, far enough through the icy mountains of Behring's Straits to a point from which she could communicate with others which had entered the Arctic Seas by the Atlantic Passage. It is well to note this fact, particularly—the impression having been created that the Investigator had sailed from ocean to ocean, which is not the case just yet—but it will be seen by Com. McClure's dispatch, below, that he has no doubt he will be able to make a passage to England now through Davis's Straits.

There are two remarkable discoveries mentioned in Capt McClure's journal, viz: some smoking hillocks and a petrified forest. He also states, that during his intercourse with the natives he only once met with any hostile demonstrations. This occurred at Port Warren, near the Mackenzie, where, on attempting to land, two natives with threatening gestures waved them off. It was not without much difficulty that they were pacified, and then they related that all the tribe but five died and his sick son had died on seeing the ship, alleging as a reason that they feared the ship had come to revenge the death of a white man they had murdered some time ago. They (through the interpreter) related that some white men came there in a boat, and that they built themselves a house and lived there; at last the natives killed one, and the others escaped they knew not where, but the murdered man was buried in a spot they pointed out. A thick fog coming on, prevented Com. McClure from examining this locality, which is much regretted, as here is the probable position where a boat party endeavoring to return by the Mackenzie would have encamped.

We make the following extract from the Commodore's journal:

The currents along the coasts of the Polar Sea appear to be influenced in their direction more or less by the winds; but certainly on the west side of Baring Island there is a permanent set to the eastward. At one time we found it as much as two knots during a perfect calm; and that, the flood tide sets from the Westward we have ascertained beyond a doubt, as the opportunities afforded during our detention along the western shore of this island gave ample proof.

The prevailing winds along the American shore, and in the Prince of Wales Strait, we found to be N. E., but upon the coast S. S. W. to N. W.

A ship stands no chance of getting to the westward by entering the Polar sea, the water along there being very narrow, and wind contrary, and the pack impenetrable; but through Prince of Wales Strait, and by keeping along the American coast, I conceive it practicable. Drift wood is in great abundance upon the east coast of Prince of Wales Strait, and on the American shor, also, much game. In this vicinity the hills abound in reindeer and bares, which remain the entire winter; we have been very fortunate in procuring about 4000 lbs.

The health of the crew has been, and still continues, excellent, without any diminution in numbers, nor have we felt the slightest trace of scurvy.

It is my intention, if possible, to return to England this season, touching at Melville Island and Port Leopold, but should we not be again heard of, in all probability we shall have been carried into the Polar pack, or to the westward of Melville Island, in either of which cases any attempt to send succor would only be to increase the evil, as any ship that enters the Polar Pack must be inevitably crushed; therefore a depot of provisions, or a ship at Winter Harbor is the best and only certainty for the safety of the surviving crews."

No trace whatever has been met with, or any information obtained from the natives, which could by any possibility lead to the supposition that Sir John Franklin's expedition, or any of his crews, have ever reached the shores we have visited or searched, nor have we been more fortunate with respect to the Enterprise, not having seen her since parting company at the Straits of Magellan on the 20th of April, 1850.

THE N. Y. HERALD AND MR. KETCHUM.—The Herald a few days since made a contemptuous notice of a speech Hiram Ketchum made in New York. The Day Book suggests the solution to the course of the Herald in the following extract from a speech made by Mr. Ketchum in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in New York, in 1842:

This is the character of the libel, gentlemen; and who is the libeler? James Gordon Bennett, the editor of the New York Herald. This paper, gentlemen, has been established among us for a number of years; and if within this number of years the taste of a large portion of the reading community has been vitiated and depraved; if an appetite, a morbid appetite, has been created and nurtured, which nothing but accounts of the marvelous, the horrible, the profane, the obscene, could gratify; if a restless and unauthorized curiosity to pry into the secrets of the domestic and business circles of neighbors, and to drag forth their weaknesses, their imperfections, their follies, their misfortunes, has been fostered; if private scandal has acquired fresh malignity and audacity; if our young men have become precocious in vice, and have been led to treat with contemptuous familiarity those things which their fathers held in high and sacred regard and reverence; if our young women have ceased to blush at indelicate allusions which would cover the faces of their mothers all over with crimson; the daily perusal of the New York Herald has greatly contributed to effect these most deplorable results.

Why, gentlemen, the readers of this paper must thoroughly have proved the truth of the lines—

"Vice is a monster of such horrid mien,
As to be hated, needs but to be seen;
But, seen too oft, familiar with her face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

Vice—Virtue? Why, gentlemen, if your son is a constant reader of the Herald, he will tell you that the distinction between them is a mere joke. He will reason with you stoutly upon the subject—if he has read nothing else. Vice—Virtue! Why, here is the Bible Society and the Horse Races, and the Board of Aldermen; here they go—lines and black coats—all together. Ha! ha! ha! Why, gentlemen, this is the essence of the paper. I venture to say, and I say it fearlessly in this community—fearlessly of that press—that there never existed among us a newspaper which, in half the same extent, has undermined the foundations of public and private virtue. What does it live by, gentlemen? I speak only of notorious facts. It lives by levying "black mail," and gets fat on it. The merchant who desires to get off his name from the insolvent list, must pay for it. The merchant who would have his name on the solvent list to-morrow, must pay for it.

NEW KINDS OF BUILDING IN THE CITY.—There is a plan on foot in this city to build dwelling houses after the plan of many of the buildings in the cities of Paris, Edinburg, and in many of the cities of Northern Europe. It is proposed that the building shall be very large, and that each family shall occupy one flat or story, and to pay rent in proportion to the height of the stories rented. The ground floor would be common property for all parties kept by a common porter, who would have general charge of the whole edifice. These floors would have from six to twelve or more rooms, according to the taste or means of the builders, and in a moderate house, with six or eight rooms, the rent would not be over $300.

Better rooms and better accommodations could be afforded in this city in this way for $300, than for $500 or $600, when by themselves. The reasons in favor of such a plan are cheaper rents, and objections are rather imaginary than real.

We learn that houses upon the Paris, Edinburg and European plan have been built in Victoria street, London, a fashionable part of the metropolis, and the experiment works admirably. London is growing so rapidly that some such plan of greater compactness is deemed absolutely necessary for business men. [N. Y. National Democrat.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. William Murphy of Pulmyra, Mo., came to his death on the 19th ult. in the following manner: He was in the woods hunting, and, for the purpose of decoying turkies, sat down at the foot of a tree, and imitated the cry of that fowl by means of a quill or whistle thus often employed. The noise was heard by two men who were also on a hunting excursion, and who were strangers to Mr. M. They were attracted to within fifty yards of him; and being deceived, both by the sound and by a black cap worn by him, and which was observed seen through the brush, one of the two leveled his gun and fired. The charge took effect in the side and back of the head—four or five buck-shot penetrating the brain, and producing instant death.

COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE AT SCHOOL.—The Grand Jury lately in session at Pittsburgh, have recommended to the Legislature the passage of a law to secure the attendance of the entire youthful population of that city, and making it compulsory on parents to send their children to school. They recommend that the children of foreigners, particularly, should be forced to attend, in order that they may forget the language of their Fatherland; and become Americanized, through the medium of Cobb and Murray.

OUTRAGE.—The Charlottsville Jeffersonian says three young men broke into the mansion, and committed other depredations, at "Monticello," for which they were fined each 125 dollars. The same paper adds:

To us, it seems, that the name of THOMAS JEFFERSON should prevent depredations or injury to "Monticello," but if strangers are vandals enough to commit them, we are glad to know that the juries of the county will do their duty. Even the monuments which stand over the ashes of the immortal author of the Declaration of Independence, and those of his wife and daughters, are not exempt from mutilation by strangers who go there, and nearly all of whom desire to carry away something in the shape of a relic.

LITERARY FRAUD.—A literary fraud of a serious nature is charged on Henry E. Rohn, the London publisher. He has recently issued an edition of Worcester's Universal Dictionary, with the original title page so mutilated as to make it appear that Worcester's Dictionary had been compiled from Webster's materials. The passage in Worcester's preface in which he says distinctly that he "is not aware of having taken a single definition from Webster's Dictionary" is suppressed in the London edition. This said Rohn, if our memory serves us true, has been before the public prior to this for frauds upon authors of a similar nature.

AN INTERESTING WILL CASE.—In the Surrogate's Court, New York, a suit is on trial involving $250,000. It is to test the legality of a will executed by the late Abraham G. Thompson, which bequeaths a large amount of property to religious institutions, while the testator had near relatives living, on whom he bestowed but a comparatively small sum. The contestants dispute the legality of the will on the grounds that undue influence had been exerted over the deceased, by a person having enmity against them; that he was in a frame of mind to be thus influenced; and that when in his right mind he made a will favorable to them.

NORTH CAROLINA RICE CROP.—The Wilmington Herald, in alluding to the rice crop, says: "We rejoice that our planters have reason to be abundantly grateful for the rich returns of their labors the present season. The crop is more than an average, we believe, and will probably reach 200,000 bushels."

CALIFORNIA.

Mail Through

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

EARTH AND AIR.

How beautiful, how wonderful
Thou art, sweet Air!
And yet, albeit thine odors lie
On every gust that mocks the eye,
We pass thy gentle blessings by
Without a care!

How bountiful, how wonderful
Thou art, sweet Earth!
Thy seasons changing with the sun—
Thy beauty out of darkness won!
And yet, whose tongue, when all is done,
Will tell thy worth?

The poet's! He alone doth still
Uphold *all* worth!
Then love the poet!—love his themes,
His thoughts, half-hid in golden dreams,
Which makes thrice fair the songs and streams
Of Air and Earth! [Barry Cornwell.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

BY FREDERIKA BREMER.

Emerson, rather a philosophor than a poet, yet poetical in his prose philosophical essays, strikes me as a new and peculiar character. He seems to me as an American Thorild, who by his own strong, powerful nature, would transform the world, seeking for law and inspiration merely within his own breast. Strong and pure, self-collected and calm, but at the same time fantastical, he puts forth from his transcendental point of view, his aphorisms on nature and history, on God, (whom he does not look upon as a personal God, but as a superior soul in harmony with laws,) and on men, criticising men and their works, from the ideal of the highest truth, and the highest beauty. "The world," says Emerson, "has not seen a man," and he looks forword with longing to that man, the man of the New World, in whose advent he believes. The new man regards no laws but those within his own breast; but there he finds the unfailing wells of truth and beauty. The new man believes in himself alone; he demands every thing from himself, and does all for himself, reposes upon himself and in himself. The new man is a stoic, but not stern as such; he is beautiful and very gentle. Wherever he comes, life blooms; in the circle of friends it becomes an holiday; nectar and ambrosia pour forth at his approach; but he himself needs no friend. Emerson's language is compressed and strong, simple, but singularly plastic. His turns of thought are original; old ideas are reproduced in so new and brilliant a manner, that one fancies them heard for the first time. The divining-rod of genius is in his hand. He is master in his own domain. His strength seems to me peculiarly to be that of the critic, a certain grand contempt and scorn of the mediocre, of the weak and paltry where ever he sees it, and he sees it much and in many things. He chastises it without mercy; but, at the same time, with wonderful address. Emerson's performances in this way are really quite regal. They remind one of our King Gustavus Adolphus the Great, when he took the criminal soldier by the hair, and delivered him over to punishment, with the friendly words, "Come, my lad, it le better that the body now enffor chastisement, than that thy soul go to hell." Yet there is more in Emerson even than the intention of chastisement. The writings of this scorner of imperfection, of the mean and paltry, this bold exacter of perfection in man, have for me a fascination which amounts almost to magic! I often object to him; I quarrel with him; I see that his stoicism is one-sidedness, his pantheism an imperfection, and I know that which is greater and more perfect, but I am under the influence of his magical power. I believe myself to have become greater through his greatness, stronger through his strength, and I breathe the air of a higher ephere in this world, which is indescribably refreshing to me. Emerson has more ideality than is common among thinkers of the English race, and one might say that in him the Idealism of Germany is wedded to the realism of Britain.

I have, as yet, never gone a step to see a literary lion; but Waldo Emerson, this pioneer in the moral woods of the New World, who cuts his ax to the roots of the old trees, to hew them down, and to open the path for new planting, I would go a considerable way to see this man. And see him I will—him who, in a society as strictly evangelical as that of Massachusuetts and Boston, (Emerson was the minister of a Unitarian congregation in Boston,) had the courage openly to resign his ministration, his church, and the Christian faith, whon he had come to doubt of its principal doctrines; who was noble enough, nevertheless, to retain universal esteem and old friends; and strong enough, while avoiding all polemical controversy ond bitterness of speech, to withdraw into silence, to labor alone for that truth which he fully acknowledged, for those doctrines which the heathen and the Christian alike acknowledge. Emerson has a right to talk about strength and truth, because he lives for these virtues. And it will benefit the world which is slumbering in the Church from the lack of vital Christianity, to be roused up by such fresh winds from the Himalaya of heathenism. Yet how can Emerson overlook ——— ? Yet I will not ask about it. Emerson is just and true. Would that many were like him! * * * *

Last of all, I come to the poems of Waldo Emerson—small in dimensions, but great in their spirit and tone; and read aloud a little dithyrambic poem, which is characteristic of the individuality of the poet. Other American poets speak to society; Emerson always merely to the individual; but they are all to me as a breeze from the life of the New World, in a certain illimitable vastness of life, in expectation, in demand, in faith, and hope—a something which makes me draw a deeper breath, and, as it were, in a larger, freer world.

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Emerson came to meet me, walking down the little avenue of spruce firs which leade from his house, bare-headed, amid the falling snow. He is a very peculiar character, but too cold and hypercritical to please me entirely; a strong, clear eye, always looking out for an ideal, which he never finds realized on earth; discovering wants, short-comings, imperfections, and too strong and healthy himself to understand other people's weaknesses and sufferings, for he even despises suffering as a weakness unworthy of higher natures. This singularity of character leads one to suppose that he has never been ill. Sorrows, however, he has had, and has felt them deeply, as some of his most beautiful poems prove; nevertheless, he has only allowed himself to be bowed for a short time by those griefs—the deaths of two beautiful and beloved brothers, as well as that of a beautiful little boy, his eldest son. He has also lost his first wife, after having been married scarcely a year. Emerson is now married for the second time, and has three children. He interested me, without warming me. That critical crystalline and cold nature may be very estimable, quite healthy, and in its way, beneficial for, those who possess it, and also for others, who allow themselves to be criticised by it. But—for me—David's heart with David's songs!

I shall return to this home, in consequence of a very kind invitation to do so from Emmerson and his wife, and in order that I may see more of this sphinx-like individual. From this worshipper of nature, who does not belong to any church, and who will not permit his children to be baptized, because he considers the nature of a child purer than that of a full-grown sinful man, we went to sleep at the house of a stern old Puritan, where we had long prayers, kneeling with our faces to the wall.

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During the four days that I remained in Emmerson's house, I had a real enjoyment in the study of this strong, noble, eagle-like nature. I enjoyed the contemplation of him in his demeanor, his expression, his mode of talking, and his everyday life, as I enjoy contemplating the calm flow of a river, bearing along, and between flowery shores, large and small vessels—as I love to see the eagle circling in the clouds, resting upon them and its pinions. In this calm elevation, Emmerson allows nothing to reach him, neither great nor small; neither prosperity nor adversity.

Pantheistic as Emerson is in his philosophy, in the moral view with which he regards the world and life, he is in a high degree pure, noble and severe, demanding as much from himself as he demands from others. His words are severe, his judgment often keen and merciless, but his demeanor is alike noble and pleasing, and his voice beautiful. One may quarrel with Emerson's thoughts, with his judgment, but not with himself. That which struck me as most distinguishing him from most other human beings, is *mobility*. He is a born-nobleman. I have seen before two other men born with this stamp upon them. His Excellency, W——r, in Sweden, and ———, is the second. Emmerson the third which has it, and perhaps in a yet higher degree. And added thereto that deep intonation of voice, that expression, so mild yet so elevated at the same time. I could not but think of Marin Lowell's words, "If he merely mentioce my name, I feel myself ennobled."

He read to me one afternoon some portions of his "Observations on England (in manuscript), and scraps from his conversations with Thomas Carlyle (the only man of whom I heard Emerson speak with anything like admiration) about the "Young America," as well as the narrative of his journey with him to Stonehenge. There are some of these things which I can never forget. In proportion as the critical bent of Emerson's mind is strong, and as he finds a great want in human beings, and in things generally—measuring them by his ideal standard—is his faith strong in the power of good, and its ultimate triumph in the arrangement of the world. And he understands perfectly what constitutes noble Republicanism and Americanism, and what is nobly-framed community and social intercourse. But the principle—the vitalizing, the strengthening source—yes, that Emerson sees merely in the pure consciousness of man himself! He believes in the original poetry and glory of this source, and will cleanse away every thing which impedes or sullies it—all conventionality, untruth and paltriness. * * * He seemed to be opposed to blind or hypocritical faith. "I do not wish," said he "that people should pretend to know or to believe more than they really do know and believe. The resurrection, the continuance of our being, is granted," said he, also. "We carry the pledge of this in our own breast: I maintain merely that we cannot say in what form or in what manner our existence will be continued."

In my conversation with Emerson did not lead to anything very satisfactory, it led, nevertheless, to my still more conviction of his nobility and love of truth. He is faithful to the law in the own breast, and speaks out the truth which he instantly recognizes. He does right. By this means he will prepare the way for a more true comprehension of religion and of life; for, when once the keen glance, seeing into the innermost of everything, once more becomes aware of the concealed human form in the tree of life, like Napoleon in the tree at St. Helena, then will he teach others to see it, too; will point it out by such strong, new, and glorious words, that a fresh light will spring up before many; and people will believe because they *see*.

Washington Irving.

There was a whole crowd of strangers to dinner, among whom was Washington Irving, a man of about sixty, with large beautiful eyes, a large, well formed nose, a countenance still handsome, in which youthful little dimples and smiles bear witness to a youthfully fresh and humorous disposition and soul. He must be a man of an unusually happy disposition and temperament, and of the most excellent heart. He has surrounded himself with a number of nieces, (he says he cannot conceive of what use boys are in the world,) whom he makes happy, and who make him so by their affection. He says he has the peculiar faculty of liking everything he possesses, and everything which seeks his protection. He is an optimist but not a concelted one. In the afternoon I begged him to allow me to take a profile likeness of him. The handsome old gentleman now became wide awake, loquacious and lively, and there was such vivacity in his smile, and so much fun in all the merry dimples of his countenance, that it is my own fault if I have not made one of the best and most characteristic portraits that has ever been taken of this universally beloved author. I am glad to have it to show to his friends and admirers in Sweden. Washington Irving invited me and my friends to his house for the following evening; but as we were obliged to return home that day, we could not accept his invitation, but engaged to pay him a visit in the morning.

I went in the forenoon with Mory Hamilton to Washington Irving's. His house or villa, which stands on the banke of the Hudson, resembles a peaceful idyl; thick masses of ivy on the one portion of the white walls and garland the eaves. Fat cows feed in a meadow just before the window. Within, the room seemed full of summer warmth, and had a peaceful and cheerful aspect. One felt that a cordial spirit, full of the best sentiments of the soul, lived and worked there. Washington Irving, although possessed of the politeness of a man of the world, and with great naturel good natnre, has, nevertheless, something of that nervous shyness which so easily attaches itself to the author, and particularly to him who is possessed of delicacy of feeling and refinement. A portroit which hungs in Washington Irving's drawing-room, and which was painted many year's since, represents him as a remarkably handsome man, with dork hair and eyes—a head which might have belonged to a Spaniard. When young, he must have been unusually handsome. He was engaged to a young lady of rare beauty and excellence; it would have been difficult to meet with a handsomer pair. But she died, and Washington Irving never again sought for another bride. He has been wise enough to content himself with the memory of a perfect love, and to live for literature, friendship and nature. He is a wise man, but without wrinkles and gray hair. [Miss Bremer's New Work on American.

TO THE WINDS.

Talk to my heart, O winds—
Talk to my heart to-night;
My spirit always finds
With you a new delight—
Finds always new delight,
In your silver talk at night.

Come up from your cold bed,
In the stilly twilight sea,
For the dearest hope lies dead
That was ever dear to me;
Come up from your cold bed,
And we'll talk about the dead.

Tell me, for oft you go,
Winds, lovely winds of night,
About the chambers low,
With sheets so dainty white,
If they sleep through all the night,
In the bede so chill and white?

Talk to me, winds, and say,
If in the grave he rest;
For, O, life's little day
Is a weary one at best;
Talk to my heart and say
If death will give me rest.

IRISH GIRLS.—A recent traveler in Ireland makes the following remarks upon Irish girls:

It was with some surprise, and, not a little satisfaction, that I made the discovery of the remarkable comeliness of the young women of Ireland. This comeliness was frequent; and individual specimens attained the standard of almost faultless beauty—and this not merely in features, but in form and deportment. It was no slight pleasure to meet one of those rustic maidens of a morning tripping joyously along the turf in her bright colored shawl, with her small and well-shaped feet and ankle unfettered by shoe or stocking, her little upright carriage, and her profuse, glossy and well-arranged locks, and this pleasure was not a little enhanced, when a solutation or a question brought out, as it did at once, her modest smile and her pretty brogue. It is another tribute justly due to the young woman of Ireland, to record their singular decorum and modesty of demeanor, and their general propriety of conduct. I do not hesitate for a moment in giving to them decidedly the palm, in these particulars, over the rustic damsels of both England and Scotland. Unmarried mothers are, I believe, quite a rarity in Ireland—a thing which, I fear, cannot be said of any other portion of the three kingdoms."

EXTRAVAGANCE OF GENTLEMEN.—The newspapers have rather ungallantly referred to the extravagance of the ladies in articles of dress and ornament, but it would appear that the gentlemen are liable to the same censure in the prices paid for many articles of dress now in vogue. The most fashionable cravats are sold for five dollars. The full style of veste range from $10 to $25 each. Most of the desirable patterns of the best quality have been already taken at prices above $20. In the matter of vest buttons there is great extravagance. We hear of sales of single sets at upwards of a hundred dollars, and the jewelers on Washington street have elegant styles at prices ranging from $10 to $20 a button, or from $90 to $120 a set of six. At the latter price a superb set with diamond centers can be obtained. The finest shirts on exhibition in Faneuil Hall cost $12 each, and a small fortune is required for a fashionable "suit of gentlemen's clothes." [Boston Transcript.

THE SPHERE OF WOMAN.—Despise woman? No! She is the most admirable handiwork of God, in her true place and character. Her place is at man's side. Her office, that of the sympathizer; the unreserved, unquestioning believer; the recognition, withheld in every other manner, but given, in pity, through woman's heart, lest any man should utterly lose faith in himself; the echo of God's own voice, pronouncing, "It is well done!" All the separate action of woman is, and ever has been, and always shall be, false, foolish, vain, destructive of her own best and holiest qualities, void of every good effect, and productive of intolernble mischiefs!

Man is a wretch without woman; but woman is a monster—and, thank Heaven, an almost impossible and hitherto imaginary monster—without man as her acknowledged principal! As true as I had once a mother whom I loved, were there any possible prospect of woman's taking the social stand which some of them—poor, miserable, abortive creatures, who only dream of such things because they have missed woman's peculiar happiness, or because nature made them really neither man nor woman! If there were a chance of their attaining the end which these petticoated monstrosities have in view, I would call upon my own sex to use its physical force, that unmistakable evidence of sovereignty, to scourge them back within their bounds! But it will not be needful. The heart of true womanhood knows where its own sphere is, and never seeks to stray beyond it! [Howthorne.

EXTENT OF LONDON.—The capital of the British Kingdom, it is said, extends over an area of seventy-eight thousand and twenty-nine acres, or one hundred and twenty-two square miles; and the number of its inhabitants rapidly increasing, was two millions three hundred and sixty-two thousand two hundred and thirty-six, on the day of the last census.

Sir Walter Scott used to tell a story of a woman in Fife, who, summing up the miefortunes of a black year in her history, said: "Let me see, sir; first we lost our wee cullant; and then Jenny; and then the gudeman himsel died; and then the *coo* died too, poor hizzy; but, to be sure, *her* hide brought me 15-shillings."

THE SEVENTH VOLUME CLOSED,

HARPER FOR NOVEMBER.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE closes its Seventh Volume with the issue of the present Number. Its constant and rapid increase in public favor, as shown by the fact that the Eighth Volume will commence with the unexampled edition of 135,000 copies, demonstrates the popularity of the plan on which it has been conducted hitherto, and from which it will not depart hereafter. It has been designed, from the outset, for Popular Reading; and the object of the Publishers has been, to present, at the cheapest rate and in the best style, the largest possible amount of reading matter, having interest and value for the greatest number of the American people, without distinction of profession or of class. They have spared neither labor nor expense in the effort to accomplish this result. They have not restricted their choice of matter to either American or foreign literature, but have availed themselves of the best in both. They intend to pursue the plan with increased vigor hereafter. A larger proportion of Original Matter will probably be introduced than hitherto, but not unless it shall prove to be better than can be procured from other sources. The best—that which shall combine the greatest interest with the greatest utility—will continue to have the preference, whatever may be its origin. In this way the Publishers believe they will better meet the wants and promote the welfare of the American people than in any other.

Mr. Thackeray's new serial novel of English life, "The Newcomes," has been purchased, at a large expense, for the Magazine, and will be published regularly, from early sheets, in its pages. No production of the day has been more eagerly expected than this.

Every department of Harper's Magazine will be kept up with increased attention and interest. Its Pictorial Illustrations, by the best Artists; its Original Articles, by the most popular American Authors; its Selections, Monthly Record of Current Events, Critical Notices of New Books, Summary of Literary Intelligence, Editorial Discussions of important topics, Literary, Social, and Personal Gossip, Plates of the Fashions, etc., etc., etc., will be continued as heretofore; and no pains will be spared to make them still more worthy of the extraordinary favor with which they have been received by the American Press and the American People.

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THE NEWCOMES—Memoirs of a Most Respectable Family. By W. M. Thackeray.

Chapter I. The Overture—after which the Curtain rises upon a most Respectable Company.
Chapter II contains the Hero's Pedigree.
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FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

Illustrations (furnished by Brodie in advance of their Appearance) Promenade and Negligee Costumes; Coiffure of Coil of Lace.

Terms: The Magazine may be obtained of Booksellers, Periodical Agents, or from the Publishers at Three Dollars a year or Twenty-five Cents a Number. The Semi-Annual Volumes, as completed, neatly bound in cloth, at Two Dollars; and Muslin Covers are furnished to those who wish to have their back Numbers uniformly bound at Twenty-five cents each. Seven Volumes are now ready, bound. The Volumes commence with the Numbers for June and December; but subscriptions may commence with any number.

The Publishers will supply Clubs of two persons at Five Dollars a year, of five persons at ten dollars. Clergymen supplied at two dollars per year; numbers from the commencement can still be supplied.

The Magazine weighs over seven, and not over eight ounces; the postage upon each number, which must be paid quarterly, in advance, is three cents.

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers.

A looker-on at a gaming table having observed one player very grossly cheating another, took the "pigeon" aside and said—

"Good heavens! have you not observed how villainously that man has been pocking the cards?"

The other smilingly answered—

"Pray, don't be under the least concern about that; I intend to pick his pocket as soon as he has done playing."

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IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS,

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A Young lady well qualified to teach the common English Branches of Education, desires a situation as Assistant in a Female High School, or as private Teacher in an agreeable family. Address "M. H. H., Rockland, Holmes, Mississippi. nov5 tf

WANTED.

A Good Situation for a Lad between 14 and 15 years old, either in a Store, a Printing Office, or a Silver Smith's Shop. Address J. W. H., Jones Bluff, Sumter co., Ala nov5 6t

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AND

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., No. 34 Gold street, New York, continue to publish the following British Periodicals, viz: THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, (Conservative.)
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☞ Postage on Blackwood and the four Reviews, 72 cents a year. [Nov13-1y]

EDUCATION.

CENTENARY INSTITUTE, ALA

This Institution of Learning has been in successful operation for ten years; is situated eight miles north of Selma, and is the child and property of the Alabama Conference.

There are two departments, male and female. In the male department young men are prepared for the junior class in any college, or if they choose, complete their education here. The female department is regularly organized as a college.

The course of study is extensive, and the instruction thorough. The teaching is done mainly by men of age and experience, (not by girls.)

The President (Rev. A. H. Mitchell) is a minister of the gospel, of twenty odd years standing, and during most of that time has been connected with literary institutions of the church in Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama. He is assisted by seven others, most of whom are persons of age and experience, and all, with one exception, professors of religion. A majority of the Board of Trustees are members of the Alabama Conference, which fact is a sufficient guarantee of its successful management.

Board and tuition are as low as can be afforded, and lower than most institutions of similar grade.

The next term opens the first Monday in October, and closes the first Wednesday in July. For further particulars, apply to the President, at Summerfield, Ala.

B. J. HARRISON, Secretary.
Summerfield, Alabama.

FEMALE MASONIC INSTITUTE,

Dayton, Marengo County, Alabama.

Rev. E. D. Pitts, Principal.

TO PARENTS, GUARDIANS, AND THE FRIENDS OF EDUCATION GENERALLY, we would announce the opening of the TENTH Annual Session of the Institute. The healthful locality—the spacious and beautiful grounds—the commodious and convenient buildings—the full supply of Musical Instruments—the fixed purpose of the Trustees to spare no expense or efforts to promote the true interests of FEMALE EDUCATION—and the assiduous devotion of an efficient Faculty to promote the comfort and improvement of Pupils, lead us to expect with confidence liberal support.

The Principal has taught with marked success in Alabama, Mississippi and Florida, and will consecrate all his energies—physical, intellectual, and moral—to the proper training of the head and heart of those committed to his tutelage.

The services of Miss MARY W. HOWZE, who has been for two years past connected with the Central Masonic University, have been secured. Her intelligence, energy, piety, and felicitous manner of communicating, have justly placed her in the first rank of educators.

The Musical, French, and Ornamental Department will be conducted by competent and skillful Teachers, and all due attention given to the arts and accomplishments that so beautify and adorn the gentler sex.

The Primary Department will be confided alone to a choice and gifted Lady, for we design to attend carefully to that sadly and mischievously neglected class of Pupils.

The Scholastic year is divided into Two Sessions of nearly Five Months each—with no intervening recess. The School opens on the first day of October, and closes with Examination Exercises in the latter part of July. Pupils received at any time, and charged to the end of the Session. For fractions of Sessions each week is counted one twentieth.

The School is not Sectarian or denominational; and the only religious tuition embraces the principles of a pure morality based upon the cardinal doctrines of the Bible.

The Principal and his wife have charge of the Stewards Department, and will tenderly care for the health, manners and morals of those who Board in the Institute. Each boarder will be made to feel as far as possible that she is the loved subject of parental solicitude, and every reasonable wish will be promptly and cheerfully gratified. Yet, Discipline will not be forgotten, and the needful restraints of family government will be thrown around them.

CHARGES PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Primary Class $12 50
Preparatory Class 15 00
Junior and Senior Class 20 00
Music on Piano, Guitar and Harp, (each) 25 00
Drawing, Painting and Embroidery, (each) 10 00
French and German, (each) 15 00
Incidentals 1 00
LATIN included in the Regular Course.
BOARD (including Washing, Fuel and Lights) per month 10 00

Each Boarder must furnish her own Towels, Brushes and Combs and have each article distinctly marked with her full name.

AN INVARIABLE RULE—Board and Tuition one-half in advance, and the balance at the end of each Session; and every account must be closed at the end of each Session, by Cash, or by Note.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.

Each Lodge in Marengo County is entitled to select within its jurisdiction, a worthy object of benefaction, and have her taught in the Institution without charge, provided said Lodge secure the payment of her Board and supply her with Books and Stationery.

As the Principal is so extensively known, the Committee have forborne to speak of his character and qualifications, and refer Parents and Guardians to the persons named below.

JNO. H. PRINCE, Chairman.
FRANK M. PRINCE, Secretary.
JAREZ YORK, Treasurer.

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Prof. A. R. Holcombe, Mobile.
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Abner Jones, Selma.
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Rev. T. V. Ramsey, Summerfield.
Rev. J. A. Heard, Dayton.
Hon. J. M. McClanahan, Shelby County.

Dayton, Marengo County, Alabama, September 1, 1853. oct1

OAK BOWERY FEMALE COLLEGE.

This Institution of learning is under the supervision and control of the Alabama Conference of the M. E. Church, South, and has been in successful operation for six years. It is situated about five miles north of the Montgomery and West Point Railroad, in Chambers co., in a healthy country, and among a population, moral, industrious and intelligent.

The Board of Trustees take great pleasure in announcing to the public the election of the Rev. ALEX SPEER, of Georgia, to the Presidency of the College. We think it only necessary to be known, that the Institution will be for the next year under the charge and direction of Brother Speer, to awaken a deep interest in behalf of the enterprise throughout the community, and impart confidence of success. His long and faithful service in the M. E. Church as a minister—his age and experience—his natural judgment and sound discretion—his acknowledged literary attainments and ability, authorize the expectation of full patronage on the part of an enlightened public.

A complete corps of Instructors whose names will hereafter be published, will be provided to supply the demand for instruction.

Miss MARY J. TOOMER continues Principal in the Music Department; and the unbounded satisfaction hitherto given by Miss Toomer, who we consider has no superior in any country, is a sure guarantee that all who patronize will be pleased.

Through the kind offices of the former President, the Rev. Wm. F. Samford, who solicited contributions for that purpose, a fine and judiciously selected Library, of several hundred volumes, has been purchased, and is now in the possession of the College, embracing some of the most approved and standard literary works, and such as are peculiarly adapted to the purposes of Female Education.

The Tuition Fees will be no higher than usual, and the course of study as extensive as that in any institution of the same grade in the country.

The College Exercises will begin under the proposed organization, on the first Monday in January next—its second session will begin on the first Monday in September, and close at Christmas.

A circular, containing fuller information, will appear over the signature of the President.

oct8 2t J. F. HOWDELL, Sec., pro tem.

CENTENARY COLLEGE OF LOUISIANA.

The next session will begin the first Monday in October.

FACULTY.

R. H. RIVERS, D. D., President, and Professor of Moral and Mental Science.
J. C. MILLER, Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.
EMILE LESERE, A. M., Professor of Modern Languages.
H. W. DRAKE, A. M., Professor of Greek Language and Literature.
W. H. SUALES, A. M., Professor of Latin Language and Literature.
T. S. JONES, M. D., Professor of Natural Science.
A. E. BLACKMAR, A. M., Professor of Music.
A. O. MILLER, A. M., Principal of Preparatory School.

EXPENSES.

Tuition, per session of ten months ..... $ 50 00
Room rent 5 00
Contingencies 2 00
Use of Library 3 00
Boarding 100 00

For further particulars or for catalogues, apply to the undersigned. R. H. RIVERS.
Jacksonville, La., August 23, 1853.

Lowndesboro' Female Institute

The Fall Session will commence on Thursday, September 29th, and continue twenty weeks.

FACULTY.

CHARLES R. DEAN, A. M., President, and Professor of Natural Sciences.
LORENZO DOW, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Ancient Languages.
CHARLES A. SCHNEIDER, A. M., Professor of Music, German and French.
Miss E. PENFIELD, Instructress in Music and French.
Miss S. M. KELLEY, Instructress in Ornamental and English Branches.
Miss MARY DOUGLASS, Instructress in Primary Department.

Arrangements are made for the most thorough instructions in all the requisites of complete Female Education. The Latin language, (as the basis of a thorough acquaintance with our own language,) is introduced in the regular course. Yet it is not compulsory. The Modern languages may be pursued in place.

Arrangements are made for those who wish to pursue Instrumental Music or the Ornamental Branches, the Ancient or Modern Languages, or any other studies.

Upon the completion of the regular course of study or its equivalent, a young lady will be entitled to a diploma.

EXPENSES PER SESSION.

Tuition in Primary Department $12 50
" Preparatory Department 15 00
" Collegiate " 20 00
" Modern Languages 10 00
" Music, Piano, with use of instrument 25 00
" Music, Guitar 25 00
" Ornamental Branches 10 00
Incidental 1 00
Board in the Institute, including washing, fuel and light, per month 12 00

Vocal music and the Ancient Languages in the regular course, are without extra charge.

Books and stationery furnished at book store prices.

Payment of board and tuition is required in one-half cash *advance*, and the remainder at the close of the session.

Payment of tuition is required from the time of entrance to the close of the session except in case of protracted sickness.

For further information please to address the President, Lowndesboro', August 22, 1853 sep10—6t

TUSCALOOSA METHODIST FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.

The exercises of this Institution will begin on the first MONDAY in October next, and close on the first THURSDAY in July, 1854. There will be a recess of a few days at Christmas.

FACULTY.

REV. THOS. H. RUSSELL, A. M., President.
MISS ELIZABETH J. MEEK, Assistant.
MRS CLARA O. LEE, Preparatory Department.
MR. F. S. WALTER, Professor of Music.
———, Teacher of Modern Languages.

The fees for the first half the scholastic year are as follows:

Primary Department $12 00
First, Sophomore and Middle Classes, each 20 00
Junior and Senior Classes, each 22 50
Music 25 00
Use of piano 2 50
Contingent fee 1 00
Board, including lodging, washing and fuel 60 00

The above fees are required to be paid on the first day of October.

Fees of the same amount, for the second half of the scholastic year, are required to be paid on the 15th of February, 1854.

An extra fee of $20 is charged for French.

The course of study in this institution is as extensive as that in any institution for the education of females and the instruction is of the most critical and thorough character. Every provision has been made to ensure success. A philosophical and chemical apparatus adequate to all the purposes of instruction has been provided, together with maps, charts, globes, etc. The instructions are experienced in their work, and highly approved for capacity, fidelity and skill.

This Institution has just closed the first year of its existence, with the most satisfactory results. And the public may feel assured that the Trustees will watch over its interests with the utmost solicitude and care, and spare no pains to render its system of education as perfect as possible.

The tuition fees have been somewhat reduced, and are below those of many Southern institutions of no higher grade. It is impossible to engage teachers of the highest character for talents, attainments and skill, without paying liberal salaries. But we offer as an equivalent, above all price, a faithful and skillful application of the most approved means of developing and training the mind.

Printed circulars, containing fuller information, may be had by application to Alex. Olascoek, Esq., Secretary of the Board.

L. C. GARLAND,
President of the Board of Trustees.
Tuscaloosa, Aug. 6, 1853. aug20 3t

MARION FEMALE SEMINARY.

MARION, PERRY COUNTY, ALABAMA.

FACULTY.

REV. JAMES K. ARMSTRONG, A. M., Principal, and Professor of Mental, Moral and Natural Science.
H. M. DALY, A. M., Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music.
MISS E. L. HASKILL, English.
MISS M. J. BONDURANT, English.
MISS PIERRE FULLER, Drawing, Painting, French and Guitar.
MISS J. V. CLARK, Primary and Preparatory Department.
MRS. L. J. ARMSTRONG, Governess.
MRS. REBECCA CLARK, Matron and Nurse.

This institution has just closed a prosperous year, with one hundred and twenty-six pupils.

The ensuing session will commence on THURSDAY, the 20th day of SEPTEMBER.

It is very desirable that pupils enter at the beginning of the session.

The main building is a new and superior brick edifice, one hundred by fifty feet, three stories, and for elegance, convenience of arrangement—for number, size and comfort of school and private rooms—is not surpassed by any similar one in the country.

The Principal resides in the building, and superintends the Boarding Department. He has in his employ a gentleman and his lady, who discharge with faithfulness and satisfaction the duties of this position. Pupils boarding in the Seminary are under the immediate control of the Principal at all times—are members of his family.

The Matron and Nurse, a lady of great suitability and kindness of heart, united with long experience and untiring faithfulness, secures to pupils, at all times, the kindness and attentions of home.

The Principal and his lady, with the aid of the Female Teachers, all of whom reside in the Seminary, diligently guard and form the morals, manners and habits of the young ladies.

There is but one session, of nine and a half months. Pupils can enter at any time during the session, chargeable from the beginning of the month in which they enter to the close of the session.

One hundred and forty-five dollars will pay the board and tuition of a young lady, for the entire session, in the collegiate department; one hundred and seventy-four dollars will embrace the languages; two hundred and thirty-five dollars will embrace board, tuition in the collegiate department, on the piano, and in the languages.

The above estimate does not include books, stationery, sheet music, ornamental mater

New-Orleans Christian Advocate.

Publishing Committee of Louisiana Conference, { J. C. KENNEDY, L. PARKER, J. B. WALKER.

H. N. McTYEIRE, Editor

J. HAMILTON, D. D., T. W. DODSON, W. MERCER, } *Publishing Committee of Alabama Conference*

VOLUME III. NUMBER 42. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1853. WHOLE NUMBER, 146.

From Blackwood's Magazine

MY FRIEND.

Wouldst thou be a friend of mine
Then must be quick and bold,
When the right is to be done
And the truth is to be told.

Wearing no friend-like smile
When thy heart is not within;
Making no truce with fraud or guile,
No compromise with sin.

Open of eye and speech,
Open of heart and hand,
Holding thine own but as in trust
For thy great brother band.

Patient and stout to bear,
Yet bearing not forever:
Gentle to rule and slow to bind,
Like lightning to deliver!

True to thy father land,
True to thine own true love;
True to thine altar and thy creed,
And thy good God above.

But with no bigot scorn
For faith sincere be thine,
Though less of form attend the prayer,
Or more of pomp and shrine.

Remembering Him who spake
The word that cannot lie,
"Where two or three in my name meet
There in the midst am I."

I bar thee not from faults—
God wot it were in vain!
Inalienable heritage
Since that primeval stain!

The wisest have been fools—
The surest stumbled sore.
Strive thou to stand—or fall in arise,
I ask thee not for more!

This do, and thou shalt knit
Closely my heart to thine;
Next the dear love of God above,
Such friend on earth be mine!

POPERY

AGAINST

COMMON SCHOOL EDUCATION

LETTER III.

To the Governor of Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURGH, February 1 1853.

The Roman Catholic Bishop, in this city sets out in his "Letter No. 2," with a most gross and groundless reflection on the men who have been taught in our common schools. With an air of deep emotion, he exclaims: "Oh! it is not in them the men are formed who are the bone and sinew of the Commonwealth." The insinuation is slanderous to the very men who are our pride—the men who, from the humblest walks of society, are furnished with the substantial information which else were out of their reach, and who rise every day, all around us, to stations of trust and honor. They are in our legislatures, in our pulpits, and in our national Congress.

As to the man whom the Bishop knows of, "who every morning carried a calf on his shoulders, with the hope that he could carry it when it became an ox," we strongly suspect his nationality, as not American. We vouch, at least, that he was not taught in our public schools.

The organ of Archbishop Hughes, in the same crusade, has lately gone further, and alleged that at the head of the criminal lists stand the names of those who have been pupils in these institutions. But when the editor is challenged by a city paper (the New York Times) to make good such a false accusation, he is silent.

Romish prelates very well know that any measure which would break down our grand system of popular education, would undermine the foundations of our Republic, in which, as the Common School Superintendent well remarks: "This training and disciplining of the community is in lieu of the soldiery and police regulations of despotic governments."

The Bishop's complaint is of *tax*, of *majorities*, and of *religion*.

But first: Is there any grievance in regard to tax! The statistics of education, crime, and pauperism will show whether we are more a burden upon them or they upon us. The difficulty of the Bishop's case is seen when we find him obliged to argue from the *cheapness* of the public school system in favor of its overthrow.—If, as we learn, he has commanded all Roman Catholic parents to withdraw their children from the public schools, he should rather have been satisfied that the *public expense is so little.* We are glad of his plea in favor of a more liberal expenditure. We believe that more should be paid to teachers than at present. Meanwhile, we should like to see a report of the salaries paid to Roman Catholic teachers in his church schools.

But he has not told the people that, under this very system, which he denounces as "an odious monopoly," the children are taught at an average cost of forty-two cents per month for each scholar. Will the cheapness be an objection with the poor among us? Will the Bishop show us any good objection to economical arrangements for the tax-paying community? In New York, at this moment, the organ of Archbishop Hughes is arguing against the public schools, that they are too expensive! But nothing will suit these prelates. Pipe, and they will not dance; mourn, and they will not lament. The real difficulty is behind all this.

We repeat, the Bishop should rather have been satisfied with the present low cost of public education, as he has withdrawn his children from the schools, and has no further interest in their improvement. As he has shown that it costs now not even one-fourth of what it fairly should, to educate the public school pupils, here is a large margin left him for defraying the extra cost of his church schools. So that, after all, with an economical church arrangement, such as we know he has at hand, his people are only paying a fair price for education, on his own showing; and the oppression of paying a *fourth* to the general benefit, would be slight at most. But here, again, we all know, that in the amount of tax they full far below their full proportion; so that even this small item for the public benefit would, in their case, be greatly reduced.

But let the Bishop be heard in all that is said about larger salaries for better teachers. And yet, can it be shown that the secular education obtained in the Roman Catholic church schools of our city is equal to that of the public schools? This is impossible, without an expenditure which is more impossible in the case. The Bishop's flock are not utterly unaware of this fact, if we have been rightly informed. Some of these enlightened Roman Catholics, who are to be found here and every where, rebel against the "Bull" commanding them to withdraw their children from the district schools. We know of one who submitted for six months; and, after making the experiment, and finding that his children were getting nothing but Roman Catholic learning, and were falling far behind other children in education, sent them again to the public school, determined to resist rather than make such a sacrifice; and no wonder. The advantages in some of these city schools are such as to rival those of the best academies in our land. We know of some of our most intelligent families who send their children there for their education in preference to any other.

But how immensely must the cost of tuition to the masses of our children be increased by the Bishop's plan of breaking up the very arrangement which secures economy, and without which the great majority would fail of any adequate education. It is a well-known principle in educational institutions that the cost of teaching is not materially enhanced by doubling the numbers in attendance. So that all the scattering of the scholars into different schools would be so far an increase of cost to the parents. And for the very same kind and quality of teaching as at present, the expense would be immediately increased. This, at least, would be the working for the Protestant majorities, while the Bishop would avoid this result by having the Roman Catholic children in large local schools, under his own control, and taught by ecclesiastics at the lowest rates. By such means, and with such an advantage, many of the Protestant poor would be driven into their schools as the only mode of obtaining an education. They would thus defy all competition, and would proselyte under the State sanction and support.

The whole plan of Rome, with its working, is spread out before us in its trans-Atlantic operations. A late German paper, the *Folks Blatt*, of Halle, in a notice of these movements, says: "In France, since the free opening of education to them, the whole kingdom swarms with 'brothers and sisters,' for school teachers—like a hunting-ground when the chase begins. The State schools decline, the Church schools overflow. And in Belgium the Liberals, by this very throwing open of education, have come to such straits that, by their official majority, after sharp opposition from the Romanists, they have restored the State compulsion. And this was on account of the social degredation and lawlessness which attend on the Jesuit teaching."

But, while the Bishop pleads against the *cheapness* of the public school system, and while he gives us his authority, as we have shown, for a more liberal expenditure, he would have us mark well that he would not have this in the shape of a tax—*by no means!* He would have us distinguish between the pleasure of paying it privately, and paying it at the public call. It is so much more agreeable to people, as he would have us believe, to expend the same amount in any other way than for taxation. He may have this aversion to support the State. It is in perfect consistency with all we have sought to show of the *animus* of this matter. But we trust that out of his own pale this aversion does not exist. Nay, we know that thousands of intelligent Roman Catholics, who are as good citizens as any, are public spirited men, and have not adopted this rare distinction of the Bishop. We hope they never may!

And all this plea would be good against the whole system of public taxation for the public benefit, and for the support of all our public institutions. And it will come to this! Already the organ of Archbishop Hughes declares the public school system to be "unconstitutional, and of the very essence and operation of despotism." This cry against the school tax could be used as well by those who have no children to send, or those who care not enough for education to have them enjoy the benefits. Our American system says: "Pay for your neighbors then. This bulwark of our republican liberties must be maintained. It is better than standing armies, or a Pope's police, or criminal institutions." And a true hearted American who looks with such an eye upon our free principles as all worthy to be maintained by the widest diffusion of knowledge, could not object, and would not.

It is boldly avowed that their religion is offended. This we can understand only when we consider that it is a political religion. Nothing religious is here imposed by the State.

What can we do? Will not our legislators see how futile are all attempts to conform our American system to this foreign one? Will they not say to all such pleas for special legislation: We cannot help you! If your religion is such that it cannot conform to our free institutions, there is no redress. We shall not legislate against you. We cannot legislate for you. Your system is fitted for ecclesiastical rule. Ours is not. If your conscience is offended by submitting to majorities, we cannot help it. Conscience is indeed sacred. But we cannot respect even conscience so much as to regard it when it is false, or to give up the free principles bought by our fathers' blood for any such asserted grievance. It may be a grievance that the Pope does not rule here, with swarms of friars, monks, priests, nuns, and mitred prelates. But we cannot accommodate you at so dear a rate. It may be a grievance that the Bible insinuates itself into all our public institutions, not by statute, but by the free choice of the people. But you must submit. If it be a grievance that we educate the masses independently of the Roman Catholic Church, and many do, perhaps, imbibe a spirit in our free land, and among our free children, that makes *poor Romanists*—we cannot help it. We wish all to be American. And we believe that universal education, and a free Bible, are the highest security, under God, of our republican principles. We do not wonder that, in this very view, you so concertedly and steadfastly oppose them. But we cannot help you. It is YOU THAT ARE INTOLERANT, NOT WE. We bid you welcome to our land as it is. And where the desert has blossomed under these auspices, we wish it not again to become a barren and desolate waste.

We say, in conclusion, that in a religious point of view, we hold our system of State education to be greatly defective. But, as provided by the State, and with a civil object, we do not expect it to conform to our Church views. Nor do we know that it could be made more strictly religious in its provisions without becoming thereby more objectionable to the Bishop himself, as well as to many others. We take it, therefore, as the civil training which the State owes to the masses for its own security. We believe that if God were more devoutly recognized in the schools, and the Bible more used in them, the State would be more secure.

How can a State like ours, which demands as a qualification for an oath or an office, that a man believe in certain great Bible truths, do less for its rising generations than to see that they are taught such truths in the public schools! Shall we yield every religious privilege to a foreign interest! We cannot. Yet the Church has also a duty, which it owes to our children. And because my church is not the same as the Bishop's I would not demand that its teaching be adopted in schools which are for the universal public. I would plead for church schools in addition to those of the State, but not as part of the State system. We pay cheerfully for our common schools, and for our church schools besides. Why cannot the Bishop do likewise? For training the multitudes whom our church schools could not reach, we cheerfully bear our share of the public burden if the cost of instruction can be called a burden when *it saves from so much degradation and crime,* which involves so much heavier expense.

A grave question for Protestants now arises. As it is the Bishop's policy to withdraw his people altogether from any connection with the public schools, why should we not claim for them that elementary religious instruction which is agreed upon by our common Protestantism, and which has been withheld unduly to suit the demands of the Romish Prelates among us?

Let Protestants also be awake, lest for lack of vigilance these ever new encroachments invade our most sacred rights and destroy our liberties before we are aware. Will not our State Legislators be advised *by the presence and threats of Romish Bishops in the Legislature of Michigan,* and see to it, that no *such* be conceded, where they will take an *ell?* Let us also demand our Protestant rights while we may. Restrictions could be imposed on such a political religion without any breach of toleration. Let us at least see to it, that the half a million of children in our public schools in Pennsylvania be taught the great truths of Scripture, and the principles of Republican Liberty. If the Bishops are to threaten our legislators with the Catholic vote, let us call for the Protestant vote, and it shall speak in a voice of thunder through the land.

I have aimed to speak plainly and earnestly, not severely. I have pleaded for my country, not for my Church. But, as I love my Bible, which is prohibited by the Pope as containing "damnable heresies," and for which new martyrs are now dying in prison by his side—and as I believe before God that the Papacy are making signal efforts to subvert our liberties, by breaking in pieces our great system of popular education, so as to gather what they may of the fragments—I have not found it in me to be silent. Especially, should we not, by holding our peace against such prelatical assaults, make it as though we lived in Rome, and dared not to speak, even for God and Liberty!

M. W. JACOBUS.

PREACHING AND PRACTICE.—Dr. Channing had a brother, a physician, and at one time they both lived in Boston. One day, a countryman in search of a *divine* knocked at the *doctor's* door, when the following dialogue ensued:

"Does Mr. Channing live here?"

"Yes, sir."

"Can I see him?"

"I am he."

"Who—you?"

"Yes, sir."

"You must have uttered considerably since I heard you preach!"

"O, I see your mistake now. It's my brother who *preaches*. I *practice*."

JEFFERSON'S DECALOGUE OF CANONS FOR OBSERVATION IN PRACTICAL LIFE.—1. Never put off till tomorrow what you can do to day. 2. Never trouble another for what you can do yourself. 3. Never spend your money before you have it. 4. Never buy what you do not want because it is cheap; it will be dear to you. 5. Pride costs us more than hunger, thirst and cold. 6. We never repent of having eaten too little. 7. Nothing is troublesome that we do willingly. 8. How much pain have cost us the evils which have never happened. 9. Take things away by their smooth handle. 10. When angry, count ten before you speak; if very angry, a hundred.

UNCLE TOM'S CHURCH.

There is a plain and commodious brick chapel in New Orleans, near the intersection of Poydras and St. Paul streets, built and used exclusively by the colored people. They are Methodists there to the number of 600 members—no body can doubt it who has once heard the singing. Upon a stone, inserted into the front gable, is the inscription WESLEY CHAPEL. But, for the street, it generally goes by the more picturesque title of "St. Paul's." There Bishop Andrew always preaches, one time at least, when he visits the Crescent City, and we understand the good man likes it well, and the sable congregation return the compliment of liking him *vastly* well. We have distinct impressions of his sermon there last winter, on "No man can serve two masters." It was made plain as could be that there was no partnership nor compromise in true religion. A man must break with the devil or God—one or t'other. "Amen—true—that's it, my Lord," was the response.

St. Paul's is to the negroes and those who take an interest in their spiritual welfare, what Father Taylor's Seamens' Chapel of Boston is, in its way. Though the house is packed, nave and galleries, there is a privileged small place in front for white folks, and among these frequently sit rep. and merch., notable visitors. The friends of Mrs. Stowe may not know that here is where "Uncle Tom" held his membership, and we have seen the name on the Church book ourselves! (A fact for the "key.") St. Clair, Uncle Tom's master, used to come occasionally and thought it better than Christ's Church, on Canal street. The cleverest preachers take it as a compliment to be offered the pulpit. St. Paul's has a history, and notwithstanding all that tourists have written, the best part of the record is on high. We seldom experience such a lively and yet pleasing impression of ministerial responsibility as we do in holding forth there, nearly every Sabbath afternoon.

We begun this to introduce Miss Fredrika Bremer, a distinguished authoress of Sweden, who made the tour of the United States a year or two since, and has embodied her observations in two stout duodecimo volumes. From the second volume, as published by the Harpers, we take the following sketch. It seems she, too, went to St. Paul's—got there too late. For her information, and all, to prevent a like occurrence, we here give notice that in winter, service begins at half-past three, *precisely.* Much of it is broad caricature, but it is evident *she was there:* [En.

"We came too late to hear the sermon in the African Methodist church, whither we had betaken ourselves. But at the close of the service, a so-called class-meeting was held. I do not know whether I have already said that the Methodist form, within their community, certain divisions or classes, which elect their own leaders or exhorters. These exhorters go round at the class-meeting to such of the members of their class as they deem to stand in need of consolation or encouragement, talk to them, aloud or in an under voice, receive their confessions, impart advice to them, and so on. I had seen such a class-meeting at Washington, and knew, therefore, what was the kind of scene which we might expect. But my expectations were quite exceeded here. Here we were nearer the tropical sun than at Washington.

The exhorters went round, and began to converse here and there with the people who sat on the benches. Scarcely, however, had they talked for a minute before the person addressed came into a state of exaltation, and began to speak and to perorate more loudly and more vehemently than the exhorter himself, and so to overpower him. There was one exhorter in particular, whose black, good-natured countenance was illumined by so great a degree of the inward light, by so much good-humor and joy that it was a pleasure to see him, and to hear him too: for, although his phrases were pretty much the same, and the same over again, yet they were words full of Christian pith and marrow, and they were uttered with so much cordiality, that they could not do other than go straight to the heart with enlivening power. Sometimes his ideas seemed to come to an end, and he stood, as it were, seeking for a moment; but then he would begin again with what he had just now said, and his words always brought with them the same warmth and faithfulness, and he looked like a life-infusing sunbeam. And it was only as the messenger of the joy, in Christ that he preached: "Hold fast by Christ! He is the Lord! He is the mighty One! He will help! He will do everything well! Trust in Him, my sister, my brother. Call upon him. Yes. Yes. Hold fast by Christ! He is the Lord!"

By degrees the noise increased in the church, and became a storm of voices and cries. The words were heard, "Yes, come Lord Jesus! Come, O come, O glory!" and they who thus cried aloud began to leap, leaped aloft with the motion as of a cork flying out of a bottle, while they waved their arms and their handkerchiefs in the air, as if they were endeavoring to bring something down, and all the while crying aloud, "Come, O come!" And as they leaped, they twisted their bodies round in a sort of cork-screw fashion, and were evidently in a state of convulsions sometimes they fell down and rolled in the aisle, amid loud, lamenting cries and groans. I saw the tropical exhorter, the man with the sun-bright countenance, talking to a young negro with a crooked nose and eyes that squinted, and he, too very soon began to talk and to preach, as he sprang high into the air, leaping up and down with incredible elasticity. Whichever way we looked in the church, we saw somebody leaping up and fanning the air; the whole church seemed transformed into a regular Bedlam, and the noise and the tumult were horrible. Still, however, the exhorters made their rounds with beaming countenances, as if they were in their right element, and as if every thing were going on as it might to do. Presently we saw our hearty exhorter address a few words to a tall, handsome mulatto woman, who sat before us, and while he was preaching to her she began to preach to him; both talked for some time with evident excitement; till she also got into motion, and sprang aloft with such vehemence, that three other women took hold of her by the skirts, as if to hold her still on the earth. Two of these laughed quietly, while they continued to hold her down, and she to leap up and throw her arms around. At length she fell and rolled about amid convulsive groans. After she rose up and began to walk about, up and down the church, with outspread arms, ejaculating now and then, "Halleluiah!" Her appearance was now calm, earnest and really beautiful. Amid all the wild tumult of crying and leaping, on the right hand and the left, she continued to walk up and down the church, in all directions, with outspread arms, eyes cast upward, exclaiming in a low voice, "Halleluiah! halleluiah!" At length she sank down upon her knees, on the platform by the altar, and there she became still.

"After the crying and leaping had continued for a good quarter of an hour longer, several negroes raised the mulatto woman, who was lying prostrate by the altar. She was now quite rigid. They bore her to a bench in front of us, and laid her down upon it.

"What has happened to her?" inquired Anne W. from a young negro girl whom she knew.

"Converted!" said she laconically, and joined those who were softly rubbing the pulses of the converted.

"I laid my hand upon her brow. It was quite cold, so also were her hands.

"When, by degrees, she had recovered consciousness, her glance was still fixed, but it seemed to me that it was directed rather inwardly than outwardly; she talked to herself in a low voice, and such a beautiful, blissful expression was portrayed in her countenance, that I would willingly experience that which she then experienced, saw or perceived. It was no ordinary, no earthly scene. Her countenance was as it were transfigured. As soon as, after deep sighs, she had returned to her usual state, her appearance became usual also. But her demeanor was changed: she wept *much,* but calmly and silently.

"The tornado gradually subsided in the church; shrieking and leaping, admonishing and preaching, all became hushed, and now people shook hands with each other, talked, laughed, congratulated one another so heartily, so cheerfully, with such cordial warmth and good will, that it was a pleasure to behold. If the whole raging, exciting scene there remained merely a feeling of satisfaction and pleasure, as if they had been together at some joyful feast."

BREVITIES FOR THOUGHTFUL MINDS.

FILLED WITH GOD.

Mr. P. preached from "The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and fellowship of the Holy Ghost be with you." Before he had spoken ten minutes, I was filled with the triune God, and sunk motionless under an exceedingly great weight of love! My outward senses were locked up; but my spirit seemed surrounded with glory inexpressible! I believed Jesus, and was, as it were, overshadowed and weighed down by the presence and exceeding glory of the whole Deity; I knew not where I was, or whether in the body! But all was unutterable bliss and glory! After I came to myself, I continued full of the Divine presence, and a weight of love such as enfeebled my whole frame. For many days and nights I could eat but little, and could seldom sleep more than an hour in twenty-four. [Hester A. Rogers.

WHOLLY THE LORD'S

"The Lord poured his love abundantly into my soul while worshipping before Him, and I was enabled to renew my covenant to be wholly and forever His! Oh, how precious are His ways to my soul, suited to my weakness, worthy of a God! I am nothing! He is all. I momentarily live upon His smiles, and dwell under the shadow of His wings; I desire nothing but to please Him; to grow in inward conformity to His will, and sink deeper into humble love; to let the light of what His grace has bestowed shine on all around; and to live and die proclaiming *God is love.* [Hester A Rogers.

TEARS.

Tears are natural penalties of pleasure. It is a law that we should pay for all that we enjoy. It is well, too, that in snatching from Fortune any unusual blessing, we should not be suffered long to forget that passion is mortal, and that the very wing that bears us upward is continually shedding its brightest feathers. [Egeria.

PRICE AND VALUE.

All men have their price, says Sir Robert Walpole. It were devoutly to be desired that they also had their value. And yet it is very certain that men hold themselves quite as frequently, too cheaply as too dear. To set a just value on one's self is the true import of the aphorism "Know thyself." But most men know rather what they wish than what they are, and are far more capable to *seem* than to *be.* The habit which is taught by half of the social lessons that we learn, of deceiving others, naturally ends in the deceiving ourselves, and in the silly belief that we can deceive God also. [Egeria.

KEEP THE WITNESS OF THE SPIRIT

"I trust you still live in the Spirit of your glorified Head, Christ the Lord, growing up in Him. In order to this, it is always needful to have a clear witness to the work already wrought, both for stability and encouragement; else in time of trial we should give way to unbelief, and under the pressure of infirmities, surrounded by the powers of Hell, we should utterly be discouraged. To keep this witness (which is the seal or earnest of our inheritance) how necessary to take up the Cross daily, to be deaf to the voice of nature, and to attend constantly to the teaching of the Divine Spirit! Oh, let us go on, this is the way to glory! Walk close with God, exercise your faith for more grace, be zealous for the glory of God. Attend to these things; and you shall neither be barren nor unfruitful. [Thomas Walsh.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted at the Fourth Quarterly Meeting Conference for Bastrop and Bœuff River Circuits, Louisiana Conference, held October 22, 1853.

Whereas, The sad intelligence has been communicated to this meeting of the death of the Rev. J. B. Emmins, Local Elder, and late a member of this Quarterly Meeting Conference; therefore

Resolved, That in his death the M. E. Church, South, has sustained the loss of one of its most consistent, pious and efficient local ministers; the community, of one of its most exemplary and useful members, and his surviving relatives of a most tender and affectionate brother.

Resolved, That while we bow with humble submission to the will of Almighty God in this melancholy occurrence, we would most sincerely offer our sympathies and condolence to the relatives of the deceased, in the indulgence of the fond hope that their loss is his gain.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be presented to the relatives of the deceased, and also one to the editor of the N. O. Christian Advocate.

By order: JOEL SANDERS, P. E.

REYNOLDS TRIPPETT, Secretary.

Bastrop, October 24, 1853.

Look Around You and Sing.

Think not that your mercies lie wholly either in the past or in the future. Look around you even to the suffering, saint the suffering saint the present is fragrant with love, and let you sing in the house of his pilgrimage

"The hill of Zion yields
A thousand sacred sweets,
Before we reach the heavenly fields,
Or walk the golden streets."

—*In respect of earthly things,* have you not, day by day, food and raiment? *This was* St. Paul's standard of sufficiency and content. "What!" said the aged saint, with her crust of bread; what, all this and Christ besides!"

And when set once upon the task, the ingenuity of a grateful heart finds manifold love-tokens, besides a bare subsistence; the alleviations of medical skill in suffering, the affectionate attendance of friends who are near, the prayerful remembrance of those far away, the welcome ministrations of fellow Christians, who remember the words: "Sick, and ye visited me."

Those things; the gifts of Jesus, and Jesus himself besides! For the Gospel treasures you possess are not only the title-deeds of a future inheritance, but precious and present realities. You daily feed on Christ by faith; you live upon his dying love; you now lean upon him and find rest; you look to him and are comforted. Thus it was that the prophet Jeremiah, in his piteous lamentation, broke out into praise: "His compassions fail not; they are new every morning."

These fresh unfailing mercies are yours. It was after the Patriarch Jacob had seen in vision the close connection betwixt Heaven and Earth that he prayed that vow of singular sobriety and faith: "If God will be with me, and will keep me in this way that I go, and will give me bread to eat, and raiment to put on, so that I come again to my father's house in peace; then shall the Lord be my God."

The Christian needs no more, if only he have God for his friend, a sufficiency for his wants, and a safe arrival at his Father's house in peace.

NAPOLEON'S LAST YEAR.—About a year before his death a sudden change took place in the daily habits of Napoleon. His better angel had whispered into his ear and carried solace and contentment to his heart. He no longer secluded himself from the world. He went among his fellows as a man should mix with them, and as an Emperor might. There is work going on in his garden. The gardeners are very busy, especially the Chinese—an industrious race. Napoleon takes his place among them. He uses his spade with the rest, and the children of Count Bertrand are playing about him while he digs. Fowls trespass on the grounds, and make free with the favorite flower-beds. The Imperial gardener sends for his gun, shoots the trespassers dead, and then proceeds with his work,—superintending the raising of new walls in this place, the formation of reservoirs in another. Visions of the old time come across him while he labors, and traces out the ground of his little garden, plans and field-works for defensive operations, in the education of his officers and attendants, who group about him as he explains his ideas. Day after day, for a brief but happy interval, the gardening continues. Every man in the house has a spade in his hand, and Napoleon is very busy-putting in seed. He breakfasts in his garden, sends messengers to the orderly officer for carts, shovels and spades, and when the orderly officer looks in late in the evening, he finds the great man still busy with his innocent and healthy occupation; and he sure to be up again good time the next morning, for the said officer writes to the Governor, in his daily report of the 9th of May, 1820: "Gen. Bonaparte has got a large ball, which he rings, and immediately upon this signal all the servants turn out to work in the gardens." In less than a year after this sentence was written, Napoleon died. Where he was first buried, and where he now lies, the world knows. He maintained, during the whole of his six years' banishment, the dignified and simple bearing which he assumed for a few weeks in his little garden. Mr. Forsyth's book would not have been necessary, and there would have been a sanctity in our recollections of the last days of the still immortal Napoleon. [London Times.

Bee Hunting.

"But, about hunting bees. Venison informed me that here was the spot where he should "try 'em—that he didn't know nothing about his luck," that "bees was the knowingest critters alive"—that they lived in the "holler trees, all around us." He said "they had queens to govern 'em"—that they had "workers and drones"—that "everything about 'em was done just so, and if any of 'em broke the laws they just killed 'em, and pitched 'em everboard." This, he said, he had "seed himself; he had seen a regular bee-funeral." He "seed, once, four bees tugging at a dead body, drawing it on the back, when they throw'd it out of the hive and covered it over with dirt." And then, they have "wars," he says, and "gen'rals," and "captins," and "sogers," and "go out in fighting, and a-stealing honey;" they are "knowin' critters, and there is no telling nothing about 'em."

Venison took the little box he had brought with him, which was filled with honey, and, opening its lid, placed it on a stump. He then rambled around the wood until he found a lingering flower that had escaped the frost, with a honey-bee upon it. This he picked, bee and all, and placed on the honey. Soon, the bee began to work and load himself; and finally he rose in circles, winding high in the air, and suddenly turning a right angle, he shot away out of sight.

"Where has he gone?" inquired I.

"Gone hum where he lives," answered Venison, "to unload his thighs and tell the news."

In a few moments, three bees returned, filled themselves, and departed; then six; then a dozen, until a black line was formed, along which they were rushing both ways, empty and laden, one *end* of which was lost in the forest.

Venison and myself then started on a trot, with our eyes upward, to follow this living line, and after having proceeded a quarter of a mile it became so confused and scattered that we gave it up, and returned.

"What now?" I inquired.

"I'll have 'em! I'll have 'em!" he replied. "They can't cheat old Venison. I've hunted the critters more nor forty years, and I allers takes 'em when I tries. I'll draw a couple of more sights on 'em."

Venison took two pieces more of honey, and placed one on each side of his box. The bees followed him and commenced their work. Very soon, instead of one, he had three lines established, his line of honey forming the base of a triangle, while the bees were all rushing to its point, on each side of this triangle through its middle.

This, of course, was a demonstration. Venison and myself followed up again, and, sure enough, we "had 'em," as he predicted. There they were, roaring in the top of a great oak like thunder, coming in and going out, wheeling up and down through the air as though some great celebration was going on. It seemed that the whole hive of workers must have broken forth to capture and carry away Venison's honey box.

"Will they sting?" inquired I.

"Some totks they will," he replied. "If they hate a man they'll follow him a mile; and no body knows who they hate and who they don't until they're tried."

"Where's the honey?" I inquired again.

"Well, that's the next thing I'm after;" and Venison put his ear to the trunk of the tree to ascertain in what part of it they were "a-working." He listened awhile, but "they warn't low down, he know'd, for he didn't hear 'em humming." He thought the honey was "out the way, high up somewhere." So, at the tree he went with his axe, and in half an hour the old oak—older, probably, than any man on the globe—came down with a crash that roused up all the echoes of the wilderness.

Upon an examination, the honey was, probably, Venison thought, packed away in a hollow of the tree, about fifty feet from the ground, in a large knot-hole was discerned, out of which the bees were streaming in great consternation. So, he severed the trunk again, at the bottom of the hollow, and there it was, great flakes, piled one upon another, some of which had been broken by the fall of the tree, and were dripping and oozing out their wild richness.

"That's the real stuff," exclaimed Venison; "something 'sides bee-bread."

Venison had brought nothing with him to hold his honey, and I was a little curious to know how he would manage. He cut the tree again above the knot. During his labor the bees had settled all over him. His hands, face and hair were filled, besides a circle of them that were angrily wheeling about his head. But he heeded them not, except by an occasional shake, which was significant of pity rather than rage.

"Now," said Venison, when his work was finished, the tree out, the knot-hole stopped, and the whole turned upside down, "that's what I call a nat'ral bee-hive, and we'll just stuff in a little dry grass on the top, and then I'll be ready to move."

"Move!" I exclaimed, "move!" You don't expect *me* will carry home a *tree,* do you?"

"Two or three on 'em, I s'pect. Venison allers gets as much as that."

Venison was right. Before noon half a dozen hives were captured and ready for removal. I confess after the excitement was over, that I began to grow quite serious over my forenoon's labor. I sat down to rest myself, and the very solemnity of the wilderness produced a sober train of thought. A southwest breeze sprang up, loaded with the dying breath of fall flowers. It was blowing down the leaves around me, and piling them up in gorgeous drifts. Like an undertaker around the remains of the dead, it was quietly tearing down the drapery, and preparing the year for its burial. A haze overspread every thing, and the distance was mellow, the objects indistinct, and the whole landscape seemed swimming, as we sometimes see it in a dream. The trees were covered with haze, and a canoe, on its way down, appeared to be hung up in the air; the birds were hazy; and looking about me, I appeared to be sitting in a great tent of haze. The squirrels were clattering through the trees, and throwing down the nuts; the partridges were drumming; the rabbits rustling through the dry leaves; the waterfowl hurrying through the air; and the crickets, those melancholy musicians, were piping a low, dirge-like strain to the golden hours of autumn as they passed away. [Knickerbocker.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The city occupies a triangular promontory of land between the Bosphorus and its inlet, the Golden Horn. It is about three miles and a half in length, and from one to four miles in breadth, and is enclosed by a triple-range of walls, twelve or thirteen miles in circumference, and entered by twenty-eight gates. It is built on an undulating declivity, rising towards the land side. Externally it has an imposing appearance, with its mosques, cupolas, minarets and cypresses, and its port crowded with shipping; but internally it consists mostly of a labyrinth of ill-paved, crooked, dirty lanes, and low-built small houses, of wood or rough-hewn stone. There are a number of public fountains, which amply supply the city with water. Its population is estimated at 400,000 including Galata and Pera, and it is composed of about 160,000 Greeks and Armenians, 20,000 Europeans, 60,000 Jews, and the remainder Turks and Arabians. There are between 300 and 400 mosques in the city and suburbs, 40 Mahommedan colleges, 183 hospitals 30 Christian Churches, 150 public baths, and 180 khans or inns, besides numerous bazars, coffee-houses, and caravan-serais. The seraglio is to the east of the city, and comprises an area of about three miles, separately enclosed by walls, and extending down to the sea of Marmora. The Golden Horn is a fine harbor, deep enough to float ships of the largest size; it can receive 1200 sail of the line, and is always full of mercantile and other vessels. On the North shore of the Golden Horn are the imperial arsenals and dock yards. There is always a very strong garrison of troops in this city, and many new barracks have been built by the late and present Sultan. The commerce of the port is

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

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NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, November 19.

DEATH OF MINISTERS.—On the first page will be seen *resolutions* on the lamented death of Rev. J. B. Eddins, late member of the Louisiana Conference.

Rev. Geo. W. Morris, of the Mississippi Conference, died recently of yellow fever, near Natchez. He had for more than thirty years been a Methodist itinerant—a man without reproach, and abundant in labors.

JACOBUS'S LETTER.

Do you read them? Be not deterred at their length. It is well for every one to be informed of the real plan of attack aimed against American institutions by Popery. True, it is rather awkward to come up on the side of Public Education. Even there, however, it is hoped that, after much besieging, a breach may be made in the wall, and the Trojan horse got in. And what is this Trojan horse, whose cavernous sides are full of emissaries and implements of destruction? Conscience—the plea of Conscience! These letters show the insufficiency, insincerity and absurdity of that specious plea. And what is more—the real question at issue—the danger and the remedy. Read them.

AN APPRENTICE CASE.

Rev. A. E. Goodwyn, late pastor at Plaquemine, La., on a late visit there found the following document posted up, which is a specimen. In explanation he gives these facts:

"The said Mr. Ennis is one of the most respectable citizens of Plaquemine, and carries on a large cooperage business—hence the allusion to "Barrel." Mr. E. had a boy bound to him, to be treated as one of the family, and taught the trade. The boy goes to a Protestant Sunday School; the mother objects. Mr E. gives him his choice, and he persists in going. The boy is twelve or fourteen years old," etc.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The following note is laid before the public *verbatim*, and without comment.

JAMES ENNIS.

Mr. Ennis, Present.

Sir, Madame Connoro has come to complain to me for the second time, that, contrary to the agreement made with her you send her catholin son to a protestant Sunday School. This in way honorable, sir, it betrays low bigotry. I am willing to school him for nothing if you are not bound to give him an education. Now, sir, you told this poor woman, that I should go to talk to you that way. Who are you! poor man, to express yourself so in speaking of a priest. Do you think that I am come out of a Barrel? truly, sir, you are too simple and too laughable a personage to receive a priest's visit. But there is a law to redress the bigot, and I am willing to have it put in execution whenever it is necessary.

Yours, sir, C. CHAMBERT, Rector.

EDUCATION IN GEORGIA.

The Columbus Times and Sentinel hopes the Legislature of Georgia, now assembling, will get through with judicial and Senatorial elections quickly, and take up matters of interest to all the people; and one of these is a judicious and liberal system of common schools. Georgia railroads and other internal improvements are all well and good—but this material progress will profit little if the mental and moral lag behind. Yet the noble State has, first and last, spent much for public education, but to little result. System has been wanting. The Times says:

"The right or expediency of providing education at government expense, is no longer a matter of controversy. The only question now is, "how shall this be best effected?" The subject only requires attention to be satisfactorily disposed of.

"Common school education has been so perfected in Massachusetts, Connecticut and NewYork, besides in several other States, that a plan is no longer a desideratum. If our Legislators will but take up the subject with a determination to establish a system commensurate with the wants of the State, and the ability of the State, we need no longer labor under such a partial crippled system as at present disgraces our statutes and the age in which we live."

LAFOURCHE COLORED MISSION.

This Mission has been in existence since the Winter of 1849 (it was then planted in tears) during which time it has been served by the present missionary. Up to the close of last year it comprised within its bounds, besides two appointments to the whites, twelve plantations, having in all from 1400 to 1500, with a church-membership of 345, and 280 under catechetical instruction from four to twenty years of age.

The condition of the Mission, I am pained to state, is not so flattering at the close of the present Conference year, if we judge by human scan, though I am persuaded that the labor of the last five years has not been in vain or totally lost, and from it eternity will gather up some happy fruits.

The ways of Providence are wonderful and mysterious to man, and past finding out; yet all her developments, consonant with Scripture, teach us not to trust to an arm of flesh.

The Mission, strange to say, has lost five of its strongest friends and supporters; three of whom have died.* The other two have removed to other parts, causing changes in ownership or management in most instances adverse to the interest and well-being of the Mission, and in some cases parties have arisen antagonistical to the operations of the missionary, often frustrating his plans.

Under the present arrangement this is a serious and unavoidable disadvantage to which our Missions to the people of color will ever be subjected, serving them at will as we now do. The effect of which is both to bide and bind the blessed Gospel of the glorious God.

If the success and permanency of the missionary work to this people is to depend upon the will of man, that will must be sanctified and brought into subjection to Him, who fills the heart of the master and servant with joy and love, and dispenses to both a hope big with immortality. To effect this some other means is to be brought to bear besides preach in sugar-houses, out-houses, and sheds, with the absence of almost every thing to invite the planter and his family, and create in the mind religious devotion, giving the Gospel its proper elevation.

This influence, affecting the heart of the master and overseer, would stretch out at once to the missionary a hand that would lighten his heart, and guarantee to him success, enabling him to arrange and meet his classes, enforce discipline, arrest, and prevent an irresponsible ministry, which not infrequently injures this most important field of our operations.

Five plantations, with a membership of 209, and about 180 catechumens, have closed their doors to the missionary. There still remains seven plantations, with a membership of 156, and about 150 catechumens, and about 700 souls in all.

There are other plantations within the bounds of the mission who will, perhaps, have preaching to their blacks.

The epidemic has, to a considerable extent, interfered with the labors of the missionary.

LEWIS A. REED, Missionary.

*One of these gentlemen, Mr. J. W. Tucker, made provision in his Will for preaching to be continued to his blacks.

HINDRANCES TO AN INCREASE IN THE MINISTRY.

We will not say why it is that so few candidates for the ministry are being offered to the Methodist Church, and so many ministers are becoming secular—to the loss of the pastorate. But before us lies a declaration from high authority as to the cause of this decadence in sister-churches.

The Presbyterian, of October 29, holds this language:

"One of the most painfully distressing facts in the present condition of the Church is the diminishing number of those who are preparing to enter the Christian ministry. We have been reluctant to admit its truth, and have attempted to beguile ourselves into the belief that the obstacle to increase, whatever it might be, would be temporary in its operation, and that each succeeding year would introduce a new and happier state of things. The statistics, however, on the truth of which we are compelled to rely, show that the cause or causes of decrease are steadily operating, and that the results are increasingly more unpropitious. The same response comes from our colleges, theological seminaries, and education societies, that the number of pious young men ready to dedicate themselves to the sacred office is scarcely sufficient to fill up the broken ranks of the existing ministry, annually thinned as it is by death, or weakened by disqualifying old age and infirmity. For such an increase *as is* demanded by a *rapidly increasing* population and a widening extension of territory, there seems to be no provision. Thick gloom is darkening the future, and it must be admitted, however reluctantly, that unless there be a speedy change, the influence of the Church, so far as it depends on a sufficient and well qualified ministry, will be fearfully inadequate in molding, controlling, and spiritualizing the great mass of society. The question will soon force itself on our attention, in what way are churches already organized to be supplied with the ordinances of religion? And the still more depressing one, how are new churches to be reared in those places which are rapidly filling up with a thrifty population? Our Western world threatens to outgrow the Church in a proportion much greater than has yet been witnessed, and a new and painful emphasis is likely to be given to the queries: How shall the people believe if they do not hear the Gospel? and how shall they hear without preachers? and how shall they preach except they be sent? and how shall they be sent, if they are no where to be found? Those who regard the ministry and the Church as alike useless, may contemplate such a prospect with indifference; the Christian must regard it with painful solicitude. If the ministry be one of God's chief instruments for the moral regeneration of the world its probable diminution must necessarily awaken concern in the minds of those who would dread the relapse of society into a state of unmitigated irreligion and ungodliness. Deride the assertion, as some men may, the Church and ministry of Jesus Christ are the conservative principles of society. Depress or vitiate these, and the re-action is at once felt on the people at large; and all the institutions which characterize a civilized state of society undergo a gradual deterioration. The depravity of the human heart, once freed from the checks now imposed, and unrestrained by the counteractives now applied, would soon be embodied in an intenser form of infidelity and licentiousness. These exist to a fearful extent already; how much more rife would they be by the removal of their most strenuous and decided opponent, the Christian ministry? This is a point, however, which need not be insisted on here, since patriots, politicians, and philanthropists, ignorant of any special, spiritual efficacy of religion in their own cases, will be ready to admit that the extinction of the Christian ministry would be one of the greatest calamities which could befall the world.

"At a time then, when, from some cause, a check has been given to the increase of the ministry, it becomes us to search closely for the source of the evil, and its appropriate remedy."

After looking all about the subject the Presbyterian brings it down to these facts. Will our own people consider them?

"1. It is unquestionable that a very large proportion of our churches content themselves with offering the most stinted stipends to their ministers; and this, in most cases, is not because a more adequate salary might not be given, but from contracted views on the subject, favored by long custom. 2. It is equally true that, notwithstanding the great change which has taken place in economics or household affairs, by which the price of living is greatly enhanced, and which is most grievously felt by those who are dependent on fixed salaries, but very little movement is made to meet this emergency by increasing the salaries of ministers. 3. The mechanic may charge more for his work, the merchant more for his goods, the agriculturist more for his product, to meet this change in the price of living, while the minister has no resort. With economy he he could barely live before; now he must be disqualified for duty by anxious thoughts and calculations, and by the prospect of falling into inextricable debt. 4. Ministers are found in all parts of our country, whose original situation has been sadly altered by increasing families. Their first contract with a congregation contemplated a bare support for themselves, and perhaps a wife; now they are surrounded by large families, and with the same limited means of support. 5. Ministers are aware that their circumstances are likely to grow worse, instead of being ameliorated, so long as the present contracted views are entertained by their congregations in reference to their support. While their neighbors thrive, they remain stationary or retrograde; their children must, in a great measure, remain uneducated; as they grow up they have no prospect of giving them the most moderate outfit in life; they must endure the cares of poverty in addition to their other oppressive anxieties.

"Now, is it at all remarkable that young men of enterprise should hesitate to enter the ministry when these and similar facts are brought under their view? They may desire to serve God by preaching the gospel, and yet may shrink from a decision which would entail upon them and their future families these disqualifying and distressing privations. They may reason, too, and with some plausibility, that they are under small obligations to spend their talents, strength, and life, for those who do not sufficiently appreciate their labors to give them a decent support.

Here, then, we have on the one hand a decreasing ministry, at a time when all the circumstances of the case demand an increasing one; and, on the other, we have plainly before us one of the principal causes of this deficiency. What, then, is the remedy? It is equally evident. It is that the people of our congregations should relieve themselves of an enormous responsibility, by taking the remedy in their own hand, by resolving to support their ministers adequately. It must be the act of not one, two or a score of our congregations, but a simultaneous determination of all, to show their estimate of the office by relieving their ministers of the pecuniary pressure which rests upon them, and encouraging them in their work by the tender of an adequate support. With rare exceptions, the stipends of ministers should be immediately increased in our city and rural congregations. Justice demands it. It is a dictate of religious principle. The necessities of the case require it. Our regard for the Church of Christ, as we look at its positive interests, should urge to the duty of showing, by our present acts, to the pious young men of the church, that if they have a heart for the ministry, they need not be repelled by the prospect of the needless hardships and privations which a competent support would obviate."

So stands the case there, and how with the Episcopalians? In their triennial convention the following transpired. We copy the reports of the eleventh day's proceedings:

"Rev. Dr. Potter, of NewYork, proposed a resolution that, whereas the pastors of the church, owing to the rapid growth of this country, were not equal to the wants of the dioceses, therefore,

"Resolved, That this House of Clerical and Lay Delegates in General Convention assembled, make it their request to the House of Bishops to take into consideration whether, by a pastoral letter, or by some other means, they cannot so address themselves to parents, and pastors, and teachers, and make such suggestions in regard to religious instruction in schools and colleges as may, with the blessing of Almighty God, lead to a great increase in the number of earnest and devoted youth, desirous to dedicate themselves to the sacred ministry of the church. He supported his resolution by a few pertinent remarks.

"The Rev. Dr. Higbee, of NewYork, would second the resolution of his reverend colleague, and he deemed it very good, so far as it went, but he thought one *great thing* had been *overlooked*, and at the risk of being called a disciple of Mammon, he would state it—it was that the ministry were starving, absolutely starving, and that was one great reason why the church was so unable to meet the great demand for new ministers which is constantly being made on her. He deemed the laborer worthy of his hire.

"The Rev. Dr. Scott, of Georgia, thought that such a state of things was anticipated by Christ when he said: "The harvest truly is great, but the laborers are few; pray ye, therefore, the Lord of the harvest that He send forth laborers into the harvest." And, he thought that, with such a command, it was the duty of the church to "pray to the Lord of the harvest."

"The Rev. Dr. Fuller, of Massachusetts called the attention of the convention to the fact that Christ said, "Send forth laborers into the harvest," yet the injunction was not fully obeyed. He would vote for the resolution proposed by Dr. Potter, although he did not think that it fully met the case. He hoped before the convention adjourned it would devise some course to touch the hearts of the praying community. If nothing better was proposed, he would suggest that some such addition as the following be made to the Litany: "We pray the Lord of the harvest to send forth laborers into the vineyard," to which he would that the people respond, "We beseech Thee to hear us, good Lord!"

"Dr. Potter would prefer that his resolution stood alone.

"The Rev. Dr. Vinton, of NewYork, hoped his reverend brother would accept the amendment of Dr. Higbee, as "the laborer is worthy of his hire."

Subsequently the matter came up in another form. These that speak are not selfishly interested. Dr. Higbee, if we mistake not, is one of the salaried pastors of Trinity Church, N. Y.,—the richest religious corporation in America:

"The Rev. Dr. Potter proposed a resolution asking the House of Bishops to join with this House in establishing a society for the support of widows and orphans of deceased clergymen; which motion was supported in some very feeling remarks on the condition of the clergy and their families in this country.

"Rev. Dr. Higbee, of N. Y., offered a resolution to the effect that the inadequate pecuniary support of clergymen is operating throughout the church as an almost fatal discouragement to the work of the ministry, and is the cause of the present diminution of the candidates for holy orders, and that, therefore, the Bishops be requested to make this great evil and injustice the subject of their consideration.

"Mr. Newton, of Mass., supported this resolution. The laity, he said, were delinquent in this matter. For his part, he was willing to do all he could to repair the evil. He remarked that the average salary of clergymen in Virginia and Connecticut was $400 a year, and sometimes less. After some further discussion, the resolution of Dr. Higbee was adopted."

Now, if it be so under the green tree, what under the dry? For it is understood generally that Episcopal and Presbyterian pastors enjoy "fat things," compared to Methodist preachers. Food for reflection here to every Methodist layman and steward.

EAST FELICIANA.—We are sorry to hear that the yellow fever, or *black plague*, is still raging in the heretofore healthy town of Clinton. Mr. Noah Waddill, an old citizen, and for some years jailor of that town, was buried on Tuesday, and we understand eight or nine cases were under treatment. The disease is peculiar and unprecedented, and *hoar or hard* frosts do not seem to stay its progress in one of the most delightful and seemingly healthy towns in the South. We would urge upon our citizens to be careful of the health of themselves and families, as examples before us prove that if a pure atmosphere does not stem the disease, we have to trust in Providence as the wisest precaution. [Baton Rouge Gazette, 11th.

REVIVAL INTELLIGENCE.

It is cause of rejoicing that meetings, protracted and interesting, resulting in the conversion of many souls, the awakening of the impenitent, the edifying of the Church and the vigorous, warm diffusion of Gospel instruction—have marked this year of the Southern and South-western Conferences, and kept up to the eve of their sessions.

By the Bastrop (La.) paper we learn of a meeting of much benefit there, in the Methodist Church, under charge of Rev. R. Trippett.

For a week or more the pastor of Felicity Street Church, in this city, Rev. L. Parker, has held meetings every evening, seriously and numerously attended, and with much spiritual benefit.

Rev. Z. Dowling writes 22d ult., that the Camp-meeting, held near Geneva, Holmes county, Florida, "was attended with a most gracious heavenly influence:" the congregations orderly and attentive to the Word preached, and 26 hopefully added to the church.

Rev. J. W. Cooke, Nov. 4, writing from De Kalb, Mi., says: "Our protracted meetings have just closed. The windows of heaven have opened upon us and refreshing showers have fell in our midst. We have received upwards of one hundred and fifty into the church since our protracted meetings began. The most of the churches are in a flourishing condition. Some few are almost frozen up, and some are miserably hide-bound; (you know what I am alluding to—missionary money.) This is not the case with all."

A letter received from Rev. T. Burpo, dated Nov. 3, gives the following details of God's work on the Union Town circuit, Alabama Conference:

"It is with heartfelt gratitude to the great Head of the Church that we communicate to you the pleasing intelligence that God is reviving his work on a portion of this circuit. On the 8th of October we met at Newhope for the purpose of holding a meeting a few days. The Church had been praying for a revival and faith was in lively exercise. The promise was claimed and revival power descended. The people of God were rebaptised from on high; this was seen in the flowing tear, the sobbing bosom and the bursts of joy with which the sanctuary of God resounded. This meeting was continued day and night for thirteen days, resulting in the conversion of many precious souls. At the close of this meeting we opened another at Orrville, four miles distant; here the Lord made bare his arm in the awakening of many sinners. On the Sabbath it was estimated that not less than sixty persons asked the prayers of the Church. On Monday thirty came up to the mourners bench, and ten or twelve professed to find peace. The church is greatly revived; our class-leaders are more willing to work and help to nurse those young members the Lord has given us. May the Lord help our dear brethren to do their duty. The exact number of conversions we are not prepared to report. We believe that over thirty found peace with God; 17 whites and 6 colored joined the church. Our Baptist brethren will reap some of the fruits of our labors. We were glad to see some of their children weeping at the altar and with pleasure we pointed them to Christ and rejoiced with them when their souls were made happy in believing.

"We were greatly assisted by the efficient labors of Bro. Carmichael, from Cahaba. Brother Peebles, from Marion, was with us a few days and done valuable service, and Brother Dillard, of Cumberland P. Church, did us good service; may the Lord reward these dear brethren for their work and labor of love."

SPRING HILL CIRCUIT, ALABAMA.

The Lord has not been unmindful of us while the gospel has been the power of God unto salvation elsewhere. About 60 whites and 25 colored have been added to this circuit the present year. Four have died; Bro. Dugger, Thos. Harwood, Miss Evilena Longgon and Miss Laura Jones. These all died in the faith.

The brethern and friends are fitting up a parsonage, which I think will be ready for the accommodation of my successor.

May it be my good fortune to find a home as comfortable where I may live and labor another year.

We must have parsonages or be driven to the unpleasant necessity of securing shelter for our our families as some have already done. "Lord increase our faith."

JOHN D. WORRELL.

Jefferson, Ala., Nov. 8, 1853.

MACON CIRCUIT, ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

While writing on business permit me to say a word in regurd to my pastoral charge. I cannot report a very extensive revival, yet we have not been wholly passed by. We have been repeatedly visited with gracious revival showers. My circuit is composed of six churches, of which the central one is X Prairie, where, in the month of August, we had a very fine revival; quite a number were converted and added to the church.

Our camp-meeting was likewise productive of great good. I estimate the conversions at from 40 to 50; additions to the church 35, besides a vast multitude who heard the Word of Life with much attention, the fruits of which, it is to be hoped, will be cheering, even an hundred fold.

The Lord bless the Macon Circuit and send them a pastor the ensuing year who shall be more successful than any of his predecessors have been. ROBERT S. FINLEY.

DEMOPOLIS, ALA.—The Sentinel of the 5th inst. says that twenty-four deaths have occurred of the yellow fever. The editor acknowledges the abiding presence and benevolent labors of a band of the citizens, and further says:

"In connection with the facts relating to the prevalence of the epidemic here, we should not forgive ourselves were we not to notice the heroic and Christian conduct of some of our ministers. The Rev. T. H. Foster has by his conduct well deserved the lasting gratitude of, not only the afflicted, but their friends also. Mr. Sayre, of the Presbyterian church, was efficient until he was himself taken sick. We learn with pleasure that he is now considered out of danger."

METHODIST PRESS.

NO GO.

The Philadelphia Christian Advocate has pegged out. The last number, vol. 2, No. 44, announces its discontinuance. Cause—want of patronage: to be resumed by and by, however, conditionally. This member of the Advocate family started moderately for reform, but got to fever heat. Methodist preachers and bishops especially, and Conferences, had no quarter shown them. The spirit of the old Radicals was invoked and the poor oppressed laity told of their grievances! But the laity could not be aroused to denounce the body of preachers that served them and the form of government that had borne so successful an experiment. They would not be arrayed against the ministry: too far gone—so it is insinuated. One part of the ministry would not be arrayed against another part: too servile—so it is insinuated. And after spending five thousand dollars upon the Philadelphia Advocate these Reformers, in the bosom of the Methodist Church, give it up in disgust.

We are free to say that such has been the spirit of this paper for some time we are not sorry at the result. It is significant. It may admonish those who meditate crusades of this sort. A few discontented, sour souls are always ready to join in the cry against the economy of Methodism: it is aristocracy—monopoly—hierarchy—tyranny, etc.; but the reliable and thoughtful are not to be reached by such slogan. The Advocate has found it so and proved it again to the satisfaction of all true Methodists. After discussion the freest: after republishing the invectives of all that chose to attack our Church government—those to whom Methodism would still be an offence, reform it as you please: after being *let alone* by other papers: after appealing to all prejudices, political, social, ecclesiastical: after two years of violent unresisted effort at agitation—it comes to this, "our people" can not be argued, coaxed or provoked into the new: they are satisfied with the old. They do reform and will continue to reform, but never after that fashion. We present an extract from the closing editorial:

In view of these facts, it has been deemed advisable by our Publication Association to discontinue the issue of the Advocate until they can enlist a sufficient number of the friends of the Church to make it available in accomplishing the end designed. Our people in general have been rocked to sleep by our present system of government. They think no more of their Church and its interests than of the Great Bear in the northern heavens, and with our present means it is impossible to arouse them. If the friends of a vigorous, active and efficient Church will exert themselves in their several neighborhoods, and send us a list of about two thousand or twenty-five hundred new subscribers, so that we may have a better basis to work upon, we promise to use our utmost exertion to waken up an interest in these matters. If they do not accede to this request, we think *we may as well spare our efforts for all the* good we can do alone.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENCY.

The Nashville Advocate talks and feels round the point of strengthening the Episcopacy, without committing itself further than asserting that bishops are not *bona fide* apostles. The following sentence is news to us, in what it implies. We have heard, seen, or read of no Methodist as "now" proposing "one bishop to each Conference":

"The notion of one bishop to each Conference (making it virtually his diocese) was brought forward more than forty years ago, when there were but seven Conferences in the United States, and it gave occasion for that part of the restrictive rules which guarantees an 'itinerant *general* superintendency,' in contradistinction from that sort of diocesan Episcopacy then and now proposed."

LIVE SO AS TO BE MISSED WHEN YOU DIE.

Zion's Herald illustrates and enforces this saying of McCheyne by a sketch of an humble but useful layman:

"We have called it a great and crushing lie to assert that uncommon endowments are necessary to extensive usefulness. And who can successfully contradict our assertion. Is it not supported by the lives of such as Nelson, Carvosso, Hicks, Reeves, Page, and a host of kindred spirits? What were they but men of ordinary intellectual endowments, without academic instruction, or peculiar opportunity? Yet they lived so as to shed sunshine on thousands during their lifetime, and to be missed and mourned by multitudes when they died. And so might thousands—yea, tens of thousands now living in the Church of God, provided they would seek a holy anointing, arm themselves with spiritual weapons, and enter the wide area of benevolent endeavor, with a fixed aim to lessen the sorrows, and increase the joys of their fellow men."

The editor of the same paper has been attending the "Commencement" at the Concord Biblical Institute.

"We were pleased to learn that the fiscal interests of the Institution are improving. During the year past it has received legacies amounting to $3250, and $5000 in donations from five noble-hearted donors. On Wednesday evening, it being announced that a few hundred dollars were needed to meet certain little conveniences, a subscription of *over six hundred dollars* was promptly given. This was noble; but we hope, nevertheless, that hereafter the anniversaries of the Institute may be unaccompanied by any special appeals for funds."

BOOK ROOM.

The editor of the Buffalo Christian Advocate has been to see New York and its attractions, and among the things he witnessed was the Methodist Book Concern:

"The next point to which we hastened in the forenoon of Saturday was the Book Room on Mulberry street. Here we were greeted, on our entrance, by our old friend, clever and kind as he is popular, Rev. Thos. Carlton, the principal agent of the concern. We had no more than passed accustomed salutations, before, aided by our friend, we commenced a survey of the largest publishing house in New York. As one department after another opened to our view, and all tending to the one grand moral object, the religious book, we were most forcibly impressed with the magnitude and importance of this wisely ordained agency of the Church. The reader will not be surprised with the impression made upon us when informed that 5000 bound volumes are completed in it every day, making some ten per minute during the ten hours daily work. Besides this astonishing accumulation of books, there are published weekly 33,000 copies of the Christian Advocate; there are also printed 16,000 of the National Magazine, near 3000 of the Review, 50,000 of the Missionary Advocate, and 85,000 of the Sunday School Advocate. To accomplish this amount of work every thing about the concern is in prodigious activity. Engines, men, women, girls and boys, with overseers and managers, are in a constant buzzing whirl of indomitable business energy. When the present enterprising agents took possession of it the days of old fogyism were ended, and it broke out into the light of enterprise and activity commensurate with the demands of the day. Too much cannot be said in favor of the gentlemen who now have it under their control, both of whom are capitally designed to give it a position of usefulness far beyond what has hitherto marked its career."

BIBLE AGENCY.

We meet, in the Memphis Advocate, 10th inst., with a good item for the friends of the South-western Bible House, to be built in this city. We learn from parties here that the building will soon be under way and money enough secured to finish it:

The Rev. H. C. Thweatt has been in our city for several weeks past, on his mission as Bible Agent. We are happy to state, for the cause of our common christianity, and to the credit of the enlightened Christian and very liberal spirit of the citizens of Memphis, he succeeded in raising about three hundred and sixty dollars for this best of causes. Brother Thweatt preached at the two Methodist churches several times with great power and effect, to large and attentive congregations. Many were the moistened eyes and lively emotions, created by the presence, once more, of this talented and pious man of God among his old friends in this city, where he once labored with so much success.

LATE FROM CHINA.

The S. C. Advocate, 11th inst., says:

"Just before going to press we received letters from China. We have room only to say that Dr. Taylor and the Rev. W. G. E. Cunningham and wife are in fine health. Bro. C. says he hopes to preach, or *try*, before many days; he finds the language less difficult than he had anticipated; and feels very much interested and delighted in the work. We shall publish an interesting communication from him, next week, in reference to the progress of the Chinese Revolution."

TEMPERANCE.

The English correspondent of the North-Western Christian Advocate draws the following melancholy picture of the state of religion in the churches of Great Britain:

"No stranger can have any thing like an adequate conception of the extent to which the use and abuse of intoxicating beverages retard the progress of the Gospel of the Son of God in this country. The workingmen of England, almost to a man, all drink; and the majority of them drink to excess, as long as they have the means of purchasing the poison. The Sabbath, too, with these men, is the great drinking-day; they are not, therefore, to be seen in our places of worship. Sometimes a revival of religion takes place, but, too often, three out of the four converted and added to our societies lose their place in the Church through what was, in its first stages, the 'moderate' use of the intoxicant. Methodists are not worse than other Christian people: all the Christian denominations are alike in looking coldly and incredulously upon total abstinence as the only effectual remedy for extirpating drunkenness from among us. It may be safely affirmed that no body of Christians could even supply a respectable minority in any Conference, assembly or union, in favor of a set of resolutions recommending teetotalism; indeed, I question if it would be possible to obtain a hearing in any Church-court for the propounders of such resolutions. But we hope better days are coming, when the Christianity of the land shall energetically lay hold of the temperance movement and guide it to a successful and glorious issue."

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

The Western Ch. Advocate publishes the following specimen. We know something of this ourselves. Brethren must not forget to send their changes when the Conferences are over. It is impossible for an editor to keep in mind their movements; to say nothing of taking the responsibility of altering an address without order:

"An esteemed correspondent writes us as follows:

"1——, Oct. 25, 1853.

"BROTHER ELLIOTT—Please change my periodicals from G—— to I—— post-office—Christinn Advocate, Ladies' Repository and Quarterly. I can see no propriety in sending them to G——, when you know that my work is in I—— just as well as I do myself. I know it is a small matter, but there is a great number of small matters to attend to that are entirely unnecessary; the whole life of man is made up of items. I have not received an Advocate, regularly, since Conference. They pass through I—— to G——, and thence back again—please change."

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

MINISTERIAL EDUCATION.

MR. EDITOR: The subject of Ministerial Education is beginning to attract considerable attention among Southern Methodists. It is a question of moment to our Church, and in its discussion all considerations and all motives should be discarded, save those which tend to the good of our community and the glory of God. It is too frequently the case that those who call each other *Brother*, and who profess to labor with the single aim to do good, manifest the same spirit of impatience and uncharitableness in their discussions of truth which characterize the disputations of the world. Such discussions never do good; they always do harm—obscure the truth, and engender un-Christian feelings. It is manifest, from indications which have already appeared in the columns of some of our Church papers, that before the question of ministerial education is disposed of, there will be danger of the results which we have just deprecated. Why should Methodists *quarrel* about this or any other question of Church policy? They will *disagree*, of course, because honest minds come to different conclusions, and it is proper that the difference should be maintained so long as it is an honest one; but, for the sake of our common brotherhood, and the good of the cause which we claim equally to love, let us differ as Christians should, and not as those who make no professions of love for one another. If it is proper that some provision should be made for the education of our ministers, it is a matter in which we all are interested; if, on the other hand, the policy is a dangerous one, it is alike the duty of every Methodist to oppose it. In this spirit let us enter upon the investigation of this question, and let us, in the outset, invoke upon our deliberations the directing influences of the great Head of the Church, that we may determine for the true good of the cause of Christ.

There is danger that the question under discussion may be misapprehended, and therefore, it may be well to premise that the proposition is not to create any new tests of admission into our ministry, but to provide for the education of those, who being called to this holy work, are incapacitated by the want of proper mental culture, for the efficient discharge of its duties. The question whether certain attainments in mental culture should be indispensably prerequired of those who apply for admission into our Conference, is not now before us. The simple proposition is this: It often occurs that men feel it their duty to preach, who have enjoyed none or very limited, means of education. Shall the Church provide the means for affording such persons the opportunity of supplying their lack in this respect?

Before we answer this question let us propound another: Would it not be considered an additional recommendation to a candidate for admission into the ministry that he had superadded to all the necessary spiritual qualifications, the advantages of a thorough mental training? Other things being equal, does not that man give promise of most usefulness in the pulpit who brings with him the aid of a cultivated intellect? Really, I can see but one answer to these questions. Indeed, they strike me as so self-affirmative, that I could scarcely undertake to make the argument plainer. And yet their affirmation carries with it the settlement of the proposition under discussion. When a good man applies for admission into our pulpits, who is disqualified by his ignorance for usefulness, if it is admitted that his ignorance is a subject of regret, is it not lawful, nay, is it not expedient that some provision should be made for removing his disqualification?

Our own economy has gone further than this. It has declared, not only that it is proper that a minister should be educated to a certain extent, but that he shall be *required* to pursue a certain course of study. The principle is recognized: and now the only question is as to the *mode* in which it shall be carried into practice. There are several methods by which this may be done. One is by prescribing a certain course of study upon which candidates are to be examined at the Annual Conference by committees appointed for that purpose. This plan we have tried, and I think by general consent it is allowed to be inadequate. Another plan is to provide the means of affording the required instruction at our Church Institutions. This is the suggestion made by Bishop Andrew upon which has sprung up quite a discussion. The question raised by Bishop Andrew is one of expediency merely. It cannot involve constitutional inquiry, because it simply suggests a different mode (and one which is disallowed neither by the letter nor the spirit of our fundamental economy) for the accomplishment of an end which has already been seen to be legitimate. The point, then, and the only point before us, is, whether the plan proposed by Bishop Andrew is not a better one for the mental improvement of Methodist preachers than that we are now using?

We have thus consumed as much space as we intended in an introduction to this question. Having, as we hope, cleared up the avenue to it of whatever difficulty may have invested it, we propose hereafter to offer some considerations—with your leave, Mr. Editor—in favor of the superiority of the Bishop's suggestion. A LAY MEMBER.

Eastern Alabama, November 8.

HOW EASY HE WRITES.—"With what ease he writes!" exclaimed a young lady, as she laid down one of Washington Irving's volumes. Straightway we made up our mind that the young lady did not know what she was talking about. If she had said, "How easy it is to read his works," we might have sympathized with her amazingly. Then, finding that we could not make a satisfactory reply, without compromising our honesty, we fell to making a comparison in silence. The steamboat glides majestically and gracefully through the waters, but it is no easy power that gives to the water-traveler her steady and rapid motion. It is true she is tastefully painted and gilded; her cabins are pleasant, and her prow is decorated with specimens of the sculptor's art. But descend with the engineer to his fiery domain; dweller there in the burning pit; see the heated grease, and listen to the hurtling steam; see the tremendous power of fire and water combined, until the strained and groaning boiler threatens to burst asunder and deluge the decks with the heated fluid. You will perceive that *ease*, although a mild and pleasing damsel, has a confounded rough old father. Little dreamed the admirer of Irving how much agonizing toil was required to beget that ease which she so much delighted in. Yet she was not alone in her error. How many a publisher thus estimates the labor of his weary author. How many a tradesman smiles at the *trifling employments* of the man of genius. We have been mad enough to eat a tripe supper, when we have heard a peasant draw an invidious comparison between himself and the poor wight whose intellect supplies him with bread. "I get my living by sweat of the brow," said he, "while you are trifling away your time with books and papers." Yes, see that pale and hungry being startle from his task by the sound of the midnight bell. See how his fingers grasp the bell convulsively, as he fears his task will not be accomplished in time—a slave to men whose pockets are better lined than their periraniums, and who mete out to him his traveling pittance with the unwilling hand of an upper servant dealing out cold pancakes and sausage ends to a beggar. See him placing his hands upon his snapping brain as the fires of his finey dart upon his withering soul. Yes—"how easy he writes!" [Kidd's Louden Journal.

EUROS.

Still the angel stars are shining,
Still the rippling waters flow,
But the angel-voice is silent
That I heard here long ago.
Hark! the echoes murmur low
Long ago!

Still the wood is dim and lonely,
Still the plashing fountains play,
But the past and all its beauty,
Whither has it fled away?
Hark! the mournful echoes say
Fled away!

Still the bird of night complaineth
(Now, indeed, her song is pain),
Victims of my happy hours,
Do I call, and call in vain?
Hark! the echoes cry again
All in vain!

Cease, oh echoes, mournful echoes!
Once I loved your voices well;
Now my heart is sick and weary;
Days of old, a long farewell!
Hark! the echoes sad and dreary
Cry Farewell, farewell!

[Household Words.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

HYMENEAL:

MARRIED—In Columbus, Miss., on the 10th day of October, by the Rev. Thos. W. Dorman, Rev. JOHN B. BALDWIN, formerly n member of the Alabama Conference, to Miss ANIE M. WHEELER, of Columbus, Miss.

OBITUARY:

DIED—On the 4th inst., of yellow fever, Judge J. P. SAFFOLD. Brother Saffold has been for many years a member of the Methodist E. Church, and a more consistent member or a purer man, I think, has not come within my knowledge. He was a standing verification of that scripture which says:—"Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." His mother declared to the writer that she believed that he had been a Christian from four years of age, and that he had never retired to bed without engaging in prayer since he was three. Brother Saffold, I am informed, graduated at the University of Georgia. He studied the profession of law I think, under his distinguished but now deceased father, Judge Saffold. He, in entering upon his legal career, settled in a community which enjoyed very few religious advantages. This, with many young lawyers, would have been a matter of indifference or of preference, but not so with him. He could not tolerate this sort of self-denial. He loved the Sabbath and the sacred temple of God, and he longed to enjoy the privileges of worshipping in that temple upon every such day. And for this purpose he went to the city of Montgomery. His long residence here had enabled him to form many acquaintances and to win many friends. Indeed, who had more friends than J. P. Saffold? Everybody seemed to feel an interest in him, and when it was known that he had been attacked with the prevailing fever all hearts appeared saddened and constant inquiries were made of those attending him touching his disease. How is he? one would ask, and if the reply was favorable the countenance of the inquirer would brighten up, and you would hear the remark, "I do hope he won't die, for he is a very good man. What a loss he would be to our community." When his disease grew worse and the intelligence went over the city that he was no longer a living man, great indeed was the gloom which succeeded. The very streets seemed to wear an aspect of loneliness, and men of business worked as if many of them had lost their aim.

Brother Saffold was taken on Sunday and died on Friday. He was taken in church while listening to a discourse on the prevailing epidemic. He was at church again the same day at 4 P. M., in attendance upon his class so true was he to the performance of his duty. On his return home he took his bed and was not removed from it until taken to his grave.

I was at his house every day of his confinement and near by him, and closed his eyes when he died. It was a pleasure to be around the dying bed of so pure a man. During one of my visits he looked me in the face and said, "I would like for you to pray with me, it will not excite me;" whereupon I read the 103d psalm, and knelt beside him and prayed. When done he responded aloud, Amen. No words can describe the sweet and hallowed influence that rested upon my soul amidst the calm that ensued. On an after occasion, believing him dangerous, I asked him, "My brother, do you feel that if you were to die that you would be saved?" He replied in substance, "If I were to die now I feel that I would be saved, not for any merit in myself but for the sake of Christ." He was understood to say at the same time that in looking back upon his past life he saw no act he could amend.

Is there another man that can say the same, and yet he did not pretend to claim salvation upon the ground of merit but alone through grace in Christ.

Our loss, as a church, has been great, and it is hard to realize it, yet his vacant seat in the prayer and class-meetings declares it to be true. Well, be it so, since God has decreed it. What He does is right, and good and best. He is gone but he has left behind him the savor of a good name, and an example worthy of imitation. May God raise up in this Church many like him. His devoted wife is deeply wounded under the blow, almost crushed. May she find help of the Lord—grace for this her day of calamity—let her little ones be remembered by the good when they commune with God.

Nov. 8, 1853. C. D. OLIVER.

☞ Will the Charleston Christian Advocate please copy.

MRS. PHEBE DUNNING.—The subject of this brief memoir was born in Brandon, Vermont, but for many years previous to her death resided in the South, and the most of that time in this State, where she was well and favorably known. She had been for more than forty years a consistent member of the Methodist E. Church, and was remarkable for her intelligence, good sense and uniform piety.

Sister Dunning was of feeble constitution, but whenever her health would admit of it, her place in the sanctuary was always occupied. For a few weeks previous to her death, during a protracted meeting in this charge, she regularly attended the daily morning prayer meeting, in which she greatly delighted and seemed to realize much spiritual profit. While the meeting was in progress she was taken sick—the third severe attack this year, and this proved too much for her frail and shattered frame. After suffering intensely for a week or more, on the morning of the 14th of October she passed away from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. W. D. Chapman, of this city, to her Father's house above, in the 62d year of her age.

During her last illness I frequently visited her, and notwithstanding her extreme suffering, neither murmur or complaint escaped her. She confidently spoke of her readiness and willingness to depart and to be with Christ. The only solicitude she evinced was for those she left behind her, and long, I trust, will they remember her pious example and goodly admonitions, and at last be ready to meet her in heaven. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord; yea saith the Spirit, for they rest from their labors and their works do follow."

THO. W. DORMAN.

Columbus, Miss., Nov. 9, 1853.

CONFERENCE NOTICE.

TO THE PREACHERS OF THE FIRST YEAR, ALA CONFERENCE.—You will please meet at the Methodist Church in Tuscaloosa, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec 5 at half-past 6 o'clock.

PHILIP NEELY,
C. F. GILLESPIE,
S. H. PAYNE,
Committee.

nov12 2t

NOTICE.—Please take notice that there will be a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Centenary Institute, at Summerfield, Ala., the ensuing, 18.3

By order of the President.

N. J. HARRISON, Secretary

Nov. 7, 1853.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

ADVERTISEMENTS, of a proper character and to a limited extent, will hereafter be inserted in the "New Orleans Christian Advocate" at the following rates:

One Square, first insertion	$1 00
Each subsequent insertion	50
One Square, one year	15 00
One Square, six months	10 00
Two Squares, one year	25 00

☞ A Square is ten lines—ten words make a line. No Advertisement inserted until paid for.

A LAMENT. By T. K. HERVEY.

She sleeps that still and pleasant sleep,
For which the weary pant in vain.
And, where the dews of evening weep,
I may not weep again—
O! power more upon her grave
Shall I behold the wild flowers wave!

They laid her where the sun and moon
Looked on her tomb with loving eye;
And I have heard the breeze of June
Sweep over it—like a sigh:
And the wild rivers wailing song
Drew dirge-like as it stole along.

And I have dreamt, in many dreams,
Of her, who was a dream to me;
And talked to her, by summer streams,
Of crowds, and on the sea.
Till in my soul she was enshrined,
A young Egeria of the mind.

This years ago!—and other eyes
Have flung their beauty o'er my youth;
And I have hung on other sighs
And sounds that seemed like truth;
And loved the music which they gave,
Like that which perished in the grave.

And I have left the cold and dead,
To mingle with the living cold:
There is a weight around my head,
My heart is gnawing old:
O! for a refuge and a home
With thee, dead Ellen, in thy tomb!

Age sits upon my bread and brain,
My spirit fades before its time,
But they are all thine own again,
Lost partner of their prime!
And thou art dearer to thy shroud
Than all the false and selfish crowd!

Rise, gentle vision of the hours
Which go, like birds that come not back!
And fling the pale and funeral flowers
On Memory's wasted track!
O! for the wings that make thee blest,
To flee, away, and be at rest.

AUTUMN—A DIRGE. By SHELLEY.

The warm sun is falling, the bleak wind is wailing,
The bare boughs are sighing, the pale flowers are dying.
And the year
On the earth, her death-bed, in a shroud of leaves dead,
Is lying.
Come months, come away,
From November to May,
In your saddest array;
Follow the bier
Of the dead, cold year,
And like dim shadows watch by her sepulchre.

The chill rain is falling, the nipt worm is crawling,
The rivers are swelling, the thunder is knelling
For the year;
The blythe swallows are flown, and the lizards each gone
To his dwelling;
Come months, come away;
Put on white, black and grey,
Let your light sisters play—
Ye follow the bier
Of the dead cold year,
And make her grave green with tear on tear.

Gallantry of the Arabian Horses.

That horses should be susceptible to the charms of the gentle sex, is no more than might have been expected from their noble hearing and intelligence. Read the following extract from a lady's letter written in the East:

I fear you may deem me rather boastful of my horsemanship when I tell you the two Arab horses which threw their cavaliers did not throw me. The cause of the exception was not, however, in me or my skill. It was in the very remarkable predilection those intelligent animals feel towards individuals of the weaker sex. Let the wildest, the fiercest Arabian be mounted by a woman, and you will see him grow suddenly as mild and obedient as a lamb. I had plenty of opportunities to make the experiment, and on my own stable there is a beautiful gray Arab which nobody dares to ride, though he is my daily bearer. He knows me, my wishes, the degree of fatigue I can bear, without inconvenience, and behaves in consequences.

It is really curious to see him manage to quicken his pace without shaking me, and the different sort of steps he has invented to realize these contradictory purposes. Horses are as liable to forgetfulness as any other organized being; and my incomparable gray, sometimes, when other horses threaten to pass him, or are once in advance, forgets every consideration, and starts off, more like a whirlwind than any thing else. Woe to me, if, under such circumstances, I were to confide in the strength of arm or of the bridle. But I know better. Leaving my hand quite loose, and abandoning all thoughts of compulsion, I take to persuasion—pat him on the neck—call him by his own name—beg him to be quiet, and to deserve the piece of sugar waiting for him at home. Never have these means failed. Instantly will he slacken his pace, prick up his ears, and come back to a sort of amble, while with a gentle neigh he seems to crave my pardon for his momentary offence. Such instances of the tender penchant of Arab horses for the weaker part of creation, are quite common, and are generally explained—not a poetical explanation after all—by the circumstance that the Arab women are the natural and only grooms of their lords' stables.

When the horse is still a colt, he is reared in the back part of the tent, the moveable harem of the Arab. In the third year of his life, he is raised to the honor of carrying his master, and when he brings him home he is instantly delivered to the women's hands, who wash his eyes, walk him up and down till the foam is fallen from his mouth and the perspiration from his limbs. It is the master's wife that disencumbers him of the heavy saddle, the complicated and adorned bridle, the embroidered and gilded covering. She fastens a cord to his foot and takes him first to drink, and then to feed himself with the best bit of grass to be found in the barren country.

This puts me in mind of a story which was related to me by a Bedouin of Galilee, very fond and very proud, not only of his own horses, but of the whole Arabian breed. A young chief had a precious mare and plenty of cavalries. Once he went to a place three days distant from his own residence to fetch some money that was due to him. His enemies were apprised of his purpose, and determined to take him or at least kill him. Knowing, however, the swiftness of his mare, they divided themselves in groups of ten persons, and took their stations at three hours' distance from each other. The first group was to pursue him during three hours, and when he thought himself safe, then the second group often would start and begin a fresh race; and so on till his mare would fall from exhaustion. All was done as they had designed, but the mare never gave way; the three days' distance was traveled in a day, and more than forty-eight hours before he was expected, his old blind father, who sat smoking at the entrance of his tent, recognized the well known tramp of his son's mare.

"There is my son coming back," said the old man, and he had scarcely said the words ere his son dismounted, and, throwing the reins to his wife, laid his bag of gold dust at his father's feet. But the old man thought more of the mare than of his son himself. "Why did you ever fatigue the mare?" exclaimed he, in a reproachful voice; "bring her to me." It was done; the old man patted her head and said, quite angrily, "There is blood all over her mouth." And true it was. The son explained, that nearly driven to despair by the obstinate chase of his enemies, he had hurried the mare, or rather he had allowed her to hurry herself, so that her fore foot came in contact with her mouth, and scratched it till it was all bleeding. That night the traveling chief lay down upon his cloak in a corner of his tent, to rest himself as well as he could, but women, young men, slaves, and even Effendis crowded around the mare, giving her strengthening beverages and caulking her limbs with softening liniment; nor was quiet restored to the tribe till the mare had eaten again, and shown herself in full possession of her limbs.

In consequence of the election of the Maine Law ticket in Baltimore, nearly all the taverns in that city were closed on the 6th the proprietors anticipating a rigid enforcement of the sunday law.

General Intelligence.

THE DEATH LIST IN JACKSON, MISS.—The Flag of The Union of the 5th, publishes the following list of those who have died in Jackson since the 1st of September last. It appears that there were from this time to the 31 of November eighty-one deaths from yellow fever, and twenty-one from other diseases:

Sept.	1. Mrs Cunklin, aged 24	Congestive Chill.
"	2 H F Moser, 33	yellow fever.
"	6. Rev P Sinderier, 70	effect of a fall.
"	6. Mr Webster, 50	consumption.
"	7. Mr Miller 46	"
"	7. T J Hawkins, 60	chronic diarrhœa.
"	12. W M Tolbert, 45	"
"	12. W I Wells 35	shot by accident
"	13. Enoch Bolding	bleeding of lungs.
"	15. Negro of Mrs Englehardt	typhus fever.
"	13. German name unknown	chronic diarrhœa.
"	14. Mr Frohr	"
"	14. Peter Gelinger	yellow fever.
"	15. J Clancy 35	"
"	16. Child of Mrs McCarty's	"
"	20. Infant son of Mr Ewing	teething.
"	20. Woman of T Whitley's	yellow fever.
"	21. H Stowe	congestive chill.
"	21. E Stowe	"
"	21. D Tidwell, 40	yellow fever.
"	21. Miss Lee	"
"	21. Mr Brush	"
"	21. Mrs Cushman's daughter	"
"	22. Mrs W McDaniel, 25	"
"	22. Negro girl of Dr Boyd's	rheumatism
"	22. Lady, name unknown	childbed
"	23. J R Stanley, 37	yellow fever
"	24. M Corcoran, 28	"
"	24. Child of Mr Miller, 14	"
"	24. Wm McAvey, 26	"
"	24. Mr Stowe, 35	"
"	25. Mr Hicks, 30	intemperance
"	25. T Hourahan, 40	yellow fever
"	26. Mr Miller, 30	"
"	26. Child of Mrs McCarty's, 8	"
"	27. Chas Ivy, 25	consumption
"	27. E Johnson, 38	yellow fever.
"	27. Mrs Hunnagil	"
"	27. Mrs Salah	old age
"	28. J C Sanders, 40	yellow fever.
"	28. C Heidt, 40	"
"	28. Wm ——, 10	"
"	28. Mrs Wesley	"
"	29. Mrs Cook, 35	"
"	30. Servant girl of Mr Hall	"
"	30. John Jones, 50	"
Oct.	2. Servant of Robt Dawson	"
"	2. Mrs Mueller	"
"	3. Son of Mrs Davis, 11	"
"	5. C Henry Rogers, 34	"
"	5. Mrs Hehle, 30	"
"	5. A German, name unknown	"
"	5. Miss A Russell, 45	"
"	6. Mrs Heidt 34	"
"	6. Patrick Hines, 45	"
"	7. Mr Brown	"
"	7. Mr Barron	"
"	7. Mr Anderson	"
"	7. A child of Mr Hickle	teething.
"	8. Miss Russell	yellow fever.
"	8. A child of C C Mason	croup
"	9. Levi Wheeler	stabbed.
"	10. Man, name unknown	yellow fever.
"	10. A child of Mrs Mills	"
"	11. George Sides	"
"	11. R Warnock	"
"	13. Harry Moodie, 40	"
"	13. Mrs Hornsbin	"
"	13. Morris Welch, 19	"
"	13. Son of N Farrell	"
"	14. Jacob Faudracks	"
"	15. N Farrell, 14	"
"	15. Mr Newton, 35	"
"	16. Danks Hardeman, 18	"
"	17. David Reilly, 19	"
"	17. Amos Plenver, 60	"
"	18. Green R Johnson	"
"	18. Mrs Cavenaugh	old age.
"	18. James Moss 24	yellow fever.
"	18. Mrs Culpin	"
"	19. Joseph Spengler	"
"	19. Dennis Corcoran, 20	"
"	19. Child of Mr Hilin	"
"	19. J M Michael	"
"	19. Joseph Fisher	"
"	20. Child of Mr Hinkle	"
"	21. C O Maysan	"
"	21. Thos Calhoun, 14	"
"	21. Son of Jos Spengler	"
"	22. Jno D Maller 41	consumption.
"	22. Mr Rodgers	yellow fever.
"	22. Mr Adair	"
"	24. John Hopkins, 25	"
"	24. Mr Williams	"
"	25. Negro of S Taylor	"
"	26. Mrs Virginia Lindsey	"
"	26. Mrs Brown	"
"	27. Miss Sophrini A Patrick	"
"	29. Negro of J Laurence	"
"	29. Mrs Calhoun	"
"	29. Isaac Earl, 6	"
"	31. Michael Hallihan, 40	"
Nov.	2. John Hafly	"
"	3. Mrs Smylie	old age.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA.—The Message of Governor Cobb, of Georgia, delivered at Milledgeville on the 8th, occupies six columns of the Recorder. It is a lengthy, and withal a creditable production. A number of important subjects are alluded to in it. He states the present debt of Georgia to be $2,635,472 22, and that the amount of funds remaining in the State Treasury is $74,857 35. He recommends that the remaining assets of the Central Bank be sold for whatever they will bring. To retain them and attempt their collection would, in his opinion, involve the State in continued expense and litigation without any revenue accruing from it.

Among other subjects upon which he speaks, he recommends to the General Assembly a return to annual sessions, believing that public opinion will readily sanction such a change.

He recommends the extension of the low giving judicial elections to the people, to the remaining cases of State officers elected by the Legislature.

In regard to the Lemmon slave case, he recommends if the matter is taken before the Supreme Court, that the Executive be authorised to employ able counsel in behalf of the State of Georgia. He concludes by saying that the Federal relations of the State present a flattering prospect; that the sectional strifes which for a time threatened the peace and quiet of the country, are terminated, and that all the indications of the present denote a continuation of the present calm repose in a prosperous and happy future.

THE GREAT CINCINNATI TUNNEL.—This work is now in rapid progress, and it is thought will be completed early in 1855. The total length of the tunnel is 10.01 feet, of which 964 have been completed. The width of the Cincinnati Tunnel will be 25 feet, and height 16 feet. There are three shafts leading down to it, the first of which is 119 feet, the second 194 and the third 147. These shafts are all finished. The next largest tunnel in the United States, which is on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and is 4,180 feet long.

CHLOROFORMING BEES.—A statement has recently been very extensively circulated that chloroform had been found by a Mr. Smith, of Edlubury, to be a most admirable means of putting bees to sleep for a short time, during which as much honey could be removed as was desired. A writer in the Boston Cultivator has tried chloroform according to Mr. Smith's plan, and found not only that the bees were soon put to sleep, *but they have been soundly sleeping ever since.*

ADVANCE IN SCHOOL TEACHERS SALARIES.—The salaries of select teachers have been materially increased in Boston. The salaries of masters in the Latin and High Schools will remain as at present, $2400. Masters of the Grammar Schools are to receive $1800 per annum, instead of $1500, as at present. The salaries of Sub-Masters of Grammar Schools will be increased from $1100 to $1200—or $1.00 for the first year's service, $1100 for the second, $1200 for the third and thereafter. Ushers of the Latin and High Schools will receive $1500, instead of $1200. The salary of Ushers in the Grammar Schools will be increased from $800 to $900. Head Assistants in Grammar Schools (females) will receive $450 per annum, instead of $400, and the present pay of $350 to Female Assistants will be changed to $400. The salary of the Master of Normal School is fixed at $2100 per annum.

A VILE THIEFT.—The counting-room of the Nashville True Whig was broken open on the 8th, and the money in the desks taken off. We presume the thieves didn't make much of a haul, as there is not usually much of the dust about a printing office.

TENNESSEE COTTON CROP.—The Nashville Whig of the 8th instant says: It is now quite certain that the cotton crop has sustained serious injury from the late frosts. We know from reliable information that such is the case in this State. Our accounts from Middle and West Tennessee, all agree that in the fresh and in the rich bottom lands the top crop of bolls have been so bitten as effectually to prevent their maturing. They have in fact, to a very great extent, become addeu, and are rotting on the stalk. The same is true in regard to the plant in Georgia and South Carolina, and we may add, in Mississippi, as far as we have heard.

THE SUGAR CROP.—From all the information we have received on this subject, we are constrained to believe that the crop of this parish will fall far short of the general expectation a month or two since. Some few will make an average amount of sugar, probably; but generally speaking, the cane is small, hard and dry, and the yield is consequently poor, and particularly unproductive of molasses. One gentleman, a planter of much experience, told us the other day that he had made a bet that the sugar crop of this parish would not amount to within 5000 hogsheads of that of last year, notwithstanding the larger quantity of cane planted this year, and that he was willing to double the bet, so certain was he to win. The average yield so far we understand to be about 1200 lbs. to the acre; but we hope to speak more favorably in a short time, as our planters generally work up the poorest cane first.—[Planters' (Franklin, La.,) Banner.

MASSACHUSETTS ACCIDENT.—Quite an accident occurred on the Bulletin yesterday just as she was about leaving, by which an Irishman, by the name of Morris C. Kelley was instantly killed. On board the forecastle deck some heavy timbers, for a cotton press, were tiered up immediately in front of the cotton. The timbers coming on along side was blown by the wind so hard upon the Bulletin as to push the cotton forward, which pushed the timbers over falling among the crew and a large party of deck passengers, among whom was the deceased. It was the greatest miracle that fifteen or twenty were not killed but, fortunately for the living, Kelley was the only one killed, and on other person was seriously hurt. The deceased is from Cincinnati, and in company with friends, was going below here to work on a levee. His remains were taken care of by his friends and will be fotorred here to-day.—[Memphis Whig, 10th.

From Brazos Santiago.

The steamer Fashion, Capt. Baker, arrived Tuesday morning from Brazos Santiago, which place she left on the 11th.

The Fashion reports that the schooner Tallahassee, while at anchor off the Rio Grande, in a norther, lost her deck load. She was still outside when the Fashion left, there not being water enough on the bar to permit her to go in.

The Fashion brings the mail by which we have received the Brownsville Flag of the 5th, from which we extract the following:

It becomes our painful duty to announce the death of another victim to that fatal malady which has so long prevailed in this region of the Union. Those of our citizens who, but a short time ago, were present at the funeral ceremonies of an officer of the garrison, could have but little dreamed that within so brief a period they should again be assembled to witness the interment of another.

Col. Webster, of the 4th Regiment of Artillery, late commanding officer of Fort Brown, died yesterday morning, of yellow fever, at about half-past 8 o'clock.

Thus have the country and society lost one of their brightest ornaments—a man of the most sterling excellence of character, exemplary not only as an officer, but in every relation of life.

The deceased, a native of Vermont, entered the army from the Military Academy in the year 1823, and from that time he served his country with fidelity, zeal and integrity, and often with distinction, until the day of his death.

During the operations of General Taylor in the northern part of Mexico, at Monterey and Saltillo his services as an officer of artillery were marked with intelligence, ability and effect. He leaves an afflicted family, to whom we would extend our warmest sympathies.

The Flag notices the death, by yellow fever, of Dr. Nathaniel T. Sutherland, a member of the Texas House of Representatives, who was on his way to Austin at the time of his death.

The news in the Rio Grand region is of little importance.

Mexico.

By the arrival of the steamship Texas, from Vera Cruz, we have received files of late papers from Mexico. Those from Vera Cruz are to the 5th inst., while those from the City of Mexico are the *Siglio* from the 13th of October to the 6th of November; and the *Orden* from the 6th of October to the 5th of November. We proceed to give an analysis of their intelligence and such translations from such articles as seem to merit it. The *Echo* (Vera Cruz) of the 5th congratulates the country on the administrative benefits which quiet at home and peace abroad are enabling the government to confer upon it. Of these it mentions three just bestowed as instances: The establishment of a Port and Commandery at Carmen, the construction of a Mole at Acapulco, and the exemption from tonnage duties to vessels coming into the Mexican ports.

The same of the 6th, speaks with like pleasure of the "noble efforts" which the actual Chief of the Nation is making to lift it up again from the state of decay, to which a series of fatalities have reduced it, and quotes the following words from the Government Journal: "One of his (the President's) principal views has been that of re-establishing the army in all its splendor and force. For it is the armed force which forms the most solid guaranty of the State, and upholds it with a firm support, in order that it may advance in all the branches of civilization, under the auspices of peace and the public repose."

The same of the 8th mentions the various city improvements in Vera Cruz; refers to the various measures which have been proposed as remedy of the famine which seems to prevail in Durango and other departments of the interior; and speaks of the opening of a new highway from Victoria to San Luis Potosi.

The *Orden* of the 16th October contains a long Government ordinance regulating the municipal administration of the city of Mexico. It mentions the new tax of one real on each mule load of provisions or fruits brought into the capital; the product of the tax to be applied to the support of the Normal School of Agriculture—to the establishment of special schools of the useful arts and of trades the support of the theatres and the foundation and endowment of a Conservatory of Music and of Declamation.

It mentions the report in circulation that the Spanish Envoy, the Marquis Roverl, is about to withdraw in displeasure from his position near the Government; but says that according to the best information accessible he has not demanded his passports and does not intend to withdraw from the Republic, but has suspended his official relations with that Government until he shall have received instructions from his own.

The same of the 17th publishes an address of gratitude to the President for having re-established the order of Jesuits in conformity with the rules of its holy founder and the Bulls of the Romish Church.

The same paper of the 18th renews its exultations over the advancing condition of the country, due it says to the wise means adopted by the President for conducting it to the point at which shall be developed the elements of prosperity which it abundantly possesses. The Government has acquired the *prestige* and the respectability which were so much needed but been so unfortunately lost. A system inapplicable to the country, and which had governed it for many years held it palsied and ready to disappear from the catalogue of independent nations. A continual suffering, the effect of continual revolutions, and of the impolicy of the successive rulers had come at last to produce a general disgust and discouragement, sure presages of our approaching ruin." It then proceeds to enumerate the measures of order and amelioration which the Government has set on foot and is pursuing.

The *Orden* of the 20th copies or follows from a letter from Guaymas, of the 12th of September: "It seems that there is foundation for the news of an invasion by American adventurers on the Rio Colorado. There is the greatest enthusiasm to repel it; but the want of money is extraordinary. To secure the integrity of our territory it would be well that the Supreme Government should assign the authorities the imposts on tobacco and those of the custom-house."

The same paper of the 25th comments on the arrival at Acapulco, of our frigate St Lawrence. It was reported that she had threatened to bombard the place, in order to enforce redress in the case of the bark J. B. Allen.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM TEXAS

We have Indianola dates to the 8th and Galveston to the 11th inst. We copy from the Galveston News of the 11th, the following items:

The bark Franklin arrived from Hamburg on Sunday last with 143 emigrants. She is discharging outside.

Trade in town has assumed a more lively appearance. Several country merchants have been in and sales from store have been more extensive than for some time. Under the report that the rise in the Trinity had begun to set again the steamers, which are in readiness, have not yet commenced loading.

Of movement of the steamers on the Brazos river no advices have come in. On upper Brazos and Colorado, several flat boats were preparing to avail themselves of an early rise of the river for transporting lots of cotton—two months for hauling by wagon having been lost in consequence of the epidemic and winter being near, when ox teams cannot move for want of grass, the transportation by river will necessarily be much larger during the season before us than in previous years, and unless rivers should rise early and keep in a favorable order, there must be a great delay in getting crops to market; this probability should be considered by those who place their cotton on the river landings, and are not yet prepared for sufficient protection of it from weather in case of delay.

After a succession of warm days, a dry Norther set in on the 9th inst.; the change of temperature seems not to have had any effect on the health of the city and we can invite business men to come here now without danger of contracting sickness.

Cotton picking is progressing, but we learn from many planters in different sections as that the yield does not come up to their expectations. Reports on the advancing sugar crop are favorable and several samples of new sugar promise a very handsome quality, so that importations from Louisiana for requirements of the home consumption will hardly be necessary.

The Texan says the four companies of the 8th Infantry that had been ordered to El Paso have now been ordered to New Mexico to join them. Garland's command. Two companies of Artillery and one of Mounted Riflemen will proceed to El Paso, in place of the 8th Infantry battalion.

The Brazos river is reported to be navigable as far as Richmond. The steamer Major Harris, and one or two schooners had gone up at last advices for freight.

The planters are fast hauling in their cotton to the landings.

A gentleman from the Sabine Pass informs us that the Sabine and Neches rivers are now in navigable condition, and that there is but one boat at present there. A very considerable increase in the shipments of cotton, will take place this year over any previous year, from that port. Some other boats are expected for that trade.

The Houston Telegraph of the 4th inst., gives the following account of the continued sickness in Richmond:

Mr. S. Allen, who visited Richmond on Saturday last, informs us that the yellow fever is still raging in that town with unabated malignity. About twenty-six persons had died of this disease, and several were still sick, and in a critical situation. Only forty or fifty persons remained in the town.

The News publishes a list of those who have died from the epidemic since the 21st of August last at which time the first case of fever occurred. Since that time to October 31 there had been four hundred and fifty-five.

We take the following items from the Huntsville Item of the 5th instant:

The weather has grown cold in the last two or three days, just the same as old Winter himself. In Cincinnati we hear of no new cases of yellow fever, though several more deaths have occurred. That town has lost some of its best citizens, and some time will be required before it recovers from the shock.

Cotton has begun to arrive on the banks of the Trinity. Capt. Wynes warehouse is filling up with it. The stream has fallen some, though it is now at a stand, and probably boatable. We hear that Dr. Smith of Cincinnati is sick; it is feared that he has caught yellow fever. Inasmuch as he was with the sick during the whole of its ravages in our neighboring town. We trust the Doctor may escape it, and be speedily restored to health.

From the Indianola Bulletin of the 9th, we copy the following items:

Eight companies of the 5th Infantry, says the Ledger, left San Antonio for Eagle Pass, on the 31st of October.

A GOOD SIGN.—The schooner Emma Norton, Webster, a few days since, took from Indianola for Mobile, 21 very fine Texas mules and 10 horses. This business will, ere long, become established, and will no doubt pay well. Small lots of animals have occasionally been taken to Mobile and Pensacola for several years with success. Vessels engaged in the lumber trade have had no return cargo heretofore; but should the shipment of mules and horses do well, the difficulty will be avoided, by which freights on lumber will be reduced, and an additional market opened for our surplus animals.

TELEGRAPHIC.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

NEW YORK, Monday, Nov 14 1853

The Collins steamer Baltic has arrived here bringing dates from Liverpool of the 2d inst. four days later than the accounts brought by the Arabia. Her advices report a heavy cotton market at 1/8 speed the demand being good and prices more in favor of buyers though without quotable change. The sales of the week are 32,000 bales of which 3000 were for speculation and 2000 for export. Flour was in moderate request, and the lower descriptions had slightly declined. Western Canal, however, closed at 35s 6d and Ohio at 39s @ 40s. If these figures are given correctly they indicate an advance over the quotations reported by the Arabia. Corn was steady. Yellow was quoted at 41s, and White, which was scarce, was held at 43s per quarter.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The intelligence from the East is of an unsettled character, and affairs are much mystified. It is reported that an armistice had been agreed upon between the contending powers, and yet the latest accounts show that the Turks have commenced hostile movements.

A dispatch from Constantinople states that on the 27th of October the Turkish cavalry and infantry crossed the Danube and took possession of Kalafata, and more were still passing. The Russians were gathering their forces around Kalafata, and it was expected a collision would take place the next day.

Another dispatch states that on the 28th October twenty thousand Turks crossed the Danube, near the town of Wildon, and occupied Kalafata without opposition; the Russians having retired upon their advance.

NEW PRECAUTIONS.—The London Times has a dispatch from Constantinople dated October 22, which states that the Austrian Envoy at Constantinople had submitted to the Sultan the draft of a note from the four powers, the said note having been previously accepted by the Emperor of Russia. The Times still thinks that negotiations may prevent a general war.

FURTHER BY THE AMERICA.

NEW YORK, November 12.

The America's advices state that Persia had disbanded her army on the Turkish frontier.

At Constantinople the Grand Vizier had published a proclamation calling upon the inhabitants of that city to preserve order, to protect the Christians, and to pray for the success of the Turkish army.

The Turkish Minister, at the Court of France, had resigned, and his successor had been appointed.

The French expedition, preparing for Constantinople, was on a large scale. Orders for its march would not be given unless circumstances should render such a measure necessary.

The report of the abdication of the Emperor of Russia was generally doubted.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The papers by the Baltic contain various reports of the armistice said to have been agreed upon between Russia and Turkey. A dispatch from Vienna states that the armistice was for an indefinite period, and on the credit of this, the French and English funds advanced materially. Another dispatch says that the armistice was declared in order to give time for the new proposition of the four powers to reach Constantinople. This further strengthened the funds. Another account stated that the ornistice was conditional—to have effect only in case Omar Pasha had not already commenced hostilities, and to extend to the 1st of November. This report depressed the stock markets.

RIOTS IN ENGLAND.—Terrible riots had taken place at Wigham, in Lancashire, by the operatives and colliers. Much property was destroyed, and the military was called out.

GREAT STORM—MAILS RETAINED.

BOSTON, November 14.

A great storm prevailed here yesterday, spreading over a large portion of Massachusetts and Connecticut. The railroad tracks are washed away in several places, and the mails are detained in consequence.

MR. ATHERTON.

BOSTON, November 14.

A dispatch from Manchester, N. H., states that there is no hope of Mr. Atherton's recovery.

LATER FROM CHINA.

FLIGHT OF THE EMPEROR.

NEW YORK, November 15.

The Baltic brings later accounts from China. Letters from Canton state that the Emperor had fled to Tartary. At the last accounts the rebels were on their way to Pekin and were within six days' march of that capital.

DEPARTURE OF KOSZTA.

NEW YORK, November 15.

The Baltic brings the intelligence that MARTIN KOSZTA left Smyrna on the 15th of October in a vessel bound for Boston.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK, November 15.

There has been an active inquiry to-day in the cotton market here, and the sales embrace 2800 bales at steady prices.

DEATH OF A CONSUL.

NEW YORK, November 15.

Felix Lacoste, French Consul at this port, died here yesterday.

DEATH OF SENATOR ATHERTON.

BOSTON, November 15.

A dispatch from Manchester to-day announces the death of Senator Atherton.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

BOSTON, November 15.

The election in this State took place yesterday. Sufficient returns have been received to show that there is no choice for Governor by the people. The whigs have carried the Legislature. The new Constitution was rejected by a large majority.

ALABAMA LEGISLATURE.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., November 14.

The Legislature met here to-day and organized. Wm. B. Martin was elected President of the Senate and —— Phelan, principal Clerk. In the house of Representatives William Garrett was elected Speaker and M. Graham Clerk—all democrats.

THE CHINESE REBELLION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The information of the flight of the Emperor of China was received by a letter from Dr. Parker, of the American Legation at Canton. The letter states that the Emperor left the Empire in charge of one of his brothers. The insurgents were within six days' march of Canton. [A former dispatch stated "within six days' march of Pekin."—EDS.]

SUICIDAL AFFRAY.—*Three Persons Killed.*—One of the most distressing fights it has ever been our duty to record, occurred on board the steamer Dresden last Friday, at or near Helena, Arkansas. Our information in regard to this affray is to this effect: An American lady and her children, had taken deck passage on the Dresden, on their way South. The lady was not accompanied by a male protector. Before the boat arrived at Helena, some Irishmen on the deck had interfered with and abused the lady to such a degree that she found it necessary to complain to the officers of the boat. They declined to protect her, and sent her back to the cabin. Here the Irishmen again insulted the lady, and finally whipped her children. She again appealed to the officers of the boat for protection, telling them that, although her necessities had compelled her to take deck passage, yet she was a respectable woman. But the officers again refused to interfere in her behalf, upon hearing which a noble-souled Kentuckian (whom God preserve) volunteered to protect her, and accompanied her to the second cabin. When they arrived at the door, he was accosted by an Irishman, who was standing there with an iron poker in his hand, upraised, and questioned as to his intention to aid the woman. The Kentuckian immediately shot the Irishman, when the gang rushed upon him. He killed three of them and wounded a fourth, the ball glancing from his rib and killing a woman in an adjoining berth. The Kentuckian was cut very badly with knives, and we regret to hear his life was despaired of.

We were on board of the Dresden when she landed at this port. There was a large number of passengers on the boat. It is astonishing that none of them interfered to save the life of a fellow-man assaulted by a mob.—[Memphis Eagle and Enquirer 8th inst.

DEFICIENCY IN THE RICE CROP.—By a letter from a correspondent at Smyrna, dated September 27, we learn that there is a great deficiency in the crop of figs this year. He says: "Accounts from the interior state that the falling off will be fully one-half, and many believe it will be still greater, as compared with last year. In consequence of these advices figs have advanced from 40 to 50 per cent in the bazaars since the first arrivals of camels from the interior, and the price now ranges fully 100 per cent higher than the best Erbeli figs, and more than 150 per cent. higher for the middling qualities, than the market price last year.

A merchant here, usually a large shipper to America, told us a few days since that he was fully convinced the amount of figs shipped to America this year would not be over 300,000 drums at the most against nearly 700,000 last year.—[Boston Traus.

RISE IN LIVE STOCK.—For three years past the advance in the price of horses, mules and cattle in the western States and Texas, has been steady and is still tending upward. This has been occasioned by the settlement of California and Oregon, the great number consumed during the Mexican war, the increased demand by the army in its extended frontier duties, and by the general abundance of money in the country

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

A Beautiful Trait of an Actor.

A most popular actor (his name will be known by-and by), who had just played a series of characters with great effect, had remarked every evening in front of the curtain a young person of extreme beauty, who had watched his playing with an attention to which it was difficult to believe the motive a single one. Our actor knew well that he had inspired a profound passion, and he did not hesitate to respond to it with a full heart, although completely ignorant who the young and charming lady was that night after night cast on him her burning looks.

In the mean time, a wealthy personage wished our actor to put himself to the trouble of calling at his residence.

"Monsieur," said the banker, "I have an immense service to ask you. It is to name the sum that will induce you to leave the city for a few years."

To this strange proposition the artist replied, with a loud laugh—

"What do you think, Monsieur? I am now at the climax of my reputation and my glory, which are my fortune. I would not leave for a million f"

"Well, I offer it to you! Leave, and I will instantly count you out a million; that will materialize the fumes of glory."

"But, Monsieur, can I know the powerful motives that induce you to make me such an offer?"

"Yes, I will tell you. My daughter, my only daughter, I wish to marry to her cousin, a young man destined for the highest office in the kingdom. My daughter is foolishly enamoured of you. I cannot give her to you. It is necessary, therefore, that you leave."

"Monsieur!" replied the actor, after he had surmounted the first promptings of his pride, "if that be all, make your mind easy. I will not leave—you will not spend a million; and your daughter shall marry her cousin."

"What do you mean?"

"Detain me for dinner to-day, and place me near her."

At first the banker dared not to trust him; but the actor insisted and the other yielded. There were many of the wealthy to partake of the dinner—among others, several bankers and their wives. The guests had already arrived, and the young lady of the house appeared at the same time.

But what was the surprise, the chagrin, and regret of the actor, in recognizing in this young lady the very one of whom he had been so passionately enamoured in front of the scenery of his theatre!

She, stupefied at seeing him at her father's, stammered out a few words, and accepted his arm to go to the table, for the actor was determined, let the consequences be what they might, to keep the promise which he had made to the father of his love.

And he did keep it, in truth; and so well, that the young lady, on seeing what kind of a coarse, abject person of a clown she had given her heart to, felt as if it would break. In fact, the actor had caused a thousand inconveninnces, and concluded by insulting the guests so grossly that most of them were anxious to leave. In a word, the scenn became so stirring that as soon as dinner was over, thn young lady herself, indignant and outraged, had thn servants called and the actor pushed outsidn the door.

Bnt her cousin—her affianced—arrived in the evening. He recognized thn celebrated actor. The latter related to him how he had just brokeu his own ties, annihilated himself by an odious role, in an incredible comedy of the *bon ton*—hs told him the whole affair! The young lady discovered that she had been duped by an admirable ruse; that the man she had loved, and who loved her, had been immolated to the exigencies of her father. She saw her cousin no more with pleasure. She detested him from that time forth, and when pressed to determine on being married to him, she would give way to her feelings in reproaches and despair.

The whole of the next day was passed in despair by the banker, and in uneasines and jealousy by the cousin. They finally concluded that the young lady had gone to join her lover, and they hastened to take her from him. A fact soon proved to them that their suepicione were well founded; thnn the justices were applied to, in order to have thn ravisher arrested.

But the artist had not accepted the sacrifice of the young lady. He avowed his courageous subterfuge of thn previous evening, and that he loved his admirer to distraction; bnt he did not wish that she should be lost—dishonered. He catechized her, persuaded her, and brought her back to her father at thn very moment that thn latter was in search of him. The father understood the legal better than the passionate expression of thle unexpected denouement, and gradually touched, moved, conquered, it struck him he could dn nnthing better than to give the actor his daughter; he being the most honourable and honest man he had ever met.

"Well, who is the hero of this tale?" it will probably be asked; "Ilresnnte, Brindeau, Latentains, nr some olegant lovnr of the Gymnasinm, of thn *Comedie Français*?"

No! It happened to be the actor Garrick, who was so much esteemed, that at his death his funeral-pall was borno by the Duke of Devonshirn, Lord Camden, Earl Spencer, and Viscount Palmerston, followed by fifty mourning carriages, containing the most of the English nohility. But M. Mallville, who has made a comedy out of this anecdote, has attributed it to Geo. Sullivan, and it is under the title of Sullivan that the piece obtained on thn 11th November, at the *Theatre Française*, snch brilliant success.

The Danger of Musical Titles; or "One Kiss at Parting."

A lady of fashion, (the well-known Marchioness of Finshnry) had been loitering for nearly an hour in a fashionable music-shop. She had purchased a copy of nearly every piece of music that had a sentimental title. She had sent into her carriage a whole canterbury full of "love," going through every mood of the feeling, past, present, and future, and was following their example, when she paused upon the step, as if meditating whether she should take it, or some other step that was evidently turning itself over in her mind. The shopman, who had been somewhat moved by the tender tonn of voice in which she had asked him, "Wilt thou love me then as now?" watched her with an anxiety that betrayed itself too plainly in the adjustment of his shirt collar, and the arrangement of his hair. Suddenly the Marchioness seemed resolved. With one bound she cleared the pavement, breathless, paln, auburn ringlets fluttering in thn wind, and stood once more before the admiring shopman:

"I had nearly forgotten," said she, in a voice that seemed to veil her blushing words, "Dnar, dear! I cannot tell where my head is to day. I have comn back to ask you if by chance—" here she paused, as if to takn new courage, whilst the trembling shopman poised his two thumbs elegantly on the mahogony counter, and lent his body inquiringly forward, "to ask you to be kind enough to give me one kiss before parting."

"Ma-a-d-a-m?" exclaimed the astonished shopman.

"I want you," repeated the Marchioness, "to let me havn one kiss before parting—one will do if you please."

She raised her beautiful eyes full upon his, and met them boldly, unhlushingly. She, then, without betraying any emotion, repeated her question, adding as calmy as possible, "if you can not give it to me now, I will call some other time."

He could doubt no longer! Springing over the counter, he seized hold of the Marchioness' fair form and then and there gave the kiss she so earnestly begged for, previone to depurture. To his great astouishment, the only return the Marchioness made was to give him a trempendous box on the ears. This was followed by a volley of blows dealt by her parasol over his head, which wern accompanied with an equal number of shrieks that never terminated till the Police came into thn shop. The affair was carried to Bow street, but was soon dismissed, upon its being explained that "One Kiss Before Parting," was the title of a song, which the unsophisticated shopman, himsfully green from his native fields, had nevnr heard of before.

It was a favorite joke with the old Duke to ask the Marchioness, whenever she was at the Piano, if shn would mind giving him just "One Kiss Before Parting!"

CUMBRIDGE ON KEMBLE.—I always had a great liking—I may say, a sort of nondescript reverence—for John Kemble. What a quaint creature he was! I remember a party in which he was discoursing in his measured manner, when the servant announced his carriage. He model and went on. The announcement took place twice afterward, Kemble each time nodding his head a little more impatiently, but still going on. At last, and for the fourth time the servant entered, and said, "Mrs Kemble says, sir, she has the rheumatics, and cannot stay." "Add *item*," dropped John in a parenthesis, and proceeded quietly in his harangue. Kemble would correct anybody, at any time, and in any place. Dear Charles Matthews—a true genius in his line, in my judgment—told me he was once performing privately before the king. The king was much pleased with the imitation of Kemble, and said, "I liked Kemble very much. He was one of my earliest friends. I remember once he was talking, and found himself out of snuff. I offered him my box. He declined taking any—'he, a poor actor, could not put his fingers into a royal box.' I said, 'take some pray; you will oldege me.' Upon which Kemble replied, 'It would become your royal month better to say, oblige me;' and took a pinch.

Exploded Humbugs of other Days.

No monarch ever lived in so great a state of mistrust as Louis, yet none had more favorites, who for a time had great influence with him. He had a very summary way of getting rid of them, if once suspected, and he seldom allowed himself to doubt twice. The provost Tristan was charged with the settlement of all questions, either by drowning or decapitation. Sometimee these executions were carried on so secretly that it was frequently nncertain whether persone denounced were still in prison or had been put to death. At one time mysterous whispers circulated through France, each man demanding of the other the fate of the once powerful favorite, Antoine du Lau, created Lord of Chatennenf. He had suddenly fallen under the suspicion of the King, and was seen no more. For some time it was thought that the silent, secret, and terrible Tristan had caused him to be sewn up in a sack, a common practice, and thrown into the river; but at last it was known, by his escape, that he had been for some time in the castle of Usson, one of those dreary edifices which crown many an elevated spot in that land of extinct volcanos, Auvergne.

Louis, who had discovered that Du Lau had been in communication with the princes at the time of Le Bien Publique, was extremely fearful that he might evade his justice, and sent the model of an iron cage, in which he desired that the prisoner should be confined, to the Betard de Bourbon, Admiral of France, who was then the Governor of Usson. The Admiral, however, indignantly refused to attend to thie order, exclaiming, "That if the king intended to treat his prisoners in thie manner, he had better be the gaoler himself, and make mince-meat of them at his pleasure." Du Lau, finding the great peril in which he stood, bribed every one by whom he was surrounded, and gained many to his interest. The lady of Arcinges, wife of the captain of the castle, was chiefly his friend, and through her means he contrived to escape. As soon as Louis was aware of thie, he was terribly enraged, and sent Tristan instantly with ths torture and cord to punish all who had been concerned in his flight. Several sacrifices were accordingly made, and his master was for the time satisfied. The next suspected favorite was the Sirs de Melun, who had been even more powerful than Du Lau. He made him at one time lieutenant-general of thn kingdom, and it wae thought that to him Parie was indebted for preservation in the war for the Public Good; but he fell into disgrace for the same oaneo as Du Lau, being suepected of holding intelligence with the Count de Charlerois and the other princee. The hatred of his former *protege*, Cardinal Balus, and the resentment of the Count de Dammartin, whom he had injured, were the ultimate canse of his ruin and death, which took plaeo at Andeley, when he was given over to the eere of Tristan.

So promptly wne Louis accustomed to be served when his deeired to have exscution done on any person that offended him, that it is related of him thnt, dining one day in public, he obeerved, among those who were looking on, a certain captaiu of Picardy, uguiuet whom he entertained serious suspicione. He accordingly made a sign to his familiar, the provost of Tristan, who well understood what was expressed hy it; but it happened that a good honest monk, innocent of auy ill, wae etanding cloee to the captain at the time, and Tristan imagined that the gluuee of Louis had fallen on him. No sooner, therefors, had the monk descended into ths court than he was seized, put into a sack, and threwn into ths rivor. The captain, seeing the tumult, was instantly awars that it wee a mistako, of which he thought it best to profit without loss of timo: and, mounting his horse, he rodo off with all speed, taking *the road to* Flanders. Hn was seen on the route; and on *Louis* being informed, he exclaimed to Tristan, "Why did you neglect yesterday to do that for which I made you a eign about the mnn?" "Ah, siro," said the Provost, "he is far enough off by this timo." "Yes," eaid Louis, "for he has been seen near Amiens." "Near Rnuen, you mean, having drank his fill of the river," replied. Tristan. "Who are you talking of?" answered his master, eurprised. "Why, that monk you pointed out to me," eaid the Provost. "I had him thrown into the river without a moment's delay." "Paquo Dieu!" cried Louis, laughing, "he was the best monk in my dominions. What have you done? We must take care to-morrow that half a dozon masses are said for him. It was that Picard Captain that I meunt. [Miss Pardoe.

QUEER PROCESS.—It is curious to see the circulation of a great city commence in the morning—the great city that had *roared* itself to sleep. True, there was a feeble pulee all night; the care beat to and fro; a carriage now and then gave a flutter, but after all, there had been a quiet heur. About half a million of the people had been lying on "a deal level" for four or five hours; some on pillows of down, some on curb stones; some beneath silken counterpanes, and some beneath the great blue quilt of henven. Queer figure they make in the mind'e eye, to be surn—400,000 folks, more or less, lying on their back—lying in toars and rows, five or six miles long—lying threo or four deep. In the cellar—that'e "the primitive formation;" then first floor, second, third, and so up to the garret. Three hundred thousand people snoring—what a concert! Two hundred thousand people dreaming. Two hundred thousand people in red night-caps; one hundred thousand in white, and hero and there one trimmed with lace. Fifty thousand curls twisted up in papers, giving their owners the appearance of having made a pillow of cigar lighters. Twenty thousand curls hanging over the backe of chairs or tossed upon tables. How gently time touches such people, they never grow gray at all! Ten thousand people weeping, and new and then one dying in his sleep; dying in a dream? And then, the getting up is ridiculous enough, though going to bed—*should* ne eny "retire" in the refined times?—is a solemn piece of business, whether people think of it or not. But the getting up, the waking up, is funny enough for a farce. It's a process, a species of gradualism. Here's one who has elept "like a top" for nine solid hours, and now he begins to wake; first, its a half-lurch and a long breath and a yawn; then an arm is thrust out, then a foot; the muscles are waking up. Next the rattle of the early-going wagons strikes his ear; hearing is "coming to." Then, his tongue moves uneasily; taste is returning. Last, his eyes are open, one after the other—then half close, then open again, and the man's awake—awake all over—awake for all day. There's another, sound asleep this minute, and *this*, he shakes himself like a huge Newfoundland, springs up "perenssion," and the thing is done; the fellow hasn't a sleepy hair about him.

Snowy quilts that have just risen and fallen with the soft bosoms beneuth, begin to grow uneasy. The sweet sleepers are waking, so we'll draw the curtain and leave them to their tollette. Bundles of rags in durk; dump corners toss and tumble; there'e somethiug alive underneath. Out it comes, *more* rags. Misery *makes* no toilette, and there are no curtains to draw. [N. Y. Tribune.

Jenny Lind has got a baby. The "Otto of Roses" is distilled. The fountain that has fed multitudes with the influence of holy song, now feeds holiest humanity that does ite own singing. No more white glovee enclosing frenzied fingers, applauds the virgin cantatrice, but little hands, softer than kids, pat one another gently and joyously in the eyes of the young mother. "*Ah mon fils*" is sung no more over the parquetts, but over the ornelle. What u dear little darling the baby must be. We think we see Otto going into the room contuining his double treasure. What to him is the opera, as he bends over the swest litln suuh-nose that wrestles in its noble nother's arms! Think of them all thero together, and tell us, oh! ascetic old bachelor, and old unahl unmarried from choice, (if there exists such a marvel,) whether you think such happiness is to be cavalierly sneezed at? Does it not moisten the mouth of your imagination? We pause, for we have waked the baby. Jog the cradle, Otto. [Springfield Republican.

PUT THEM DOWN IN THE BILL.—A well-dressed "gentleman" went a few days ago in a fashionable restaurant, where he took an excellent breakfast. As he was sipping his coffee, the waiter, who had some reason to suspect him, had his eye upon him, and saw him slip a silver spoon and fork into his pocket, whereupon he hastened to tell his master. The latter, to avoid exposure, resolved to enter the stolen articles in the bill; and as he thought the thief deserved unaleting, he charged 45f. for them. The "gentleman" examined the bill, but, though surprised at the entry, displayed no emotion. He produced his purse, and paid the whole of the bill, merely remarking, "Forty-five francs form rather a high sum for a silver spoon and fork! But, however——." It was impossible that an affair between a thief and his victim could have been conducted with greater tact and courtesy. After a pause the "gentleman" calmly retired. [Galignani's Messenger.

INTERESTING TO HOTEL-KEEPERS.—We have heard of a new "lawyer's trick" that may be interesting to hotel and lodging-house keepers. A young limb of the legal profession in this city, without much practice, has been living for some time in fine style at one of our fashionable up-town hotels. After running up a pretty large bill, he took a sudden dislike to the house, and left without calling at the Captain's office. The landlord has been compelled to commence a suit to recover the debt; and what does the reader suppose was the defendant's plea in answer? Why this, *that the steaks were not well cooked!* And thie, too, after he had been devouring them for six months. [N. Y. Mirror.

When Lola Montez's palace was on fire, the King of Bavaria ordered the engines which were playing on it to be constantly supplied with Cologne water. There's gallantry as is gallantry.

A late writer says that thorn are two classes of people in England—poor devils and fox-hunters. The former spends his existence in chasing after a living, and the latter in chasing after blood-hounds.

THE SEVENTH VOLUME CLOSED.

HARPER FOR NOVEMBER.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE closes its Seventh Volume with the issue of the present Number. Its constant and rapid increase in public favor, as shown by the fact that the Eighth Volume will commence with the unexampled sdition of 135,000 copies, demonstrates the popularity of the plan on which it has been conducted hitherto, and from which it will oot depart hereafter. It has been designed, from the outset, for Popular Reading; and the object of the Publishers has been, to present, at the cheapest rate and in the best style, the largest possible amount of reading matter, having intarest and value for the greatest number of the American people, without distinction of profession or of class. They have spared neither labor nor expense in the effort to accomplish this result. They have not restricted their choice of matter to either American or foreign literature, but have availed themselves of THE BEST in both. They intend to pursue this plan with increased vigor hereafter. A larger proportion of Original Matter will probably be introduced than hitherto, but not unless it shall prove to be better than can be procured from other sources. The best—that which shall combine the greatest interest with the greatest utility—will continue to have the preference, whatever may be its origin. In this way the Publishers believe they will better meet the wnnts and promote the welfare of the American people than in any other.

Mr. Thackeray's new serial novel of English life, "The Newcomes," has been purchased, at a large expense, for the Magazine, and will be published regularly, from early sheets, in its pages. No production of the day has been more eagerly expected than this.

Every department of Harper's Magazine will be kept up with increased attention and interest. Its Pictorial Illustrations, by the best Artists; its Original Articles, by the most popular American Authors; its Selections, Monthly Record of Current Events, Critical Notices of New Books, Summary of Literary Intelligence, Editorial Discussions of important topics, Literary, Social, and Personal Gossip, Plates of the Fashions, etc., etc., etc., will be continued as heretofore; and no pains will be spared to make them still more worthy of the extraordinary favor with which they have been received by the American Press and the American People.

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Chapter I. The Overture—after which the Curtain rises upon a most Respectable Company.
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ILLUSTRATIONS Pictures from Parties; The Talking Man; The Great Conversers; The Exquisite; Mr. Sawbones.

FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

Illustrations (furnished by Brodie in advance of their Appearance) Promenade and Negligee Costumes; Coiffure; Coll of Lace.

Terms: The Magazine may be obtained of Booksellers, Periodical Agents, or from the Publishers, at Three Dollars a year, or Twenty-five Cents a Number. The Semi-Annual Volumes, as completed, neatly bound in cloth, at Two Dollars, and Muslin Covers are furnished to those who wish to have their back Numbers uniformly bound, at Twenty-five cents each. Seven Volumes are now ready, bound. The Volumes commenced with the Numbers for June and December; but Subscriptions may commence with any number.

The Publishers will supply Clubs of two persons at Five Dollars a year, of five persons at ten dollars. Clergymen supplied at two dollars per year; numbers from the commencement can still be supplied.

The Magazine weighs over seven and not over eight ounces; the postage upon each number, which must be paid quarterly in advance, is three cents.

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers.

A GEM.—One of the sweetest gems of poesy ever written, is the following from the pen of Frances Ann Butler:

"Better trust all, and be deceived!
And weep that trust, and that deceiving,
Than doubt one heart, that it believed
Had blessed one's life with true believing.
Oh, this mocking world, too fast
The doubting fiend o'ertakes our youth!
Better be cheated to the last,
Than lose the blessed hope of truth."

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The course of study is extensive, and the instruction thorough. The teaching is done mainly by men of age and experience, (not by girls.)

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Board and tuition are as low as can be afforded, and lower than most institutions of similar grade.

The next term opens the first Monday in October, and closes the first Wednesday in July. For further particulars, apply to the President, at Summerfield, Ala.

H. J. HARRISON, Secretary.

Summerfield, Alabama.

FEMALE MASONIC INSTITUTE,

Dayton, Marengo County, Alabama.

Rev. E. D. Pitts, Principal.

TO PARENTS, GUARDIANS, AND THE FRIENDS OF EDUCATION GENERALLY, we would announce the opening of the TENTH Annual Session of the Institute. The healthful locality—the spacious and beautiful grounds—the commodious and convenient buildings—the full supply of Musical Instruments—the fixed purpose of the Trustees to spare no expense or efforts to promote the true interests of FEMALE EDUCATION—and the assiduous devotion of an efficient Faculty to promote the comfort and improvement of Pupils, lead us to expect with confidence a liberal support.

The Principal has taught with marked success in Alabama, Mississippi and Florida, and will consecrate all his energies—physical, intellectual, and moral—to the proper training of the head and heart of those committed to his tutelage.

The services of Miss MARY W. HOWZE, who has been for two years past connected with the Central Masonic University, have been secured. Her intelligence, energy, piety, and felicitous manner of communicating, have justly placed her in the first rank of educators.

The Musical, French, and Ornamental Department will be conducted by competent and skillful Teachers, and all due attention given to the arts and accomplishments that so beautify and adorn the gentler sex.

The Primary Department will be confided alone to a choice and gifted Lady, for we design to attend carefully to that sadly and mischievously neglected class of Pupils.

The Scholastic year is divided into Two Sessions of nearly Five Months each—with no intervening recess. The School opens on the first day of October, and closes with Examination Exercises in the latter part of July. Pupils received at any time, and charged to the end of the Session. For fractions of Sessions each week is counted one twentieth.

The School is not Sectarian or denominational; and the only religious tuition embraces the principles of a pure morality based upon the cardinal doctrines of the Bible.

The Principal and his wife have charge of the Stewards Department, and will tenderly care for the health, manners and morals of those who Board in the Institute. Each boarder will be made to feel as far as possible that she is the loved subject of parental solicitude, and every reasonable wish will be promptly and cheerfully gratified. Yet, Discipline will not be forgotten, and the needful restraints of family government will be thrown around them.

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SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.

Each Lodge in Marengo County is entitled to select within its jurisdiction, a worthy object of benefaction, and have her taught in the Institution without charge, provided said Lodge secure the payment of her Board and supply her with Books and Stationery.

As the Principal is so extensively known, the Committee have forborne to speak of his character and qualifications, and refer Parents and Guardians to the persons named below.

JNO. H. PRINCE, Chairman.
FRANK M. PRINCE, Secretary.
JABEZ YORK, Treasurer.

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Rev. A. H. Mitchell, Summerfield.
Rev. T. Y. Ramsey, Summerfield.
Rev. J. A. Heard, Dayton.
Hon. J. M. McClanahan, Shelby County.

Dayton, Marengo County, Alabama, September 1, 1853. oct1

OAK BOWERY FEMALE COLLEGE.

This Institution of learning is under the supervision and control of the Alabama Conference of the M. E. Church, South, and has been in successful operation for six years. It is situated about five miles north of the Montgomery and West Point Railroad, in Chambers co., in a healthy country, and among a population, moral, industrious and intelligent.

The Board of Trustees take great pleasure in announcing to the public the election of the Rev. ALEX. SPEER, of Georgia, to the Presidency of the College. We think it only necessary to be known, that the Institution will be for the next year under the charge and direction of Brother Speer, to awaken a deep interest in behalf of the enterprise throughout the community, and impart confidence of success. His long and faithful service in the M. E. Church as a minister—his age and experience—his natural judgment and sound discretion—his acknowledged literary attainments and ability, authorize the expectation of full patronage on the part of an enlightened public.

A complete corps of Instructors whose names will hereafter be published, will be provided to supply the demand for instruction.

Miss MARY J. TOOMER continues Principal in the Music Department; and the unbounded satisfaction hitherto given by Miss Toomer, who we consider has no superior in any country, is a sure guarantee that all who patronize will be pleased.

Through the kind offices of the former President, the Rev. Wm. F. Stanford, who solicited contributions for that purpose, a fine and judiciously selected Library, of several hundred volumes, has been purchased and is now in the possession of the College, embracing some of the most approved and standard literary works, and such as are peculiarly adapted to the purposes of Female Education.

The Tuition Fees will be no higher than usual, and the course of study as extensive as that in any institution of the same grade in the country.

The College Exercises will begin under the proposed organization, on the first Monday in January, next—its second session will begin on the first Monday in September, and close at Christmas.

A circular, containing fuller information, will appear over the signature of the President.

oct8 2t J. F. DOWDELL, Sec. pro tem.

CENTENARY COLLEGE OF LOUISIANA.

The next session will begin the first Monday in October.

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J. C. MILLER, Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

EMILE LESEURE, A. M., Professor of Modern Languages.

H. W. DRAKE, A. M., Professor of Greek Language and Literature.

W. H. SCALES, A. M., Professor of Latin Language and Literature.

T. S. JONES, M. D., Professor of Natural Science.

A. E. BLACKMAR, A. M. Professor of Music.

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Jackson, La. August 26, 1853.

Lowndesboro' Female Institute

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Arrangements are made for the most thorough instructions in all the requisites of complete Female Education. The Latin language, (as the basis of a thorough acquaintance with our own language,) is introduced in the regular course. Yet it is not compulsory. The Modern languages may be pursued in place.

Arrangements are made for those who wish to pursue Instrumental Music or the Ornamental Branches, the Ancient or Modern Languages, or any other studies.

Upon the completion of the regular course of study or its equivalent, a young lady will be entitled to a diploma.

EXPENSES PER SESSION.

Tuition in Primary Department $12 50
" Preparatory Department 15 00
" Collegiate 20 00
" Modern Languages 10 00
" Music, Piano, with use of instrument .. 25 00
" Music, Guitar 25 00
" Ornamental Branches 10 00
Incidental 1 00
Board in the institute, including washing, fuel and light, per month 12 00

Vocal music and the Ancient Languages in the regular course, are without extra charge.

Books and stationery furnished at book store prices.

Payment of board and tuition is required one-half in advance, and the remainder at the close of the session.

Payment of tuition is required from the time of entrance to the close of the session except in case of protracted sickness.

For further information please to address the President. Lowndesboro', August 22, 1853 sep10—6t

TUSCALOOSA METHODIST FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.

The exercises of this Institution will begin on the first MONDAY in October next, and close on the first THURSDAY in July, 1854. There will be a recess of a few days at Christmas.

FACULTY.

REV. THOS. H. RUSSELL, A. M. President.
MISS ELIZABETH J. MEEK, Assistant.
MRS CLARA G. LEE, Preparatory Department.
MR F. S. WALTER, Professor of Music.

Teacher of Modern Languages

The fees for the first half the scholastic year are as follows:

Primary Department $12 00
First, Sophomore and Middle Classes, each 20 00
Junior and Senior Classes, each 22 50
Music 25 00
Use of piano 2 50
Contingent fee 1 00
Board, including lodging, washing and fuel 60 00

The above fees are required to be paid on the first day of October.

Fees of the same amount, for the second half of the scholastic year, are required to be paid on the 5th of February, 1854.

An extra fee of $20 is charged for French.

The course of study in this institution is as extensive as that in any institution for the education of females, and the instruction is of the most critical and thorough character. Every provision has been made, to ensure success. A philosophical and chemical apparatus adequate to all the purposes of instruction has been provided, together with maps, charts, globes, etc. The instructors are experienced in their work and highly approved for capacity, fidelity and skill.

This institution has just closed the first year of its existence, with the most satisfactory results. And the public may feel assured that the Trustees will watch over its interests with the utmost solicitude and care, and spare no pains to render its system of education as perfect as possible.

The tuition fees have been somewhat reduced, and are below those of many Southern institutions of an higher grade. It is impossible to engage teachers of the highest character for talents, attainments and skill, without paying liberal salaries. But we offer as an equivalent, above all price, a faithful and skillful application of the most approved means of developing and training the mind.

Printed circulars, containing fuller information, may be had by application to Alex Gilaspeck, Esq., Secretary of the Board. L. C. GARLAND,

President of the Board of Trustees.

Tuscaloosa, Aug. 6, 1853 aug20 6t

MARION FEMALE SEMINARY.

MARION, PERRY COUNTY, ALABAMA.

FACULTY.

REV. JAMES K. ARMSTRONG, A. M., Principal, and Professor of Mental, Moral and Natural Science.

H. M. DALY, A. M., Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music.

MISS E. L. HASKILL, English.
MISS M. J. BONDURANT, English.
MISS PHEBE FOLLER, Drawing, Painting, French And Guitar.
MISS J. V. CLARK, Primary and Preparatory Department.
MRS. L. J. ARMSTRONG, Governess.
MRS. REBECCA CLARK, Matron and Nurse.

This institution has just closed a prosperous year, with one hundred and twenty-six pupils.

The ensuing session will commence on THURSDAY, the 29th day of SEPTEMBER.

It is very desirable that pupils enter at the beginning of the session.

The main building is a new and superior brick edifice, one hundred by fifty feet, three stories, and for elegance, convenience of arrangement—for number, size and comfort of school and private rooms—is not surpassed by any similar one in the country.

The Principal resides in the building, and superintends the Boarding Department. He has in his employ a gentleman and his lady, who discharge with faithfulness and satisfaction the duties of this

New-Orleans Christian Advocate.

Publishing Committee of Louisiana Conference, { J. C. KEENER, L. PARKER, J. B. WALKER.

H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR

J. HAMILTON, D. D. T. W. DOSEMAN, W. MULLEN. } *Publishing Committee of Alabama Conference.*

VOLUME III. NUMBER 43. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26,—1853. WHOLE NUMBER, 147.

TO THE MORNING STAR.

Eye of the morning, true,
'Mid tears of pearly dew,
And many a blushing hue,
Behold!

A weeper cometh, worn;
His couch hath sorrow borne;
He riseth to the morn,
And thee.

Years of sorrow past,
And none the less, the last,
Bear him onward fast—
To the grave.

He loves the gentle ray,
That glitters but to say:
"Behold the coming day."
He loves.

Star of the morning, shine!
And may thy promise twine
Around this heart of mine
Till death!

POPERY

AGAINST

COMMON SCHOOL EDUCATION.

LETTER IV.

To the Editors of the Daily Dispatch:

PITTSBURGH, March 2, 1853.

I do not feel at liberty to address myself again to Dr. O'Connor at this present, when I have so repeatedly called for his reply to a question which most vitally concerns our argument. Why is he so silent about this one point, diverting public attention by others that are irrelevant? I ask him if he is not among us as a sworn official of that political power which rules at Rome, and he avoids the answer! I ask him to show us the Bishop's oath, that thus our free citizens may judge what hand is here working in this specious effort to break down our system of public education, and he keeps dark! Plain as it must be to all, how prompt would be his disclaimer, if it could with any good Protestant conscience be made, I shall be borne out by a just public in holding the point as conceded, and in arguing according.

Why not frankly tell us that he is under oath to the Pope, and, as in duty bound, must do battle, after his measure, against our republican institutions and our popular liberties! Why not acknowledge, what is so plain to be seen, that the uprising and aggression of the Romish hierarchy, at this moment, in a war upon our system of popular education, is in obedience to the bill, passed in the Pope's Congress at Baltimore—sent on to their Sovereign through Bishop O'Connor, for the Pope's approval, and returned by the same hand, with the Pope's signature and decree!

But waiving this for the moment, he denies that his plan involves any "special legislation" for Romanists. Let us see. He asks us now, at this late day, to adopt his method, to the subversion of our own. He demands that we break down our well established system, at vast pecuniary loss, and at immense disadvantage, every way as we conceive, to all others, to society, and to the State; and for whom? For Roman Catholics. For what? For the protection of the Roman Catholic religion, which he says is "not safe" in our schools. If this be not a call for special legislation, I know not the meaning of terms.

Observe; it is not as though we were now first seeking for plans. We have adopted our system. It does not satisfy all; but I know of none who have arrayed themselves openly against it, and called for its demolition, save Romanists and Infidels! Nine-tenths of the whole community, we may safely say, are content under the present system. It is the benignant provision of the State for her children, that they grow not up in ignorance, idleness, and vice, and that they prove not unfit for republican freedom. If this strikes a deadly blow at the root of any foreign policy, which manifestly is sustained only by popular ignorance, and which can live only by the death of the public mind, we cannot help the complainant. Our American policy is not bound to conform itself to the Romish religion and the Papal State. But when our vast and well established system involves large properties; when it furnishes, by its grand economy, the only civil education in the reach of the poor at large; when it could not be broken down, as we believe, without scattering multitudes of this half a million children to the streets; when, by the growing ignorance and vice, society would be a grievous sufferer, and the foundations of the State would be undermined, and when the nine-tenths are content; yet we are to yield the majority's interest without a whimper to the Papal demand. And this is not special legislation!

But further; the confessed aim of the complainants is to better teach the Roman Catholic religion, which cannot now be taught in our public schools. And for this it is asked; not that their amount of tax may be set to their account, deducting or not their charge upon the State; but that they may receive their numerical share of the general fund, which is contributed mainly by Protestants, and that so they may enjoy our Protestant funds for the support of the Roman Catholic religion among us! And this is not special legislation! The veil is too thin for any disguise. To think by fair pretences to conceal this, is to take for granted quite too much stupidity among us.

He tells us that this scheme—concocted by the Pope's Cabinet in the secret sessions at Baltimore—is the more equitable, and eligible, and excellent way, and so it is insisted on. But the great majority think otherwise. Shall not we be allowed our choice! Here comes in the "tyrannical majority" of which Dr. O'Connor speaks. The difficulty is, that this majority happens to be on the wrong side for his interest. But it must be on one side or other, unless we yield our government to a monarchy—to the Pope, shall we say! Do we put the minority in dungeons, and doom them to death! Aptly enough are we asked, what would be the case if Roman Catholics were in the majority! Full well do we know. And this official of Rome does not blush to point us to the Madiai, as a specimen of Protestant minorities where Popery has the sway! Talk of Red Republicanism! This is Red Religionism, which, as surely as it shows the hand among us, will rouse a giant spirit of freedom, which will sweep Popery back to its home. If, indeed, they had the majority this moment, who doubts that our mouths would be stopped—not by stout and solid arguments, but by stouter bullets, and prison walls!

But, strangely enough, we are told that "the question is not of this or that one's claim, nor of its amount." We had thought that this was the *very question*. But when the Bishop is pressed by the meagre amount of their claims, as measured by their tax, he takes this new position. We had thought it was a call for "justice," and this is everywhere repeated where it suits. But he is forced to acknowledge that it is a question of "grant and then presumes to demand in what channel the benefaction shall run. But it so. The simple question then is, more palpably than ever, shall we give our free contributions: or, rather, shall we allow ourselves to be taxed by the State to support the Roman Catholic schemes in the midst of us? He is perfectly willing that we should be taxed to support their distinctive and sectarian establishments. But he hurls it upon us as a shame that *they* should be taxed, except for their own distinctive benefit.

Let us look at this. The gross injustice of the school tax that burdens the Bishop's mind, what is it! Are we to concede that no one can righteously be taxed except where he receives the direct advantage! Because some hermit never uses the road, shall he pay no road tax? We are all taxed for many public enterprises which do not directly interest us, and for some, indeed, which we would rather oppose.

Because one has no friend in the almshouse or penitentiary, should he claim to be rid of that burden! (Will the Bishop support all the Roman Catholics in these institutions!) Because one has no property to watch at night, should he pay nothing for the night watch? Because one cares not for city lamps and chooses to carry his old lantern, shall he be exempt from that public expenditure! And because a man has no children to send to school, must he therefore be released from the school tax! Or, because he does not care for their education, and prefers that they live and die in ignorance, a public tax, a public disgrace, and a public curse, should he be excused from his quota? Certainly, on the same grounds which are here pleaded by the Bishop, that they do not, cannot, or will not enjoy the benefit. And such would be the demand upon us on all hands, if the principle were recognized. Our Roman Catholic citizens are more willing to bear their part in the public burdens than their priests are willing to fall in with our Government policy. The secret is their political relations to Rome.

The Bishop and his people have the very same benefit from the public school system that I have, and that the many among us have who send their children elsewhere. He has a benefit in the peace and good order of society, in the security of property, and in the preservation of those republican institutions, which we hope to hand down unimpaired to our posterity. These are vast benefits, unless, indeed, it be the object of this Romish movement to revolutionize the State, and to destroy the very free institutions of which every American should boast.

Not to be taxed for public education! This reveals to us, indeed, in what light the Romish hierarchy regard popular knowledge, and how the public ignorance is that atmosphere alone in which their system can breathe and develop its strength. Our theory of society and of government is totally different from theirs—opposite to it, and inconsistent with it—as is light with darkness. We hold our social and political condition to be too valuable to part with at such a solicitation. We shall resist to the last any plan, however disguised by fair religious names, which would make us, however indirectly, contribute to the inculcation of such principles as are subversive of all our liberties. Besides, we know that, like the horse-leech or the grave, their cry is: "Give! Give!" and that they can never be satisfied with concessions until the neck of this Republic be put under the iron heel of the Pope.

The public education here is a great public necessity. For obvious reasons, too, as we have shown, it is a specialty which baffles all the ordinary laws of supply and demand; it languishes on the feeble aid of individual effort, and fails of reaching the scattered masses when it is left to mere private enterprise. Hence, the State builds school houses, as it builds its other public edifices for the public good, and all must bear a share of the burden—better, too, than for almshouses and penitentiaries. Our republican principles, which rests so much on the public intelligence, makes this public education a vital necessity. The Romish priesthood know full well that this is a mighty barrier against their designs. And Rome is moving all its forces to subvert it. And Dr. O'Connor has returned from Rome with the Pope's endorsement of these loyal officials, and of these very measures here! But our free people, and not the Red Religionists of the Vatican, shall be the judges of what concerns the common weal.

Let us look another moment at this plea of *conscience!* Far be it from us to be intolerant towards any religion which is properly and only a religion. But what if it be a wily political system under the guise of religion? What if it be Bishop O'Conner's conscience to cut off my head for opinion's sake. Shall I yield to this on the plea of religion?

Let me call attention to the fact that this is not a simple case of conscience. It is complicated with Jesuitical plots, and with perils to our liberties. The very same stratagem is now used in Europe to crush all free principles. He may call it intolerance that we would resist foreign machinations in our beloved land, while the records of history are so plain, and the cry of new victims wakes universal sympathy, and makes the very Turk blush for a religion like this. Do we not read! Do we not sometimes see for ourselves! I have seen the gratings of the Inquisition, in the roar of the Pope's lordly Vatican, and under the eaves of his cathedral at Rome; and all for religion, forsooth. And what are we to think, when, in the face of all documents, and all facts; in the face of fresh victims every hour, whose groans come over to us from the Pope's dominions, and even in direct contradiction of his own organs here; this Bishop tells that he "knows nothing in his religion that would teach him to hate any one."

"We teach, to be sure," he adds, "that God has made a revelation; that the Church is the organ by which he communicates it, and that all under pain of sin are bound to hear her voice." Mark the words: "BOUND UNDER THE PAIN OF SIN" to hear the Romish Church's voice! We understand it! Here is the dogma which contains in it the death-warrant of the millions who have fallen victims to Papal power. The holy butchery is not for hatred, forsooth, but for *love!* This is the meaning of "brotherly love," which the Bishop accepts in careful distinction from anything universal. And he comes to us talking gently as a cooing dove.

Let us quote from the standard school-book of the Romanists, entitled "A Synopsis of Moral Theology, as prepared for Romish Seminaries and Students of Theology."

"*Question:* Are heretics rightly punished with death?

Answer: St. Thomas answers (2, 2, quest. xi, art. 3, in corp.) yes. Because forgers of money, and other disturbers of the State, are justly punished with death; therefore, also, heretics, who are forgers of the faith," etc. This is the moral and religious instruction considered so important to the dear children by the Bishops!

Hear the Shepherd of the Valley, speaking honestly out, with no Jesuitical concealment or mystification: "Heresy and unbelief are crimes, that's the whole of the matter; and where the Catholic religion is an essential part of the public laws of land, they are punished as other crimes."

I accept his admission, therefore, as quite to the point. "If any one's religion," he says, "teaches this hatred and strife, I think it may be safely asserted that whatever other portion of it he may fail to communicate to his children, he will without doubt communicate this successfully."

The Bishop thinks that "arithmetic and geometry" may be taught without the aid of Romish priests. He has probably heard of Cardinal Wiseman's discovery, lately broached at an English *soirée*, that the history of Galileo's persecution by the Romish Church is all a mistake!

But, alas for the Bishop, *how little can be taught* in these American public schools! The difference between sins mortal and sins venial—cannot be taught. The superiority of the Romish clergy to all civil law—cannot be taught. The virtue of perjury when done in the service of the Romish Church—cannot be taught. The emptiness of the oath of allegiance to a Protestant State—cannot be taught. The religious duty of persecuting Protestants to the death—cannot be taught! And such precious school-books as "Den's Moral Theology," and authors of such precious morality as Liguori—cannot pass the inspection of these "tyrannical majorities." Alas! alas!

We confess freely—that *because this is* the Roman Catholic religion, and this the priestly conscience, for which this official of Rome demands such special privileges, we invoke against it the united resistance of American freemen. We know this step—this favorite step—for controlling society and government, to seize upon the public instruction, and to break down all other plans. We resist at the threshold, just because, to use his own illustration, his calf is on our shoulders, and full well we know that we shall not be able to carry it when it becomes an ox!

All that Dr. O'Connor has chosen to drag into the argument in reference to *sects*, is sufficiently answered by his own words. He complains of the sectarianism which creeps now into the schools. Yet he would cure this by making them more sectarian, and altogether sectarian! We have said that his plan is anti-American, divisive, ruinous to the popular education, and foreign to all our interests; and, without answering this, he occupies a column in false issues about the effect of common schools on brotherly love, etc. Let it be marked that it is he that is intolerant, not we. Who is sectarian and schismatic in this very matter of public education! Who would split in pieces every fair fabric among us, rather than have Romanist children mingle with our American institutions? The Roman Catholic sect is that which carries its sectarianism so far as to dissect all whom it calls heretic; making a glorious unity by burning all who dissent.

The great problem which he flatly propounds is this: "As sects must exist, the question is now how to deal with them?" That question would be answered very summarily at Rome; but here it is a question which may puzzle all the hierarchy. That is *his* trouble, not ours. Our common Protestantism is not so narrow, but that we can all stand upon it—with room enough for him. And that the Protestant Church is a visible Church—that it is somewhere and somebody—has been found out, we think. And that this is a Protestant land must be apparent now, despite the labored lectures of Bishops and Archbishops to disprove it.

But, in his heated imagination of the evils belonging to our public school system, how bad does he find it! As "bad as though the State should build a common church at the expense of all, in which all should be required to worship under the guidance of the State." And, as this is the very method of Rome in all Papal lands, he cannot bitterly complain. "Such a union," he adds, "would be the union of the grave. The peace it would bring would be the peace of death." We accept this as the very analysis of Popery, and the farthest possible from our seeking. From such a union and such a peace may our fathers' God deliver us!

Doubtless, if there were nothing but Popery, there would be no sect. Just as if there were nothing but midnight, there would be no colors, and if there were nothing but death and the grave, there would be none of the various forms of life. We hold that this would be the most deplorable of all things. Conflict of opinion is salutary. It is the proper condition of truth and progress on earth. It is not inconsistent with a high principle and a personal good-will, which would disdain to thrust heretics, so called, into dungeons. They who cry for unity, and madly pursue it by putting to death all who are outside; they are the enemies of truth. We would have the Bishop know that an angel is often stirring our Bethesda, and keeping it stirred, instead of stagnant; that always, from any of the porches, any one may step in and be healed of whatever disease he has, while the demon, of whom the Bishop speaks, is busy instigating the murder of so called heretics, and grinning with a fiendish smile over this red banner of Papal Unity!

Truth is worth contending for; worth differing about, in an honest effort to get nearer to the great source and substance. And, hence, as I believe—outside of an apostate and dead Church, where the truth is first buried, there will be difference of opinion. Yet here is the very room for union, for who does not see that union implies parts? and there can be no union where there are no parts. Shame, that any one who aluins to be an ambassador of Christ, carries sectarianism so far as to swear, by solemn oath to the Pope, to persecute heretics to the utmost of his power.

The plea is now for religion in schools as the proper basis of education. This is, indeed, the very principle which we would accept and adopt. But we are met at the threshold by these very Bishops of Rome. As we have seen, this is really the dread of Romanists and infidels! So that they have been found joining in protests against introducing even the Bible, without note or comment, into the schools. Who does not see that that must be a false religion which denies the Bible as the basis of religion? This could indeed be what Dr. O'Connor calls "making men religious without religion." Could we admit heathenism—idolatry—however consecrated by religious names and claims,

All know that in the pending difficulty with New Grenada the Archbishop's protest against the new system of education is against "the use of the text of the Gospel in teaching morality in the schools;" and this, too, the Roman Catholic Gospel! I would sooner trust a schoolmaster with a Bible, than a Romish priest without one! And so would the people.

We do earnestly call for more religion in the schools. Our common Christianity calls for it; and the Romish hierarchy are they who oppose it to the death. But, as they are now withdrawing their children, we may come forward without this impediment, and ask that the great masses who accept this public boon shall be granted their common heritage—a religious education.

Dr. O'Connor takes all for granted, and begs the whole question, when he assumes that his plan, or any new plan, will please a greater number than the present; or else his is the tyranny, when, without care for the majority, he demands his own plan. He, indeed, and his interest would be better satisfied and better served. But what of the nine-tenths of our population! That would be the tyranny that would trample on the rights of the people to meet the views of a single sect; that would sacrifice the well-being of the rising generation, to suit the Pope's officials in our land.

I ask attention to this feature of the Papal movement, that the whole aim is destructive. It is not for the children; it is for the Pope. It is not to reform; but to destroy. The Bishop knows that if he can "persuade us to walk without our crutches," as his figure is, and "get us to throw our crutches in the fire, then, when once they are burned, we cannot recover them, though we find ourselves unable to walk."

We very well know how much easier it is to break down than to build up, and how little wit it requires to find fault with the best system, but how much it takes to devise a better. We have seen paper plans before to-day; plausible theories, that look remarkably well on paper, like the city lots of speculators. But it is hard to get their imaginary value. We shall not be so ready to change our well-tried educational policy, for the visionary schemes of these religious politicians. The design is plain. How ready is the Bishop to accept any plan rather than that which we have. But no; we reply, "A bird in the hand," etc. "In vain the net is spread in the sight of any bird."

This would only confuse our counsels. A hundred other plans of public education, to suit various interest, could be brought forward, and would be; and we should lose the grand object altogether by abandoning a well working American system for a specious, sectarian, and a foreign one.

And this we honestly believe to be the great ultimate intent of the complainant. The destructive plowshare is to be driven through all our American republican institutions. And just as before, and just as now, in Europe, the aggression of the Jesuit hierarchy begins with a grasp at education, to conform it to their views, and where nothing more can be done to break down all other systems.

What the people are to expect from this Papal league, if ever its strength shall warrant it, appears from the daring and defiant movements in some other States, where the Church, *whose voice we are bound to hear under pain of sin*, has taken the political stand, to wield the civil power. But are we to sit quietly, amidst all these developments, until the power has gone from our hands! Let us rather jealously fortify our institutions against the aggressive and destructive policy. The warfare will never be given up. Let us now demand—what is plainly called for—that measure of religious teaching in the schools which our common Christianity allows. Let our republican principles be inculcated as daily lessons. Let us mark the craven politicians who would truckle to Popery, and sell their inheritance for the "Catholic vote."

Will any in this community doubt the warrant for such imputations as I have made as to the political bearings of this movement, and the political designs which underlie it? Besides all that is openly avowed and carried on at the polls in Michigan, by bishops and priests at caucuses, and in lobbies, the movement is simultaneous in Maryland, New Jersey, Alabama and New York, and agitated in other States, "with what meaning we shall see."

I quote from the Freeman's Journal of New York since the Council at Baltimore: "This subject [of the public schools] contains in it the whole question of the progress and triumphs of the Catholic Church in the next generation in this country. Catholics! let us all act together! Let us all read and listen to the same sentiments, that we may know how to act together!"—[Sat. Nov. 20, 1852

Again: "There can be no sound political progress: no permanence in the State where, for any length of time, children shall be trained in schools without (the Roman Catholic) religion."

Again: "This country has no other hope, politically or morally, except in the vast and controlling extension of the Catholic religion."

And again, Jan. 1, 1853, where this movement is given out as the decreed plan for the year: "Eighteen and fifty-two has helped greatly to spread right principles on this subject. What will 1853 do to give effect in law and in acts to the principle that is to germinate the future glory of our country? The Catholic sentiment in a unit. Let us act. Let us speak. Let us make others hear."

In the light of these quotations we know how to understand the following: "Every Catholic church, every Catholic school, every convent, every Catholic asylum is a foundation-stone of this precious building of our country's greatness."

Then hear the "Shepherd of the Valley:" "If the Catholics ever gain the ascendency here, as they certainly will, religious freedom in this country is at an end."

And again; the same paper, referring to the Catholic Herald, of Philadelphia, speaks of this Jesuitical denial of Romish intolerance as "that cowardly system of misrepresentation and concealment which led English Catholics to attempt to throw dust in the eyes of contemporary heretics, by disavowing the practices of their brethren in better days, and other lands."

What saith the Bishop to this from his own *protegé?* And again: "The Catholic who says that the Church is not intolerant, belies the sacred Spouse of Christ. The Christian who professes to be tolerant himself, is dishonest, ill-instructed, or both!"

These citations will be sufficient to expose the political character of this assault upon our public school system. I have spoken as an American. I love my country. I blush to speak thus, as I must, of any system which claims to be Christianity. But a sojourn of eight months in the Romish States of Europe, and a month's residence at Rome, in busy examination of this politico-religious machinery, and some intercourse with their propagandists there, and in Egypt and Palestine, and *en route* for India, has opened my eyes to the deep craft, and fearful intrigue, that spreads its net-work around the globe, and marches now in a fresh crusade against all civil and religious liberty!

This Bishop concludes that "it will *take time* to make the people understand" his views of justice. And I earnestly pray, by all the good sense and sound patriotism of the people, even of our Roman Catholic citizens; by the memory of our fathers' blood-shedding; by the every-day report of Papal leagues with despotism, perfidy, torture, and the violation of every sacred right, that the day when this Bishop shall convert the people to his code of justice may be far distant!

M. W. JACOBUS.

END.

To meet the justice of a divine law and a divine law-giver, God has provided for sinners the obedience, atonement and suffering of a divine Saviour, who has become "the end of the law for righteousness to every one that believeth." God, therefore, is "a just God and a Saviour," "gracious and righteous," "just, and yet the justifier," "faithful and just to forgive us our sins."

"He died like a beast who hath done no good while he lived." True indeed! Go to his funeral. Not a tear is shed. Not a pain or a grief or a want has he relieved, and there is none to call him blessed. Think of it, ye time-servers—ye who seek for pleasure, ye who make self the centre of every thought and action. What an epitaph! "He died like a beast, for he did no good while he lived."

If the world suspect your well intended designs, be not uneasy. It only shows that mankind are themselves false and artful, which is the cause of their being suspicious.

A lady being in want of a cook, a few days since, published an advertisement in the Philadelphia Ledger and was waited on by any quantity of *ladies* wanting situations. Amongst them was one who, on being asked some questions, cut them short with "Never mind about me, Marm, let me see first if the place will suit me, then you can inquire about me afterwards."

THE VIRGINIA CONFERENCE.

The Annual Session of this body was commenced in Lynchburg, on the 26th ult., says the Richmond Christian Advocate, "and closed on Thursday evening, the 3d instant. Bishop Paine presided over its deliberations with equal credit to himself and satisfaction to the body. There was a large attendance of the members present. The business was conducted quietly and with commendable external harmony."

The R. C. Advocate gives large and interesting items of the Conference, upon which source we draw.

The Anniversary Meeting of the Missionary Society was held at the Fourth Street Church, on Saturday night. The Church was filled with from 1000 to 1200 persons, and addresses were delivered by Bishop Paine and Dr. Sehon. The annual collection was taken up at the conclusion of the addresses, and we are informed that it amounted to nearly $1000. The amount collected for Missionary purposes within the bounds of the Conference, during the past year, is about $13,000—being $5000 more than was obtained during the previous year.

A feature of much interest in this Conference occasion was the meeting and annual sermon before the Young Men's Aid Society.

The sermon was preached by Dr. Doggett, on "Study to show thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth."—2d Timothy ii; 15. He introduced the subject by speaking of the dignity, responsibility, and importance of the ministerial office, and the consequent necessity that the discharge of its duties in a proper manner should be a matter of the deepest concern. The text, he said, furnished three objects as those which every minister should labor to accomplish in the discharge of his official duties.

1. *The Approval of God*, which secures purity of heart, elevation above circumstances, and fearlessness and boldness in the utterance of unpalatable truths.

2. *The mastery of his vocation*, bringing with it confidence in undertaking duty, and success and commendation as the results.

3. *The proper distribution of the word of life*, which is not an indivisible, unmanageable mass, but capable of such division as will "give to each his portion in due season."

These points he discussed briefly, and then proceeded to say that no minister by nature possessed the power of accomplishing these objects, nor was he endowed with such power supernaturally or by inspiration; that the attainment of such power was the result of labor and effort similar to that employed in becoming perfect in any other vocation. The minister must "study"—show himself approved, etc. But what must he study? To the question the Doctor replied:

1. The materials of the ministry. The workman of any sort must be acquainted with the materials to be used in his vocation.—The materials of the ministry Dr. D. reckoned to be—

1. The veritiee of the gospel, as deposited in the scriptures.

2. The vehicle of preaching—language—with all its accompaniments of grammar, lexicography, rhetoric, logic, etc.

3. Helps to the understanding of the Scriptures as commentaries, expositions, &c. Here, while advocating the largest attainable degree of learning, Dr. Doggett distinctly laid it down as the position occupied by the Methodist Church, and the Young Men's Aid Society, that a clear understanding of the Scripture in his vernacular tongue, and an ability to speak "justly, readily, clearly," are the only indispensible requisites for discharge of the duty of a minister.

II. The mechanics of the ministry—that is the best method of applying and using the materials for the construction of the designed object. Every minister, he said, was compelled to use method. No house can be built by casting stones or timber into a disorderly heap; so neither can a pulpit preparation be successful if construeted at random. And not only was some method indispensable, but one method was found in practice preferable to another. Study of these methods of sermonizing, and performing other duties of the ministry, Dr. D. contended, was needful in order to a perfecting of the execution of those duties.

III. The adaptation of the ministry. The Gospel is unchangeable, but is designed to adapt itself to all the changes that shall take place in the history of the world, so that the truth shall always be capable of effecting the salvation of men. The minister should closely study the adaptations of the Gospel.

1. To persons. Individuals differing from each other, and requiring different classes of both.

2. To communities.

3. To times.

On the last point, the remarks of Dr. Doggett were particularly eloquent and effective. He concluded by a statement of the object of the Young Men's Aid Society in connection with the subject discussed, and a defence of the Society against its opposers in the mildest, most dignified and truly Christian spirit.

The Lynchburg Virginian says:

"We regard this as probably the ablest sermon ever delivered by Dr. Doggett. It gave the most unbounded satisfaction to the audience, who listened with the deepest attention for an hour and twenty minutes."

The Bishop laid before the Conference a communication from the Secretary of the Missouri Conference, recommending for the approval of the several Conferences a proposed alteration of the Discipline so as to prohibit the sale, use or manufacture of ardent spirits by members of the Church, which was read by the secretary, and discussed by Revs. Leo. Rosser, S. T. Moorman and J. K. Powers, in favor of the resolution, and Drs. Early, Smith, Doggett and Lee, and Revs. Messrs. N. Thomas, G. W. Carter, W. W. Bennett, Jos. Lear, J. H. Davis, J. D. Blackwell and G. W. Langhorne, in opposition to it. The vote being taken, the Conference refused to concur with the Missouri resolution. Yeas 65 - Nays 32.

The Bishop announced that there were two ministers in the Conference for whom he had been able to provide no work—all the Presiding Elders having declined to assign them any field of labor. He asked for action on the subject by the Conference. One of these was granted a location at his request. And like action was taken in the other case.

APPOINTMENTS.

The appointments were then read by the Bishop, a list of which is given below:

Richmond District: Thos. C. Hayes, P. E. General agent of the Book Concern, J Early; Editor of the R. C. Advocate, Leroy M Lee; Editor of the Quarterly Review, D S Doggett. Richmond: Trinity, Geo W Langhorne; Centenary, Joseph H Davis; Asbury, Francis J Boggs; Wesley Ch Mission, N Thomas; Or. Miss & Armory, C W Petherbridge; Clay st Mission, J Anderson; Afr Mission, E S Mitchell; Charles City Circuit, T H Jones; James City and New Kent, R Stephens; York and Warwick, W A Robinson; Williamsburg, G T Williams; Hampton, J S R Clarke; Gloucester, G W Deems, John Bayley; Mathews, W L Dalby; King William, John B Laurens, J C Garlick, sup.

Fredericksburg District.—Ro Michaels, P. E. Fredericksburg, W H Christian; Caroline, A Wiles; King and Queen, S W Jones; Middlesex, H P Nelms; Lancaster, Joseph Lear; Westmoreland, Jas S Finnell, (one to be supplied;) King George, Thos A Pierce; Stafford, Thos J Bayton; Stafford Mission, to be supplied; Fauquier, Wm F Bain.

Washington District.—Geo W Carter, P. E. Washington City, Jas A Duncan; Alexandria, James D Coulling; Rock Creek, Alex G Brown; Fairfax, Wm E Judkins; J D Blackwell, J F Poulton; Rappahannock, W L Murphy; Loesburg, Wm G Bross; Loudon, W W Bennett, J C Granberry; Fairfax Mission, To be supplied; Springfield and South Branch, Jas R Wagoner, G H Ray; Potomac, W W Bery, J E Potts; Manasses, Oscar Littleton.

Charlottesville District.—J Manning, P. E. Charlottesville, P F August; Albemarle, B E Gibson, D H Laney; Scottsville, B H Johnson, T H Haynes, Flauvanna, Jacob Shough, E Chambers, (supernumerary;) Goochland, C H B Boggs; Hanover, Geo W Nolley; Louisa, G N Winfree, G W S Harper, (supernumerary); Orange, Gibson Mauzey; Culpeper, W H Barnes, Joe Carson, (supernumerary); Madison, Thos S Hoyle; Elk Run and Woodstock, A J Coffman; Blue Ridge Mission, Jeremiah McMullen; Harrisonburg and Keezletown, W G Williams.

Lynchburg District.—W B Rowzie, P. E. Lynchburg, 3d street, D P Wills; Lynchburg, 4th street, Solin F Edwards; Bedford, D J C Slaughter; Campbell, Joseph Spriggs; Stanton, J A Proctor, (one to be supplied;) Cumberland, A Clark; Buckingham, Robert Scott, Paul Whitehead; Appomattox, B C Spiller; Nelson, H D Wood; Amherst, M L Bishop, John K Littleton; Lexington, John L Clark, A M Hall; Buffalo Mission, G F Doggett, (one to be supplied.)

Randolph Macon District.—James Riddick, P. E.; R M College and Boydton, James L Spencer; President of R M College, Wm A Smith; R Macon Circuit, John D Southall; Mecklenburg, P A Peterson, (one to be supplied;) Greenville, K Adams; Northampton, Edmond A Gibbe; Brunswick, J F Brannin, (one to be supplied;) Lunenburg, David Wallace, M M Dance, (sup'y;) Nottoway, W J Morfleet; Prince Edward, J W Howard, T Y Cash; Farmville, Chas H Hall; Charlotte, W C Blount, Lewis Skidmore, (sup'y;) Agent for R M College, B R Duval.

Petersburg District.—H B Cowles, P. E.; Petersburg, Washington Street and Wesley Chapel, A Dibrell; Union street African Miss, S T Moorman; Hight street, F Stanley, J Kerr, (sup'y;) Chesterfield, R T Nixon, Jesse K Powers; Manchester, Edward M Peterson; Powhatan, H H Gary; Amelia, Penfield Doll, C C Pearson, G W Charlton, (sup'y;) Dinwiddie, John W White, (one to be supplied;) Sussex, T S D Covington, J P Brock; Smithfield, James S Kennedy, (one to be supplied;) Prince George, Edward P Wilson; Surry, Loyd Moore; Murfreesboro, Wm McK Ward, (one to be supplied;) Southampton, J M Arnold, Benj Dovany, (sup'y;) Factories Miss. Jno P Woodward, Agent for the Female Institute at Murfreesboro, William Grant; Roanoke and Chowan Col'd Mission, George W Trimyer.

Norfolk District.—Norfolk, Cumberland st., Nelson Head; Bute st Af Mission, Wm Reid; Granby st, D S Doggett; Portsmouth, W H Wheelwright, (African;) Mission, (to be supplied,) Goeport, R S Nash; Eastville, J J Edwards, Heritage Ayres; Suffolk, Jno M Saunders; Gates J D Lumsden; Edenton, Thos L Williams; Herford, Jno A Doll; Pasquotank, J G Rowe; Elizabeth City, Jno B Dey; Camden, Thos Diggee; Princess Anne, L S Reid; Currituck Mission, Jno L Briggs; Chaplain in U. S. Navy, Vernon Eskridge; Princess Ann Col'd Mission, A Stewart.

W G Foote transferred to Texas Conference. Samuel L Eskridge left without an appointment on account of ill health.

DELEGATES.—John Early, W A Smith, D S Doggett, A Dibrell, L M Lee, H B Cowles, L Rosser, G W Langhorne, W B Rowzee.

Reserves: G W Carter, J E Edwards.

The avaricious man is like the barren, sandy ground of the desert, which sucks in all the rain and dew with greediness, but yields no fruitful herbs or plants for the benefit of others.

When I gaze into the stars, they look down upon me with pity, from their serene and silent places, like eyes glistening with tears over the little lot of man. Thousands of generations, all as noisy as our own, have been swallowed up by time, and there remains no record of them more. Yet Arcturus, and Orion, Sirius, the Pleiades, are still shining in their courses, old—and young as when the shepherd first noted them in the plains of Shinar. [Carlyle.

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NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, November 26.

The Editor is absent, attending the Mississippi Conference, though most of the matter, editorial and selected in the present issue, was prepared by Bro. McTyeire. He will be absent some three or four weeks. We earnestly hope his tour will be largely promotive of the interest of the Advocate. Bro. McTyeire is a most efficient and self-sacrificing laborer in the sacred desk and in the editor's chair. W.

THE MINISTER OF CHRIST IMMORTAL TILL HIS WORK IS DONE.

The above remark occurs in the writings of Dr. Adam Clarke. It is a quotation from some writer unknown to us, whom the Dr. calls "a great man." It is due, however, to the memory and to the theology of the Dr. to say that he by no means endorses the sentiment.

If the sentimsnt means to teach that a Christian minister will not, and cannot, die till his work is done, and that he only dies when his work is done; then, in our apprehension, it teaches downright, unmitigated fatalism. No Methodist can consistently hold or teach this sentiment; yet, in an indirect sort of way, we have occasionally heard it in conversation. We have sometimes heard it quoted, and made to bear a practical application to ministers and their fields of labor; especially have we heard it urged in relation to foreign missionaries, and ministers at homs in sickly localities and plague-spots. We have sometimes heard it urged, no matter how uncongenial the climate, how fast the minister is wearing away, and sinking to a premature grave, he must never leave his post to seek health and the prolongation of life in a more salubrious air. No; "he is immortal till his work is done;" this is the argument. If the plagne is raging in a partionlar spot, the minister of Christ, it is urged, must not leave, though the plagne is sweeping down its thousands, and though they are dying under such circumstances that he can render no useful service, beyond the mere conventional decencies of the burial service; still, they urge, he must stay and die, if he shall, and let the Church and his dependent family do without him; for "hs is immortal till his work is done."

Let us inqnire of the admirers of this sentiment, if they were preaching in a house that had caught on fire, if they would not get ont of it if they could? If they were living in a house which had in it, or in its immediate vicinity, a poisonous and fatal exhalation, if they would or would not feel it due to themselves, their families, and the Church to remove? They could not, if consistent; for these supposed circumstances involve the same state of things that exists where any peculiar peril to human life is realized.

No one would expect a miracle to be wrought to extinguish the flames of the burning house, or to purify the poisonous air of the other. We know from Scriptural example that miracles are never wrought to accomplish what man is competent to perform at the time and under the circumstance when the miracle is wrought. We doubt not, no matter what a man's theory or opinions may be, he would leave a burning house, and seek safety beyond the reach of its flames. Why may we not, on the same principle, get out of any danger that we can which threatens us with fatal results? We confess we can see no good reason why we should not; but many why we should.

We have to say, then, in the conclusion of these observations, that we are no believers in the sentiment that "the minister of Christ is immortal till his work is done." We believe some men have been called to preach who have never preach at all; that others have bnt very imperfectly done what they were called to do; that some have backslidden like Jndas, and have labored for the flesh rather than for the spirit. And lastly, we believe that the minister of Christ is as much bound to preserve his health, and prolong his life, as any other man.

THE THOUGHTFUL MOTHER.—In the description of a good mother by King Solomon, it is said, concerning her, that "her children rise up and called her blessed." We were reminded of this, a few days ago, by an anecdote mentioned by Bishop Wainwright, at a dinner given to the English Delegation by the Vestry of Trinity Church, in ths school-room of Trinity Church. This school was founded and long supported by the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. Mention being made of Queen Victoria, the Provisional Bishop of New York stated that the Archdeacon of London, being engaged on one occasion in catechizing the young princes, and being surprised at the accuracy of their answers, in the catechism, said to the Prince—

"Your governess deserves great credit for instrusting you so thoroughly in the catechism."

Whereupon the royal boy responded—

"O, but it is ma who teaches us the catechism."

How many American mothers, with fewer cares, and fewer temptations to luxurious indulgences, have to confess to an utter neglect of this important duty. Many boys, whose parents are nominally Christian, can say with truth, our mothers never taught us the catechism. We hope some of them may take a profitable hint from a queenly practice. [Episcopal Recorder.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER FROM An Elder to a Younger Brother

* * * * * * * "All this is natural, but part of it wreng, and that part especjally, which implies discontent nt the direction of Providence. God is with us to keep us in all our ways, and it would possibly have been the very werst thing for you to have engaged in business with Mr. ——. I trust you will not feel disappointed or grieved at a result that however, I labered in in my blindness to accomplish, was certainly not the best; not so good as the provision God will make for my dear young brother if he is faithful and prayerfully puts his trust in this fatherly guidance.

"I still hope for some opening that will take you out of the miasm of your swamps and river country; but the Lord may intend to make your earthly course a short one, in which event, sad as it would be to our hearts, I trust you will be ready for the great change and the soener enter upon immortal joys. Long life is not to be counted on either as a certainty or a source of happiness, but right living is, and it is therefore very foolish to waste ourselves in anxiety for what we may not command, possibly ought not to have, when rational ends of existence are forgotten, or postponed. * * * * *

* * * * * For the future I intend to trade less; and to avoid the possibility of embarrassment even. I desire an easier condition of my worldly affairs than consists with the entanglements of a trader, and besides, in my opinion, it is wiser for a man who has a competence to avoid the hazards of trade. In addition to all this, a higher consideration and one which I hope I do net make secondary, is the incompatibility of much trading and much religion. This arises chiefly from two considerations—the unfriendly entanglements and complications of business consequent on much trading; especially from the *animus*, the disposition and motive of the trader, which almost always is purely gain, and gain in a hurry, and in process of time this becomes so absorbing a motive that the chances are quite all against spirituality.

"I see from the New Orleans Christian Advocate that you have been blessed with a revival of religion in ———. You have, I hope, been partaker of its benefits, and you possibly are not aware of the activity with which the enemy will now work to despoil you of all that you have gained. You desire to make progress in the divine life. It is your purpose to glorify your maker; you would not be cheated out of your soul. Then hear my warning. Read your Bible more attentively and prayerfully than ever. Excitements of every sort, and religious excitements are not exempt from the operation of this rule, are apt to react. Be very watchful or you will soon find yourself through false security or *some* diabolical stratagem robbed of all the advantages you have derived from your excellent meeting. Study to advance in the Christian life. Merge your own will in that of Christ. Find His will in His word; forget self and live for Christ; love Him and labor to do all for Him; be wholly consecrated and rejoice in His providence. Rest forever assured that your precise circumstances are the best for you, and be thankful and humble; think—think long, deeply and prayerfully of what peculiar advantages your circumstances afford to do or to suffer God's will. So shall you happy and prosperous.

"With regard to the passage of Scripture you desire me explain, (29 v., xi chp. I Cor.) I suppose there can be no reasonable doubt. The context must be considered—the scope of the Apostle's argument. He is reproving drunkenness and sensuality in those who make an exouse of the Lord's supper to commit excesses, in themselves sinful. Their enormity is enhanced by the solemnity and sacredness of the occasion, he argues. How strongly he states the case in the 19, 20, 21, and 33d verse, you will see by reading them over. He then proceeds to give a reliable history of the institution and nature of the Lord's supper. This is contained in the 23, 24, 25, and 26th verses. He then draws a conolusion—'Whersfore' (that is, for which reason) 'whosoever shall eat this bread and drink this cup of the Lord unworthily' (that is, as the drunken revelers he has described in his previous etatement of the case,) 'shall be guilty of the body and blood of the Lord.' This is a very strong expression. It implies not only a reckless disregard of the sacred solemnity of the Lord's Suppsr, but guilt, guilt I suppose in proportion to the degree of unworthiness. The word *enochos—reus*—obnoxious to—accused of—chargeable with—'the body and blood' of Christ or guilty concerning 'the body and blood,' with respect to it.

"The character of the guilt is limited by that of unworthiness, and this the apostle specifies. 'But let a man (28th verse) examine himself, and so let him eat of that bread and drink of that cup.' 'So'—how! why, worthily, or in sober, affectionate, solemn 'remembrance" of the Saviour, "'tis his broken body,' and 'the new testament in his blood.' 'For he that eateth and drinketh unworthily' (29th verse) *anaxios—indigne*—unworthily, basely—(as when 'in eating, every one taketh before other his own supper, and one is hungry and another is drunken,') 'eateth and drinketh damnation to himself,' or judgment on condemnation, 'not discerning the Lord's body,' that is, not appreciating, judging of it rightly, condemning it and so being unworthy to celebrate the supper, and so condemning himself. It is rendered 'damnation,' and that which is rendered 'discerning,' have the same root which signifies to judge, to condemn. This, then, is the apostle's meaning; he is unworthy, because he does not eat and drink in remembrance of Christ, but for sensual indulgence, and this was the reason by which he presumes to judge and condemn the merits of Christ's shed-blood, and broken body does in fact condemn himself. It was the night of 'his betrayal,' the same night'—that night to which the mind and heart of all sincere Christians will revert, so dark and troubled in the Saviour's earthly history, unto the end of time, with affectionate solemn interest. On that same night of "his betrayal," when the last tie of earthly friendship gave way, and the last star of earthly hope went out in the heavens—that very night the Lord established this supper, and whoever desecrates it betrays him afresh; is unworthy; guilty of his body and blood. So said the fervent apostle, and so all our hearts reply!

"But did Jesus say that the broken-hearted penitent for sin, to whom the world is dark and who is in sympathy with the sorrow of that night. Did Paul say that such a child of suffering, only awaiting the crucifixion to the world, should not solemnly, hopefully, come to this supper? No, my dear brother; a worthier celebration of the Lord's death; a more appropriate remembrance of his shed-blood, heaven never witnessed. I feel that while I thus vindicate my title to the Lord's supper and your high privilege as an humble mourner to approach the heavenly feast with solemn and joyful hope, and feast on the spiritual manna, and drink the wine, that if we are faithful Christians we shall drink it now with Christ in the Father's Kingdom. I have consulted no commentary, and read the observations of no annotator, my only help in this hasty explication being a Greek Testament. I know not for what reason you ask the explanation, but I have given it to you, and sincerely hope it may afford you the pleasure to read it that it has me to write it; for I have written it almost in the presence of the Saviour-friend. "If any man hunger let him eat at home." But enough.

Affectionately, your brother,

* * * * *

NOTE.—*Rev. H. N. McTyeire*, Sir:—The above letter came into my possession a short time since, and finding it so interesting and instructive I thought it would not be unacceptable to some of your readers if you would give it a place. It is as not written with any expectation of its being published, therefore I withhold the name of the writer.

Yours, truly, S. L.

WHAT WILL OTHER PEOPLE SAY?

Mrs. Child, in one of her letters, makes the following observations, which we think are well worth heeding:

"There is a false necessity with which we industriously surround ourselves, a circle that never expands, whose iron never changes to ductile gold. This is the pressnce of public opinion, the intolerable restraint of conventual forms. *Under this* despotic influence, men and women check their best impulses, suppress their noblest feelings, conceal their highest thoughts. Each longs for full communion with other souls, but darss not give utterance to its yearnings. What hinders? The fear of what Mrs. Smith or Mrs. Clark will say, or the from of some sect, or the anathema of some synod, or the fashion of some clique, or the laugh of some club, or the misrepresentation of some political party. Thou art afraid of thy neighbor and knowest not that he is equally afraid of thee. He has bound thy hands, and thou hast fettered his feet. It were wise for both to snap the imaginary bonds nnd walk onwards unshackled. If thy heart yearns for love, *be* loving; if thou wouldst free mankind, *be* free; if thou wouldst have a brother frank to thee, *be* frank to him.

"But what will people say?

"Why does it concern thee *what* they say? Thy life is not in *their* hands. They can give thee nothing of real value, nor take from thee anything that is worth the having. Satan may promise thee all the kingdoms of the earth, but he has not an acre of it to give. He may offer much as the price of his worship, but there is a flaw in all his title-deeds. Eternal and sure is the promise, 'Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth.'

"But I shall be misunderstood, misrepresented."

And what if thou art? They who throw stones at what is above them, receive the missiles back again by the law of gravity, and lucky are they if they bruise not their own faces. Would that I could persuade all those who read this to be truthful and free—to say what they think, and act what they feel—to cast from them, like ropes of sand, *all* fear of sects and parties, of clans and classes.

"What is there of joyful freedom in our social intercourse? We meet to see each other, and not a peep do we get under the thick, stifling veil which each carries about him. We visit to enjoy ourselves, and our host takes away all our freedom, while we dsstroy his own. If the host wishes to work or ride, he dares not lest it seem impolite to the guest; if the guest wishes to read or sleep, he dare not lest it seem impolite to the host; so they both remain slaves and feel it a relief to part company. A few individuals, mostly in foreign lands, arrange this matter with wiser freedom. If a visitor arrives they say, 'I am busy to-day; if you wish to ride there are the horses and saddle in the stable; if you wish to read, there are books in the parlor; if you want to work, the men are raking hay in the fields; if you want to romp, the children are at play in the court; and if you want to talk with me, I can be with you at such an hour. Go where you please, and while you stay, do as you please.'

"At some houses in Florence, large parties meet without invitation, and without the slightest preparation. It is understood that, on some particular evening of the week, a lady or gentleman always receive their friends. In one room are books and flowers, in another pictures and engravings, in a third music. Couples are esconed in some shaded alcove, or groups are dotted about the rooms, in mirthful or serious conversation. No one is required to speak to his host, either entering or departing. Lemonade and baskets of fruit stand here and there on the side-tables, that all may take who like; but *eating*, which constitutes so large a part of American entertainments, is a slight and almost unnoticed incident in these festivals of intellect and taste.

"Wouldst thou like to see such social freedom introduced here? Then do it. But the first step must be complete indifference to Mrs. Smith's assertion, that you were mean enough to offer only one kind of cake to your company, and to put less shortening in the under-crust of your pies than in the upper. Let Mrs. Smith talk according to her gifts; but be thou assured that *all living souls* love freedom better than cakes or under-crust."

From the Buffalo Christian Advocate.

A CATHOLIC BISHOP'S OATH.

We ask the serious attention of our readers to points in the following OATH administered to John Loughlin, elect Bishop of the See of Brooklyn, in this State, at his consecration in New York on Sunday before last. We wish it might be read also, to a class of Catholics in Buffalo, who, though attached to the church, have still something of American freedom to cheer and arouse them. The oath was delivered in Latin, and the most materinl parts of it were suppressed in the published proceedings of the consecration. Another deception! Horrible! What an obligation! The same, probably, was administered to John Timon, Bishop of Buffalo. Each have sworn to fight and persecute all Protestants. God save the Republic!

"I, Father Loughlin, elect of the See of Brooklyn, from henceforward, will be faithful and obedient to St. Peter, the Apostle, and to the holy Roman Church, and to our lord, the lord N. Pope N., and to his successors, canonically coming in. I will neither advise, consent, nor do anything that they may lose life or member, or that their persons may be seized, or hands anywise laid upon them, or any injuries offered to them, under any pretence whatsoever. The counsel which they shall intrust me withal, by themselves, their messengers, or letters, I will not knowingly reveal to any, to their prejudice. I will help them to defend and keep the Roman Papacy, and the royalties of St. Peter, saving my order, against all men. The legate of the Apostolic See, going and coming, I will honorably treat, and help in his necessities. The rights, honors, privileges and authority of the Roman Church, of our lord the Pope, and his foresaid successors, I will endeavor to preserve, defend, increase and advance. I will not be in any uction or treaty, in which shall be plotted against our said lord, and the said Roman Church, anything to the hurt or prejudice of their persons, right, honor, state or power; and if I shall know any such thing to be treated or agitated on, or devised by any whatsoever, I will hinder it to the extent of my power; and as soon as I can, will signify it to said lord, or by some other, by whom it may come to his knowledge. The rules of the holy Fathers, the apostolic decrees, ordinances or disposals, reservations, provisions and mandates, I will observe with all my might, and cause to be observed by others. HERETICS, SCHISMATICS AND REBELS TO OUR LORD, OR FORESAID SUCCESSORS, I WILL, TO THE EXTENT OF MY POWER, PERSECUTE AND FIGHT AGAINST. I will come to a council when I am called, unless I be hindered by a canonical impediment. I will, by myself in person, visit the threshold of the apostles every three years, and give an account to our lord, and his foresaid successors, of all my pastoral office, and of all things anywise belonging to the State of the Church, to the discipline of my clergy and people, and lastly, to the salvation of souls committed to my trust: and will, in like manner, humbly receive and diligently execute the apostolic commands. And if I be detained by any lawful impediment, I will perform all the things aforesaid by a messenger hereto specially empowered, a member of my chapter, or some other, in ecclesiastical dignity, or else having a personage; or in default of these, by a priest of the diocese; or in default of one of the clergy, by some other secular or regulnr priest of improved integrity and religion, fully instructed in all things above mentioned. And such impediment I will make out by lawful proofs to be transmitted by the foresaid messeugor to the cardinal proponent of the holy Roman Church to the congregation of the sacred council. The possessions belonging to my table I will neither sell, nor give away, nor mortgage, nor grant unew in feo, nor anywiso alienate,—no, not even with the consent of the chapter of my Church, without consulting the Roman Pontiff. And if I shall desire any alienation, I will thereby incur the penalties contained in a certain constitution put forth about this matter. So help me God, and these holy Gospels of God."

THE DARDANELLES.—The old gates of Janus were opened when Rome was at war, and their modern prototypes, the Dardanelles stairs, are open only when a state of war makes treaty stipulations void, and the Porte deems it necessary to admit his allies through them to protect his capital. The accounts we have are that they are now open for the passage of the British and French fleets.

The Dardanelles, from which the strait, or Hellespont, derives its name, are four strong castles built opposite to each on the European and Asiatic coasts; and are the keys of Constantinople. Two of these castles were raised by Mahommed II, soon after the conquest of Constantinople, in 1453, the other two, the new castles, were built in the middle of the seventeenth century, to protect the Turks against the Venetians. The latter command the entrance to the Hellespont, and the distance from each is about two miles and a quarter. In four hours sail up the strait are the old castles, which are about three quarters of a mile apart. These are well mounted with formidable batteries.

All along the European shore to the Marmora, the aspect of nature in its ruggedness corresponds with the frown of the guns; but the scenery on the Asiatic shore is beautiful. The region abounds, too, in places famous in classic story. Here it was that Leander paid his nightly visit to Hero; here the ill-fated hosts of Xerxes crossed on a bridge of boats: here Solyman crossed on a bare raft; and in modern times, here Byron swam from Sestos to Alydos.

MISSIONARY APPROPRIATIONS OF M. E. CHURCH.

In the Secretary's monthly bulletin we find the M. E. Church, North, still going on finely—improving in itself. Good examplo to us. TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS for 1854. But those domestic missions are a heavy item. Are these the border Conference Mission?

We copy, entire, Dr. Durbin's statement:

Let not the members and friends of the Methodist Episcopal Church be startled at the large draft made on them for the service of her missions during the year 1854. God hath prospered us much, and given us a great heritage, and a great work to accomplish, and we must not fail. But the Church has a right to know how the draft came to be authorized, and how the amount was ascertained. We will explain.

The General Conference, at its last session, appointed a General Missionary Committee of seven, being one from each episcopal district. They were Rev. Dr. Bangs, of New York; Rev. George Gary, of Western New York; Rev. W. H. Collins, of Michigan; Rev. C. Houts, of Missouri; Rev. J. F. Wright, of Ohio; Rev. H. W. Reed, of Iowa; and Rev. Geo. Weber, of Maine; together with Rev. Thomas Carlton, Treasurer, and Rev. J. P. Durbin, Corresponding Secretary. It is the duty of this committee, in conjunction with the Board of Managers, and with the concurrence of the Bishops, to determine the aggregate amount which may be drawn for the service of our missions during the next year, and to divide it between our foreign and domestic missions; then to distribute the amount appropriated to foreign missions, to the said missions severally. The amount appropriated to domestic missions is distributed by the General Conference Committee, in conjunction with the Treasurer and Corresponding Secretary, to the several annual conferences, for the domestic missions under their care respectively. In this distribution to the annual conferences the Board can take no action.

In order to arrive at just conclusions the Board of Managers appointed a committee of their own body, consisting of seven, viz: Rev. H. Bangs, Messrs. F. Hall, Wm. Truslow, P. E. Coon, Dr. Phelps, E. L. Fancher, and F. Godine.

We will now explain how the results were reached. The joint committee of the General Conference and Board of Managers, together with Bishops Waugh, Janes and Simpson, met in the Mission Rooms Thursday morning, November 3, at 9 o'clock, and labored diligently, having three sessions a day until their work was done. Estimates were received from the different foreign missions, and communications from the absent bishops, and from presiding elders and others; so that the fullest information was in the possession of the committe. They then proceeded to inquire, not what the churches could be induced to contribute, but what each mission required for its service during the year 1854. The foreign missions were first considered severally, the amount required for each was put down; then the German missions under the care of the several conferences were considered, and the amount required for this service was put down; then the missions to Europeans in the United States, other than German—viz: French, Swedes, Danes, Norwegians, and Welsh—were considered, and the amounts entered; Then the India mission in like manner; then the domestic mission proper, under the care of the several annual conferences; that is, those missions in which the service is in the English language, were carefully considered, and the amounts necessary for their support put down. Finally, the duty of the Church to extend her foreign missionary work was carefully considered, and the necessary amount set down.

In this way the questions were answered, namely: What does each department of our missionary work require for its proper encouragement and support during the year 1854? and what is the whole amount?—When the several appropriations were added up, and the aggregate amount declared, the committee felt a little startled, and the question was timidly asked: "Can we venture to report this large amount to the Board of Managers and to the Bishops for concurrence?" It required but a few minutes for the joint committee to come to the conclusion, in humble reliance on the blessings of God, that as the missions severally needed the amounts appropriated, it was their duty to report the same to the Board for concurrence.

Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock, the Committee and the Board met in joint meeting, together with the bishops, and the appropriations recommended by the joint committee were as follows:

Liberia, Africa	$32,957
China	12,000
Germany	10,000
France, in aid of Methodist missions	5,000
Norway and vicinity	2,000
Buenos Ayres, South America	1,000
Montevideo, for renewing the mission	2,000
For commencing a mission in India	7,500
For commencing a mission in the East	5,000
	$77,457
For English domestic missions under the care of the several annual conferences	$107,050
Indian missions	13,440
German missions the U. S.	46,850
Foreign population other than German in the U. S.	12,850
Contingent for mission to Chinese in California	2000
Contingent expenses	353
	182,543
Total	$260,000

Upon the announcement of these heavy appropriations to the Board, there was evidently a slight distrust prevailing for a few minutes, but a free conversation soon removed all hesitancy, and the predominant feeling in the Board was that, as in its judgment our missionary work required these appropriations, it was its duty to concur with the committee. After the concurrence of the Board, Bishop Waugh made a brief but appropriate address, and announced the concurrence of the bishops in the aggregate appropriation of two hundred and sixty thousand dollars for the service of our foreign and domestic missions, for the year 1854, and in the distribution of it as set forth above.

This is the result of the most careful and prayerful deliberations of the general missionary committee, board, and bishops before the Church. It is for her, through her pastors and missionary committees and societies, to make such response as will show that we have not misjudged her ability or her willingness to take her proper place in the phalanx of the Protestant Churches in the great and holy missionary cause. It will require an aggregate increase of twenty-five per cent. over last year's contributions to meet the appropriations for next year. If they are met, as we doubt not that they will be, the missionary cause among us will advance. Our sister Churches expect this of us, God requires it of us; and, with his blessing we will do it.

WHAT CAN BE DONE BY ONE MAN.—It is cheering to see what can sometimes be accomplished by one liberal-hearted, energetic Christian, to whom God has given an abundance of this world's goods. A very elegant church edifice has just been completed in Rochester, New York, which was built at the expense of a single individual. We find the following notice of it in the Genessee Evangelist:

"The Presbyterian church, St. Peter's, [!] was dedicated Tuesday, 25th ult. The edifice is in the Romanesque style, one hundred and twenty long and fifty feet wide. The pulpit is on the east end, and a gallery on the west end. Under the gallery, separated from the main room by a screen of stained glass, is the lecture room, twenty-seven by fifty feet. As a specimen of architecture it is greatly admired. The entire cost, including bell, organ and other apendnges, is about $30,000, the whole of which has been cheerfully paid by Hon. L. A. Ward. Mr. Mellvaine, in his sermon, said he had never learned the secret motive that led to its creation; but he would deem it the sacrifice to God from a parent's heart for the triumphant and happy death of a beloved daughter."

A RUSSIAN PRIEST'S SERMON ON THE COMET.—The comet which has lately been visible has served a priest not far from Warsaw with materials for a very curious sermon. After having summoned his congregation together, although it was neither Sunday nor festival, and shown them the comet, he informed them that this was the same star that had appeared to the magi at the birth of our Saviour, and that it was only visible now in the Russian empire. Its appearance on this occasion, was to intimate to the Russian Eagle that the time was now come for it to spread out its wings and embrace all mankind in one orthodox and sanctifying church. He showed them that the star was now standing immediately over Constantinople, and explained that the dull light of the nucleus indicated its sorrow at the delays of the Russian army in proceeding to its destination, &c.

THE PHILOSOPHER AND THE CHILD.—The "Reaper" for November is an interesting number. We copy from it the following article:

A philosopher once asked a little girl if she had a soul. She looked up into his face with an air of astonishment and offended dignity, and replied—

"To be sure I have."

"What makes you think you have?"

"Because I have," she promptly replied.

"But how do you know you have a soul?"

"Because I *do* know," she answered again.

It was a child's reason; but the philosopher could hardly have given a better.

"Well, then," said he, after a moment's consideration, "if you know you have a soul, can you tell me what your soul is?"

"Why," said she, "I am six years old, and don't you suppose that I know what my soul is?"

"Perhaps you do. If you will tell me, I shall find out whether you do or not."

"Then you think I don't know," she replied, "but I do: "it is *my think*."

"Your *think!*" said the philosopher, astonished in his turn; "who told you so?"

"Nobody. I should be ashamed if I did not know that, without being told."

The philosopher had puzzled his brain a great deal about the soul, but he could not have given a better definition of it, in so few words.

PUBLISHING HOUSE OF THE HARPERS.—We extract from an article by the editor, in the November Repository, the ensuing paragraph respecting the extent and operations of the great New York publishers:

"The aggregate results of this establishment are summed up in a catalogue comprising some twenty-two hundred volumes. The method by which their catalogue is made up is as thoroughly systematic as are all the mechanical arrangements; and no dealer in fancy wares, or in delicate and costly fabrics, manifests greater skill in catering to popular taste. The foreign agent of the house transmits immediately any foreign work of merit that is published. Half of such books are rejected as soon as received; the *instinct* of the publishers assuring them that their republication will not *pay*. The others are read by competent sub-editors employed for that purpose. Not one-tenth of them, however, pass safely through the ordeal. A course somewhat similar is pursued with reference to manuscripts offered; a still larger proportion of them being rejected. Their list comprises a large proportion of the standard works in the English language. Over one-half of their works are original publications, for the copyright of which they have paid. So far as we know, they are as liberal to authors as any other firm in the country. Certain it is, several authors have received immense sums from them. Dr. Anthon, for his series, is in receipt of about $6000 per year; Jacob Abbott, some $2500. Stevens, the traveler, received from them nearly $60,000; and Prescott, the historian, over $60,000. The holders of Noah Webster's copyright, enormous sums; and, indeed, hundreds of other American authors have received large sums from them. The annual profits on Barnes's Notes on the New Testament amount to $25,000. The sale of many of their works has been on a proportionate scale. Of Macaulay's England, they have sold some 100,000; of Webster's Octavo Dictionary, over 100,000; Prescott's History of Mexico, nearly 40,000; of Jacob Abbott's books, 90,000; and of their splendid edition of the Holy Bible, 50,000.

A new Orphan Asylum has recently been opened in Baltimore, which is under the patronage of several religious denominations. It will be capable of accommodating 300 orphans—200 girls and 100 boys, with apartments for matrons, teachers, etc.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED—At Wetumpka, Ala., on the morning of the 25th of October, by the Rev. Otis Saxton, BENJAMIN D. FOSCUE, of Jefferson, Texas, to Miss MARY E. LYON, of Wetumpka.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life, October 21st, Mrs. MARY GREEN, in Hollywood, near Mobile, of yellow fever. She professed religion and joined the M. E. Church at Prattville, in his 11th year, under the ministry of J. P. Pothan.

Possessing an honest heart she was confessed and lamented his coldness and inconsistency as a church member; and with a few aberrations consistency marked his whole career of life to the last. The only son is tenderly beloved is gone, and like many others no sister's hand or mother's heart near to administer or console him in his moments, though, (happy coincidence) when the son was struggling in death a mother's were struggling for him at the gate of heaven. His last words evinced his triumph. "Pray for my mother," said he, "that my trust in God; I have a father and friends in heaven, and I am going to see them." He desired to say more but his strength failed. Alas! brother, then art gone; we give thee up with hope to join thee again in the resurrection of the just.

J. A. SPRATT.

Mt. Meigs, Ala., Nov. 1, 1853.

DIED—On the 15th Sept., at the residence of J. G. Fullilove, Caddo, Parish, La., W. HOLMES, son of Robert and Sarah Holmes, Oglethorpe co., Ga., deceased, in the sixth year of his age. For many years was a very acceptable member of the M. E. Church. His mother, who was a devout, pious woman, instilled into his youthful mind a reverence for God and for holy things which he never forgot. He was a gracious Christian, and in the hour of trial God sustained him. In his deep suffering he said to me, "Sir, I have never trifled with religion; nor have I deceived myself; I know whom I have believed."

His wife having died more than a year previous, an infant daughter is left an orphan (but kindly cared for) and many friends who, while they honor his memory deplore his loss. J. C. BRASS.

The Southern Christian Advocate requested to copy.

DIED—On the 25th of September, in Millionville, Parish of Lafayette, Louisiana, of the recent epidemic, Mrs. MARY ANN MILLS, wife of Dr. W. G. Mills. The deceased was a native of Louisiana, of French parentage, and was united to her now widowed husband in June, 1837. She was raised in the Catholic faith; but after her marriage she became acquainted with Protestant people and Protestant principles, and embraced the doctrines of the Gospel in their purity and simplicity, as presented in the volume of inspiration.

She was a kind friend, a loving sister, a devoted wife, and a fond mother. To the sick and distressed of every condition she was indeed an ministering angel. During the prevalence of the late epidemic in the village of her residence, while her husband night and day professionally engaged visiting the sick she was ceaselessly employed in attending them, till she fell a sacrifice to the self-imposed labors prompted by the kindness of her heart. She has left an almost heart-broken husband, six sweet children, a loving band of brothers and sister, many relations, and numerous friends, to mourn her loss. Her absence from the home-circle is most keenly felt. There all the affection of her nature was drawn out, and all her domestic virtues were kept in lively exercise. She was ever assiduous in the duties of mistress, mother and wife. How keenly must that band of lovely children feel the mother's loss—the youngest of whom is only six months old! Who, but Heaven, can comfort the bereaved husband's sorrowing heart? But "they sorrow not as those without hope." She died in the Christian's faith, with the Christian's hope. Let her husband strive, by aid of grace in the vine, to meet his departed Amaza in her happy home above. May her children become the children of their Father in Heaven, that their mother's abode may be theirs!

R. W. KENNS.

She's gone to the land of the pure and the blest,
To dwell with her Saviour forever at rest;
Where sin cannot tarnish or sorrow invade,
And the glory of God is forever displayed.

Oh! selfish the feeling that weeps at her lot,
That calls her pure spirit from such a bright spot.
That bids her inhabit this cold earth again,
Whose heritage ever is sorrow and pain!

We know our loss is her infinite gain,
Yet the tear-drops will glow, and the lone heart complain
For the home she enlivened is gloomy and still,
The chambers deserted, the hearth-stone all chill

The sunshine her presence diffused is no more;
The charm she cast round her no power can restore
Oh! never again will her sweet voice be heard
Warbling forth her loud songs like a light-hearted bird.

All radiant in beauty and blooming in health,
Till mowed like a flower by the sickle of Death;
Surrounded by all things which make life so dear,
She dreamed not the hour of parting so near!

Could love have averted Death's merciless dart,
We had not been forced from our idol to part!
Could fond adoration have wooed her to stay,
She had not been torn from our circle away!

The grief of her heart-stricken husband and friends,
With the wail of her children unceasingly blends!
Their woe like the tossing of ocean's dark wave,
Now rises to heaven, now bursts o'er her grave!

Oh! could her bright spirit look down from above,
She'd whisper in accents of tenderest love—
"Weep not! I am happy! oh! hasten to me,
And we'll dwell with the Saviour eternally."

ELIZABETH JULIA KENNS.

ARABIAN COURTSHIP.—An Arabian, having brought a blush on a maiden's cheek by the earnestness of his gaze, said to her, "My looks have planted roses on your cheeks, why forbid me to gather them? the law permits him who sows to reap the harvest."

NOT AT HOME.—When Cibber once went to visit Booth, and know that he was at home, a female domestic denied him. Cibber took no notice of this at the time; but when in a few days afterwards Booth paid him a visit in return, he called out from the first floor that he was not at home. "How can that be?" answered Booth, "do I not hear your voice!" "To be sure you do," replied Cibber; "but what then? I believed your servant-maid, and it is hard, indeed, if you won't believe me!"

TITLES.—Several years ago there was a young English nobleman figuring away at Washington. He had not much brains, but a vast number of titles, which, notwithstanding our pretended dislike to them, have sometimes the effect of tickling the ear amazingly. Several young ladies were in doubt, going over the list—he is Lord Viscount so, and so, Baron of such a country, etc.. "My fair friends," exclaimed the gallant Lieutenant N., "one of his titles you appear to have forgotten." "Ah!" exclaimed they, eagerly, "what is that?" "He is *Barren of Intellect*," was the reply.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

CONFERENCE NOTICE.

TO THE PREACHERS OF THE FIRST YEAR, ALA. CONFERENCE.—You will please meet at the Methodist Church in Tuscaloosa, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 5 at half-after 6 o'clock.

PHIL P. NEELY,
C C GILLESPIE, } Committee.
S G CAPERS,

nov12 2t.

NOTICE.—Please give notice that there will be a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Centenary Institute, at Summerfield, Ala., December 3, 1853.

By order of the President

Nov. 7, 1853. B. J. HARRISON, Secretary.

ROBERT L. ADAMS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, 67 Gravier street, New Orleans nov26-3m

Re-opening of the Baton Rouge Female Seminary.

Parents and others concerned in the education of misses and young ladies, are respectfully notified that the epidemic having disappeared, the studies at the Baton Rouge Female Seminary were resumed on WEDNESDAY the 9th inst. [n26] M W. READ, Principal.

A. H. MAY. M. B. VAN HOOK. ISAAC RANDOLPH.

MAY, VAN HOOK & CO,
COTTON FACTORS
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 94 GRAVIER, ST., NEW ORLEANS
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RATES OF ADVERTISING:

ADVERTISEMENTS, of a proper character and to a limited extent, will hereafter be inserted in the "New Orleans Christian Advocate" at the following rates:

One Square first insertion	$1 00
Each subsequent insertion	50
One Square, one year	15 00
One Square, six months	10 00
Two Squares, one year	25 00

☞ A Square is ten lines—ten words make a line. No Advertisement inserted until paid for.

General Intelligence.

Louisiana.

RED RIVER.—*Cotton Crop, etc.*—The Shreveport Southwestern of the 18th says:

We traveled through Caddo, Bossier, DeSoto and Harrison counties, Texas, and examined the crops particularly, and made many inquiries of the most intelligent planters respecting the probable amount of the present crop of cotton. Bossier, we learn from the most reliable sources, will fall at least four thousand bales behind last year. One gentleman alone will not come up to his last year's crop by eight hundred bales. Other smaller planters will fall behind from fifty to one hundred bales. This article will make probably about three-fifths of the crop of last year, and DeSoto will make about the same. It will be about the same in Harrison county, Texas, but Rusk Smith and a few other counties will do something better. Taken altogether the cotton crop in Northwest Louisiana and Eastern Texas will fall considerably below the crop of last year, per acre, but as there is more ground cultivated, especially in Texas, the aggregate crop may equal it if it does not surpass that of last year.

The Southwestern has the following additional items:

Yellow Fever.—It having been reported that this disease had again broken out in our town, we waited upon many of our physicians, and received from them the following report for the 24 hours ending at 2 o'clock, P. M., yesterday. Dr. Clark, new cases, none; Dr Gilpin, new cases, none; Dr. Logan, one new case, (negro girl); Dr Lower, one new case, (beyond the Angle-house, upwards of a mile from town).

The Railroad Tax.—The police jury of this parish has ordered another election to be held, for the purpose of ascertaining the sentiments of the owners of landed property on the propriety of the parish levying a tax for the benefit of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad. This question has already been sufficiently discussed by the press, and it now becomes the duty of the land-owners to settle it in a definite manner.

The river at this point is falling slowly. The last Alexandria Remocrat states that there was sufficient water on the falls for boats to get over them. A heavy rain would give us through navigation.

Brick.—Our levee on Monday presented an unusually animated appearance. The steamboats Texas, Runaway and Francis Jones arrived during the day, and together with a large number of cotton wagons, gave indications that the business season had commenced.

During the past week our streets were enlivened by a large number of emigrants on their way to Texas. They were accompanied by their slaves, stock, cattle and farming utensils generally.

From the Baltimore American.

New Orleans and her Merchants.

Nothing shows the unconquerable energy of the American character in a stronger point of view, than the devoted philanthropy with which the citizens of New Orleans have combatted the ravages of the yellow fever, and the renewed activity with which they engage again in the business of commerce appropriate to the season. The life, hope and happiness of thousands have withered under the remorseless pestilence but like the resolute soldiers who re-form and advance in the very red breath of the battery, the merchants of that noble city are pressing the great object of commercial prosperity, and manifesting their position almost in defiance of nature. Nothing daunted, with the distinguishing characteristic of their race, they are employing resources adequate to the physical condition which surrounds them. They are preventing by drainage against the evils of humidity. They leave the swamp covered with the foliage which protects it from the unhalesome influence of the summer's sun, they extend railroads into the interior, thus promoting the hygiene of the city, not only by uninterrupted communication with fresh supplies of provisions during the year, but enabling them to send their women and children to the green meadows and sparkling springs of the mountains, wherever the epidemic threatens its fatal visitation. In any other country, a city ravaged as New Orleans has been, would not recover for years, perhaps it would be even abandoned. But the misfortunes which have befallen it seem only to have animated the humanity and fired the zeal of its citizens.

But, not only has Newitrleans had to contend with an unseen and irresistible enemy, but at the same time her formidable competitors for the trade of the Ohio valley have been steadily pressing their progress into what was deemed her peculiar territory. Already have four of the Atlantic cities opened conduits of trade, which like the crevasses of her mighty river, bid fair to draw off a large portion of that trade-current which has heretofore flowed without interruption to her warehouses. Already have these lines competing amongst themselves begun to reduce the cost of transportation—until the trade, arrested in its progress, has reversed its current and poured out its produce at Sandy Hook or Cape Charles instead of the Balize. But all this does not daunt this energetic people. They have held a survey of their resources. They find that the trade of the interior is larger than ever, and that whilst much of the upper trade must inevitably seek the conduits which we have described, there will still remain an immense amount which nothing can divert. The value of the produce of the interior exported through New Orleans for the year ending 31st August, is one hundred and thirty-four millions of dollars. It had steadily risen as follows: 1849-50, $96,987,874; 1850, $106,924,093; 1851-2 $108,051,708; 1852-3, $134,233,735; of these the principal items consist; as we have said, of articles which cannot be diverted by any competition. They are cotton, $68,250,424; sugar, $15,452,688; molasses, $5,140,000. Total, $87,842,112.

Here is nearly eighty millions of dollars, the product of the circumjacent country. We have not set down the provision product of the North-west, and the tobacco, of which NewOrleans must always export that portion demanded by ourincreased trade with the Gulf and Southern Ocean. Nor have we taken into consideration the immense transfer of productive labor from the Atlantic States to Texas, or the inevitable development of the adjacent continental and insular States, all of which will find their mart and market at NewOrleans.

In the spirit of sympathy for the suffering of this gallant city, of admiration for her labors in behalf of the stricken victims of a pestilence, and of confidence in the result of her energies, acting upon the unrivalled and illimitable resources which surround her, we bid her God speed. There is enough in the broad valley of the Mississippi, and in the expanding capacities of the American people, for herself and for us; and if there was not, we would never rejoice in the decline of a community which has maintained itself in a conflict with every enemy save that against which the progress of man can make but a futile resistance.

RAILROADS IN ARKANSAS.—Notwithstanding the adverse circumstances with which the people of this State have to contend, from the signs of the times, we feel assured that they will yet succeed in building the several roads contemplated. We have had and still have many difficulties to overcome. The indebtedness of the State—the want of wise men who have the capacity and the will to do at the head of affairs—all bear heavily upon us; but these obstacles may and will be surmounted. The natural resources of the State—her unrivalled mineral wealth and rich soil, are sufficient to enlist private capital and individual energy in the construction of roads for their development.

Thus far no benefit has been derived from the grant of land to aid in building a road from Cairo to Fulton with branches to the eastern and western boundaries of the State. Indeed, unless the policy by which it has hitherto been controlled is speedily managed, it will tend to embarrass rather than aid them. Had we had wise and patriotic men at the head of affairs, much might have been done ere this, toward their completion. As it is, while the lands remain valueless, and their disposition is daily becoming more embarrassing, private or individual enterprise is discouraged. If no grant of land had been made the work would in all probability be further advanced than it is.

As an evidence of this, we might point to the Gaines' Landing and Fulton Railroad. No aid has been extended to it by the State or General Government; but such is the energy with which it has been urged by the public-spirited men who have engaged in it, that nearly $700,000 of stock has been taken and the survey is begun. From present appearances it will be far advanced before the road for the construction of which a negative grant has been made is begun. The success which has attended this project so far, removes all doubt of its ultimate success. Its management has inspired public confidence and will enable the company to obtain the necessary means to carry it out.

The projected roads from Helena and Memphis to Little Rock, is further illustration of what can be accomplished by the people independent of the Government. Although it depends upon the will of the Legislature, which, or whether either of them will get the benefit of the grant of land, they have both resorted to their own resources, and will both of them build their roads without the lands. The Memphis route has already been surveyed as far as the St. Francis, and will be completed in a short time. The survey of the Helena route will be commenced in a very short time if it has not been already.

The Fort Smith and Little Rock, the Western Border, the Napoleon and Little Rock roads will likewise be pushed forward to an early completion.

One of the most gratifying, and to us, encouraging considerations connected with these works, is the fact that there is really no conflict between them—they are component parts of a whole system—all demanded by the us-

Gaines' Landing and Fulton Railroad will be enhanced in value by its connection with the Cairo and Fulton Railroad. It will place the wealthy and flourishing counties of Ouachita, Bradley, Drew, Ashley, Columbia and Calhoun, in direct communication with the Mississippi river, giving them choice of the markets on that river, and with New Orleans, St. Louis, Memphis and other places by railroad.

A road West, no matter which side of the river gets the land, is demanded by the necessities of the people, and both can command the necessary capital to build them.

The road to Napoleon will traverse the richest cotton country in this, or perhaps, any other State in the Union. The uncertainty of the navigation of the Arkansas river is such as greatly embarrasses the operations of the planter, and is a heavy tax upon his industry. There is wealth enough in the counties it traverses to build it almost without an effort. When built, it will afford them advantages similar to those afforded by the Gaines' Landing Road, to the counties lying upon it. [Little Rock Whig, 10th

ARKANSAS.—We copy the following items from the last Fayetteville Independent

Our streets are daily crowded with emigrants' wagons, on their way to Texas. We hope that the new settlers may have as good a time as they anticipate, but we fear they will not

Apples to Texas.—Several wagons have gone from this county lately with apples for Austin, San Antonio, and other points in Western Texas.

INDIAN CLAIM TO NORTHERN VERMONT.—There is now in attendance upon the Legislature of Vermont, in session at Montpelier, a deputation of Iroquois Indians, to press a claim to a considerable portion of the State. The Springfield Republican says the claim is no new affair. It was presented first in 1780, and has been renewed at frequent intervals since. It embraces all that portion of the State North of Otto creek and between Lake Champlain and where the water begins to flow into the Connecticut. This territory belonged originally to the tribe now laying claim to it, and they insist that they have never ceded it away. They ask that their claim should be fairly investigated, at any rate. The deputation at Montpelier are awaiting the arrival of Eleazer Williams, of "Dauphin" notoriety, upon whom they rely for a proper presentation of their case.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A melancholy accident occurred in the neighborhood of Cross Hill, Catahoula parish, on the 17th., A Mr J Ligon was out duck hunting, accompanied by a lad, aged ten years, named William Carter, son of Capt. H. N. Carter, his nephew. The boy it seems was anxious to shoot at the ducks which they had come in sight of, when Mr. Ligon took the gun from him, and leaning it on his arm, put a cap on the tube, cocked it, and, in the act of returning it, the hammer fell and the gun went off, lodging the whole load in the breast and heart of Carter. The little fellow immediately ran towards Mr. L. and exclaimed, "Uncle you have shot me," then fell and instantly expired

DIED IN A TRUNK.—In San Francisco, on the 10th ult., a death occurred in the most singular and distressing manner. A lady had seized her child, only a year old. She supposed it had lost itself in the street, and advertised for it, but could learn nothing. On the 13th she had occasion to open her camphor wood trunk, and there lay her child, dead. It had fallen into the trunk, and in trying to get out had pulled down the lid which closed with a spring and fitted so closely, that the child had smothered to death.

IRON FOR THE BRUNSWICK AND FLORIDA RAILROAD.—The ship Agnes arrived at Brunswick, Ga., we learn by the News, on the 14th with 1305 tons of T iron for the Brunswick and Florida Railroad. The Agnes sailed from Middleborough, river Tees, England, on the 24 October, and was forty-four days out. Reports having spoken her Melissa Ann, from NewYork, in 30 46 North latitude, bare hull, no spars and entirely deserted

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.—Mr. Justice Meredith, in the Superior Court at Quebec, has decided that the operator of a telegraph company cannot be compelled to divulge in a court of justice the contents of a telegraphic dispatch sent or received by him

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN ALTON.—The St. Louis Republican says that a fire occurred in Alton, Ill., on the 13th, by which property to the amount of $20,000 was destroyed. Mr. A. H. Quigley's Stove establishment was consumed with a loss of $15,000.

According to the last census, Georgia grows, 1,068,835 bushels of wheat; South Carolina, 1,060,277; Alabama, 294,041; Mississippi, 137,364. But neither of these States produce as much as a single county (Monroe) in the valley of Genesee, New York

MOBILE.—The Advertiser of Tuesday has the following items:

The Higher River.—This stream, which our readers are well aware has not been navigable beyond Hemopolis for some time, is reported, by the steamer Aalle, as falling. The Aalle arrived yesterday from Demopolis and grounded on her downward trip. She brought 580 bales cotton, and 85 cabin passengers, and leaves again for the same point this evening

The Very First.—Dubose's flat, with two thousand bushels of "corn on the cob," arrived on Saturday night from Pine Jackson, Clarke county. This is the first flat-boat load received this season

A MISER.—The Boston Herald says that recently, in examining the assets of Jonathan Kimball, Esq., of Lisbon, who died lately, aged about 80 years, the appraisers found near $6000 in his trunk, most of which had been there for several years. With the rest was $200 in bills of the Lancaster Bank, dated twenty years ago, and as fresh as when first issued.

VERDICT AGAINST THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—In the Superior Court of NewYork, on the 12th, $1 750 damages were awarded to Mr. Richard Crane, against the Hudson River Railroad for injuries received by a collision on that road in 1851

LOUISVILLE AND MEMPHIS AIR LINE RAILROAD.—A large meeting was held at Louisville on the evening of the 10th for the purpose of taking into consideration the project of a straight line railroad from Louisville to Memphis.

Mississippi Central Railroad.—The citizens of Marshall county, Miss., gave a barbecue on the 16th inst., at Holly Springs, at which time the ceremony of breaking ground on the above road took place.

PROFESSOR DRIFTOW.—The Washington Union, of the 17th, says we are informed that Professor Bellows, the Superintendent of the Census Bureau, leaves the city today on a visit to Columbia, South Carolina, where, by invitation, he is to deliver an address before the Convention of Southern Planters on the first Monday in December. Mr. Bellows is a native of the Palmetto State. He expects to be absent about three weeks.

THE U. S. ARMY.—Gen. Scott has issued a General Order assigning the command of the Departments as newly organized. Gen. Wood takes the Eastern Department; then Twiggs, the Western; then, P. F. Smith, the Texas; then Garland, the New Mexican; and then, E. A. Hitchcock, the Pacific Department.

THE LARGEST COLLEGE IN THE UNITED STATES.—The whole number of students in the theological, collegiate and preparatory departments of Oberlin College is 1505 of whom 726 are male and 579 are female.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—It is stated that President Pierce's message will be sent, as usual, to the postmasters of the most important cities in advance, to be given to the newspapers the moment it is presented to Congress

NEW LINE OF OCEAN STEAMERS.—Messrs. Reed & Wright, of St. John propose to place upon the route between St. John and Liverpool, a line of screw steamers, to ply monthly—provided the Provinces will contribute £10,000 a year for ten years towards the undertaking. The probability seems to be that their proposition will be accepted

THE ERICSSON.—The caloric ship Ericsson, which has been undergoing repairs at Williamsburg, N. Y., for several months, it is said, will be ready to make another trip in a few weeks, and that her projectors entertain confidence that she will perform to their satisfaction.

ONE OF THE BEST.—One of the best "hits" ever made at an impropriety in a lady's dress was made by Talleyrand. During the revolution, when asked by a lady his opinion of her dress, he replied, "it began too late, and ended too soon."

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—The amount of gold coin and bullion in the Bank of England, at the return dated October 28, was £11,960,206—a decrease of £341,288 since the return of the previous week

SHIPWRECK.—*Two Hundred and Fifty Lives Lost*.—Letters by the overland mail convey intelligence of the lamentable wreck of a British ship supposed to be the Lady Evelyn, and a fearful sacrifice of life. She was 748 tons burden, commanded by Capt M'Lellan, and was the property of Messrs. Herring, of Liverpool. She was chartered for the conveyance of 250 Chinese emigrants to San Francisco, and departed in every apparent safety with her living freight. The catastrophe is reported to have occurred on the night of the 20th July, on one of the cluster of islands known as the Tytoongsan, in the Eastern or China Sea. She quickly went to pieces and out of 250 souls on board, including the crew, only six European sailors and twenty Chinamen were saved.

FIRE ON THE PRAIRIES.—During the past week the skies to the North and North-east have been brilliantly and beautifully illuminated. It is occasioned by the long grass burning upon the prairies. Passengers down on the night trains of the Alton and Chicago road represent the sight as exceedingly grand. Easterners particularly to whom a prairie is a novelty, and a prairie on fire a wonder, cannot suppress their astonishment on witnessing the fiery phenomenon for the first time. [Alton Telegraph 15th

THE CAPITAL OF GEORGIA.—The editor of the Savannah Georgian writing from Milledgeville says:

The removal of the seat of Government is a question now receiving much attention. It is by no means a new opinion with me, that its central position, accessibility and superior hotel accommodations designate Macon as the most eligible point for the Capital of Georgia. I therefore hope that the present Legislature will not adjourn without providing for the erection of a suitable State House in that city.

Louisiana Interior.

LOUISIANA.—Gov. Hebert has appointed the 23d of December as Thanksgiving day

We copy from the Democratic Advocate the following appointments by the Governor:

Notaries Public for the Parish of Orleans.—Edward Hebert, vice P McKittrick deceased

Commissioners to take Depositions.—Messrs R Mackey, Jos B Nunes, A M Harris, New York city; David H Barney, Leonard Meyer, Philadelphia; Charles H Hawes, Henry D Black, Charleston S C; Wm H Wiggins, Wilmington, Del.; A W Campbell, Jackson, Penn

District Attorney Seventh Judicial District.—William F Kernan, vice Daniel Mortindale, deceased.

Notary Public Parish St. Landry.—Wm Morton, vice F Gauthman deceased

Surveyor.—*Franklin Parish*.—Jacob P Bulden

Additional Delegate to World's Fair, N. Y.—Dr. E. H. Barton, of New Orleans.

The Vicksburg Whig of the 15th has the following items:

The weather is delightful, crops yielding well, planters are busy, girls smiling, health good, and everything denotes prosperity and happiness in our parish.

Our distinguished U S Senator, Hon. J. P. Benjamin, passed through our village on last Sunday, on his way to Washington. He looks remarkably well, and seems to defy the cares and troubles incident to the Senatorial *toga*.

The Baton Rouge Gazette of the 18th announces the death of Col. Webster, formerly stationed at the Garrison at that place.

THE FEVER AT ALEXANDRIA.—The Alexandria Democrat, of the 16th, announces that the epidemic has not yet left that town, although hopes had been entertained that it would disappear with the first frost. It advises citizens and strangers to remain away for the present. It says: "There were six deaths from fever last week, and a number have been attacked in the town and vicinity within the last three days. We heard of four new cases yesterday, two being of a malignant type. We heard last evening of recent deaths in Natchitoches and Campte—among them the Superior of the Convent in the first named place."

Washington.

The following paragraphs are from the Washington Star of the 15th:

Acting Assistant Commissaries of Subsistence.—On the recommendation of the Secretary of War, which has been concurred in by the second Comptroller, in consideration of the necessities of the service and the former practice, Acting Assistant Commissaries of Subsistence in the Army are allowed the additional pay of $20 per month (but not at the same time, the additional ration granted to Captains and subalterns by the act of March 2, 1827) while actually in the performance of said duty. The legislation upon this subject is in a state of singular confusion, which ought to be remedied by an additional statute

A Resignation and Re-appointment and Promotions in the Revenue Marine Service.—Second Lieut R. A. H. Handy, resigned.

Third Lieut Thomas Moffet to be a Second Lieutenant, vice Handy resigned.

John M Nones dropped at the reduction of the service in April last, to be a Third Lieutenant vice Moffat promoted.

Second Lieut Moffat detached from the James C. Dobbin" and ordered to the Pinney at Eastport, Me.

Third Lieut John M Nones ordered to the "James C. Dobbin" at Wilmington, N. C.

Clerical Changes in the Treasury Department.—In the Third Auditor's office, H. Ray Bowie, ($1200 per annum) resigned, and Alonzi Allen, of NewYork, promoted to the position resigned by Mr B.

Lackland L. Pillow has also appointed to a clerkship ($1000 per annum) in the same office

Messrs. Raymond, Shannon and Peters, recently examined for clerkships in the Secretary of the Treasury's office, having been rejected on favorable, have been duly assigned to 3d, 2d and 1st class clerkships therein.

NAVY OFFICERS ORDERED DUTIES, ETC.—Lieutenant Egbert Thompson ordered to the receiving ship at New York

Lieutenant E. J. Hellaven ordered for duty as chief of a hydrographic party on the coast survey.

Lieutenant A. S. Baldwin detached from the Germantown (sloop-of-war) and placed on furlough.

Lieutenant George Welsordered to the Germantown in his place.

Midshipman William G. Dozier detached from the sloop-of-war Albany and Midshipman Bennet Riley ordered to her in his stead; the former having the usual leave of absence

First Assistant Engineer Henry Mason resigned.

Acting Gunner Wm. W. Fisher resigned. [Washington Star

FROM BERMUDA.—The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser of the 16th has received dates from Bermuda to the 8th inst. The Colonial Parliament was prorogued on the 7th. The Governor in his closing speech thus refers to the visitation of that island by yellow fever:

The fame which Bermuda has so long enjoyed as a healthy residence has been endangered by a visitation unparalleled in malignity, and beyond precedent fatal. I confidently hope and pray, however, that the worst is passed, and that it may please Divine Providence in his mercy to withdraw from us this plague and grevious sickness, and once more restore these Islands to their wonted healthy condition

It becomes of think a matter of great public importance to consider how far, in any future epidemic, so awful a sacrifice of human life may be, if not altogether avoided, at least mitigated, by attention to the improvement of the towns; nor can I but feel a conviction that during the season of recess measures may be concerted to secure so desirable an object

MORE MORTALITY AT SEA.—The ship Delaware arrived this morning from Bremen, has had fifteen deaths during the passage, out of two hundred and fifty

The ship Emma Fields, arrived this morning from Liverpool, had forty-two deaths during the passage, out of 440.

The packet ship Calhoun, from Liverpool, has lost forty-eight passengers, the second mate, four seamen, and a boy on the passage. The C. when she left Liverpool, had one hundred and seventy-five passengers [N Y Commercial Advertiser.

WORDS.—There is a perennial noiseless, and even sacred-ness, in work. Nor is ever so benighted, forgetful of his high calling, there is always hope in a man that actually and earnestly works; in idleness alone is there perpetual despair. Doubt, desire, sorrow, remorse, indignation, despair itself—all these, like hell-dogs, lie beleaguering the soul of the poor day-worker as of every man; but he heeds himself with free valour against his task, and all these are stilled—all these shrink murmuring far off into their caves. [Thomas Carlyle.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT AND MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.—A few nights ago the express train from Buffalo for Cleveland, with four hundred passengers, while going at the rate of forty miles an hour, came in collision with a tree which had been blown across the track. The crash was awful. The tree, two feet in diameter, was broken in three places, and shivered as if struck by a thunderbolt. The locomotive was smashed to pieces and destroyed. It turned over and over three times. The baggage was broken, letting the stoves and boiling water pour, and it took fire also. The tender and two baggage-cars were hurled upon the fragments of the locomotive, and smashed into one common wreck. The first three passenger-cars, filled with people, were dashed upon the ruins of the baggage-cars and engine. They were badly broken and turned bottom side up. The screams, yells and shouts that filled the night air, after the accident, it is stated, were horrible. The men behaved with less coolness and presence of mind, in many cases than the women. But, what is truly wonderful, after the excitement was over, it was ascertained that not a single passenger was killed or had a limb broken. All, however, were more or less bruised and scratched. [Balt. Sun 16th.

NEW ORLEANS AND OHIO RAILROAD.—We learn from the Paducah Journal there are now over four hundred laborers at work on this road, and the force is daily increasing. Nearly all the timber on the line, in McCracken, is cut, and the work is now going on in Graves county. The stockholders in Graves and McCracken counties are paying their installments without a murmur, and the spirit of discontent which, a short time since, was whispered in the counties, has ebbed and now, in these sections, every bosom is pregnant with joy at the flattering prospect of the speedy consummation of this enterprise and the advantage to be derived from it. The contractors feel fully able to complete the first ten miles by the 1st of April, and are confident by the 25th of July a train of cars will be running from Paducah to Mayfield [Louisville Journal.

CHARLESTON AND NASHVILLE.—The train of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, says the Chattanooga Advertiser of the 15th inst., ran over this end of the route for the first time, some 22 miles of the way. This is within five miles of the bridge, and most of that track is ready for the engine. A few weeks and the connection is made, and Nashville will be only 10 hours from our city [Charleston Standard, 17th.

ALABAMA.—The Message of the Governor of Alabama was received on Wednesday by the Legislature, which voted to dispense with its reading on account of the great length of that document. The message is published in none of the Montgomery papers. When it is received we shall give a brief abstract of its contents.

LARGE ARRIVAL OF EMIGRANTS.—The British ship Blanch, from Liverpool, Oct. 7, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon with 400 emigrant passengers. They had experienced excellent health during the voyage.

THE SWAMP LANDS OF ILLINOIS AND MISSOURI.—The number of acres of swamp land lying in the State of Missouri is reported to be 2,765,871, and in Illinois 2,270,055. Much of this land can and will be reclaimed, and, in general, the soil is as rich as to make it very valuable.

A GOOD VOYAGE.—The Boston ship Meridian, Captain Manson, from Liverpool in thirty-five days, arrived on the 13th at Boston with upwards of 500 passengers, all in good health, and not a death on the passage

CHOLERA AT SEA.—The ship American Union arrived at New York from Liverpool, on the 15th, with 620 passengers. Seventy-five others had died on the voyage besides several of the crew.

FROM THE BAHAMAS.—By the arrival of the bark Cordelia, at Philadelphia, we have advices from the Bahamas to the 30th October. Salt is reported as very scarce throughout the islands, and none was to be had at Curacoa or Bonaire.

The New York Day Book announces that that paper is now printed entirely by girls.

It is estimated that the railroad from Louisville to Memphis will cost 22,000 per mile

F G Ruffin, Editor of the Southern Planter, has been elected Secretary of the Virginia Agricultural Society, at a salary of $1,000 per annum

The seamstresses of Philadelphia are on a strike against the introduction of sewing machines into the establishments where they are employed.

A new fashioned brick machine, at the Maryland Agricultural Fair, was made, with the aid of one

Later from Havana

Much inconvenience was being felt in various parts of the Island of Cuba from the great lack of negroes from cholera and other causes during the late summer.

Great preparations were being made in Havana for the celebration of the Queen of Spain's birth-day, on the, 9th inst.

The new Captain General is to arrive about the beginning of December.

The *Diario de la Marina* of the 17th, makes the following particulars:

In its local news it says that some of the sugar mills have commenced and others are about to commence their grindings. Those whose fields are old and planted with the chrystaline cane may, it thinks, do it with advantage, but not those whose fields are new and planted with the otaheitecane.

It says that the Trinidad railroad has been supposed by some to be suspended in its construction, but that the work is about to be resumed with activity. It goes on to exhort the Cubans to bestir themselves in enterprises of this sort. It afterwards mentions the arrival of Senor Sagebien, Chief Engineer of the road, accompanied by some of his assistants, and that on the morrow the work of survey, of leveling and tracing the line of the road, will be begun.

Later From Texas.

By the steamship Mexico, which arrived at this port, Saturday evening, we have received files of Galveston papers to the 17th. From the Galveston News of the 17th we extract the following items:

A letter from El Paso, of the 27th ult., says that on the 20th the Indians had attacked a company of Americans and stole five hundred head of horses and mules, and also the blankets and clothes of the party. The writer says that the depredations of the Indians are of daily occurrence, and that they even venture within a few hundred yards of the fort occupied by the United States troops at that place.

Gen Rainey arrived this morning by the Louisiana. He proceeds direct to Corpus Christi. We understand he will take command on the frontier between the Rio Grande and Red River.

The Western Texan says the Fifth Infantry Regiment, under Col. Loomis, left San Antonio on the 31st ult., to take up their line of march for the Rio Grande, and that Col. Capron and James Dawson have contracted with Maj. Gabbit for the transportation of the commissary stores now at Indianola to El Paso. One hundred and fifty wagons will be required for the transportation

The bark Lamartine arrived off on Sunday and came to the city yesterday, with one hundred laborers who are engaged to work the Galveston and Houston Railroad. They were taken the morning by Virginia Point, with all their tools and implements, to commence the great work

The Galveston Journal of the 17th says:

We have just learned from a gentleman who came passenger in the pilot boat, direct from Matamoras and Brownsville, that the epidemic is carrying off the inhabitants in alarming numbers. The Mexican population especially, are carried off like sheep with the rot. That ignorant and superstitious race have no faith in medicines and the prescriptions of physicians; no sooner are they taken than they resort to the mummeries of charms and senseless ceremonies. It is deemed necessary to say that this plan of treatment is not eminently successful.

The soldiers and officers of the garrison at Brownsville he had been exempt. Many of the former had died and two of the latter—Lieut. Webster and Lieut Dunigan. The garrison was, at last accounts, but about three hundred and fifty strong.

The State Gazetteer says the press is well represented in the Legislature. The following members are or have been editors or printers, or both. Hon Wm Fields, of Liberty; J. Marshall, of Marshall. Harrison county, the man who was *tied* by his competitor in two elections, but cut the Gordian knot by a single vote, on the 103rd trial. Horace Cane, editor of the Columbia Democrat; Benj F. Neal, formerly connected with this paper, and since the proprietor of the Nueces Valley; J. W. Ferris, former editor of the Jefferson Herald; G. W. Crawford, founder of the Lone Star, at Washington, and E. B. Scarbrough, of the Brownsville Flag.

From the Brazoria Planter of the 9th, we make the following extracts:

We believe that all our sugar planters are now busily engaged in making sugar, and the general report is that they are made a fine article or more to the acre than they are making this season. We have seen several samples and they are as fine as we ever saw. The weather has been favorable, and should it continue so for another month, Brazoria county will produce a larger supply of this article than she has ever done before.

LIPAN INDIANS.—Major Howard started a party of Lipans, on Monday morning last, for Austin, where delegations from various tribes will meet for the purpose of having "a talk" with Gen. Sam Houston. Good results are anticipated from this interview—the General being a favorite of the red men and having great influence over them. [San Antonio Ledger.

The Galveston News of the 15th says:

We are sorry to learn that the yellow fever still prevails in Houston to some extent, though not so bad as some reports make it. Passengers by Sunday morning's boat say there were four deaths on Saturday, and several other cases were considered dangerous, and among these Capt. Bodmun, who is well known to our citizens.

Passengers by the steamer last night say there were four or five deaths in Houston on Sunday, and two yesterday.

The Legislature met and was organized on the 9th. The Senate was called to order by Lieut Gov Henderson and James P. Johnson was elected Secretary; M. B. Hearing and C. J. Garrison, Assistant Secretaries; Robert W. Hartin, Engrossing Clerk; H. W. Raglin, Enrolling Clerk. In the House, T. H. Duval, Secretary of State, presided, and H. R. Runnells, of Bowie county, was elected Speaker, and Benjamin T. Hill, Clerk.

In his message Gov. Bell comments at great length on the importance to Texas, of the consummation of the Pacific railroad plan, and recommends to the Legislature to encourage it by every means within their power. The amount of money now remaining in the State Treasury reaches the large sum of $3,966,125 08.

By the arrival of the steamship Louisiana at this port Tuesday morning, we have Galveston papers to the 18th and Indianola to the 19th. We copy from the Galveston News of the 18th

Our trade is still waiting for the moving of waters. The whole country is reported to be dry. This is favorable to gathering in of crops, but not to getting them to market. We have several boats on rendezvous, both for the Trinity and Brazos rivers, by the first rise, and some others are expected daily. Our planters may rest assured their crops will be speedily brought to our market as soon as we have navigation.

Liberty County.—By a letter from Liberty county dated the 13th inst., we learn that a severe frost occurred there on the morning of the 10th. The ice was a quarter of an inch thick.

A project is on foot to establish a saw-mill on the Trinity, at the mouth of Reed-head slew, about a mile from Broad Cane. The capital is set at $20,000, which is intended to include the cost of a steamer to transport the lumber to this market. This is a most commendable enterprise and if conducted energetically must prove lucrative.

The health of Liberty is good, and produce cheap. Some Mormon preachers have been trying to convert the citizens of the upper portion of the county, and at last accounts had succeeded in making two proselytes.

The State Gazette gives a table with the names of all the members of the Legislature, the ages, the time of their coming to Texas, the State or country from whence they came, the place of nativity, their occupation and their present address. Their ages vary from 23 to 56 which are the youngest and oldest. There are in all 33 Senators when all are present, and 80 members of the House of Representatives; 26 of them are from Tennessee, 12 from Georgia, 11 from North Carolina, 10 from Kentucky, South Carolina and Virginia each, 8 from Alabama, 6 from Mississippi, 3 from Illinois, 2 from Massachusetts, Ohio and Louisiana each, and 1 from Connecticut, Missouri, Germany, France and Texas each. There is but one native Texan, namely, James H. Durst, from Rio Grande City, Star county, 34 years of age. There are 63 farmers, 31 lawyers, 6 physicians, 3 merchants, 2 printers, 2 mechanics and 1 teacher.

The Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad.—The ceremonies usual in the commencement, of works of great public importance were opened and gone through with on this road, at Virginia Point, on Wednesday morning, the 16th instant, in the presence of a numerous and respectable assembly of ladies and gentlemen, and the operators who have been engaged to grade the road.

The hands began to work on Thursday last, and we have every assurance that it will be completed with vigor to its ultimate terminus at Henderson, if the Legislature should mete out the same measure of justice in the distribution of bounds in public domain which it has extended to other companies chartered in the State. If this there can be no manner of doubt.

From the Rio Grande.—The pilot boat Water Witch, Captain King, from Brazos Santiago on Monday night arrived here on Wednesday, the 16th inst:

We learn that the yellow fever had not prevailed at Point Isabel or the Brazos, but at Brownsville and Matamoras it was very severe.

There had been fifty-two deaths in the garrison at Brownsville, including Lieut Henry Whiting, Lieut Duncan and Col Webster the Commandant of the post. The total number of deaths from the fever in Brownsville had exceeded two hundred chiefly from amongst the Mexican population.

In Matamoras the mortality is said to have been very great, but as the authorities prohibited tolling of bells for funerals and records of burials no estimate could be formed of the number of deaths. The disease was rather on the increase at last advices.

The Houston Telegraph says:

We recently met with Mr Criliver, who accompanied the party of Mr. Stewart to the Guadaloupe mountains, and were shown by him several beautiful specimens of galena or sulphuret of lead, and a specimen of silver ore of a very excellent quality. He says that thousands of tons of the galena are found directly on the surface of the ground in these mountains and extensive forests of pine, beech and maple, are found close to the mines. Fuel of the best quality is thus found close at hand for melting the ore. He states also that the party visited a salt lake near the head of the Colorado, which was more than a mile long, and a quarter of a mile broad. The bottom of the lake was covered with a layer of beautiful white salt more than four inches thick.

The Fox girls have ripped a large fortune out of the pockets of the people, have purchased a fine place in Harmonia N Y and retired to private life. If spiritualism is a humbug they have found it a profitable one at least.

The Philadelphia Bulletin says that there has been created in that city since the 1st, of January, 1853, 416 buildings. The new buildings were as follows: Three story buildings, 118; four story dwellings and stores, 140; five story buildings, 41, Masonic Hall, 1; Bank, 1, Railroad depot, 1; School House, 2; Market House 1; Brewery, 1; Churches, 3, back buildings, 42, work shops, 9, stables and coach houses, 22

The News by the Baltic.

We copy the following items from the NewYork Herald of the 16th:

The Cunard mail steamship Baltic, Captain Comstock, arrived at this city on Monday. She left Liverpool on the 2d inst., and Queenstown on the 3d inst., and consequently made the passage to Sandy Hook in 11 days and 13 hours. On the passage she encountered very severe weather, and was detained off the Banks of Newfoundland by a dense fog for 36 hours. The Baltic has brought out 175 passengers, and 1,500 bags of mail matter. The Europa was passed on the 3d inst., at 2 P. M., off the Mersey, and the Canada on the 4th inst., at 2 P. M., off the Mersey.

The Baltic encountered the Europa

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

THE FORGET-ME-NOT.

[FROM THE GERMAN OF MEISSLER.]

I.

By yon brook, so softly streaming,
Springs a flow'ret, friendly, fair;
Gentle as the moonlight's beaming,
Pass it not unheeded there.

II.

Bright as heaven's unclouded azure,
Symbol flower of mem'ry's truth,
To the pensive heart a treasure,
Whispering words that cheer and soothe.

III.

Mild as starry hours, whose splendor
Tells of faith that knows an spot;
From afar, its warnings tender,
Doth it speak, "forget me not!"

IV.

When thy farewell-tears are flowing,
When to part must be thy lot,
By thy path its blossom blowing,
Meekly pleads, "forget me not!"

V.

Dear one! to this flow'ret listen!
Words of love each leaf hath got!
See! its tears are dews that glisten,
And it sighs, "forget me not!"

Last Days of Mozart.

This gifted composer—unfortunately, like most men of genius, impulsive and erratic, now on a mountain wave of joyous emotions, and anon in the deep and gloomy vale of melancholy—was, alas! too often the victim of seductive wiles and his high and noble nature frequently yielded to appetite and passion. Would that it had been otherwise; but the snares and blandishments of fashionable life were around him, and he must have been more than a man to have withstood their powers.

One of the most pleasant reflections connected with his eventful history was the unwavering attachment and tenderness of his faithful wife, who stood by him in every hour, and would not allow her affections to become alienated, notwithstanding the misgivings of her heart, and the many rumors which came to her ears. In the midst of all, this noble woman clung to him to the last.

A frame so delicate as that of Mozart's, could not always stand the heavy draws made upon it. The days and nights of intense mental labor, added to the dissipation which almost necessarily connected itself with the circles in which he moved, made fearful inroads upon his health. It was during the composition of the Zauberflote that the manifestation of those symptoms, which portended the decay of his vital powers, and a general breaking up of his constitution, first appeared. As usual, he grew interested in his work, and wrote incessantly by day and by night, but not, as formerly, with impunity. He often fainted away over his compositions, and remained for several minutes before consciousness returned. His health suffered so much, that he was obliged to suspend his labors, and take an excursion to Baden While there he executed his "Ave Vernum Corpus," a strain of such calm but exalted religious feeling as may well interpret his sensations in sickness and solitude.

About this period one of the most curious, if not mysterious incidents of his life occurred. As he sat musingly in his study one day, he was surprised by the entrance of a stranger, who presented him a letter without any signature, the purport of which was to inquire whether he would undertake the composition of a Requiem, and also to ascertain when he could have it ready, and what would be its price? Mozart, after consulting his wife, agreed to the proposition of the unknown, fixed the price, and received twenty-five ducats as part payment, but would not determine the time of its completion. He was informed by the stranger that it would be vain to trouble himself about who his employer was, and that he would never regret the undertaking.

After the departure of the mysterious messenger, Mozart fell into a deep reverie, and suddenly calling for pen, ink, and paper, he began to write. His progress, however, was interrupted, being called away on professional business to Prague. Just as he was entering the carriage the stranger appeared and, looking intensely at Mozart, said, "How will the Requiem proceed now?" On Mozart's giving him a satisfactory answer, they separated. While at Prague, in the midst of its mirth and revelry, he had a long presentiment of his death; and went to think, on leaving, that he should see his numerous friends no more.

On his return he re-commenced the Requiem; but the thought of his death filled him with melancholy. He labored in unusual silence and dejection, and seemed to be possessed of one idea, which entirely absorbed his mind. Friends called, and his affectionate wife tried to rally him, but all in vain; he seemed like one a spell-bound, and labored on in silent abstraction. On a fine day, seated in a grove with his wife, he said to her, "Constance, I am writing this Requiem for myself." She tried to reason him out of his gloomy fancies, but in vain. His eyes filling with tears, he answered: "No, no; I cannot last long; I have certainly been poisoned." On consulting a physician, his Requiem was taken away from him. This produced a momentary relief, and he so far recovered as to be able to attend a lodge of Free Masons, which greatly revived his spirits.

Being partially restored, he was allowed to have his Requiem, which he so much desired. With it came his former illness, and he was confined to bed; but his Requiem was constantly beside him. At 2 o'clock on the same day on which he died, he desired some performers to sing the Requiem, himself taking the alto part. When they proceeded so far as the first bars of the Lacrymosa, Mozart burst into a flood of tears and the score was removed. It was his last song, and—

"Swan-like, and sweet, it wafted him home."

A MAGICAL DUET ON THE GUITAR.—Bonnet, in his *Histoire de la Musique*, gives the following extraordinary account of a mathematician, mechanican, and musician, named Allx, who lived at Aix, in Provence, about the middle of the seventeenth century. Alix, after many years' study and labor succeeded in constructing an automaton figure, having the shape of a human skeleton, which by means of a concealed mechanism played or had the appearance of playing, on the guitar. The artist, after having tuned in perfect unison two guitars, placed one of them in the hands of the skeleton, in the position proper for playing, and on a calm summer evening, having thrown open the window of his apartment, he fixed the skeleton with the guitar in its hands in a position where it could be seen from the street. He, then, taking the other instrument, seated himself in an obscure corner of the room, and commenced playing a piece of music, the passages of which were faithfully repeated or echoed by the guitar held by the skeleton, at the same time that the movement of its wooden fingers, as if really executing the music, completed the illusion. This strange musical feat drew crowds around the house of Alix, and created the greatest astonishment; but, alas! for the ill-fated artist, this sentiment was soon changed in the minds of the ignorant multitude into the most superstitious dread. A rumor arose that Alix was a sorcerer, and in league with the devil. He was arrested by order of the parliament of Provence, and sent before their criminal court *La Chambre de la Tournelle*, to be tried on the capital charge of magic or witchcraft. In vain the ingenious but unfortunate artist sought to convince his judges that the only means used to give apparent vitality to the fingers of the skeleton were wheels, springs, pulleys, and other equally unmagical contrivances, and that the marvellous result produced was nothing more criminal than the solution of a problem in mechanics. His explanations and demonstrations were either not understood, or failed of convincing his stupid and bigoted judges, and he was condemned as a sorcerer and a magician. This iniquitous judgment was confirmed by the parliament of Provence, which sentenced him to be burned alive in the principal square of the city, together with the equally innocent automaton figure, the supposed accomplice in his magical practices. This infamous sentence was carried into execution in the year 1664, to the great satisfaction and edification of all the faithful and devout inhabitants of Aix.

BORES.—It is to be hoped that, with all the modern improvements, a mode will be discovered of getting rid of bores; for it is too bad that a poor wretch can be punished for stealing your pocket handkerchief or gloves, and that no punishment can be inflicted on those who steal your time, and with it your temper and patience, as well as the bright thoughts that might have entered into your mind, (like the Irishman who lost the fortune before he had got it,) but were frightened away by the bore. [Byron.

A young lady in Clinton, Mass., who married a rich man under pretense of being beautiful, is discovered to have painted, wore bangles and otherwise disguised her natural imperfections. Her husband sues her for obtaining money under false pretenses.

Carrishrooke Castle—Isle of Wight.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia Register, writing from Newport, Isle of Wight, gives the following interesting particulars relative to this noted ruin:

Carrisbrooke Castle is an immense ruin, and contains five acres within its inner walls This land is farmed at present, and thus turned to useful purposes. The gray walls of the old fortalice are noted for having been a bar at one time to Charles the First, wish to roam, and the keeper shows the room in which he was prisoner. I had a walk through good soft mud for a mile, and then as a relief, got under the lofty branches of a grove of trees, and pursuing my course over a velvety sward, ascended a high hill to the frowning castle gate, where I rang a bell and was admitted. The arch is high, and the old portcullis still slides in the stone grooves of the decaying walls. A good-natured young fellow escorted me over the ruin. From the keep, which stands on a very high piece of ground, and is approached by a flight of seventy-five stone steps, I saw Cowes, Osborne House, and the southern shore of England, miles away. In clear weather the view is more extended, and necessarily finer.

Probably Carrisbrooke Castle is better known for its great Well than for any other feaeurs. The well is under cover to prevent accident A large shaft is raised over the mouth of the cistern, at one end of which there is a wheel sixteen feet in diameter; a rope and bucket, for drawing water, are attached to the shaft. The wheel is so constructed that a donkey can get inside and turn. The guide is called *Jack*. He came, walked into the circle, and as the bucket had been lowered previously, the donkey, at a word of command, began to move his feet and thus turning the surface on which he had a footing, he slowly raised the "iron bound bucket with truth overflowing," to the surface and then came and tried to thrust his nose into my coat pockets for an apple, as the reward of his labors. He is an old stager, and has been at the business for years. The fellow is a source of profit to his master, and unlike donkeys of the biped class, is a respectable member of society. He is of a long-lived race, and one of his "illustrious predecessors" died in 1771, after having served in the well-house of Carrisbrooke Castle *forty-five years;* another died in 1798, in the thirty-second year of his age, and the *twenty-sixth* of his services! Old donkeys, those.

I threw some of the water back into the deep olstern. Dash, dash, dash, it sounded from side to side until it reached the bottom, where it fell with a heavy crash, which echoed up the hollow and lengthened shaft. The pebble made a clattering sound, and fell with leadlike heaviness into the abyss. A light was then lowered into the depths. Slowly it went down revealing the smooth walls as it descended until the lantern in which it was rested on the water. The circumference at the bottom looked a more span, and yet it is about thirty feet. The water is clear and excellent, and as there is a house within the castle walls it is used for domestic purposes.

The tourist soon tires of ruins, particularly if he has seen so many as I have. Castles may do to look at and moralize upon, but they are of no great value. That of Carrisbrooke must have cost years of toil, and yet it is nothing more than a monument of the rascality of nobles and the debasement of the people.

The Traveler's Story.

A party of travelers were seated around a blazing fire, in a tavern upon the Alleghany mountains. The coach had broken down, and perforce we were detained until the next morning. We had finished a substantial Virginia supper, and each one, with his feet on the fender, and a cigar in his mouth, ruminating upon the storm without, and the warm cozy comfort within. Each one in his turn told a story or related an anecdote; and at last the joke came round to a hollow-cheeked individual, who, until then, had remained silent.

"Gentlemen," said he, fixing a piercing gray eye upon one of the company—a Spaniard—who uninvited had drawn his chair up to the fire, "some ten years ago I came near being murdered in this very house."

At this moment the Spaniard got up and was going out of the room, when the narrator arose and looking the only door in the room, took the Spaniard by the arm, and leading him to an old picture surmounted by the English coat of arms, in gilt work, ran his finger along the motto:

"Honi soit qui mal y pense,"

said, displaying at the same time a but end of a large pistol—"Evil to him who evil thinks."

The Spaniard smiled, and said he did not feel well, but the stranger swore that no man should leave the room until he had finished the story. Requesting me not to be amazed at his conduct he proceeded:

"Some years ago, (said he,) I was traveling over these mountains on horseback and I stopped at this very house. The landlord was extremely obsequious in attending to my comfort, and, after supper he requested me to join him in a bottle of wine. Nothing loath, I consented, and before midnight, four empty bottles stood on the table and, and he was acquainted with all my business.

"I very imprudently remarked in the course of my conversation, that I had a very large sum of money in my valise and he politely informed me that he would take care of it till morning. Although somewhat intoxicated, I did not approve of leaving it in his charge, and I took my valise in my hand, and retired to bed. After I had undressed, I placed my pistols under my pillow, and carefully, as I thought, examined the room. I had laid myself down, and sunk into a fitful sleep.

"I suppose it must have been two hours after when I awoke, and collecting my scattered senses, I endeavored to think what I had been about.

"Suddenly I detected a noise under my bed What was my horror when I observed a small piece of carpet, stretched along my bed-side move as though something was under it. A cold perspiration started from every pore; but, thank God! I had presence of mind enough to prepare for the worst. Grasping a pistol in my right hand, and hiding it under the bed-clothes I feigned to be asleep.

In an instant afterwards I saw a trap-door which had been concealed by a carpet, cautiously lifted up, and I beheld my landlord with a dark lantern in his hand directing his glittering eyes towards me. Still I moved not; but as he turned his back to put his lantern on the floor, I fired and——

"You killed him, did you!" shrieked the Spaniard, almost jumping from his seat.

"Silence! till I have finished it!" said the stranger, and again he touched the end of his weapon. "The instant that I fired, the villian fell. I started up, and merely pulling my overcoat on, snatched up the lantern that he had dropped, and crept cautiously down, with my valise in my hand, to the stable. It was a bright moonlight night, and I soon saddled my horse. I galloped ten miles, when I met a party of wagoners, and in their company I returned to the house; but despite our rigid search, not even as much as the villian's body could be found. But if I can once put my hand upon him, if he costs my life, he shall die the dog's death."

The stranger arose and caught the Spaniard by the throat. Tearing open his shirt collar, he showed the mark of the wound on his neck. We need not say any more. Three weeks after that, Joseph Gomez was hanged in the city of Cumberland, upon his own confession of having murdered no less than five travelers in that very room.

THE EFFECT OF FRAUD, ETC.—We recollect, says the New York Mirror, when a boy, of ouenally overhearing a tailor tell his book-keeper that he "must make the good customers pay for the losses by the bad ones." The injustice of such a system of doing business made an impression upon our young and tender conscience, which, instead of being effaced by time, has only been deepened by experience. It exposes at a single flash the evils of the whole credit system. All trades must live—and there must be a balance on the profit side of the accounts. If Mr. Jones fails to pay for his coat, Mr. Brown must pay double price for his, or the poor tailor must starve, steal or beg. The same sort of economy enters into all mercantile transactions, and the honest industry of the better half of the community has to redouble its efforts to make up for the frauds and extravagance of the other. A large portion of every dollar earned by every man who works for a living, goes to support some lazy scoundrel, some idle vagabond, who lives like the spider, by preying on the substance of others. And we shall hardly overstate the evil in asserting that one-half of the civilized world is working day and night to support the other half in idleness and crime.

SONG....By HARTLEY COLERIDGE.

'Tis sweet to hear the merry lark,
That bids a blithe good morrow;
But sweeter to bark, in the twinkling dark,
To the soothing song of sorrow
Oh nightingale! what doth ails thee ill!
And is she sad or jolly?
For ne'er on earth was sound of mirth
So like to melancholy.

The merry lark, he soars on high,
No worldly thought o'ertakes him;
He sings aloud to the clear blue sky,
And the daylight that awakes him.
As sweet a lay, as loud, as gay.
The nightingale is trilling;
With feeling bliss no less than his
Her little heart is thrilling.

Yet ever and anon a sigh
Peers through her lavish mirth;
For the lark's bold song is of the sky,
And her's is of the earth.
By night and day she tunes her lay,
To drive away all sorrow;
For bliss, alas! to-night may pass,
And woe may come to-morrow

BOSTON NEWSPAPERS IN OLDEN TIMES.—A writer in the Cincinnati Gazette, who says that he published a paper in Boston, in 1826, a document, prepared then, giving the circulation of all the papers printed in this city. We select that of the leading ones: Daily—Advertiser, 960; Courier, 840; Chronicle and Patriot, 650; American Statesman, 450. Tri-weekly—Boston Courier, 188. Semi-weekliies—Columbian Sentinel, 2650; Chronicle and Patriot, 2640; New England Palladium, 2500; Boston Commercial Gazette, 1584; American Statesman, 650; Boston Courier, 240; Boston Repertory, 432; American Traveller, 1400. Weeklies—Evening Gazette, 1220; New England Galaxy, 2830; Masonic Mirror, 2880

Mr. Buckingham, in his "Specimens of Newspaper Literature," published in two vols., 1850, states that the first attempt to set up a newspaper in North America was made in Boston, September 25, 1690; only one copy is known to be in existence, which is in the State paper office in London. It was a quarto, three pages of print, one blank. It was printed by Richard Pierce, and the fifth person who carried on the printing business in Boston.

The first newspaper established in North America was the Boston News Letter, commenced April 24, 1704. It was half a sheet of paper, 12 inches by 8, two columns on a page. B. Green was the printer.

The second was the Boston Gazette, Dec. 21, 1719.

The third was the New England Courant, Aug. 17, 1721.

The fourth was the New England Weekly Journal, March 20, 1727.

The fifth was the Weekly Rehearsal, Sept. 27, 1731, changed to the Boston Evening Post in Aug. 1735.

The sixth was the Boston Weekly Post-Boy, Oct. 1734.

The seventh was the Independent Advertiser, Jan. 4, 1748.

The eighth was the Boston Gazette, Jan. 3, 1753.

The ninth was the Boston Gazette and Country Journal, April 7, 1755,

The tenth was the Boston Weekly Advertiser, Aug. 22, 1757.

The eleventh was the Boston Chronicle, Dec. 21, 1767. These were all the papers printed in Boston to the date of the Chronicle.

The printer in those days was a man of "all work." If a negro or a horse was up for sale, the printer was the seller. The advertisements in these old papers are curiosities in their line. What would the enlightened readers of the Commonwealth newspaper do or say to its printer should such notices be found in its advertising columns as the following, which appeared in the Boston Evening Post, printed by Thomas Fleet, in 1741:

TO BE SOLD BY THE PRINTER OF THIS PAPER, the very best NEGRO WOMAN in this town, who has had the small pox and the measles; is as hearty as a horse, as brisk as a bird, and will work like a beaver.

TO BE SOLD BY THE PRINTER OF THIS PAPER, a NEGRO MAN, about thirty years old, who can do both town and country business very well, but will suit the country best, where they have not so many dram-shops as we have in Boston. He has worked at the printing business fifteen or sixteen years; can handle ax, saw, spade, hoe, or other instrument of husbandry as well as most men, and values himself, and is valued by others, for his skill in cookery

Think of a colored slave in Boston in 1741, a printer for fifteen years, fond of visiting dram-shops, and valued for his skill as a cook! [Boston Transcript.

FORTUNE'S WHEEL.—A few days ago died, in an obsure corner of France, one of the many claimants to the name and honors of Louis the Seventh. Some twenty years ago, the wheel of Fortune—nowhere so capricious in its jorks, as in France—had thrown two men into the same dungeon of St. Pelagie. They were both little, fat, round men—with a taste for good wine and good dinners; one, lively, shrewd, sparkling, a ready talker, and ultra-liberal, and a dandy—the other, slow and prosy, much addicted to sentiment and roast capons. The first Armand Marrast, editor of the *National*, and one of the most formidable of Louis Philippe's discontensed subjects. The second, was the so-called Baron de Richemont, in whose coarse and kindly face the chivalry of France believed it traced the royal lineaments of Louis the Seventeenth. Marrast, in his kindly banter, called his friend what his friend called himself, Capet; made jokes for him, laughed at him, and praised his cookery—for Capet, like all his supposed race, was great in the kitchen. Another jerk of the wheel of Fortune! and the two men were once more face to face. This time, it is in the Hotel de Ville—Marrast is Mayor of Paris, and his friends are masters of France. Capet is before him with a memorial, claiming from his old friend one of the great thrones of the world. Marrast smiles: since he put on those exquisite yellow gloves, and scattered on his person those wondrous scents, he has learned to smile less sardonically than of old. He cannot give up France, even to the best of cooks, for he is already Mayor of Paris, has the Presidency of the National Assembly in his grasp, and the office of the Copete seems within his own possible reach. Capet founds a newspaper, and attacks his old friend of St. Pelagie. One more whirl of the wheel!—Capet and Marrast are both lost to sight and to remembrance. The world goes on its way, and no one thinks of the aspiration and the despair of these two rivals for place and power, till one bright day, some solitary tourist, hearing a passing knell, inquires the name of the obscure dead, and hears—not without emotion, perhaps—that it is Armand Marrast, or the Duke de Richemont. [Athenæum.

PIZARO'S GRAVE AT LIMA.—In the crypt, under the alter, are deposited the remains of the celebrated Pizaro, who was assassinated in the palace near by. A small piece of silver dropped into the hand of the sacristan, procured the admission into the crypt. Descending a few stepe, I entered a small place some twenty feet long, quite light and whitewashed, and which smelt and looked so much like a comfortable wine cellar, that I caught myself more than once looking around for the bin and bottles. The first object I saw was a large square tomb, surmounted by the erect figure of an abbot, and close by, in an opening in the wall, I noticed what appeared to me to be a collection of dirty rags; close inspection proved that this was all that remained of the conqueror of Peru. He has still on him the same clothes and shoes he wore at the moment of his assassination. Of course his body is nothing but a skeleton covered with dry flesh and skin, so that no features are discernible. The body is covered with what was once linen swathed around him; but the dust of centuries collected upon it and turned it to a light brown color, and it almost pulverizes when touched. The body is placed on a narrow piece of plank, in a sloping position merely to put it out of the way. The folks in Lima do not think anything of the remains of poor Pizarro; and I dare say a little money judiciously invested would procure for any curiosity hunter the whole of his remains.

TRI-COLOR.—In France, the tri-color is blue, white and red, latitudinal, or parallel with the staff—the blue being attached to it, and the white in the middle. In Holland it is red, white and blue, longitudinal, or at right angles with the staff—the red being uppermost. In Italy, it is green, white and red, suspended the same as in Holland—green uppermost. In Hungary, it is as in Italy, but inverted—red being uppermost. In Belgium, red, yellow and black, latitudinal; and in the German States, the same colors, longitudinal. [N. Y. Sunday Times.

The war steamer San Jacinto is now undergoing thorough repairs at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Upwards of one thousand mechanics have been thrown out of employ by the late fire at the Empire Works in New York.

An article in Littel's Living Age estimates the entire cost of the various expeditions that have been sent out from time to time in search of Sir John Franklin at £302,000.

A DELICIOUS DOMESTIC SCENE.—Inquiring Young Lady. "O, dear, do tell how Pharies declared his love."

Expectant Wife.—Well, Lucy, we were in the parlor, you know, and all at once he turned up his eyes so, I thought he was ill. Then he turned them down, and squeezed my wrist, and asked me if I'd have him—and—and"——

Inquiring Young Lady—"Well, dear, what did he do next"——

Expectant Wife.—"Nothing, dear, but I said 'Yes,' and gracious how he kissed me! Then, dear, I laid my head on his shoulder, and then we talked dear. O, how I trembled. I thought I never could go through it!"

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JOSEPH H. PALMER & CO.,

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47 CAMP STREET,

Offer by the piece and package, a large stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they have just received in Store, direct from the manufacturers, at only a small advance on the cost of production, embracing most of the American Fabrics, and such of the English, French, German, and other kinds of Foreign Goods as are suited to the Trade of the South. nov12

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A Young Lady well qualified to teach the common English Branches of Education, desires a situation as Assistant in a Female High School, or as private Teacher in an agreeable family. Address "M. H. H., Rockland, Holmes, Mississippi nov5 6t.

WANTED.

A Good Situation for a Lad between 14 and 15 years old, either in a Store, a Printing Office, or a Silver Smith's Shop. Address J. W. H., Jones Bluff, Sumter co., Ala nov5 6t

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Board and tuition are as low as can be afforded, and lower than most institutions of similar grade.

The next term opens the first Monday in October, and closes the first Wednesday in July. For further particulars, apply to the President, at Summerfield, Ala.

B. J. HARRISON, Secretary.

Summerfield, Alabama.

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Dayton, Marengo County, Alabama.

Rev. E. D. Pitts, Principal.

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Preparatory Class	15 00
Junior and Senior Class	20 00
Music on Piano, Guitar and Harp, (each)	25 00
Drawing, Painting and Embroidery, (each)	10 00
French and German, (each)	15 00
Incidentals	1 00
LATIN included in the Regular Course.	
BOARD (including Washing, Fuel and Lights) per month	10 00

Each Boarder must furnish her own Towels, Brushes and Combs, and have each article distinctly marked with her full name.

AN INVARIABLE RULE.—Board and Tuition one-half in advance, and the balance at the end of each Session; and every account must be closed at the end of each Session, by Cash, or by Note.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.

Each Lodge in Marengo County is entitled to select within its jurisdiction, a worthy object of beneficence, and have her taught in the Institution without charge, provided said Lodge assume the payment of her Board and supply her with Books and Stationery.

As the Principal is so extensively known, the Committee here forbore to speak of his character and qualifications, and refer Parents and Guardians to the persons named below.

JNO. H. PRINCE, Chairman.
FRANK M. PRINCE, Secretary.
JABEZ YORK, Treasurer.

REFERENCES.

Hon. J. F. H. Claiborne, New Orleans.
Rev. H. N. McTyeire, New Orleans.
Prof. A. H. Holcombe, Mobile.
Hon. R. A. Baker, Mobile.
Hon. J. C. Monette, Bay St. Louis.
Hon. S. B. Pierce, Bay St. Louis.
Dr. John B. Purnell, Selma.
Abner Jones, Selma.
Rev. A. H. Mitchell, Summerfield.
Rev. T. Y. Ramsay, Summerfield.
Rev. J. A. Ilverd, Dayton.
Hon. J. M. McIlhaney, Shelby County.

Dayton, Marengo County, Alabama, September 1, 1853 oct1

OAK BOWERY FEMALE COLLEGE.

This Institution of learning is under the supervision and control of the Alabama Conference of the M. E. Church, South, and has been in successful operation for six years. It is situated about five miles north of the Montgomery and West Point Railroad, in Chambers co., in a healthy country, and among a population, moral, industrious and intelligent.

The Board of Trustees take great pleasure in announcing to the public the election of the Rev. ALEX. SPEER, of Georgia, to the Presidency of the College. We think it only necessary to be known, that the Institution will be for the next year under the charge and direction of Brother Speer, to awaken a deep interest in behalf of the enterprise throughout the community, and impart abundance of success. His long and faithful service in the M. E. Church as a minister—his age and experience—his natural judgment and sound discretion—his acknowledged literary attainments and ability, authorize the expectation of full patronage on the part of an enlightened public.

A complete corps of Instructors whose names will hereafter be published, will be provided to supply the demand for instruction.

Miss MARY J. TOOMER continues Principal in the Music Department; and the unbounded satisfaction hitherto given by Miss Toomer, who we consider has no superior in any country, is a sure guarantee that all who patronize will be pleased.

Through the kind offices of the former President, the Rev. Wm F. Sanford, who solicited contributions for that purpose, a fine and judiciously selected Library, of several hundred volumes, has been purchased, and is now in the possession of the College, embracing some of the most approved and standard literary works, and such as are peculiarly adapted to the purposes of Female Education.

The Tuition Fees will be no higher than usual, and the course of study as extensive as that in any institution of the same grade in the country.

The College Exercises will begin under the proposed organization, on the first Monday in January next—its second session will begin on the first Monday in September, and close at Christmas.

A circular, containing fuller information, will appear over the signature of the President.

oct8 2t J. F. BOWDELL, Sec., pro tem.

CENTENARY COLLEGE OF LOUISIANA.

The next session will begin the first Monday in October.

FACULTY.

R. H. RIVERS, D. D., President, and Professor of Moral and Mental Science.
J. C. MILLER, Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.
EMILE LESERE, A. M., Professor of Modern Languages.
H. W. DRAKE, A. M., Professor of Greek Language and Literature.
W. H. SCALES, A. M., Professor of Latin Language and Literature.
T. S. JONES, M. D., Professor of Natural Science.
A. E. BLACKMAR, A. M. Professor of Music.
A. G. MILLER, A. M., Principal of Preparatory School.

EXPENSES.

Tuition, per session of Ten months	$ 50 00
Room rent	5 00
Contingencies	2 00
Use of Library	3 00
Boarding	100 00

For further particulars or for catalogues, apply to the undersigned.

Jackson, La. August 26, 1853. R. RIVERS.

Lowndesboro' Female Institute

The Fall Session will commence on Thursday, September 29th, and continue twenty weeks.

FACULTY.

CHARLES R. DEAN, A. M., President, and Professor of Natural Sciences
LORENZO DOW, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Ancient Languages.
CHARLES A. SCHRIGLER, A. M., Professor of Music, German and French.
Miss E. PENFIELD, Instructress in Music and French.
Miss S. M. KELLEY, Instructress in Ornamental and English Branches
Miss MARY DOUGLASS, Instructress in Primary Department.

Arrangements are made for the most thorough instructions in all the requisites of complete Female Education. The Latin language, (as the basis of a thorough acquaintance with our own language,) is introduced in the regular course. Yet it is not compulsory. The Modern languages may be pursued in place.

Arrangements are made for those who wish to pursue Instrumental Music or the Ornamental Branches, the Ancient or Modern Languages, or any other studies.

Upon the completion of the regular course of study or its equivalent, a young lady will be entitled to a diploma.

EXPENSES PER SESSION.

Tuition in Primary Department	$12 50
" Preparatory Department	15 00
" Collegiate	20 00
" Modern Language	10 00
" Music, Piano, with use of Instrument	25 00
" Music, Guitar	25 00
" Ornamental Branches	10 00
Incidental	1 00
Board in the Institute, including washing, fuel and light, per month	12 00

Vocal music and the Ancient Languages in the regular course, are without extra charge.

Books and stationery furnished at book store prices.

Payment of board and tuition is required one-half *in advance*, and the remainder at the close of the session.

Payment of tuition is required from the time of entrance to the close of the session except in case of protracted sickness.

For further information please to address the President. Lowndesboro', August 22, 1853 sep10—6t

TUSCALOOSA METHODIST FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.

The exercises of this institution will begin on the first MONDAY in October next, and close on the first THURSDAY in July, 1854. There will be a recess of a few days at Christmas.

FACULTY.

REV. THOS. B. ROSSELL, A. M. President.
MISS ELIZABETH J. MEEK, Assistant.
MISS CLARA G. LEE, Preparatory Department.
MR. F. S. WALTER, Professor of Music.
——, Teacher of Modern Languages.

The fees for the first half the scholastic year are as follows:

Primary Department	$12 00
First, Sophomore and Middle Classes, each	20 00
Junior and Senior Classes, each	22 50
Music	25 00
Use of piano	2 50
Contingent fee	1 00
Board, including lodging, washing and fuel	60 00

The above fees are required to be paid on the first day of October.

Fees of the same amount, for the second half of the scholastic year, are required to be paid on the 25th of February, 1854.

An extra fee of $20 is charged for French.

The course of study in this institution is as extensive as that in any institution for the education of females, and the instruction is of the most critical and thorough character. Every provision has been made to ensure success. A philosophical and chemical apparatus adequate to all the purposes of instruction has been provided, together with maps, charts, globes, etc. The instructors are experienced in their work, and highly approved for capacity, fidelity and skill.

This institution has just closed the first year of its existence, with the most satisfactory results. And the public may feel assured that the Trustees will watch over its interests with the utmost solicitude and care, and spare no pains to render its system of education as perfect as possible.

The tuition fees have been somewhat reduced, and are below those of many Southern institutions of no higher grade. It is impossible to engage teachers of the highest character for talents, attainments and skill, without paying liberal salaries. But we offer as an equivalent, above all price, a faithful and skillful application of the most approved means of developing and training the mind.

Printed circulars, containing fuller information, may be had by application to Alex. Glascock, Esq., Secretary of the Board.

L. C. GARLAND,
President of the Board of Trustees.

Tuscaloosa, Aug. 6, 1853. aug20 3t

MARION FEMALE SEMINARY.

MARION, PERRY COUNTY, ALABAMA.

FACULTY.

REV. JAMES K. ARMSTRONG, A. M., Principal, and Professor of Mental, Moral and Natural Sciences.
H. M. DALY, A. M., Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music.
MISS M. L. HASKILL, English.
MISS M. J. BONDURANT, English.
MISS PIERCE FULLER, Drawing, Painting, French and Guitar.
MISS J. V. CLARK, Primary and Preparatory Department.
MRS. L. J. ARMSTRONG, Governess.
MRS. REBECCA CLARK, Matron and Nurse.

This institution has just closed a prosperous year, with one hundred and twenty-six pupils.

The coming session will commence on THURSDAY, the 20th day of SEPTEMBER.

It is very desirable that pupils enter at the beginning of the session.

The main building is a new and superior brick edifice, one hundred by fifty feet, three stories, and for elegance, convenience of arrangement, for number, size and comfort of school and private rooms—is not surpassed by any similar one in the country.

The Principal resides in the building, and superintends the Boarding Department. He has in his employ a gentlemen and his lady, who discharge with faithfulness and satisfaction the duties of this position. Pupils boarding in the Seminary are under the immediate control of the Principal at all times—are members of his family.

The Matron and Nurse, a lady of great amiability and kindness of heart, united with long experience and untiring faithfulness, secures to pupils, at all times, the kindness and attentions of home.

The Principal and his lady, with the aid of the Female Teachers, all of whom reside in the Seminary, diligently guard and form the morals, manners and habits of the young ladies.

There is but one session, of nine and a half months. Pupils can enter at any time during the session, charges dating from the beginning of the month in which they enter to the close of the session.

One hundred and forty-five dollars will pay the board and tuition of a young lady, for the entire session, in the collegiate department; one hundred and seventy-four dollars will embrace the languages; two hundred and thirty-five dollars will embrace board, tuition in the collegiate department, on the piano, and in the languages.

The above estimate does not include books, stationery, sheet music, ornamental materials and lights; all of which articles are furnished by the Principal on moderate terms.

The institution is furnished with a new and complete Chemical, Philosophical and Astronomical apparatus. It also has a large collection of globes, terrestial and celestial, and celestial maps, atlases, charts, plates and diagrams, for simplifying the various branches of Natural Science.

The Library consists of more than one thousand volumes, embracing a choice collection in every department of Literature, Art, Science, History, &c., &c.

The Cabinet consists of several hundred specimens.

The institution is furnished with a large and superior assortment of musical instruments.

The Church and Sabbath School facilities are unsurpassed by any school in the country. Of the number that have entered its walls during the past session, more than seventy were or have become professors of religion.

Pupils are not allowed to attend parties, balls, dancing classes, &c.

Visitors are not received, except with suitable introduction to the Principal from patrons.

The usual regulations of the best boarding schools are enforced respecting visiting, correspondence, pamphlets, periodicals

New-Orleans Christian Advocate.

Publishing Committee of Louisiana Conference, { J. C. KEENER, L. PARKER, J. H. WALKER.

H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR

J. HAMILTON, D. D. T. W. DORMAN, W. MURRAH. } *Publishing Committee of Alabama Conference.*

VOLUME III. NUMBER 44. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1853. WHOLE NUMBER, 148.

DE PROFUNDIS.

Draw my soul, Saviour, to Thee by all ties,
Until it lies
All quiet at Thy feet, nor never tries
To wander thence!

Draw it, if need be, by adversity;
I will not fly
Thy sharpest arrows, so that Thou art by
To soothe my sense.

A stimulus I'll find in corporal pain
Thy side to gain,
And there, already to be clothed upon, remain
In patience.

Or, if such warning shafts should not be sped,
Let holy dread
Of judgments following with certain tread,
Urge my steps on.

Make me to see myself stretch on that couch
Where Death's cold touch
Freezes the soul that, frighted, sees how much
Is left undone.

And since Thou only knowest the only tie
To bind me by,
Weave it, Oh Lord, till at thy feet I lie
Forever vow!

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate]

SUPPORT OF OUR MINISTERS.

MR. EDITOR: I think you will bear me record that I am not much diseased with the *scribendi scribendi*, and I would not now intrude my views upon yourself and readers had they found an exponent in any other of your numerous correspondents.

Quite a general interest, however, seems to have been awakened among our people on the subject of providing a more ample support for the preachers, and believing that this is the time to effect a radical improvement in one of the greatest drawbacks to our otherwise excellent Church machinery, I offer some facts and suggestions for all they may be worth. I have been pleased with several suggestions made by your correspondents, and particularly with those of Bro. R. A. Baker.

Occupying, as I have for some years past, various relations to the Church from which I could view the working of our Methodist economy from different points of vision, I have seen with much pleasure and admiration the perfect adaptation of our system to the wants, character and republican simplicity of the people.

Now, while past and present success give bright augury for the future, the few defects of the system are so apparent and glaring that a longer acquiescence and inaction would be criminal.

If I place the proper estimate upon my own views of religious progress, I am neither a "old fogy" or "a young American;" I would rather class myself as decidedly "conservative." Sure it is that Methodism in these United States, with its million and a quarter of Church members, bears not the same relation to the people or the Government that it did fifty years ago, when it was struggling for a foothold, if not for an existance, and was a sect every where spoken against. Then, among the best and most religious of the people, Methodism, with its doctrines of free grace, witness of the spirit, and univeral, though conditional, salvation, was looked upon as a dangerous and damnable heresy, and its advocates were refused a place in either the churches or the firesides of the country, and were compelled to occupy the highways and hedges for pulpits, and the open fields and untenanted barns for dormitories.

These were days that largely demanded the sacrifice of all the ordinary comforts of life in the Methodist itinerant, and such sacrifices were uncomplainingly and cheerfully submitted to. The wants of the itinerants, and the imperious necessity for all the poor and despised adherants to the cause doing something to advance the cause, and support its advocates, originated the standard of the ministers supplies. This standard was first $64, then $80, and afterwards $100 as an allowance for the personal expenditures of the man. This standard was never adjusted to the recipient's wants and necessities, but was made with reference to the ability of the then poor and scattered membership to meet and supply it. The result of this—their necessary economy—was to force from the itinerant ranks, after a few years of laborious toil and patient privation, *more than one-half* of all our efficient preachers.

A more hardy, zealous, efficient and self-sacrificing set of men never "turned the world upside down" since the days of the Apostles than were the early Methodist itinerants of the United States. Who will dare to charge with a want of zeal, or of devotion to the cause of Christ the memories of such men as Hope Hull, Learael Smith, Robert Greer, and a host of other immortal names. Yet these, and others, even to the number of 500, out of 650, of the New England itinerants, were forced by increasing families and temporal necessities into location previous to the year 1800. The poverty of these first societies, and the novelty of their doctrines and mode of living, certainly go far to excuse the making such meagre allowances for the preachers. It was the best they could do; and, like the Methodists of the present day, they did *not always do that*.

But, what a wonderful change has fifty years, and even less, brought to pass. Now the Methodist societies are the most numerous and wealthy organizations of Christians in the United States. The preachers of every order of talent and acquirement are welcomed every where, sharing alike the hospitality of the city *millionaire* in his palace of marble, and of the negro's hut in the swamps of Louisiana and Texas. The congregations of both city and country are among the largest, most intelligent, and too often *the most fashionable*. The preachers are invited to other pulpits, and are universally recognised as orthodox by all *real* Protestants. Their revival labors, and the fruits of their protracted meetings, are largely shared by the other denominations, whose churches are yearly supplied with evangelical believers through their instrumentality. Indeed, so completely has the little leaven leavened the whole lump, that the favorite, and once considered, only saving creede of unconditional election and reprobation, of final perseverance and infant damnation, are now no where esteemed necessary to saving faith, or requisite to church fellowship. Seldom are these tenets heard from the pulpit, except in an effort to explain away their odium, and perhaps only preserved in their printed "confessions" as venerated relics of antiquity, too mysterious for present analysis.

These may be high-sounding claims for Methodism; but are they facts in the Church's history? Who can gainsay? The question is, are the men and their successors through whose instrumentality the present numbers and success of the doctrines have been achieved, to have their wants and supplies measured by a standard that was devised in reference to the Church's poverty and scattered membership? Necessity could be plead for a standard *even then too short*, but which now is unreasonable, unjust and cruel.

Besides, both the manner and price of living is greatly enhanced. The last ten years has materially altered the relative value of money—articles of consumption have nearly doubled in nominal price.

Again, whether it is an improvement on our original simplicity or not, but I give you the fact when I say, that most of congregations require, even of a Methodist preacher, that in his pulpit ministrations, at least, he shall wear the ordinary garb of a plain gentleman. A similar requisition is made of his family, if he have one.

It is also necessary that a preacher have books. The people have found out there is a difference in the preaching of those who read and those who do not, and books have become necessary to insure congregations. A horse is a prerequisite to entering upon the work, a part of the capital a candidate for labor must invest, whether on a circuit or in a station, is a necessary appendage to a Methodist preacher. If this horse should grow old, wear out, or die, he must get another—*if he can*. Now, let us look at the ways and means, to furnish a preacher's clothing, mending and washing, buy his books, and pay all his incidental and personal expenses, purchase another horse, saddle, bridle, and saddle-bags, every five years (not a too liberal estimate) the sum of $100 is appropriated annually by the Stewards, and generally paid by the Church.

Now, does this meet the preacher's wants? I answer, emphatically, not in one single instance in this Conference, and, If the preacher has no resources of his own, or does not come across some generous hearts that will not let him suffer, he must go in debt, go in rags, or retire into locality—there is no other alternative. No small number are thus annually driven from our Conferences; many, knowing these facts, are prevented from entering the itinerant fields. Others, hoping to better their condition, make bad worse by marrying, supposing that by some financial arrangement a sufficient surplus from the allowance made for "table expenses" may be saved to meet other deficiences; or, at least, that a field of labor will now open among such as will estimate their services more liberally. But, alas! this proved the sure stepping-stone to a location. For if the measure of $100 was too short in a state of celibacy, its hardship is more than doubled with the man of family. It must be recollected that this $100 is the measure by which the preacher's wants and necessities are estimated all the way through.

A Board of Stewards are generally good arithmeticians, and when a preacher with a family is sent to them, and it becomes necessary to ascertain the amount required to be raised for their support; a calculation based upon "the simple rule of three" generally takes place, somewhat after this fashion: as the actual expenses of a preacher : is to $100 : : so is the real expenses of himself and family : to what we propose to give him. Multiply together the second and third terms, divide their product by the first, and the quotient will be what he will get at the end of the year—if they all pay up.

Who does not see that such a system will in all cases, where there are not other sources of dependence, drive the preacher ultimately into debt, or into location. Now is it not unwise and cruel to force these men from a pursuit where they are doing so much for the Church and the world, and to which their hearts are knit with almost the tenacity of life itself, into locations where, though called of God to preach His truth, they can only labor to a very limited extent, and where the deep and rosicties current of Gospel-power too often becomes a stagnant pool? But are we not doing very well, even, with our system as it is? More, perhaps, than any other religious denomination. Now, a few facts may show us why we do not do a great deal more.

There are hundreds of fields of labor in our very midst unsupplied for want of laborers. Every year we set apart a day to supplicate the Lord of the harvest for more laborers. Have people who pursue a policy that yearly drives out scores of itinerants from their ranks, any right to ask God for, or suppose that he will, send others? "Why stand ye here, calling upon me? say to Israel, go forward." A competency of victuals and clothes would bring hundreds of local preachers, and scores of promising young men, into the Conferences—men truly called of God to preach the unsearchable riches of Christ—many such there are now in secular pursuits, endeavoring to acquire such a competency as would enable them to join and *remain in* the Conference.

See the large number of our itinerants who are now living by secular pursuits. At every Conference there are representations made to the appointing power that certain preachers with large families must have work given to them near their residences, where there can be saved the item of house-rent, or something made by the taking of boarders, where their wives, daughters, and sometimes themselves, have schools. Now, sir, are these people in pursuit of wealth by these schemes? Is it their object to heard up? If so, the sooner the Conferences dispense with their services the better. But you know the men, and you know that is not their object. These pursuits are necessary to their living at all in the work of the ministry. The Church pays only a part of their necessary expenses, and the labor of themselves and families is necessary to supply their economical wants. From inquiries which I have recently made, I am satisfied there is not in the bounds of this Conference a preacher's family, numbering as many as five children, who are supported by the Church where he labors. One of the most eloquent men in our American Congress, and who has distinguished himself at home, and in foreign courts, was driven from our itinerant work by inadequacy of support for his family. Are we, then, doing well enough because others come in to fill the places of those who are starved out? Who will say so?

But we must not make our preachers rich, or hold out inducements to men with sinister views to join us. Amen to that! It is our policy to keep our preachers poor. But there is great difference between such policy as holds out no pecuniary inducement and that at present pursued. The emoluments may be largely increased without endangering such a result. If designing men, with sinister views, would come among us, they would as readily do so under the present as a more suitable provision; perhaps as it now stands they could better disguise their hypocrisy. Certainly, no one would ever mistake the Methodist ministry for a *sinecure*.

An humorous friend of mine takes the position that Methodist preachers must *love money* more than any other class of men, because, he says, they are willing *to do more labor for less pay* than any other class of laborers whatever.

No one in this day will pretend, with any hope of maintaining his position, that Methodist preachers, as a class of ministers, are not as zealous, as well informed, as eloquent, and every way as efficient as others. Why then are not their services retained as others to the Church and the world? We are better able than any other denomination in this country to take care both of them and their families; and yet it is true that the Church, by forcing them to live upon a scanty subsistence, has thereby diminished its own and the world's respect for them.

Are the Methodists, as a Christian community, more penurious than others? I answer, indignantly, NO! Their missionary and other contributions is a full refutation to such insinuation. Nor are their attachments to their preachers, as a class, inferior to others. Whers, then, is the evil or the cause of it? I answer, Mr. Editor, with all deference for others' views, it is comprehended in a nut shell. The $100 yard-stick is at the bottom of the whole matter. This is the standard, and, like the bed of Procustes, to this every thing else must be adjusted. Nor would the lengthening of this standard help the matter just now. What we want is to inform our people of the true state of the case, and their duty; and they will do right. Your standard has misled them, and the addition of 25 per cent. would only increase their difficulties in seeing their true responcibility. Most of them are contented to know that we get along, and our labors are blessed, without enquiring how! Or by what means more could be accomplished. I had an intelligent and well-informed gentleman to ask me, some weeks since, if I thought it would be proper for the people to give the young Brother who labored on their circuit $200 instead of $100, remarking that he and others desired to do it, that $200 could as easily be raised for him as $100, but that they did not know whether it would be *right* to do so.

Now, this gentleman was one of the Circuit Stewards. Our people need instruction upon these matters; inform them of their duty, they will do it. Strike the $100 allowance from your "discipline," and put the whole responsibility of providing a decent support for your preachers, where it ought to be, with the people to whom they are sent, and I think one of the greatest difficulties of evangelizing the whole country will be removed. Of course, it will take some little time to adjust things to their proper place, and to teach our people to pay for spreading the Gospel; but, like others, they will get used to it, and will love the cause all the better for taking a larger interest in its success.

Yours, REI RADIX.

Alabama, November 10, 1853.

BIBLE ANECDOTE.—The following is published in a French paper:—A poor shepherd of the environs of Yvetot, father of a large family, for whose wants he provided with very great difficulty, purchased last summer from a dealer in old clothes, furniture, &c., an old Bible, with a view to occupy his leisure evenings during the present winter. Sunday evening as he was turning over the leaves he noticed that several of the leaves were pasted together. He immediately set himself to work to separate those leaves, with great care; but can can scarcely form a conception of the surprise of the man, when he found thus carefully enclosed a bank bill of five hundred francs, ($100.) On the margin of one of the pages were written these words: "I gathered together this money with very great difficulty; but having none as natural heirs but those who have absolutely need of nothing, I make thee, whosoever shall read this Bible, my heir."

A WORD FOR THE YOUNG.—Every young man should remember that the world will always honor industry. The vulgar and useless idler, whose energies of body and mind are rusting for want of occupation, may look with scorn. It is praise—his contempt is honor.

From the National Era

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IN MARYLAND.

In the comments which we made upon Gavazzi and his lectures, we alluded to the fact that Maryland, "founded under Catholic auspices," was one of the first, if not the first, of the American States that guaranticd to all men, without regard to religious belief, equal civil and political rights—setting thus a noble example of toleration in a persecuting age, that is well worthy of being remembered to the credit of that Church in this country. [Cin. Enquirer.

The Enquirer, in claiming for Catholicism the principle of religious toleration, will not find itself sustained by any consistent Catholic. Has it forgotten that wherever the Pope has supreme power, freedom of religious worship, and the liberty of propagating religious tenets, not approved by "his Holiness," are prohibited, unless where reasons of state intervene? Has it forgotten that the principle of toleration is scouted in this country by Brownson, by the Shepherd of the Valley, the Boston Pilot, the Freeman's Journal, the Catholic Telegraph, except in cases where to attempt its violation would be to provoke consequences dangerous to the Catholic Church? The Catholic Hierarchy must laugh in its sleeve at the attempts to attribute toleration to a church which claims infallibility, denies the right of private judgment, and asserts the supremacy of the Spiritual over the Civil Power.

Listen to the language of the New York Freeman's Journal, understood to be issued under the auspices of Archbishop Hughes:

"I would conclude by observing that it is easy to show that, while the Catholic Government of the entirely Catholic community is not bound, in order to be consistent to its principles, to tolerate any other religious teaching, the Protestant State, though having no Catholics established in its realms, could not, without denying the essential principles of Protestantism, oppose the introduction of Catholicity or any other religion."

Toleration is the law of Protestantism; Intolerance is the law of Catholicism. This is true. But the Journal ought not to confine itself to a negative. If the Church of Rome be infallible, it is not only not bound to tolerate any form of belief pronounced by it heretical, but it is bound to suppress it by all the means at its disposal. The Shepherd of the Valley, a Catholic paper of the West, states the case frankly.

"Heresy and unbelief are crimes, that is the whole of the matter; and in Christian countries, as Italy and Spain, for instance, where all the people are Catholic, and where the Catholic religion is an essential part of the public law of the land, they will be punished as other crimes. Here the law does not take cognizance of them, because the law does not recognize the truth of the Catholic religion.

But, if the Catholic Church could contrive to control the legislation of this country—in other words, make it "Christian," as the Shepherd of the Valley phrases it, heresy and unbelief, here also, would be regarded and punished as crimes.

We like this open way of dealing, and must say that these Catholic journals have a clearer conception of the nature of Roman Catholicism than the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Now, as to the statement of that paper concerning Religious Freedom in Maryland, let us not overlook the facts of history. Hildreth, in his severe, unimaginative history, is the best witness on this subject. He is no sentimentalist, no religious bigot, no politician, no dealer in clap-trap. He never suffers himself to be mystified. Or attempts to mystify his readers. So far as our colonial history is concerned, he is better authority, we presume, than any American author. The reader, by turning to chapter viii, first volume of his work, will find a full account of the settlement of Maryland. A rapid survey is taken of the state of religious feeling in England at that time, in which the strife between the Established Church, the Catholics, and the Puritans, was not for Toleration, but Supremacy. The Church of England was in the ascendant, struggling against both the other parties; but, as against the Catholics, she was sustained in her severities by the Puritans, and incited to new restrictions.

At the time of the settlement of Maryland the public mind of England was profoundly excited against the Catholics; and the idea of establishing a colony in which Catholicism should be established by law, and Protestantism forbidden, was not even dreamed of. George Calvert, subsequently Lord Baltimore, was a secret Catholic for many years; but he at last, with a frankness which, Hildreth says, "must be taken as proof of his sincerity," avowed his adherence to the Catholic faith. After one or two unsuccessful attempts to colonize, he obtained from Charles I. the grant of a province, to which he gave the name of Maryland. Before the patent had passed, he died; but the charter, carefully drawn up under his inspection, was issued to his son. The Enquirer, in the article from which we make an extract, represents that this charter guarantied freedom of religious opinion, etc. If such had been the case, it would have proved nothing in favor of the Toleration of Catholicism, for the simple reason that a provision against Protestantism would have at once put an end to the colony. Protestants controlled England and all its colonies, and were persecuting Catholics as they had been persecuted by them. It would then have been sheer madness for the latter to attempt the proscription of the former, who were completely dominant.

But, it seems that there was no such provision in the charter. Hildreth presents us with an abstract of it, and closes with the remark: "Whatever might have been the intention of Lord Baltimore, or the favorable disposition of the King, there was no guarantee in the charter, nor, indeed, the least hint of any toleration in religion, not authorized by the law of England. The introduction of such a provision, especially in favor of the hated Catholics, would have been altogether too abhorent to English feelings."

A short time after the settlement of the colony, deputies met in assembly to form a constitution, and pass laws. One bill created fourteen felonies punishable with death—among them, SACRILEGE, IDOLATRY, BLASPHEMY, defined to be a cursing or wicked speaking of God, the punishment in each case to be by burning! Working on the Lord's Day and eating flesh in Lent, were punished by imprisonment, fine, or whipping. Of course, where such laws were enacted, the principle of toleration could not exist. What follows is in the words of Hildreth:

"It was provided in this same act, in the words of *Magna Charta*, that 'Holy Mother Church within this Province shall have all her rights and liberties.' As the proprietor and most of the colonists were Catholics, it must have been the Catholic Church that was meant. Yet it was no part of Lord Baltimore's plan to establish an exclusive Catholic colony. A proclamation of the Government had expressly prohibited all unreasonable disputations on points of religion, tending to the disturbance of the public peace and quiet of the colony, and of the opening of faction in religion; and under this proclamation one William Lewis, a zealous Catholic, for his abuse of a book of Protestant sermons, which certain indentured servants delighted to read, and forbidding them to read it, had been fined, and was obliged to give security to keep the peace. It was quite as much as the state of feeling in England would permit, that the public exercise of the Catholic religion should be allowed in the colony; it never would have been endured that Protestantism should be excluded. Baltimore was no zealot; his great object was to procure settlers, and he privately sent agents for that purpose, though without success, into Puritan New England."*

No intelligent man can help seeing that the "toleration," or "religious freedom," recognised in the early settlement of Maryland was the result of necessity, not principle. This is shown further by the conduct of Lord Baltimore, during the civil wars of England. "The Parliament having completely triumphed, he deemed it expedient to displace Greene, who was a Catholic, and appoint as Governor William Stone, an inhabitant of Virginia, a zealous Protestant and Parliamentarian. The motive for this appointment, as set forth in Stone's commission, was an undertaking on his part to introduce into the colony five hundred settlers of English or Irish descent. John Price, also a Protestant, was commissioned as muster-master general, not only for his knowledge and great abilities in martial affairs, but 'for his great fidelity to his lordship on occasion of the late rebellion.' A Protestant secretary was likewise appointed, and a majority of the Council, in which, however, Greene, the late Governor, retained his seat, appear to have been Protestants."

[illegible] was no more policy, nor a sentiment of toleration, that dictated these changes, deemed expedient to propitiate a Parliament bigotedly Protestant. It is simply ridiculous to attribute to an abstract principle of right, acts springing directly from the instinct of self-preservation. The principle of Toleration was just as little appreciated in Maryland as anywhere else at that ago of the world. For example, an act, entitled "An Act of Toleration," passed in 1640, by the Assembly, denounced death, with forfeiture of lands and goods to all "Who shall blaspheme God, that is, curse him, or shall deny our Saviour, Jesus Christ, to be the Son of God, or shall deny the Holy Trinity, the Father, the Son, and Holy Ghost, or the Godhead of any of the said three persons of the Trinity, or the Unity of the Godhead, or shall use or utter any reproachful speeches against the Holy Trinity." Fine, whipping, and banishment, for the third offence, are denounced against all who "shall utter any reproachful words or speeches concerning the Blessed Virgin Mary, or the holy Apostles and Evangelists."

"After this incongruous preamble," says Hildreth, "the fifth section sets out that the enforcing the conscience in matters of religion hath frequently fallen out to be of dangerous consequence in those commonwealths where it has been practiced, and therefore enacts that, 'for the more quiet and peaceable government of the province, and the better to preserve mutual love and unity,' no person professing to believe in Jesus Christ should be molested or discountenanced on account of his religion, nor interrupted in the free exercise of it; breaches of this section to be punished by fine and imprisonment."

The draught of this act was received twelve years after the settlement of the colony from the second Lord Baltimore then residing in England, and who was aware of the state of feeling prevailing in the Parliament in regard to Catholicism. Once more we quote from Hildreth:

"Policy, it is evident, had a much greater share in the enactment of this act, than any enlightened view of the right of opinion, of which, indeed, it evinces but a limited and confused idea. Now that the Puritans were triumphant in England, an exclusively Catholic colony would not have been tolerated for a moment. The only chance of securing to the Catholics the quiet enjoyment of their faith, consisted in bestowing a like liberty on the Protestants—a policy, indeed, upon which Baltimore had found it necessary to act, from the very first planting of the colony."†

So much for the groundless claim in behalf of Roman Catholicism—that Maryland, under its auspices, was the first colony to recognise the principle of Religious Freedom. The honor of being the first champion of Religious Freedom in this country belongs to Roger Williams, and the first colony that recognized it on principle, practiced it consistently, and in the face of a most formidable opposition from her sister colonies, was Rhode Island.

* Hildreth's History, Vol. 1, p. 204.
† Vol. 1, p. 349, 1st Series Hildreth's History.

"Mr. Jones, you said the defendant was a gentleman; what do you mean by that?" "I mean a man that pays his bills the first time they are presented to him."

THE NEGLECTED BIBLE.

The following specimen of the pulpit eloquence of the Seventeenth Century is preserved in the works of John Howe, one of the eminent divines of that period, to whom it was related by another non-conformist minister, a great man in his day, Dr. Thomas Goodwin, President of Magdalen College, Oxford. Mr. Howe says:

Dr. Goodwin told me, that being himself, in the time of his youth, a student at Cambridge, and having heard much of Mr. Rogers, of Dedham, in Essex, purposely he took a journey from Cambridge to Dedham to hear him preach on his lecture-day—a lecture then so strangely thronged and frequented, that to those who came not very early, there was no possibility of getting room in that spacious, large church. Mr. Rogers was, as he told me, at the time he heard him, on the subject of discourse that had been for some time the subject of mine—the Scriptures. And in that sermon he falls into an expostulation with the people about their neglect of the Bible—I am afraid it is more neglected in our days. He personates God to the people, telling them:

"Well, I have trusted you so long with my Bible; you have slighted it; it lies in such and such houses, all covered with dust and cobwebs; you care not to look into it. Do you use my Bible so? Well, you have my Bible no longer!" And he takes up the Bible from the cushion, and seemed as if he were going away with it, and carrying it from them; but immediately turns and personates the people to God, falling down upon his knees, cries, and pleads most earnestly: "Lord! whatsoever thou doest, take not thy Bible from us; kill our children; burn our houses; destroy our goods; only spare us thy Bible." And then he personates God again to the people: "Say you so? Well, I will try you a while longer; and here is my Bible for you; I will see how you will use it; whether you will love it more; whether you will value it more whether you will observe it more; whether you will practice it more, and live more according to it."

By these actions, as the Doctor told me, he put all the congregation in so strange a posture as he never saw any congregation in his life; the place was a mere *Bochim*; the people generally, as it were, deluged with their own tears, and he told me that he, himself, when he got out and was to take horse again be gone, he was fain to hang a quarter of an hour upon the neck of his horse weeping before he had power to mount, so strange an impression was there made upon him, and unto expostulation, the people's neglect of the Bible.

BUSY MEMBERS.

Church-members are the persons to whom we refer. These, if they be the living members of the living Head, are in the right position. It is impossible to account for it, how those who believingly recognize the Saviour as their Priest and King can be found standing aloof from the Church of Christ, and forming no combined part of the community who dare to be singular in a God-dishonoring world. Members of Churches are the witnesses for Christ; they show forth his death as the ground of hope; they hold the Head as the alone Lord of conscience. Happy and honorable are they in this relation; may grace and peace be multiplied among them. There are among them busy members of an amiable and useful character, who lay themselves out for the true interests of the Church with which they stand connected. They rejoice in her prosperity; they mourn over her adversity. They would do any thing to advance her interests; busy, without being obtrusive, they are ever on the wing to welcome souls who fly as doves to their windows, and are ever on their way to attend the pilgrim in his path to glory.

One such is remembered while I thus write, who was busy in the best sense of the term. She had been deeply taught in the school of affliction; she had time on her hands, and devoted it to some good purpose. She was richly conversant with her Bible, and had read and culled much from pious writings, and was capacitated to aid others in the good ways of God. She would call on her minister, and was ever saluted as having some tidings to communicate. She would now say: "Do you knew such a person? I hope there is something good there. I wish, sir, you would see her. Have you seen so and so lately? Do you know they are in trial? It would be a comfort if you would call. I am sorry for such members; I have had serious conversation with them. I was pleased, however, they took it well. Have you had conversation with young B——? He is desirous of joining the Church." Thus was truly the helper of her minister in the Gospel; yet all with pleasing modesty and undissembled piety. But she is no more with us. While alive, she used to put me in mind of Watts's beautiful lines of the bee:

"How doth the little busy bee
Improve each shining hour,
And gather honey all the day
From every opening flower."

So this dear, busy member would at home gather honey from her sweet Bible and abroad attain fresh honey from every opening flower of grace to sweeten the toil of her laboring pastor. Honor to her shade! Peace to her memory! It is still fresh in Christian veneration and pastoral regard. Now, in the full blaze of her glorious Lord, may we at last meet and sing the wonders of His grace!

But there are other busy members—*busy in the world*—Martha-like, troubled, and careful about many things. They want to sit more peacefully at the Master's feet. Busy in the world, and, it may be, most laudably such, when the hallowed trio is preserved entire—"Diligent in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord." There is some danger, in these days of mighty speculation and competition, of this trio being broken in upon. Oh, the world is too absorbing—it is a great thief of mind and time! Watch it, handcuff it; redeem the time, knowing the days are evil!

Well, but there is another busy member; still different and dangerous; it is the member *busy with the tongue*. Regular they may be in the ordinances of grace, but irregular in the order of converse. How do you like such a step which our minister has taken? Did you hear so and so at our chapel? I shall not hear him again. Did you not think our minister legal in his address to sinners? Have you heard what was said of such a member?" So the busy member goes round talking, breeding discontent, till, if Providence control it, the spirit of a *Korah* ferment may be raised, and the peace of the Church ruined. I admire the advice of the Apostle: "Let such be quiet, and mind their own business." The exhortation is important—Phil. ii, 14, etc.: "Do all things without murmurings and disputings, that ye may be blameless and sincere, the sons of God without rebuke, in the midst of a crooked and perverse nation, among whom ye shine as lights in the world." [London Christian Penny Magazine.

The Miller's Boy and his Bible.

The following record of one of the happy results of Bible distribution in Sweden appeared in the Presbyterian about four years since. The incident is as interesting now as when it was first related:

"The entrance of Thy Word giveth light.

I returned (says a Swedish colporteur) through a village where there are several water-mills. A Bible had been purchased from me three years since by a miller's boy, who, not long before had fallen into the water, and had narrowly escaped being crushed by the mill-wheel. Snatched wonderfully from death, John, this miller lad, had at that time begun to be concerned about salvation of his soul. Hence the purchase which he made of a Bible. He read that sacred book, and was fervent in prayers. The Lord heard his prayers, and he became a staunch confessor of the truth as it is in Jesus. He was not long in becoming the object of persecution from the millar, the millar's wife, his comrades, and persons who frequented the mill. All were determined to render it impossible for him to read the Bible; but the Lord watched over him. Shortly afterwards Andrew, the millar's son, a young man of twenty years of age, a victim to habits of impiety and dissipation, became likewise a disciple of the Saviour. This happened in the following summer. Originally they were the best friends in the world; but, since John's conversion, Andrew employed all sorts of suggestions, artifices, threatenings, and even violence, to plunge his comrade into a disorderly life. All his efforts were ineffectual. One day, while John was busy out of doors, Andrew, who was alone in the mill, took John's Bible for the purpose of casting it into the river; however, just as he was about to throw it in, he opened the Bible mechanically, and this passage: "Two shall be grinding at the mill; the one shall be taken, and the other left"—Matt. xxiv, 41. This declaration struck his conscience with the rapidity of lightning; it took possession of his heart; and under the weight of an inexpressible emotion, he placed the Bible again in John's chamber. Dating from that moment, Andrew became a new man; thereafter he showed himself to be a sincere servant of Jesus Christ. United, from that time, in heart and soul with one another, John and Andrew, young as they were, soon became, in the hand of God, instruments of a religious awakening in the village and the surrounding neighborhood.

Sleep—How Much is Necessary?

"Show us a man who sleeps twelve hours," says a cotemporary, "and we will show you a blockhead." The meaning of the writer, as we gather from the rest of the article, is that the four or five hours' sleep is sufficient for any man. This, however is an error. Difference of constitution requires different quantities of sleep; for, while one person is healthy on five hours sleep, another requires eight. Generally speaking, individuals in whom the nervous organization predominates, need the largest amount of sleep; the wear and tear of brain being so great, while they are awake, that a proportionate excess of rest is demanded. Overtasking themselves, without adequate sleep, is to such persons premature death; for, neuralgia, if not insanity, is sure to intervene, followed eventually by loss of life. For this class of individuals to endeavor to do with as little sleep as those differently constituted is like expecting a cistern, fed by periodical rains only, to yield as inexhaustible supplies of a hydrant supplied from a public aqueduct. It is like looking for crops when nothing is put on the land. It is exhausting vitality, in a word, and allowing no time for recuperation.

There are some persons fortunately constituted who, with a high nervous organization, yet require comparatively little sleep. Lord Brougham is a living instance. Napoleon was a still more remarkable example. The great Emperor rarely slept five hours. In truth, he owed his wonderful success as much to his capacity to endure fatigue as to his genius, for he could outwork two ordinary men, if not more. Yet, after periods of immense and protracted exertion, he would sleep for nearly a day. Bourrienne, his secretary, relates that after Napoleon returned from Russia, he slept eighteen hours without waking. Very few intellectual men, however, could have performed Napoleon's quantity of work, at any time, with so little sleep. Laboring with the brain is even more exhausting than laboring with the muscles, and consequently demands as much repose for the purposes of recuperation.

Nevertheless, there are persons with whom

sleep has become a disease. They rise late, doze after dinner, nod in the evening, and, in fact, may be said never to be more than half awake. Such people kill themselves in the end, as surely as if they had been deprived of needful sleep; for every vital function becomes torpid, life stagnates, and death at last carries off the victim.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $1 50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, December 3.

PRO TEM.

The question whether circumstances make the man, or the man makes the circumstances, has been agitated in biographies and debating societies. However it shall be decided, in the general, and ultimately, nothing is more certain than that circumstances make *Pro Tem*. It is certain, because no *Pro Tem* exists before them, and if he did, with his wits about him, he would surely shape himself out some other destiny. The Editor is away, and thus we have become *Pro Tem*. Here, on this four-legged tripod we sit, and thus magnify our office.

There be other *Pro Tems* than the editorial. As evanescent as we, are many other characters and things. We are but a species of the genus after which we are called. Such are subscribers as well as editors, sometimes. Short lived and soon dead, are some of those who enter upon the mail books and ledgers of Journalism. In the morning they flourish—in the evening they are cut down, and wither. Surely, all *such* is grass. Longevity and pay-in-advance go hand-in-hand. Even the editor shall outlive those who neglect this wholesome proverb.

Such also are some agents—not ours we hope. They did run well for a season, but [illegible] and the troubles of collection, have choked their zeal, and dampened their ardor of enterprise. They have perhaps forgotten, that "it is well *always* to be zealously affected in a good thing," and that a religious paper is a good thing unquestionably. We have a fellow-feeling for these. Let us get out of *Pro Tem*-dom as soon as possible. Let us quit this region together.

Of this sort is a species of Christians. In this wise, they too ran well for a while, but who shall say how many things conspired to hurt and hinder, until they have fallen out by the way! Christians for a time—make reprobates for eternity. Of all *Pro Tems*, we doubt not these are in the worst case. The Lord help such to be established in more permanent godliness!

It is so of our friends. Many of them are come, and newspapers in many things offend all. Correspondents are impatient of condemnation, emendations and delay. Their obituaries, their essays and their poetry, cannot always be admitted just as they come. Sometimes not at all. If they were so admitted, our readers and subscribers would soon be turned into *Pro Tems*. This writing *Pro Tem* is thus in difficulty between those other *Pro Tems*; and we verily believe, if the Editor don't come home, we will all turn into a *Pro Tem* chaos.

This further, and we have done. *Pro Tem* is written upon all sublunary things. Earth and all its inhabitants, and all its cares, are only for a time. Therefore, let us work whilst it is day, for *Pro Tem* hath an end.

REVIVAL INTELLIGENCE.

PALESTINE DISTRICT—EAST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

Dear Bro. M'Tyeire—God has dealt graciously with us in this district. About *one thousand* souls have been converted to God and added to the Church this year. It would be interesting to give you a detailed account, but this would require more time than I can well spare. The Tyler Circuit, under charge of Bro. H. B. Hamilton, and Jacksonville, under charge of Bro. W. E. George, have been the richest sharers in the good work. Kaufman, also, under charge of Bro. S. D. Sansom, has been greatly blessed. At our last Quarterly Meeting, which was also a Camp-meeting, forty-seven souls were converted and added to the Church. Conversions were clear and powerful, and the Church was greatly revived. One of the good and apostolic evidences of the genuineness of this work, was the Christian liberality manifested in bringing up the finances of the Church. The country is sparsely settled, the people generally not rich, yet they made the largest public contibution that has been made in my district this year; it amounted to one hundred and fifty dollars. There has been also a very marked improvement in the finances all round the district.

May this good work increase until all are saved. God be praised for all his mercies.

Yours in Christ, O. Fisher.

The Principal of Magdalen College, Oxford.—On Monday, September 27, Dr. Routh, the venerable President of Magdalen College, entered upon his ninety-ninth year, and according to annual custom, invited a select party to dine with him, in commemoration of the event. The learned and venerable divine some months since entered upon the sixty-third year of his office as President, having been elected to that office in 1791. He has lately bestowed a choristership on a boy whose grandfather he admitted to that office sixty years ago.

Return of Missionaries.—Bros. Kelly and Lyne passed through the city last week on their return from California; the former with all his family. All well.

Pleasure can be supported by illusion, but happiness rests upon truth.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

This body met in Canton, Miss., 23d November,—Bishop Capers presiding. We were not able to reach the Conference sooner than Friday morning, or remain later than Monday. But this included the season of greatest interest and delight, and such a season it was to us. The proceedings were marked by ministerial dignity and brotherly kindness. Sessions were held in the court-house. With deep regret did we mark in the voice and looks of the venerable Bishop the evidences of bodily ailment caused by his laborious and inconvenient travelings. Though he left home on 8th August last in unusual good health, there are now symptoms of Bronchial and Asthmatic affections, from which in former years he suffered. Yet he bore himself up under this state of things, so as to attend dilligently and punctiliously to all conference affairs, and on Sunday went through the ordinations: in the morning preaching a sermon, we had not the pleasure of hearing, to an immense audience, and with grateful unction. When the fine band of young preachers were called upon the Conference floor to make their vows preparatory to ordination and full connection, with discipline in hand, he delivered them the most appropriate, chaste and solemn charge we ever heard on such an occasion.

On Sunday forenoon were ordained two local and 6 itinerant deacons: afternoon, 7 local and 3 itinerant elders.

The Memoirs of the dead were read and approved before Conference; some of them with just emotion. They are herewith forwarded for publication. Four or five of the Conference died the past year. But the Lord of the harvest is filling their places and carrying on his work.

The following list of accessions was handed us by the courteous Secretary, H. J. Harris:

Received on trial—J. W. Clark, George T. Mortimer, Ephraim A. Flowers, Christopher E. Godfrey, F. M. Featherston, Thos. Parish, Geo. D. Wade, Jno. W. Adams, F. A. Alford, James W. Lambeth, James S. Harris, Henry H. Shrook, Edward M. Smith, Joseph Bancroft, Geo. H. Christian.

Re-admitted—W. B. Hines, Jno. R. Lambeth, Thomas C. Thornton, Dabney F. Lewis.

Among these names are a father and son. J. R. Lambeth was the missionary to Mobile in 1825-6-7. Under his labors was built the first Methodist Church there, where now are half a dozen and several hundreds of members. Small and feeble was that day. But the "old bee hive" (every body knew it by that *soubriquet*) prospered. And after throwing off many thrifty spiritual communities, and with singular recouperative energy filling up again, the "bee-hive," not long ago, deserted the frail but blessed tabernacle that Lambeth built and went into substantial brick and mortar quarters. Well, the Conference recommends the son, about the age of superior educational advantages, to the China mission: recommends him heartily. Who can tell but he may build the Methodist "bee-hive" in Nankin or Pekin itself! May it be so. His appointment waits the sanction of Bishop Andrew, who has charge of this department. He is married, and his young and pious wife enters with heavenly ardor into the Missionary enterprise.

The Missionary Anniversary on Saturday night fell not behind any in interest and few in results. The crowd was great, made up of people that had money, sympathy and sense. Indeed, this region of Mississippi is not to be surpassed in turn-outs of this sort. To us was assigned the opening address—the basis of which was a good resolution, whatever the speech might be—"Resolved, that the past success of Missionary labors, and the great and effectual doors the Providence of God is now opening for the propagation of Christianity, call for the gratitude of the Church and increased effort in this behalf." The arrangement of speakers was climactoric, for the first one was followed by Rev. W. H. Watkins, and he, by Dr. Drake. The result testifies: for, to send the recommended Missionary family to China, six hundred dollars were raised and two bales of cotton. The meeting was presided over by Rev. J. Lane, and conducted with a quiet and serious order, in pleasing contrast with the levities (to use no harder name) sometimes witnessed. The Secretary's document was brief and pertinent, and the Treasurer makes a showing of $600 this year behind last. This, when considered in connection with the epidemic visitation to a wealthy portion of the Conference, that entirely prevented collections in some places and embarrassed them in others, may be counted no real falling off. Conference stewards settled at about 70 per cent.

The report of membership is as follows:

Whites this year	13,593
" last "	12,789
Increase	795
Colored this year	10,015
" last "	8,787
Increase	1,228
Local preachers this year	196
" " last "	201
Decrease	4

Inside the Conference bar and listening attentively to all that is said, but saying nothing, sits father Garrett. He began preaching in '93. In playful allusion to an article in the New Orleans Advocate, that cited him as an authority on lungs, he begs to inform us he objects: 1st. It makes him too old. 2d. Too weak. He is not ninety and can handle a plow yet and preach too. Something cheerful, very cheerful, in his face, brisk in his manner and clear in his intelligence. The sunset view gives an idea of what the noon-tide was. Not much younger, but stouter is father Bird, nearly blind now and enjoying much deference. With a heavy octogonal hickory stick he gives an occasional emphasis to a quiet cogitation, in a quiet way.

The people of Canton, though on short notice, give the Conference and visiting ministers a comfortable and most hospitable entertainment. Our friend Montgomery is a fine quarter-master and knew what he was about, in inviting the Conference here. We bring away from Canton, Miss., impressions such as one likes to retain—impressions contributed to by the refined hospitalities of one host and his family, C. C. Shackleford, Esq.—christian fellowship with men engaged in a great work and good, and very edifying religious exercises.

Conference was expected to close on Wednesday. Appointments next week. This Conference has two valuable transfers from the Memphis. But there are none, none from anywhere yet heard of, for Louisiana. Bishop Capers efforts for this end have been *fruitless*. The yellow fever conference is dreaded. But there is help—in God.

CITY CORRESPONDENCE.

Few persons who have visited our city have failed to notice that Protestant-looking church which fronts northward upon Lafayette Square. They have not failed to observe it, because of its fair prohiteoture, its felicitous location, and the well-earned reputation of its pastor, the Rev. Dr. Scott. What many may not have noticed because demanding a close inspection, is a small monument of marble, standing at your left as you ascend the granite steps, shaded by a single tree, which is its only companion in the little enclosure where it is placed.

Coming close up, and looking through the iron fence which protects the front premises of the church, you may read, what the present generation, else, had nearly forgotten: "Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Sylvester Larned. The first pastor of the Presbyterian Church in New Orleans, died of yellow fever, August 31, 1820, aged 24 years. His last sermon was preached from these words: 'For me to live is Christ, and to die is gain:' Phil. i, 21

I have never passed the church without pausing to renew my acquaintance with this inscription, and to court the profitable reflections which it suggests. I have often waited upon the earnest and able ministrations of the present distinguished preacher, but never without first stopping to look at the monument of Larned; and the conviction has never left me, that the more eloquent sermon was already delivered, before the living minister announced his text.

Poetry sees "sermons in stones;" but in this unadorned marble there is centered the [illegible] as it is, it proclaims the true standard of ministerial fidality; that it is the pastor's duty to die with his people, rather than forsake them in times of danger and distress. This was the final and deliberate conviction of Larned. Once he left his post; but, persuaded of his error, he returned, animated with the noble resolve to live as he should, or die as he might. Some advised him to leave; doubtless the rich invited him to share the safety and repose which their circumstances enabled them to secure. But, in accepting this invitation, and taking such advice, the poor, and those who could not leave, would be left without the solace and consolations of their pastor. Could he look these in the face, and reveal the purpose of abandoning them? The instinct of a brave and sanctified soul, without the circumlocutions of reason, could only answer—No!

This monument assumes a strong and high position; but the ground which it occupies has been questioned. The sincerity of Larned's convictions has never been doubted; but their correctness has. Many have acted in accordance with them; some have acted contrary to them. It is a question of great moment whether this monument occupies a tenable position. That it speaks the sentiments of the people amongst whom it is reared, and the sentiments of all communities subject like ours to occasional epidemic visitation, of both saints and sinners, is well known. But is this standard of ministerial fidelity, not set up in the conscience of any man, and ratified by the popular voice, but the standard which grows out of a pastor's obligations?

The commission is: "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature." It is clear that places of danger are not excepted; for *all the world* must embrace the most pestilential climates and the most deadly localities. *Every creature* can be reached only by exposure to those diseases which have a fearful prevalence amongst thousands and millions of blood-bought souls.

The Head of the Church, in issuing this commission, does not nominate these contingences, or rather certainties as exceptions in his charge. It would seem to follow that the exposure necessary to the fulfilment of this commission becomes a duty with those to whom it is given. He who is called to the ministry is called to obey this charge, and when he assumes the responsibility, he is pledged to this standard of fidelity.

Now, in carying out this commission, the pastoral institution arises, and becomes the source of new ministerial obligations. As the preaching of the Gospel to every creature is made imperative, unmodified by the casualties and risks incident to times and places; so, their superintendence and care would seem to be equally binding. The duty of planting churches every where creates the obligation of taking care of them every where; and, if they must be organized at the risk of the minister's life and health, there is no cogency in that reasoning which does not warrant the same hazardin their pastoral oversight. The importance of this oversight may be inferred from St. Paul's charge to the Elders of Ephesus: "Take heed, therefore, unto yourselves, and to all the flock over the which the Holy Ghost hath made you overseers, to feed the Church of God which he hath purchased with his own blood." Speaking of pastors to the Hebrews, he says: "For they watch for your souls, as they that give account." Peter delivers this charge: "Feed the flock of God which is among you, taking the oversight thereof, not by constraint but willingly, being ensamples to the flock. And when the Chief Shepherd shall appear, ye shall receive a crown of glory which fadeth not away." Now, that the letter or spirit of the Scriptures countenances a pastor in abandoning his charge during times of pestilence, or of refusing a pastorate, because in a sickly locality, is preposterous. Paul represents the Church as purchased by the blood of God; and who shall affirm that the risk of a pastor's life, is coring too dearly for its interests? The position of pastors is one of fearful responsibility. They must give account for the souls whose care they have assumed. Called and made overseers by the Holy Ghost, and thus accountable for souls, death is surely better than desertion. Peter seems to contemplate such a case as that of Larned. "When the Chief Shepherd shall appear, ye shall receive a crown of glory that fadeth not away." He gave his life for the sheep, and St. John thus proposes the argument; "Hereby perceive we the love of God, because He laid down his life for us, and *we* ought to lay down our lives for the brethren." It is only where the ministerial call has fallen into confusion, and the pastoral office receives a dilapidated appreciation, that the liberty of running away from imprisoned charges can be advocated. Upon this subject the doctrine of Larned's monument and a Scriptural view of ministerial obligation, is one.

Whilst the main conclusion just reached is admitted, still some may suppose the monument in error, touching a single assumption; that the pastoral obligation does not allow of a temporary abandonment, from considerations of personal safety. The monument assumes that it is the minister's duty to remain. Nothing is more common than the expression of those who think otherwise, "that the minster can do no good to compensate the risk." If this were true, it would not be necessarily relevant; since it is the preacher's business to labor where he is sent, and to leave the result with God. But it is not true. These times of visitation are peculiarly favorable for the accomplishment of spiritual good. God is in the pestilence; it is sent for a moral effect, and it is then, that [illegible] means of conviction and persuasion; and they should be at their posts to improve and apply, and thus cooperate with Providence in the accomplishment of a gracious result. When tried and afflicted, the Churches more than ever require to be fed and strengthened. If many go away, it is all the worse for those that are obliged to remain; and if the pastor is ever required to feed his flock, it is at such times that the obligation is strengthened—not weakened. It is duty to watch as they that must give account. This is the crisis with many of them—a few days or weeks and they die. Can the watchman come down at such a time? And how shall the pastor who leaves his charge of souls give an account, when he abandons them in the day of adversity, and knows nothing of their hopes or fears at the last? Besides what is due to the Church, at such times there is greater occasion than ever to warn sinners, and urge the Gospel upon their immediate acceptance. Hundreds hear for the last time—they must be saved then or never. Through the instrumentality of the faithful minister many are converted on the dying-bed. Few, perhaps, compared with the number that die; but many in the aggregate, nevertheless. Some have been knowingly instrumental in saving more souls in this way than in any other. Add to these considerations the consolations administered to broken hearts, and the timely dispensation of the sacraments and ordinances of religion—no unmeaning and useless things in themselves—and we cannot think the good accomplished by the minister's presence in times of pestilence is not more than a sufficient warrant for the risk of his life.

The monument may suggest another objection to its own doctrine. Larned was but twenty-four years of age; ministers were scarce in those days, specially in New Orleans. Would it not have been better to have fled and spared his life for long usefulness? This is not the point. When a principle of duty is already defined, and an opportunity of usefulness presents itself, we should adhere to the one, and improve the other without boasting of to-morrow. It is far from certain that long life would have followed; and if it had, his usefulness would have been destroyed. A minister of the Gospel may possibly prolong his life by such a course; but not his usefulness. It were better for all that they die early, than that, as is the case with many, they should outlive their calling, and die at last ignobly.

Nor is it probable that the Church in this case, or in any other, has been a loser. In the midst of a Romish population, whose priests have been justly celebrated for their faithfulness to the pastorate, this instance was a proud indication of Protestantism; and probably did more to commend the Gospel than a long life of eloquent ministrations could have done. Had Larned saved his life by flight, and lived to the present day, it is not likely that the cause of Christianity would have been as well off in New Orleans as it is. In dying he left the ministry a worthy precedent, and the Church an invaluable legacy. His memory is a tower of strength, stronger far than his living reputation and influence. The Church may have no ministers to throw away upon ecclesiastical *sinecures*, and clerical seculnrization; but she can *always* spare men to minister to the dying, and make a cheerful offering of their lives where fidelity to the Cross demands the sacrifice. But this monument has a controversy with the gentle and dependent. Its argument may chill the tender sensibilities of some who have a right to be heard. "Let them implead one another." Does a minister's duty to a dependent family, justify the desertion of his pastoral charge? "If any man come to me, and hate not his father and mother, and wife and children, and brethern and sisters, yea, his own life also, he cannot be my disciple." Here family ties and personal safety are proscribed as barriers to ordinary Christian discipleship. These are on no account to interfere with the profession of Christianity, and the discharge of those duties which it involves. The obligations of the Christian minister in the pastoral relation, undoubtedly came within the rule here laid down. They are of paramount importance, and cannot be set aside by the mere claims of a dependent family. If such circumstances constituted any peculiar claim to long life, it would be recognized in the Providence of God. But it is not, for in ordinary times, ministers thus situated, are as often taken as any others. If in this dealing of Providence, it is not a ground of favorable discrimination, we do not see why it should become such in determining the question of pastoral obligation. This plea would not excuse a citizen from military service in time of invasion; and no more can it free the soldier of the Cross, from the service he owes his God, in times of extraordinary peril.

The sentiment of Larned's monument should be written upon the fore-front of our Church and ministry. The Church should never count its ministers too valuable to die in the discharge of their calling; and no minister should think his life so dear, as to be purchased at the price of the smallest compromise. The call to the ministry involves this baptism for the dead; and no candidate for orders should fall below its lofty purpose. Bring the ministry up to this mark, fill its ranks with men who will "hazard their lives for the Lord Jesus," and success will mark the result.

Before we leave the name and monument of Larned, let the memory of Steele, Brown and Childers, of Powell, Hughes and Star, repose in fellowship with his. They have died in a common cause, and they have put their seal to the truth of a common principle. The Church thank God that she has such men to die, and that in dying they are not lost to her prosperity.

Woodsman.

GERMAN MISSION IN MOBILE.

Dear Bro. McTyeire: Having sojourned in this city now nearly a week, we would like to give you a short sketch of our doings, and the object of our visit to this place.

We reached here on the 15th November, after a pleasant trip on the steamer California. Was received with a hearty welcome by the Missionary, Rev. Chas. Herwig, as also by the little band of German Methodists in this city.

We preached in the German language every evening during the week, except on Saturday evening, and trust not without some fruit. Our congregations were small, we had from twenty-five to thirty hearers. If we are to judge from appearances, they were as eager to hear the story of the Cross, as if they had never heard it before. On Sunday afternoon we administered the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper to about twenty-four communicants, and we all felt that the Lord himself was present with us.

The Missionary has now labored in this place near three years in succession under very great disadvantages. They have no suitable place of worship, and in consequence of this, but a very small congregation could be gathered. In this way, much of the time and labor of the Missionary was as good as thrown away—a thing too painful for any heart that yearns for the conversion of immortal souls. We hope, however, that ere long, this difficulty will be obviated. Steps were taken towards purchasing a lot of ground for the purpose of building a commodious chapel upon it for the sole use of the German Mission. We hope and pray that the sum required to build the chapel, will readily be collected in the city of Mobile.

The prospect for the German Mission is better now, than it was a few years ago. Without the gift of prophesy we can foretell, that after the Chapel is built, and the Society has a home, it will increase and prosper. They must have a Church, or give up the Mission, and discharge the Missionary! Which would indeed be wicked in the eyes of our great and glorious Master, who, after he rose triumphant from the grave, gave the irrevocable command: "Go ye unto all the World, and preach the Gospel to every Creature." No, the German Mission cannot be given up for the want of a Meeting-house. The labors and the tears of those that have sown the seed of God's holy Word, cannot in this wise be annihilated! We hope to see the day when a large German society shall throng the contemplated Chapel, and the song of praise, with the shout of Newborn Souls rise, as a sweet savor to our God and King upon the Eternal Throne.

I was glad to meet again with my good Bro. G. Garrott, P. Elder of Mobile District. He is a warm friend of German missions, and assisted me greatly in my collecting tour last year. He looks as well and as hearty as ever.

Also met Bro. Hearn, I think he looks younger now than he did some years ago! He is as much engaged in his Master's Work as he ever was. God bless our Fathers in Israel. It does my heart good to see these veterans of the Cross, for years they have borne the heat and burden of the Day! and still they are as active upon the walls of Zion, and with as untiring zeal, as they ever were. It nerves my heart with fresh courage, and kindles my soul into a new flame, to prosecute the work committed to me with alacrity and zeal. But the dear Brethren Powel, Hughes, and Star, I found not! These bright stars have disappeared from our Church horizon, they are slumbering in their graves! and rest from their labors. May God grant, that when we shall cease from our labors, we may meet those good and pious men in that glorious world of bliss and immortality.

In the hope, that I shall soon see you again seated in that chair at the office of our beloved Christian Advocate, busy and engaged to make it useful and interesting for its readers,

I remain, dear Bro. McTyeire, your humble fellow servant in Christ Jesus.

John M. Hoffen.

Mobile, November 21, 1854.

This should have appeared last week, but was mislaid.—[En.

MEMPHIS CONFERENCE.

This Conference adjourned on the of November—Bishop Capers presiding.

STATISICS.

White members,	30,243	29,498	Increase,	745
Col'd members,	7,267	411	Decrease,	14
Local Preachers,	394	411	"	17
Amount for Sabbath Schools				$683 40
" Bible Cause				1295 63
" of Conference Collection				1532 37
" raised for Missions				12,254 44

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

George W. D. Harris, Moses Brock, M. Q. Blackwell, T. L. Boswell, F. A. Owen, J. W. McFarland, Mm. McMahon, D. J. Allen.

Joseph H. Brooks and John Randle were elected Reserved Delegates.

The following are the appointments:

MEMPHIS DISTRICT.

M. Brock, Presiding Elder; Wesley Chapel James W. Knott; Colored Mission, to be supplied; Asbury Chapel, James W. McFarland; Colored Mission, to be supplied; Editor of Christian Advocate, Francis A. Owen; Book Depository, David J. Allen; Railroad Mission, to be supplied; Nonconnah Mission, Samuel Watson; Marshall Circuit, W. M. McFerrin, W. M. McAnally; Colored Mission, T. L. Beard; Marshall Institute, Joseph E. Douglass; Holly Springs, D. C. Wells; Colored Mission, to be supplied; Franklin Female College, S. G. Starks; Holly Springs Circuit, C. B. Harris, F. L. Steel; Colored Mission, C. H. Brooks; Chulahomn Circuit, Samuel S. Scott, Abner P. Sage; Colored Mission, Samuel B. Suratt; Hernando Circuit, William McMahon, John W. Johnson; Colored Mission, W. R. Dickey; Coahoma Circuit, James N. Hawkins; Friars' Point Circuit, John H. Garrett; Lake Charles Circuit, James L. Culpepper; Concordia Circuit, Elias J. Carter. Christenbury Lee is without appointment, on account of ill health.

SOMMERVILLE DISTRICT.

T. L. Boswell, Presiding Elder; Sommerville Station, J. T. C. Collins; Sommerville Circuit, N. Sullivan, Samuel J. Hawkins, L. D. Mullins, supernumerary; Colored Mission, to be supplied; Randolph Circuit, E. Jackson; Colored Mission, to be supplied; Wesley Circuit, R. V. Taylor, Jas. Perry, J. T. Baskerville, supernumerary; A. Davis, left without an appointment, on account of ill health; Brownsville, T. A. Ware; Brownsville Circuit, N. A. D. Briant, Robert H. Burns; Denmark Circuit, F. Bynum, L. B. King; La Grange, C. C. Glover; La Grange Circuit, Robert Gregory, J. H. Waters; Colored Mission, J. W. Walkup.

JACKSON DISTRICT.

G. W. K. Harris, Presiding Elder; Jackson, W. C. Robb; Colored Mission, A. W. Jones; Jackson Female Institue, L. Lea; West Tennessee College, A. W. Jones; Jackson Circuit, John Moss; Trenton Station, W. W. Peebles; Andrew College, Alex. L. Hamilton, W. N. Morgan, Agent; Trenton Circuit, A. R. Wilson, W. T. Harris; M. H. Neal is without an appointment by order of the Conference; Dyersburg, W. G. Mahon, R. M. Tarrant supernumerary; Cageville Circuit, E. C. Hardy, W. B. Ramsey.

PARIS DISTRICT.

John Randle, Presidiag Elder: Paris, E. E. Hamilton; Paris Circuit, Wm. S. Jones, R. S. Harris; Dresden, W. D. F. Hafford; Dresden Circuit, D. C. McCutchen, T. J. Gootb; Camden Mission, L. B. Lee, John B. Webb, I. N. Manly, supernumerary; Lexington, Sterling B. Adams; Lexington Circuit, Henry Boll, Simpson Weaver; Decaturville, James Gaines.

PADUCAH DISTRICT.

W. H. Leigh, Presiding Elder; Paducah Station, James G. Acton; Lovelaceville Circuit, John W. Piner; Clinton Circuit, one to be supplied, B. H. Bishop; Hickman, James J. Brooks, R. A. Unsted; Madrid Bend Circuit, W. J. McFarland; Troy Circuit, Wade H. Frost, John Witt; Murray Circuit, one to be supplied, F. M. Morris; Benton Circuit, M. D. Robinson, W. L. Young.

SALEM DISTRICT.

John A. Vincent, Presiding Elder; Salem Circuit, Samuel B. Carson; Ripley Circuit, John A. Campbell; Jacinto Circuit, Peter G. Kelsey; Eastport Circuit, Elias Tidwell; Rienzi Circuit, D. M. K. Collins, John A. Fife; Porter's Creek Circuit, R. Ellis; Little Hatchie Mission, R. Alpin; Purdy Circuit, Joseph Johnson, Fred White; Mt. Pinson Circuit, B. Madlin, James B. McCutchen; Hickory Flat Circuit, John R. Fielder, Jesse F. Walsh is without an appointment on account of family affliction.

ABERDEEN DISTRICT.

Jos. H. Brooks, Presiding Elder; Aberdeen, A. B. Fly, Colored Mission to be supplied; Prairie Colored Mission, John Young; Monroe Female Institute, Addison Lea; La Grange College, B. B. Ross; Aberdeen Circuit, A. C. Chisholm, M. C. Henderson; Houston Circuit, George F. Thompson, Ed. Stinson; Pontotoo, L. H. Davis; Pontotoo Circuit, M. H. Ford, one to be supplied; Carrollville Circuit, T. Smothers; Fulton Circuit, E. B. Plummer, J. A. Miller; Richmond Circuit, H. D. Howell.

GRENADA DISTRICT.

M. C. Blackwell, Presiding Elder; Grenada Station, R. F. Colburn; Grenada Circuit, J. M. Hampton; Oxford, James L. Chapman; Oxford Circuit, R. G. Rainey, F. M. Rhodes; Coffeeville Circuit, B. F. A. Lilly, B. B. Brown; Calhoun Circuit, T. J. Lowery, Hunter, supernumerary; Charleston Circuit, John C. Reed, Thos. Maher; Bellmont Circuit, R. L. Andrews, Jas. W. Bates; Bethel Circuit, Robert Martin; Samuel H. [illegible] transferred to West Virginia Conference. William Ilyer and A. H. Thomas, transferred to Mississippi Conference.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Mrs. Sarah Evans—Reminiscences.

Our great Father has been very kind in presenting to our material eyes so many beautiful things. I have always admired the words of the poet which say, that "Beauty is a wayside sacrament." Who of us, wearied with the "utile" and substantial life, have not felt our hearts rejoice and expand in the contemplation of beauty! There are some characters, whose influence on mind, or the inner life, is like that of flowers and sweet perfumes on the senses. The thing of love and beauty lingered on your page after on hour's communion with the subject of this sketch.

It has been matter of wonder with me that no lengthened memoir of this lovely character has ever appeared. My personal acquaintance with this eminent Methodist lady was limited, but from early childhood her name was as a "household word" with my parents and the Methodist preachers, who often spoke of her virtues their theme. Her mildness of hospitality, urbanity and piety were often the subjects of conversation among those "soldiers and heralds of the cross," who had found in her a sister, and counsellor, and in her home a home.

When, at last, it was my privilege to meet her personally, she impressed my feelings as one might suppose charity personified would do.

It has long been my wish to pay a tribute to the excellent character of this eminent Christian; but a feeling of ineffiency has prevented me. My want of an intimate personal acquaintance indeed me to say to my mother to supply me, in writing some items from her remembrance of Mrs. Evans. She penned for my help some "reminiscences" of her esteemed friend and sister, which I think are so much better expressed than I can make them, that I take the liberty to send them to you, hoping that my mother will forgive my forcing her thoughts into "print" without her knowledge or consent.

"My dear Mary, I will try to comply with your request, that I should describe Mrs. Evans to you as she appeared to me when I visited her at her residence. I went with your father and several friends from the neighborhood to attend a Quarterly Meeting at Pinkneyville. At the close of the meeting we were all introduced to Sister Evans, as being strangers to her except your father. She most cordially invited us home with her. Arrived at home before any of her family she received us at the door and bade us welcome in truly primitive Christian style. Her salutation and manner reminded me of Rebecca of old. We felt at once that we were at home. Our ease and comfort were consulted in all things. There was no ostentatious display of service, or attention that we did not need or desire. In observing her and her attentions to her guests, I could but say myself, 'this is the perfect christian lady.' Her servants seemed in a great degree to partake of her spirit. Her residence seemed the abode of peace and order. Her yard and garden displayed her good taste. Beauty and utility were judiciously combined. She left us in the cool of the evening through her extensive garden. Our little girls she took under her especial attention; she soon won the better of their timidity, and before we left they felt free to converse with her, and to express their feelings to her. When we bade her leave, we all exclaimed 'what a delightful visit we have had!' 'How happily does Mrs. Evans diffuse the savor of her piety in her intercourse and conversation!'

"There is one circumstance I should have mentioned before, but I will not allow myself to omit it. It was Sabbath evening; Mrs. Evans' daughter performed well on the piano, she was asked to give us some sacred music, she complied, and gave us some of the best I ever heard—her mother accompanying her with her voice. She told us that she had been particularly careful to have her daughter taught sacred pieces.

"Sister Evans was one of the pioneers in this country, consequently, she was for several years deprived of the public means of grace. Married to an intelligent, generous, high minded man of the world, he sought the society of fashionable, worldly persons; and were the guests that he invited to his house. These she always received and entertained with affability and politeness, but never in any degree letting down her character as a Christian. In her the sick, the poor and the stranger ever found a ready friend. Often was she found praying by the bedside of the sick or dying, when no minister of the gospel was near to point the dying sinner to the Lamb of God, and to direct him to the blessed promises of the Bible.

"I did not see her with her sons, but I have been told by her intimate friends, that from their childhood to manhood, she always inspired them with the greatest love and veneration for her character. When she arose them in the morning they arose to do her reverance. A stranger might have thought they were meeting after an absence of years, always kissing her and leading her to her seat.

"After she was old she had the care of a family of orphan grand-children. She retained her faculties to the last, and was always cheerful and useful. Of her last hour I do not know, but doubtless they were peaceful. Your Mother."

Mrs. Evans was of the Spencer family. One of her brothers was long a captive among the Indians. His adventures appeared in one of our Methodist journals. If I mistake not all the family were devoted Methodists. Mrs. Evans was an advocate for "Christian Perfection," and was herself a living witness of the doctrine.

All that I promise to myself in this tribute is, that I will awaken "sweet memories" in the hearts of the old friends of Mrs. Evans, who have taken sweet Christian council with her, and who remember her house as one of the pleasant resting places vouchsafed to the weary traveler on life's journey.

MARY.

Clinton, Louisiana.

Mortality of New York.—The whole number of deaths in New York, the week ending the 20th, was 341, a decrease of 33 as compared with the returns of the previous week.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED—By the Rev. B. Burpo, Nov. 9, 1853, Rev. D. CARMICHAL, of the Alabama Conference, to Mrs CAROLINE BOOTHE, of Dallas county, Alahama.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life, October 15th, 1853, at the residence of his brother, James Manning, Esq., of Macon, Marengo county, Ala., Mr. PEYTON T. MANNING, in the 42nd year of his age, after a severe and protracted attack of yellow fever. The deceased was born, Nov. 10th, 1811, near Huntsville, Madison county, in the Northern part of this State, where he resided until the latter part of 1849, when he moved to Aberdeen, Mississippi, and from thence to this county in 1851. It was his lot to be well known in all the places in which he resided—in all of which he commanded the respect and love of his fellowmen—by all of whom his death will be regretted, but particularly by those circles of warm friends that he had so happily attached to him. His qualities as a man were unexceptionable—endearing him by the strongest ties of association and friendship to all who knew him.

At the early age of seventeen, his naturally religious mind became awakened and fully imbued with the necessity and importance of a change of heart, which under the guidance of the Holy Spirit ripened into a happy conversion, that resulted in his attachment to the Methodist Episcopal Church. In prosperity and adversity, it mattered not which, the witnessing of God's Spirit cheered and upheld him—tempering all things in conformity to His holy will. The practicing of his Heavenly Father's will and requirements was his sole delight, and the searching of the scriptures, and meditation thereon, his chief employment amidst the business cares of this life—enabling him so to speak and act as to redound to the glory of God, his own individual good, and the present and eternal happiness of his fellow men. His conversations very often took a scriptural turn, and in the midst of them he would glory in the Cross of Christ—his Redeemer and Interceding Lord; his walk was close with God, and his faith streng and bright. He rejoiced in good works, and his energies at all proper times, were devoted to the spread of the the gospel, and the building up of God's church on the earth. He lived a useful disciple of Christ Jesus, and a bright example of the efficacy of saving faith. His last moments accorded with, and substantiated the genuineness of his past life. In the midst of suffering and threatening dissolution death had no terrors for him—he still prayed, and gloried in the redeeming love of God. Quietly he breathed his last, and slept in Jesus, in the glorious hope of the resurrection morn, bequeathing his life and death to his afflicted and disconsolate family and friends, as an ever to be remembered example of sterling Christian integrity and virtue. "O death where is thy sting! O grave where is thy victory" They had no sting for, and victory over him. Thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ. Peace be to his spirit. May the futher's God be the husband of the widow and the futher of the fatherless, and ever protect and bless them in this world, and eventually save them in the world to come, for His Son's sake, is the sincere prayer of

A FRIEND.

MR. EDITOR:—Suffer me through the columns of your excellent paper, to notice the death of Miss ANN ELIZA BRYSON, daughter of James and Eliza Bryson, of Noxubee county, Miss. Miss Bryson was taken off by lintestinal Inflamation, a disease which has been prevalent in many sections of the South for several years past. She had left home to attend a school in Ala., und, although the disease was not known as epidemic in the section of the country to which she went, its seeds, in the opinion of her physicians, were incorporated into her system before leaving her county of residence, where it prevailed extensively. She died on the 2nd of November, 1853, intelligent sincere in profession and feeling, possessed of an extraordinary and well cultivated talent for music, engaging in person and address—within a few short months of graduation—it was not strange that the pride and affection of her parents clustered around and clung to ANN ELIZA with more than parental fondness and tenacity. Every one who knew, loved "Bryson," as she was affectionatoly called by her associates; for, in the language of the Bible, she had "a merry heart which doeth good like a medicine."

"Bryson" was a gay, happy, laughing child, (suffer me in love to call her), merry as the birds, bright and innocent as the flowers, cheering and glidiug in the soul like array of pure sunlight, and yet she was not unmiadful of religion, for she earnestly and promptly, while in health, stated to her young associates, "that there was nothing on earth she so much desired as the religion of the Lord Jesus." A short time before she was taken sick, she became an altar mourner at a Methodist Meeting, but did not seem to be fully satisfied until she was about stepping into the valley and shadow of death, when she effectionately grasped a friend standing near her and exclaimed, "i am happy!" A few moments after, she sweetly breathed out her last. How good, how like Jesus was it, to accompany this suffering child across the dark, the fearful stream of death.

Our last privilege was to have watch-night with the dead. We placed the body of our dear young friend on a platform, tastefully decorated in white and black, and in honor of her ability in music, a fine, full toned melodeon at her feet. Ever and anon, through that sorrowful night, the soft, rich swelling notes of this delightful instrument swept mourafully over the dead, and with increasing volume, through the spacious halls of the building, in accompaniement to funeral dirges, tearfully sung by a choir of affectionate young associates.

She is gone! May God support her distressed parents and bring them safely to meet their daughter in Heaven.

W. R. P.

DIED.—At Cottage Hill, near Mobile, on the 26th October, of yellow fevor, after an illness of five days, MARTHA SPENCER, wife of Richard Spencer, Esq., in the fifty-third year of her ago. She was a native of the city of Baltimore, and has resided in Alabama since 1841. She was converted at a Camp-meeting, on the eastern shore of Maryland, under the preaching of the Rev. George Cookman, and continued to enjoy religion from that time until her death. For many years she was alone in her profession, but by and by saw her prayers answered in the conversion of her husband and two daughters, nearly about the same time. She had been greatly indulged from a child by fond parents, nor was ever subject to restraint, yet from natural hent she was methodical, and was most remarkable for system in all she did; her days and hours had their appropriate employments, and each work was allowed to consume only its proper measure of time. From this order nothing moved her; the arrival of her children and grandchildren upon a visit after long separation, nor any other event, changed the rule of her living. Wherever she might be, away from home, she settled at once into her regular ways. So that, though a very busy and finished housewife, she always had time enough to read the Scriptures and for private devotion. The same hour every day found her in the rocking chair with the Bible open before her. She had her week-day readings and her Sabbath-day readings.

She was a most devoted wife and mother, always forecasting and anxious; yet she did not lose sight of that Providence which is cognizant of everything, but cultivated more than is common with Christians, a grateful spirit to the Giver of all good. Her letters abound with expressions of gratitude. She writes just a month before her death, "I feel He has been very gracious to you and to us, thus far. Truly we do praise his Holy name, and I hope to praise him more and serve him better. I was rejoiced to hear all our dear pets were in the way to recover."

She was scarcely less devoted to her Church; a regular attendant upon preaching and class meetings; a warm friend to Methodist Ministers, and an ardent admirer of Methodism and its peculiarities.

She knew that she was dying during the whole day before the evening on which she died, and had her senses to the last. When first told of her extreme illness, she was engaged for some minutes in prayer, and soon broke forth in ejaculations of praise to God. Being asked at a later period if she was resigned, she replied firmly, "Yes, the Lord is with me! sweet Jesus is with me." From that time, to the time of her death, she frequently raised her hands, evidently in praise to God. She kept her eyes closed, but her lips moved, and her hands were raised in the attitude of prayer. She gave directions about her interment; sent messages of love and exhortation to her children; had all her servants called in, and exhorted each by name to serve the Lord and prepare to meet her in Heaven. Just before she died, she commenced praising the Lord and said she knew there was a reality in religion, that the Lord was good, and so continued as long as she could utter. At the very last, she opened her eyes and looked clear and bright; her countenance, before contracted by pain, changed, became calm, a smile lighted up her face, then she closed her eyes, composed her features, laid her hands across upon her heart, and so fell asleep in Jesus.

J. C. KEENEA.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

ADVERTISEMENTS, of a proper character and to a limited extent, will hereafter be inserted in the "New Orleans Christian Advocate" at the following rates:

One Square, first insertion $1 00
Each subsequent insertion 50
One Square, one year 15 00
One Square, six months 10 00
Two Squares, one year 25 00

☞ A Square is ten lines—ten words make a line. No Advertisement inserted until paid for.

WANTED.

A lady who performs well on the Piano and sings well, and also a gentleman who performs well on the piano and violin. Satisfactory testimonials must be given of character and qualifications. They are desired as assistants in the Music Department of the Alabama Female College, at Calnesville, Ala. Address, stating terms,

W. R. POINDEXTER,
Calnesville, Ala.

dec4-4t

RIDGELY, MACON CO., ALA., Nov. 23, 1853.

DEAR BROTHER:

By order of the Quarterly Conference of Herbonr Circuit, held at Olivet, 5th inst., I send the following resolutions, and request for them a place in your invaluable paper:

1. Resolved, That in the judgment of this Quarterly Conference, the day has arrived when such alteration should be made in our disciplina as to allow to our itinerant ministers better wages for their services, and more aid for their families, and that we recommend the next General Conference to make such alteration.

2. Resolved, That the above resolution he forwarded to the Southern and N. C. Christian Advocate for publication. Yours, etc.,

RCBT. H. HAYNES,
Secretary.

dec4-1t

ROBERT L. ADAMS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, 67 Gravier street, New Orleans.

nov26-3m

Re-opening of the Baton Rouge Female Seminary.

Parents and others concerned in the education of misses and young ladies, are respectfully notified that the epidemic having disappeared, the studies at the Baton Rouge Female Seminary were resumed on WEDNESDAY the 9th inst. [n2d]

A. M. MAY. M. A. VAN HOOK. ISAAC CANDOLPH.

MAY, VAN HOOK & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 94 GRAVIER, ST., NEW ORLEANS.

n26-1y

THE STREAM OF TIME.

It is a silent stream:
Calm as a quiet sleep;
To strange repose,
This stream still flows,
Where the mourners cease to weep.

It is a wide spread stream,
And every valley dile;
It covers the plains,
And the high domains
Of the everlasting hills.

It is a ceaseless stream;
Forever floating fast,
Like a solemn tide,
To the ocean wide,
Of the far, unfathomed past.

It is a mighty stream;
Resistless in its sway;
To the loftiest things,
The strongest things,
It carries with ease away.

It is a precious stream;
For pearls of price untold
Reward the care
Of the searcher there,
And its sands are seeds of gold.

Through silent realms of night;
Through every glorious chime;
By night and day,
On its wide spread way,
Fast flows the stream of time.

A VERITABLE DOGBERRY.—A Mayor of one of the *Communes* in France lately made the following entry upon his register:

"I, Mayor of ——, found yesterday, in the forcet of ——, a man by the name of Rollin, committing an act against the laws. I commanded him to surrender, whereupon he set upon me, heaped me with insult and contumely, calling me a ragamuffin, an ass, and a precious dolt and a scarecrow—*all of which I certify to be true.*"

There is a mustache mania at present in England. Mechanics and others who are employed in the open air, seem to be very generally discarding the razor.

General Intelligence.

Alexandria—The Yellow Fever.—The Democrat of the 23d says:

Since our last publication, we can count three deaths from Fever; and we have heard of fresh cases, though the number is small. One of those who perished was a stranger among us—a nephew of Hugh Lynch, Esq.; and every one who knew him regrets his loss.

The weather is cool and has been detestable. With easterly winds, a warm humid atmosphere, the only wonder is that the pestilence does not prevail to a greater extent, as in Shreveport and other points. We again warn our countryfriends to stay where they are. Cold weather will come, anon, and the scourge disappear; but until such announcement is made, it were madness for persons to venture within our lines.

The Red River is receding at Alexandria, Shreveport, and all other points along the river heard from.

POTATOES IN GREAT BRITAIN.—A recent number of the North British Mail, an Edinburgh paper, says, that at the time of publication, there were in that city about three miles of trucks, loaded with potatoes, waiting to be discharged on one of the railways, for conveyance to London. Potatoes were bought up in Edinburgh at about £6 per ton. The freight to London amounted to £2 per ton; value in that city, £10, leaving the Scotch dealer a clear profit of £3 per ton.

LARGE EAGLE.—A Grey Eagle was killed near Mcellson, Ga, a few days since, which weighed twelve pounds and measured two feet one inch from tip of wings and three feet from tip of tail to tip of bill.

IMMIGRATION.—For the week ending the 17th there arrived in New York from Europe in seventeen ships 19,231 emigrants, which is at the rate of about 1,300 a day. From October 21 to November 10, there were 18,272 arrivals. The New York Post remarks sensibly that in any other country than this a speedy revolution would be the consequence of the daily arrival of a thousand strangers on its shores.

MARQUESS AND MEN.—The London Diogence says: "A League in just three miles; yet persons who join an Association so called, very often make up their minds to go *any length*."

BEEF PACKING IN CHICAGO.—It appears from statement in the Chicago papers that 25,163 cattle have been packed in that city during the present year, the whole amounting to 14,869,427 pounds.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.—The Cleveland Plaindealer gives the result of the census just taken in that city, which shows a population of 44,206. This is a very great increase since the last census, and is probably equaled by that of few towns in the Union.

EMIGRATION TO TEXAS.—Large numbers of emigrants to Texas have left the States of Alahama, Mississippi and Georgia this fall and many more are preparing to leave during the winter.

GENEROSITY.—The merchants of New York and Philadelphia, with their characteristic liberality, here, during the ravages of the yellow fever in the town of Jackson, Miss., sent to the aid of the sufferers in this town alone the sum of $745.

THE COLLEGE OF ARKANSAS.—The number of students now in attendance at the Arkansas College at Fayetteville, Ark., is 132. This ranks among the best conducted institutes in the Southwest.

THE NEW ORLEANS CUSTOM HOUSE.—The entire cost of this structure will be, it is estimated, about $3,000,000. $1 406,000 has already been expended upon it.

FOREIGN MINISTERS TO BE RETAINED.—It is stated that the President has determined to delay the departure of Judge Mason for Paris, of Mr. Robert McLane for China, and Gov. Seymour, of Connecticut, for St. Petersburg, until they have been confirmed by the Senate.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.—Considerable excitement has existed in Baltimore for several days past on account of the threatened bankruptcy of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. The Company asked the city to endorse for it to the amount of $5,000,000, to which request the Common Council acceded on the 22d.

COLLECTION OF THE CUSTOMS.—It is said that the Secretary of the Treasury is engaged in reorganizing the United States collection districts, and that the new arrangement will, when completed, embraces the territories. The district of St. Louis will be the largest, extending over a million of square miles.

LATER FROM CURACOA.—The brig Agatha, Capt. Gorum, which arrived at New York on the 21st, from Curacoa reports salt to be very scarce and high at that place, and some to be had at Bonaire. Peter Nelson died with fever at Lavelaide, Coro. William Wheeler(boy) died on board at Curacoa.

THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.—In the Philadelphia Navy Yard work is going on actively. The steamer Fulton has been hauled off from her moorings there into the stream, having been overhauled and thoroughly repaired. She now awaits orders. The U. S. sloop-of-war Cyane is also refitted and equipped and ready for a three years' cruise. Steamer San Jacinto is on the ways repairing, having already received considerable improvements in cabins, hold and forecastle. She is now ready to receive her new propeller and engine. About 400 men are employed at present in the yard.

BLOCK FOR THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—The last block which arrived for the Washington Monument was received on the 20th, from the city of Baltimore. It will be presented in a few days by the mayor and city council of Baltimore. It is one of the largest stones yet received of Baltimore county granite, inscriptions in raised letters, and the centre represents a correct *fac simile* of the Battle Monument. Its cost was $4 000.

PRESENT TO CAPT. MCKAY.—The New England Mutual Marine Insurance Company have presented to Capt. L. McKay, of the new ship Great Republic, a massive silver pitcher, for his noble conduct while commander of the ship Sovereign of the Seas

WASHINGTON—*A Clerical promotion and Appointment in the Treasury Department.*—Edward Wright, Esq., of New York, has been promoted to a second class clerkship (1200 per annum) in the office of the Commissioner of Customs, vice Evan Edwards, deceased. H. Lockwood, of the District of Columbia, has been appointed to the first class clerkship vacated by the promotion of Mr. Wright.

Naval Officers Detached, Ordered, etc.—Lieut. John G Misercon detached from the Boston Navy Yard, and has three months leave of absence.

Lieut. Theodore P. Green ordered to the Boston yard in his stead. [Washington Star.

THE MORTALITY AMONG THE OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.—Thirty-one of the nine hundred officers of the United States army have died off since the 1st of January last. This, in time of peace, is a very large per centage of deaths, proving beyond question the hazardous nature of the services they are at all times called to render to their country. [Washington Star.

TWO MEN DROWNED.—On Wednesday night last, while the steamer Emma Dean was lying at Aurora, a party of Irishmen brought down to the boat a mass on a litter who had a broken back. They were proceeding to take him on board that he might be conveyed to his family in Cincinnati, and were on the short planks reaching from the wharf to the boat, when the steamer John C. Cline passed up near by, drawing the Emma Dean out in the river so far that the planks slipped off and the men with the litter were all precipitated into the water.

Some five Irishmen, the sick man, and Billy tittle, the clerk, were all thrown in the river, and strange to say, the man with the broken back was the first to get out. One of the men grasped Mr. Little by the throat and would have drowned him had not the hawser been near the water's edge. He caught it and by the most vigorous exertions reached the shore. The others floundered for several minutes and would have all drowned, but for the quick assistance of deck hands who saved three of them. We could not learn the names of the two men who were drowned. [Louisville Democrat, 21st.

WEATHER AND CROPS IN FLORIDA.—From a letter in the Charleston Courier, dated Jefferson county, Fla., Nov. 10, we make the following extract relative to the prospects of the crops in that region:

Old Floridians can tell you easily of years in which no killing frost was felt until the Christmas holidays, and then there were blooms on our cotton plants, and forms and bolls yet opening. Two weeks' delay at this season will add, on some plantations, fifty or one hundred bales certainly lost if frost occurs within that time. This is more certainly the case this year than usual. The twelve weeks drouth from which we suffered in the spring and early summer so retarded planting that some of our best planters find themselves thrown back more than at any previous season. With the proviso, however, that we have no serious frost till late, we are safe in marking the cotton crop of this year up to if not a little leading that of the last. The corn crop throughout the State, so far as we can learn, is light. The failure is felt more deeply coming as it does after a previous crop of unequalled abundance. Still it is borne resolutely, and the farmer in answer to the query whether his crop will supply him, tells you often "it must do."

YELLOW FEVER AT NEWPORT, FLA.—A letter to the Charleston Courier, dated Tallahassee, Nov 15th, says:

"The general health of this country has been uninterrupted since you left us, but I am sorry to add that the yellow fever has broken out again at Newport, with even greater virulence. The citizens had been back but a little while when it re-appeared, and there have been several deaths—Dr. Goldwire, and Smith (the merchant,) among them. It shows the impropriety of returning to places so infected, before hard frost. Nothing is killed here yet, and indeed we have had summer weather nearly all the time. The frost of the 25th of last month was so slight that none of its marks are visible, and you would never imagine that there had been any."

THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE CALIFORNIA MAILS.—We understand that the Postmaster General has very recently issued an order directing the Postmaster at San Francisco to re-arrange his distribution of mails for the Atlantic side, so as greatly to facilitate and hasten their receipt at their respective destinations in the interior. Heretofore all these mails were made up in California (at San Francisco) for New York, where their distribution of course occasioned so little delay. Under the new order, the San Francisco Postoffice is to make up mails for New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, D. C., and Chicago. These instructions designate the States and counties of States for which mail matter shall be sent to each of the points named above. We presume that this change will facilitate the delivery of letters from California at least two days almost every where throughout the United States, and in many cases more. [Washington Star.

Later from Texas.

By the Perseverence we have received Galveston papers to the 25th and Indianola to the 23d. The News of the former piece of the 25th says:

No arrivals from Northern ports have taken place.

In business generally there has been no great movement—few persons from the country are visiting our city, and receipts of produce continue small, for the advanced season.

From the rivers we have no information promising for early opening of navigation; weather was dry and warm favoring cotton planters in finishing their crops, while for sugar-making the season is not as propitious as is desired, the yield will be two-thirds only of last year's crop in Brazoria county.

At Houston the receipts of cotton have been pretty considerable, and store business is reported active. On account of the low stage of water, the steamers have brought but little cotton from Houston for shipment from here.

Sickness has not altogether disappeared from this city and Houston, owing to the continuation of changeable weather, and a high range of the temperature for this late season.

We understand from Col. Potter, who has recently returned from the country, that, owing to the sickness of Judge Buckley no Courts have been or will be held this fall, in Polk, Tyler, Jefferson, Orange and Liberty counties, all of the 7th District.

Judge Hancock is holding court in this, the 1st District, having exchanged with Judge Townes. We understand no court was held in Richmond in consequence of the yellow fever. The court in Brazoria will commence next Monday.

We learn that the health of Indianola and Lavaca is completely restored.

The streets of Lavaca are thronged with wagons. Cotton is coming in rapidly, and merchandise as quickly going out.

At Indianola, business has revived and now presents its usual animation, corresponding to the season. The Bulletin remarks:

A few weeks ago where was wide depopulation, and not an echo of gladness sounded, new is activity and joy, and business and pleasure walk hand in hand. Though many new-made graves dot our prairie, and many vacancies exist at our domestic boards, yet there is no vacancy in our streets.

The Columbia Democrat says that town is now very brisk with business. The season, it states, has fairly opened, and the town is every day full of people. The sugar crop now being taken off is very large, and the success of the sugar planters all of course add much to the prosperity of the country. The present crop of sugar will much surpass that of previous years. The cotton, though a partial failure, is yet good. There are but few planters who have not made an average crop.

The same paper says that good mechanics are in demand in that town just now. Good coopers, shoemakers, etc., etc., command the best compensation.

The salary of the king of the Sandwich Islands is $10,000 a year.

The Thanksgiving day in California was the 24th of November.

The vote of Milwaukee on the proposed liquor law was, for it, 897; against it, 3002.

Deer are said to be unusually plenty on the Alleghany Mountains this season.

The Cincinnati police are to be dressed in uniform after the first of January next.

Horace White, Esq., of Syracuse, N. Y., has given $15,000 to the Hobart Free College, at Geneva.

The Erie Railroad with its equipments cost twenty-five millions of dollars, and employs two hundred locomotives.

Gavazzi, it is said, will sail for Europe on the 10th of December, previous to which he will lecture in Baltimore and Washington.

The amount of $133 34 was contributed in small sums to the Henry Clay Monument, at the recent election in Baltimore.

The entire work of the Indiana and Illinois Central Railroad has been let to Story & Co., of New York, at $22,000 per mile, to be complete in two years.

The State Library of California has recently received an addition of 700 volumes, comprising many standard works. It now contains 3500 volumes.

Happiness and virtue reach upon each other; the best are not only the happiest, but the happiest are usually the best. [Bulwer.

The total white population of the United States is found to be 19,653,068; free colored 434,495; slaves 3,304 313. Total 22,191,876.

The total square miles of the territory of the United States is stated at 3 306,866, which gives a population of 7.01 to the square mile.

A Geological Survey of Missouri is in progress, Professor Swallow being the State geologist. Much benefit is anticipated from its results.

The New York Central Railroad has over twenty-six *miles of freight cars* in use and yet this large number does not accommodate the vast trade that offers itself.

An eagle (or a hawk about as large as an eagle) perched upon the flagstaff, of the New York City Hall on the 19th, capped his wings a little, and then made his exit to parts unknown.

Professor Renwick who for more than thirty years has occupied the chair of Natural and Experimental Philosophy and Chemistry in Columbia College, New York, has resigned.

New cars have just been built for the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, intended to be used as ladies' sleeping cars. They are furnished with patent spring seats.

Hollow axles are being extensively adopted on the London and Northwestern Railway. It is found that they have double the strength of a solid axis of the same weight of metal, and of course are more economical.

An English half sovereign, coined in the reign of George II, was found eight feet below the surface of the earth in State street, Hartford, a few days since, by a laborer who was digging a trench.

The Pennsylvania State Poultry Society opened its exhibition at the Chinese Museum, Philadelphia, on the 22d. There were some five thousand specimens of the feathered tribe on exhibition.

The talent of turning men into ridicule, and exposing to laughter those one conceives with, is the gratification of little minds and ungenerous tempers. A young man with this cast of mind, cuts himself off from all manner of improvement. [Addison.

In France, in the twelfth century, noblemen alone were permitted to have vanes on their houses; and at one time this privilege was only accorded to those that planted their standards on the walls of a town when stormed.

LITERARY BLUNDERS.—We once heard of a young lady who cast away the the "Pilgrim's Progress" with contempt, because as she declared, it was so ridiculous to think of going to heaven on foot. It seems she has companions in blunders almost equally as great, and some of these even among the learned, as we are advised by the following, which we clip from the Parlor Magazine:

When Dante published his "Inferno," the simplicity of the age accepted it as a true narrative of his descent into hell.

When the Utopia of Sir Thomas Moore was first published, the learned Budaeus and others took it for a genuine history, and considered it as highly expedient that missionaries should be sent thither, in order to convert so wise a nation to Christianity.

It was a long while after their publication, that many readers were convinced that Gulliver's Travels were fictitious.

The "Hermippus Redivius" of Dr. Campbell, a curious banter on the harmetic philosophy and the universal medicine, deceived, for a length of time, the most learned of that day. His notion of the art of prolonging life, by inhaling the breath of young women, was eagerly credited. A physician, who himself had composed a treatiss on health, was so influenced by it, that he actually took lodgings at a female boarding school, that he might never be without a constant supply of the breath of young ladies.

In a catalogue compiled by a French writer of "Works of Natural History," he has inserted the well-known essay on "Irish Bulls," by the Edgeworthe.

LETTER FROM A RUNAWAY LUNATIC.—The Augusta (Me.) Age has the following anecdote of a lunatic, who seems to have had no little method in his madness:

An inmate of the insane hospital in this city, named Samuel M. Whelpley, but who calls himself Edgar Maurice, made his escape a few days since, obtained a horse and wagon of Mr. Sawyer of the Cushnock House, on the representation that he wanted it to pursue a crazy man who had just escaped from the hospital; (he being the very man) and thus equipped left town. The only clue to his whereabouts is derived from the following letter, since received from him by Dr. Harlow, superintendent of the hospital, who had taken special pains to securely lock him up the night previous to his escape. The letter is the coolest one imaginable. Here it is *verbatim et literatim*:

"5 o'clock, I am somewhat in a hurry, so you must excuse any informalities of address, etc. I find that swimming a river in November in this climate is no envious job. Thank you, dear doctor, for the remarkable care with which you had secured me last night. I was really afraid something might have happened to me if I had not been so snugly ensconced. If you happen to see or hear anything concerning that key please inform me by return mail. I got one this morning that answered as well. I am writing in a fellow's shop, and he is so very early and I am so completely chilled, that I must close. To all luquiring friends please quote those admirable lines from Harper's Magazine:

"'Tis it enybody's business
What another's business is?'

"If you wish to knew concerning my *hegira*, I have not time to write the particulars, but can say with warlike Richmond—'Thus far into the bowels of the land have we marched on without impediment.' God bless you and yours, doctor, and farewell.

E. MAURICE."

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, held on the 24th inst., the following report was read and its publication ordered:

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY:

Gentlemen—The undersigned has the honor to lay before you a report from James H. Grant, Chief Engineer, which will inform you of the progress made in the surveys and location of the company's road, and the condition of its work, with an estimate of the cost of completing the same from the city to the State line. I also beg leave to submit the annexed statement, from the Secretary, of receipts and expenditures.

The estimates of the Chief Engineer exhibit $1,027,099 as the sum necessary to complete the road from the city to the State line, and to meet this expenditure, the means and resources of the company available within the period when needed are deemed sufficient.

The resources of the company, over and above the cost of the road to the State line, amounting to about two millions of dollars, will be applicable to the grading and construction of the road from thence in the Tennessee river, and there is a reasonable expectation that the citizens of Mississippi, on the line of the road, with proofs in favor of its ultimate completion, will here every motive to accelerate its progress by increasing their subscriptions; and I would respectfully recommend the early adoption of a plan best calculated to effect this purpose. With the means secured to grade the road from the State line to the Tennessee river, a distance of three hundred and twenty-two miles, there is no reason to distrust our ability to command, when required, on the faith of the works of the company, the means necessary to procure the iron and a complete equipment.

The undersigned, with Mr. Slidell, appointed as your commissioners to negotiate the mortgage bond of the company, with a view of providing a sufficient fund, in addition to resources already secured, to complete, at an early period, the entire road from New Orleans to the Tennessee river, proceeded to London in July last. On our arrival in that city, we ascertained that owing to the advancing rates of interest, caused by the apprehension of a serious deficiency in the harvests, and the probability of political troubles, calculated to disturb confidence among capitalists, it was quite impracticable to effect the sale of new bonds. Finding this unfavorable state of affairs, we deemed it advisable to defer placing the bonds on the market for sale, and what has since transpired, in respect to the general depreciation in the value of public stocks and railroad securities, will, I hope, be deemed a sufficient and satisfactory reason for the postponement of negotiations, which we are not without encouragement to renew on the appearance of a favorable change in monetary affairs. If the company had been prepared to sell its bonds a few months earlier, I am entirely satisfied that the basis of their security and the promises of the scheme, would have assured success. Now that its works are more advanced, and in a few months the section between the city and the State line will be finished and in operation, with over two millions of dollars of expenditure, there is still more reason to regard success as neither equivocal nor doubtful, on the revival of confidence and a demand for stocks of acknowledged security.

If we look to the history of improvements commenced in other States of the Union, the progress we have already made will compare favorably with any similar enterprise. We have before us a certainty of being able to complete nearly ninety miles of road on or before the ensuing July, besides having overcome in its construction, difficulties by many deemed insurmountable, but now ascertained by the Chief Engineer to be of no serious importance.

While daily experience is demonstrating that natural channels of commerce are ineffectual in competition with those of an artificial character, and in suggestive of the necessity of counteracting the powerful efforts made to impair our commercial superiority, we have derived from the late afflicting epidemic fresh motives to animate our zeal, and to persevere in the prosecution of the works of the company. Aside from the immense commercial importance they possess, the convenience and facility they will afford to our citizens and those of the interior States can not be overestimated in value, when, with the connections of our road with others completed and in progress under the fostering aid of the States of Tennessee and Virginia, Washington City may be reached in two days, at a speed of twenty-five miles per hour.

In the present condition of the company, the progress made in its works and the remaining resources for their extension, we have every thing to hope and no cause for discouragement

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES ROSS, President

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD, Engineer Department, New Orleans, Nov. 24, 1853.

JAMES ROSS, Esq., President:

SIR—In compliance with your request, communicating the wishes of the Board of Directors, that I should submit to them an accurate statement of the condition and progress of the works of the company under my charge, I respectfully report as follows:

SURVEY, LOCATION AND CONTRACTS.

The entire line of road from New Orleans to Nashville, a distance of 540 miles, has been carefully surveyed, and a final location made of 409 miles, between New Orleans and Ohickasaw, on the Tennessee river, intersecting the Memphis and Charleston Road in Deer Creek Valley, 400 miles from New Orleans, 256½ miles have been placed under contract, viz: 87½ miles from New Orleans to the State line, 95½ miles from the State line to Jackson, 23¼ miles from Jackson to Canton, and 50 miles from Aberdeen south. The entire line of road is free from any engineering difficulty, and the route will compare favorably with any in the Union; not only with reference to the gradients, alignments, facility and cheapness of construction, but in the elements of travel and traffic necessary to insure a certain and profitable return on its cost.

PROGRESS OF THE WORK.

The graduation, cribbing and piling of near seventy miles, have been constructed between this city and the State line, 62 of which are ready for the reception of the crossties and iron rails. The track-laying has been commenced at the main depot, also between the North Pass and the Pine Woods, and from the latter point it is progressing towards the State line. The bridges at the North and South Pass Manchac are in a state of forwardness and will be speedily completed in a substantial manner. In regard to the portion of the work of the company, I am entirely satisfied that the plans adopted for crossing the passes are attended with no practical difficulty whatever, and that the structures will be permanent and safe for the passage of your trains. The same remarks apply equally to the cribwork in progress of construction across the Saamp Prairie, and the whole series of swamps between the city and the "Piny Woods" will be passed without encountering any material engineering difficulty.

COMPLETION OF THE ROAD TO THE STATE LINE.

The agreement as to the time for the completion of the contract of Messrs. Thos. C. Bates & Co., from the South Pass Manchac to the State line, a distance of 51 miles, will enable them to deliver it in a finished condition on or before the 1st of July next, and the state of forwardness of the work between the city and the South Pass is such as to insure its completion within the same period of time. This being done, there are no obstructions in the way of having the entire road, from the city to the State line, in operation, with a daily train of cars running, on and after the 1st of July next.

COST OF FINISHING TO STATE LINE.

The following is an estimate of the expenditure necessary to cover the cost of completing the road to the State line.

Thos. C. Bates & Co., balance of their contract,	$296,012
Contractors from depot to South Pass,	178,500
Expenses of laying track,	65,500
Iron rails, chairs and spikes for 87½ miles less amount received and on hand,	474,987
Engineering and superintendence,	25,500
Total,	$1,027,099

Plans for the main depot buildings have not been prepared, and it is not deemed advisable to commence their erection until the road is completed to the State line. The temporary building constructed on the company's grounds will answer all purposes for the present. Any further expenditures at this time for that purpose would be premature and unsolicited for. The company have received 3700 tons of iron rails, and have advices of the further shipment of 3300 tons, expected to arrive in December and January, making in all 7000 tons, which will iron the road for a distance of 65½ miles. The remaining 3000 tons due on the contracts for 10,000 tons made by Messrs. Wilson, Hallatt & Co., of Liverpool, are deliverable in February next. Three locomotive engines have been purchased; also a sufficient number of burthen cars to transport the necessary materials for laying the track.

OPERATIONS IN MISSISSIPPI.

In Mississippi, between the State line and Jackson, a portion of the clearing for the road-way is opened, and on the division between Jackson and Canton, embracing a distance of 23¼ miles, about one-half of the graduation is finished. From Aberdeen, South, the work has been commenced, and for the present will be prosecuted to the extent of collections made from the subscribers in Monroe county.

The foregoing is respectfully submitted as a general outline of the operations of the company up to this time, deferring to the period of the annual meeting of the stockholders the detailed report made up from plans, maps, profiles and notes belonging to surveys and location, exhibiting the progress of the work, rolling stock on hand, description of location, grades and curves, and a careful estimate of the entire line to Chickasaw, on the Tennessee river, including a complete equipment of engines and cars.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. H. GRANT, Chief Engineer.

STATEMENT of the Receipts and Expenditures of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company to 23d November, 1853.

RECEIPTS.

Capital Stock, received on account	$685,919 62	
165 bonds, on account of the subscription of the State of Louisiana, for $1000 each, on which the Company have received advances as per	165,000 00	850,919 62
Real Estate, Tax Bonds due in 1857, sold at 90 per cent	$300,000 00	
Real Estate Tax Bonds due in 1858, sold at 90 per cent	150,000 00	
	450,000 00	
Less 10 per cent	45,000 00	405 000 00
Bills payable, issued and assumed for real estate		29,063 22
		$1,284 982 84

EXPENDITURES.

Construction		645,245 82
Iron rails		270,963 72
Surveys and engineering, (including location of road to the Tennessee river, 409 miles, and surveys to Nashville, Tenn., 540 miles)		104,090 47
Locomotive engines		24 949 21
Chairs and spikes		11,205 13
Cars		6,795 45
Real Estate—cash paid	29,854 26	
Bills payable	29,063 22	58,917 48
Right of way		9,125 17
Expense account, (salaries, office rent, office furniture, books, stationery, and contingent expenses)		24,853 62
Advertising and printing		7,353 50
Reduction of stock, refunded tax payers		21,676 55
Commission account		1,089 41
Interest account, including discounts on prepaid stock		9,427 44
Depot, (clearing depot grounds and building engine house)		2,906 01
Fencing, on line of road in Louisiana		1 920 04
Taxes, city and State taxes on real estate		912 80
Total expenditures		1,196,662 82
Cash on hand	$52,177 77	
Cash in the office of the company at Aberdeen, Miss	86,142 25	88,320 02
		$1,284,982 84

New Orleans, November 23, 1853.

JOHN CALHOUN, Secretary.

TELEGRAPHIC.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29, 8.32 A. M.—The Collins steamer Atlantic has arrived here, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 16th inst., four days later than the accounts brought by the Canada.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 16.—There has been only a moderate demand in the Cotton market since the departure of the Canada, and the sales of the three business days reach barely 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation, and 1,000 for export. Prices have been rather more in favor of buyers, but without any actual change in the quotations, which close as follows: Fair Orleans 6¾d., Middling Orleans 6d., Fair Upland 6¼d., and Middling Upland 5¾d. per lb.

There has been a good demand for Flour, and prices have advanced 6d. per bbl. Western canal is quoted at 37s., and Ohio at 38s. per bbl.

Corn has been in moderate request at 45s. per quarter.

Provisions are without any material change, the demand from the trade being moderate. Lard has been in fair request

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

THE INFANT ASLEEP

[FROM THE PARISIAN OF VICTOR HUGO.]

In the dusky eve,
Near the altars laid
Sleeps the child in shadow
Of his mother's bed
Softly he reposes
And his folded toes,
Closed to earth and roses
On the heaven o'erhead

Many a dream is with him,
Fresh from fairy land
Sparkled o'er with diamonds
Seems the ocean sand
Suns are gleaming there
Troops of ladies fair
Seats of infants bear
In their charming hand

Oh, enchanting vision
Look a rill up springs
And from out its bosom
Comes a voice that sings
Lovelier there appear
Sire and sisters dear,
While the mother near
Plumes her new-born wings

But a brighter vision
Yet his eyes behold,
Roses all and lilies
Every path enfold,
Lakes in shadow sleeping,
Silver fishes leaping,
And the waters weeping
Through the reeds of gold

Slumber on, sweet infant,
Slumber peacefully
Thy young soul yet knows not
What thy lot shall be
Like dead leaves that sweep
Down the stormy deep,
Thou art borne in sleep.
What is all to thee?

Thou canst slumber by the way,
Thou hast learnt to borrow
Naught from sin's dismay,
Naught from care
The cold hand of sorrow
On thy brow, how wrinkled yet,
Where young truth and candor all,
Never with rugged nail hath writ
That sad word, "To-morrow."

Innocent! thou sleepest—
See the heavenly band,
Who foretknew thy trials
That for man are planned,
Seeing him unmarried,
Unfearing, unalarmed,
With their tears have warmed
His unconscious hand.

Angels, hovering o'er him
Kiss him where he lies
Dark! he sees them weeping.
Gabriel! he cries
"Hush!" the angel says,
On his lips he lays
One finger, one display's
His native skies

South Florida—the Everglades.

We copy from the Tallahassee Floridian the following interesting letter written by a resident at Cape Florida. The writer says.

"I am now living at the mouth of the entrance of Key Biscayne Bay, (Cape Florida) Vessels drawing ten feet water can enter the bay—a good harbor. Thence to the mouth of the Miami River, 9 feet: into the Miami, and up the falls, four and a half feet. This river is about one hundred yards wide, and only four or five miles long. Biscayne Bay is about twenty-two miles long, and from one to seven miles wide It is not generally very deep, but it is a beautiful sheet of water. The lands bordering on the bay are generally very low—on the main (West) side some high land—several high, rocky bluffs, affording splendid views—the same at the mouth of the river—large tracts of hammock bordering on the bluffs, (very rocky) owned by Mr. English, of South Carolina, and one tract by Dr. Barron, who resides on the same. The low lands are generally mangrove Swamp, or marsh, some of the marsh sufficiently high for cultivation, and quite rich. In many places the pine lands approach near the bay but are high The best of spring water may be had any where on the West side of the bay All the spring water in this section of the country comes from the Everglades, and is strongly impregnated with Iron and Magnesia The lands on the Miami, and all the other rivers whose sources are in the Everglades, are fine, with an occasional hammock of from three to one hundred and fifty acres; but generally very rocky, as are nearly all the pine lands in the country. Bordering on the Everglades are large hammocks, with but little rock—some of them without any I have been several times fifteen to twenty miles into the Everglades—Within this vast sea of grass water, (the Everglades) are thousand of Islands, from a half to four miles apart, several feet higher than the highest freshets ever known—extent, of great variety—from five to ten thousand acres in each—free from rock, and the most fertile lands East of the banks of the Mississippi river. The top soil is brown for one or two inches; then follows a rich mulatto soil, generally from three to twenty feet in depth.

The Islands are usually surrounded by water from three inches to three feet deep. I was on one which contained 1000 or 2000 acres. The Everglades were higher than usual. I saw where a large tree had been blown down, making a hole in the earth some four feet deep. This hole was perfectly dry, and in the bottom of it, as well as on some of the roots, were quantities of Indian pot-ware. I saw no difference in the soil. These Islands are what is called *made land*. On them, sugar cane and rice grow the entire year. Cane goes to seed. From two to four cuttings of rice may be made during the year. The borders of the Everglades afford the greatest advantages for rice plantations of any part of the continent I believe a sugar plantation may be established at one of these Islands at a much less expense than in Louisiana, and with a greater product to the acre. I believe it is as healthy (and more so) in the Everglades than on any part of the coast of Florida West of this. There is a current throughout nearly the whole of the Everglades for the greater part of the year, and the trade winds prevail—there as they do on this coast. The musquitoes are not so numerous there as on the sea coast. The great objection to the Everglades is a want of fence timber, and the difficulty of carrying the produce to market. The former may be obviated by ditches and hedges—the latter by small cannals to the head of Miami river, or by causeways, either of which may be accomplished at a small expense. If the Federal Government would make an appropriation sufficient to cut a canal from five to six feet deep, connecting the Miama and Key Biscayne rivers, or the opposite sides of the Everglades, such a canal would remove all the difficulties to the settlement of this country, and bring into market hundreds of thousands of first-rate lands, and the population of this same much abused country, (the Everglades) would in two years exceed all the rest of Florida. The lands are nearly all surveyed, except the Everglades.

We have no olive, coffee or cocoa trees growing here, or the tea plant; but from information derived from those who resided here for a long time, and who are acquainted with their culture, I am fully assured they may all be cultivated here to the greatest advantage

Our climate is most delicious, and may truly be called "the paradise of invalids." It is infinitely better than St Augustine or Havana—the former being too cold, the latter too warm and relaxing A hotel here for invalids would do remarkably well

I send you a statement of the expense and profit of our staple commodity—the arrow root—by which it will be seen that seven hands in digging and manufacturing this article, and carrying it to market, will net, yearly, about $4,745 The cultivation of the cocoa, and other tropical fruits, are not less profitable Oranges, bananas, plantain and pine apple all come to the greatest perfection The orange insect is no longer destructive to that delicious fruit, as an effective enemy is found in the "ant We have the finest fish, turtle and game that the country produces All that we want is the fostering aid of the Federal Government, to a small extent, and we shall have the most desirable region of country on this great continent.

D'ISRAELI.—"When Mr D'Israeli was a boy at school he was asked by a companion, who is now a respectable tradesman at High Wycombe, what course of action he meant to adopt in order to make his way in society. The young aspirant promptly replied, 'I mean to write a book which will make me famous, which I have inclanted fame, I mean to get a seat in Parliament first, when once in Parliament, I shall be determined to become a right honorable' All this has been fulfilled, and we believe the anecdote we have recorded solves any loyalty which may cling to Mr D'Israeli's public career It is an anecdote published now for the first time, and conveyed to us through a 'private channel,' which is most trustworthy and respectable."

The most striking feature in the history of Genius is its courage. Talent, on the contrary is distinguished rigidly by its caution The one goes out totally regardless of its costume under the impulse of a glorious dream. The other never suffers itself to be seen until it has made its toilet under the guidance of a becoming taste. Salamis

MEN WITH MOUSTACHES AND MEN WITHOUT THEM

Oonagh.—Now by the beard of all my fathers dear
I'll not stand that 'for less nor
Aloisha a duck o' tragedy

Mr Lever.—A bare face is a sentence common to tops goats and the monks and Dutch nasty

We suppose that few will deny that a man has an undisputable right to wear what hair nature bestows on him as he pleases. Indeed, as lovers of the largest liberty, we might contend that a man has a right to make an ass of himself, provided nature has not already done so But as we are not talking of asses at the present time, we will dispense with that subject. Hair springs out of a child's scalp in the very earliest stages of its existence, and everybody sees the propriety of its being permitted to grow but when, as a sign of manhood, hair comes breaking through the upper lip like daisies through the earth in early spring-time, a rush is made for razors, and the incipient beard is razed. Others, however, with the heroism which becomes those whose upper lips are perforated by beards, cultivate it carefully, caress it, and strive to improve the soil by the application of those means which experience has proved beneficial, the one of guano included, for what we know. Indeed, judging from the fruitfulness of some lips, we have no doubt that their proprietors have learned how to make art subserve nature on the lip.

What can be more truly admirable, more manly, more essentially heroic than a moustache luxuriant and symmetrical, which, springing from the upper lip, shoots forth and gracefully encircles the mouth and softly touches the chin below? This kind of moustache seems to belong to men who have a genius for moustaches and are altogether too refined for the lips of the vulgar. They effectually guard the mouth from the intrusion of flies and cover up the deformity of that feature so nicely that no eye can discover it. Did you ever see the proprietor of such a moustache drinking oyster soup or a hungry lion-cut lapping cream? In either case the moustache is a sort of taster before hand, and by penetrating the food in advance assures the palate that it is very good indeed

There is another kind of moustache which many consider even more beautiful than that we have just spoken of. This moustache tries to run a parallel with the lips and succeeds pretty well at it. These moustaches turn up at the corners of the mouth, giving to their wearer the power to sneer or to snarl in an eminent degree Indeed it may be considered as a standing sneer, and would seem to denote some degree of misanthropy in the wearer, which is, however, disproved by the tenderness with which it is caressed ever and anon by the loving thumb and forefinger.

The chief business of the day with the owner of this mustache, after giving it its natural twist upward with the curling tongs, is to keep it twisted up; which he does with great expertness with his fingers The proprietor of this moustache is generally a most ferocious fellow. Lord Byron speaks of an Arab whose beard curled with fire, which all beards of this kind do, we are credibly informed

There is still a third class of mustaches which consists of hair matted closely together and entirely covering the upper lip. This moustache neither tumbles down over the mouth like a cataract of hair nor has it any upward twist to it, but, satisfied with covering the lip, it performs its mission and does no more This is the least pretending of moustaches and its owner, so far as we have been able to ascertain, might either to the peace society or to the society for the propagation of fools without doing violence to his feelings.

We have in our mind's eye at this moment proprietors of each of the three classes of moustaches which we have described In making a steamboat trip lately, we were delighted to find that in making provision for the amusement of the company the captain had contrived to get an assortment of moustaches on board The owner of the moustache that tumbled down over the mouth and thence on to the chin was a slender chap, and his hair was a sort of compromise between auburn and carrots. He could not rest satisfied with the coarse nature had implanted for his beard, and hence he was forever twisting it up with his fingers But the beard was rebellious and would not stand up but would fall down It was delightful to watch the perseverance of this gentleman in so good a cause He would stand before the glass for half an hour at a time trying to coax his beard to look upward, while all the time each particular hair would follow its own fancy and turn downward like the tail of a dog that has a great love for mutton But the owner would insist and the hair would persist, and the former growing desperate was in the habit of jerking up his beard with so much force as to bring tears to both eyes What he ever did with his beard—whether he permitted it to have its way, or whether he at last, after many fruitless efforts to bring it to terms, bit it off, we are unable to say. He had great fondness for his beard and could not sacrifice it without deep and painful emotion, such as Brutus felt when condemning his own son to death.

The wearer of the moustache that turned up naturally was evidently a man who stood very high in his own favor, though he was very dwarfish in statue When he got his beard to suit his taste, he would walk up and down the cabin for the benefit of the ladies, who watched him with great interest. As he approached them, he would twirl his moustache up with his fingers to be sure that it was there in its proper place and from which place it could throw out its curled fascination upon the ladies, making them prisoners as certainly as the lasso of the Apache Indian ensnares its victim. His destiny seemed to us to be to cultivate that moustache and to kill the women with it. And here it may be observed that men with moustaches generally think of nothing from morn to dewy eve but the beautiful appendage that nature has affixed to their upper lips.

The third gentleman to whom we refer had a moustache as black at night, and it lay thick and matted across the entire lip Its proprietor is also a woman-killer, having a short time before succeeded in running away with a rich and pretty girl who fell in love with his moustache, and then ran away with it. As he sat by her side stroking his moustache, he looked so confoundedly happy that every lady envied him. There was a consciousness of superiority in the manner of this gentleman which could have sprung from nothing but his moustache His beard was superb and so was the vanity How many rivals he had scotched in love we do not know, but he looked as if he would like to slaughter a whole hecatomb of them. The truth is we suspect he had too much good opinion of himself, if a man fortified by such a beard can be said to have too much. We never saw him kiss his bride, but we have, no doubt she was terribly tickled whenever he did so Not husband ought to think of wearing such an appendage, for how can a mouth thus appareled touch the vermeil of such a cheek without causing it to feel that a thousand daddies-long-legs had suddenly alighted thereon. Very few ladies lands have the bad taste to permit their lips to be garnished with hair, while there are some few whose lines are covered up like a polar bears without a kissing spot on them, though it happens very fortunately that no bane mouth could ever wish to touch such beings

No American of commanding intellect was ever seen with moustache, and this fact may have given rise to the suppostion or shudder that the larger the moustache the smaller the dimensions of the brain.

If beard were brain why then he said—
"What lion so savage but I could
That then why we need without the lead
Wou I wear the most without

That is exactly what they now do according to public opinion—a huge moustache indicating a little brain But public opinion sometimes errs and we think it highly probable that there are some youths who have excellent sense But too much taste who undertake to beautify their faces by leaving the upper lip unshorn

We would attempt to cultivate a moustache rather before the time his sufferings are immense He grows it, strokes it, and encases it through the long week and months until it acquires the necessary length, breadth and shade, and then he goes about with a mighty stiff upper lip, fancying the sensation the ladies feel in thinking that every one that sees him thinks him a dance for his pains. Thus accomplished, he is ready for any high enterprise in the field of love He builds a new ship and hastens over the land, and will utterly exterminate any rival who might dare to reach his mistress We never see a bad wife in company with a man who has not a patch on his pocket ready for defence or vengeance.

We think there ought to be a law throughout Needledom forbidding the wearing of red moustaches They make a chap look too much like Mars, and as we have no mythology we ought to have no imitations Since Gen. Twiggs had left off

New-Orleans Christian Advocate.

Publishing Committee of Louisiana Conference, { J. C. KEENER, L. PARKER, J. B. WALKER.

H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR

J. HAMILTON, D. D. T. W. HOCKMAN. W. MUNSON. } *Publishing Committee of Alabama Conference.*

VOLUME III. NUMBER 45. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1853. WHOLE NUMBER, 149.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

DEATHS OF MINISTERS.

The following memoirs were prepared and enbmitted by the Committee on Memoirs to the Mississippi Conference, at its late session. It wil bo seen that this body of ministers have suffersd severely tho year gone by. But the dead died in the Lord and are blessed. Here, the Church, to whom they preached the unsearchable riches of Christ, is reassured that it was no cunningly devised fable they followed. This is their precious testimony.—[En.

REV. G. W. MORRIS.

DIED.—On the 21st of October, of yellow fever, the Rov. G. W. Morris, in the 56th year of his ago, and the 36th of his ministry. He wes born lu Bath county, Virginia, in the year 1798. Ho became a member of the M. E. Church in his 17th year, under the ministry of the Rev. Mr. Watts, of the Baltimore Conference. About eighteen months subsequently experienced religion, and became a very activs member of the Church. At this early period of his religious history, he manifested that quenchless zeal and undying love for the souls of men, which wes the leading and striking features of his subsequent ministorial career. Being fully convinced of bis call to the ministry, he wns licensed to preach in the fall of 1817, and traveled under a presiding Elder until the ensuing annual conference, when bo joined the Baltimore Confsrsnce. He traveled two years in this conference. In 1820, he became a member of the Holston Conference, where he traveled two years, and was then transfsred to the Tennessee Confsrence. We find his nams on the printed minutes of this conference for 1822, among those who remain on trial, and travolod that yser the Abingdon Circuit. In 1823, he was received into full connection, and traveled Lee Circuit. In 1824, Cypress Circuit. In 1825, he was ordained an Elder and traveled Lawrence Circuit; in 1826, Jackson; 1827, Gunter's; 1828, Jackson; 1829, Bedford; 1830, Madison; 1831, Lawrence; 1832, Lawrence, (again;) 1833, Stone's River; 1834, Stone's River, (again;) 1835, Goose Creek; 1836, Goose Greek, (again) sup.; 1837, Centerville Mission; 1838, transfered to the Arkansas Conferonos, and made P. E. of the Batesville District; continued 1839 and 1840. In 1841, he travoled the Batesville Circuit. In 1842, he was on the Helena District. At the sloss of this year, in consequence of ill health, he located. While a local preacher, he labored to the extent of his ability, faithfully end successfully. In 1850, he determined to rejoin the Itinerancy, and in accordance with the advice of his physicians and his brethren, who thought that the climate would suit him better, he came to Mississippi, and was received into the Mississippi Confsrence, and was appointed to the Cole's Creek Mission, on which mission and circuit he labored very acceptably and nssfully up to the time of bis death.

The distinguishing characteristic of Bro. Morris was, his untiring zeal and extraordinary devotion to the work of the ministry. He was emphatically a men of our work. Every other interest was held in abeyance and subordinated to this controlling interest of his heart and life. He professed entire consecration of soul and body to the service of God, and his life exhibited a striking example of the genuinencss of the profession. He has approved himself among us as a holy, laborious, faithful and usoful minister of the Gospel. He died as such a man might have wished to die. He ceased at once to work and live. He died nt his post. When he discovered he must die, he gave utterance to some of the most cheering expressions. Among the many expressions of his triumph were these: "For I am now ready to be offered, end the time of my departure is nt hand. I have fought a good fight; I have finished by course; I have kept the faith." He repeated this triumphant language of the Apostle several times. His exultant soul, in the fullness of holy ecstacy, exclaimed, "I em as happy as I can live! Bless the Lord! Praise the Lord!

"Not a doubt can arise, to darken the skies,
Or hide for a moment my Lord from mine eyes."

Again, "Tell my brethren I am gone straight to Heaven." Exhibiting the "ruling passion strong in death," he requested all that were in the room to come close around his bed, and the dying saint preached his last sermon. He told them he had not deferred a preparation for death until that hour. He had prepared in *life* for death, and now he was comforted and sustained in *death*. He exhorted them all to prepare in life for death. To the absent members of his family who were not privileged to hear the cheering words that fell from his dying lips, he sentthe message, "To live in this world so that they might meet him in Heaven." When he could no longer speak, a few minutes before his death, he raised his arm and pointed to Heaven in token of triumph, while the "bright seraphic gleam o'er each feature played," of his speaking and beaming countenance, which indeed the beatific vision his ravished soul had caught. And when his arm was so far palsied in death, that he could not lift it, his son said to him, "Pa, if all is well, press my hand," and the pressure was given, as the victorious saint entered death's cold flood.

REV. EDWARD LOVE.

Rev. Edward Love was born in 1828, in the State of Ohio. He came to Missippi in 1848 or 9. The time and place of his conversion and union with the Church is unknown to us. He was admitted on trial in the travelling connexion of Mississippi Conference in 1850, and was appointed to the Springfield circuit; but in consequence of unforeseen and justifiable causes he did not reach the work assigned him, and was employed by the Presiding Elder of the Lake Washington Mission District on the Bolivar Mission, where he concluded the conference year with great acceptability and usefulness.

At the conference of 1851 he was apointed to the field of labor in which he had concluded the previous year, where he labored with increased usefulness and undiminished popularity.

At the conference of 1852 he was ordained Deacon and appointed to the Covington Station. His timid and retiring spirit almost shrunk from what he erroneously considered the too great responsibility of his charge. This diffidence was so great as partially to disqualify him for the ministry. As he became more familiar with the new associations and circumstances by which he was surrounded, his selfpossession returned; and so rapid was the development of his powerful intellect, that before the breaking out of the fatal epidemic of which he died, the church was filled to overflowing, which was well nigh vacated during the early part of his ministry, by his embarrassment and want of proficiency in those things necessary to please the varied tastes of a village population.

On being asked what he should do if the yellow fever should make its appearance in Covington, he replied, "Life or death, I stand at my post." The fever came, and in accordance with his noble decision, he was found ministering to the necessities of the sick and dying both night and day, until in the full triumphs of a living faith he bid a final adieu to his charge, together with the sorrows and joys of earth, and entered upon a glorious immortality on the 19th September, 1853.

REV. O. L. NASH.

Rev. O. L. Nash was the son of Ezekiel and Elizabeth Nash, who, from early life until death, were exemplary members of the Baptist Church. The subject of this memoir was born either in Abbeville or Edgefield District, South Carolina, Dec. 2d, 1802, and when young moved with his parents to the city of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, and, after a residence of two years there, removed to Lownds county, Mississippi. In the days of his youth he is represented as having been, apparently, quite careless on the subject of religion, but when about twenty-one or twenty-two years of age he was awakened, converted, and joined the M. E. Church, either in Jefferson or St. Clair county, in the State of Alabama; the particulars of which we have not been able to ascertain, as he was absent from home at the time.

Soon after his conversion he felt "inwardly moved by the Holy Ghost to preach the gospel," and being duly recommended, was admitted on trial in the Mississippi Conference, in December, 1825. The following year, 1826, he traveled Jones' Valley Circuit, in Alabama, 1827 Chickasawhay, 1828-9 Attakapas, and in 1830 he was stationed in the city of Natchez. In 1831 he was local, on account of feeble health, but near the close of that year he was re-admitted to membership in the Mississippi Conference, and was stationed for the year 1832 in the city of New Orleans; in 1833-4 he was Presiding Elder on the Louisiana District, in 1835 he was on the Choctaw District, where his health again failed, and at the close of the year he was placed on the superannuated list, and at the Conference of 1836 he again located.

About this time he unfortunately engaged in a land speculation, which, after the most flattering prospect of success, ultimately proved disastrous, and involved him in pecuniary difficulties of long standing. While in his located state, for reasons which seemed to him to justify the step, he dissolved his connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and accepted a pastorate in the Protestant Methodist Church. After the lapse of several years, being dissatisfied with his new church relations, and feeling that he was out of his proper sphere, he returned in good standing to the church of his first love, and in the latter part of 1847 he applied for, and was re-admitted into the Mississippi Conference, and appointed to Attala circuit, but was changed by his Presiding Elder to a colored charge in Ochibbeha county. In 1849 he was on the Clinton circuit, in 1850 he was stationed in Yazoo City; in 1851-2 he was again on the Clinton circuit, and at our last Conference he was stationed in the city of Natchez, where, after a protracted illness, he closed his labors and pilgrimage, in glorious triumph on the 8th of August, 1853.

Brother Nash was a men of deep and fervent piety, of unusual power in preaching, and emphatically a revivalist, and instrumental in adding many souls to the Lord. He excelled in the discharge of his pastoral duties, especially that of visiting the members of his charge, and teaching them all to be christians inwardly and outwardly.

REV. JOAB EVANS

Died at his residence, in Rankin county, Mississippi, on the 4th day of February, 1853, in the 39th year of his age. Brother Evans was born in Claiborne county, Miss., on the 30th of April, 1814; joined the church and professed religion in 1837, in the neighborhood in which he died. He was licensed to preach in 1842, and travsied a part of the year under the direction of the Presiding Elder. Was admitted on trial in the Mississippi Conference at its session in 1842, and was appointed in 1843 to the Decatur circuit; for 1844 to the Raleigh circuit, and for the want of further correct data, the writer cannot specify the circuits on which he traveled for the years 1845, '46, '47, '48, and '49; yet the printed minutes will show, without intermission, he traveled the years mentioned above. Having some temporal business to arrange, at the Conference of 1849 he asked for, and obtained a location. In 1850 he was re-admitted and appointed for 1851 to White Sand. In 1852 he was supernumery on Rankin circuit. In 1853 he was superannuated.

Brother Evans was a man of *indefatigable zeal* and full of the Holy Ghost, and consequently was useful where ever he labored. He did not confine himself simply to preaching at his appointments on his work, but was always engaged in his heavenly vocation whether in family or in the social circle.—This minister, and man of God, will long be remembered by those who knew him best. Though of medium preaching abilities, his originality and peculiar style rendered him interesting. The writer of this sketch made his acquaintance in the spring of 1839, and cherished and enjoyed that acquaintance more or less until his death.

His labors at Shilo camp meeting, in Rankin county, in the fall of '52, was followed by chills and fever, with hemorrhage from the lungs, though partially recovered; but on the 21st of January, 1853 had a slight recurrence of hemorrhage. On the 1st of Febuary he exposed himself too much, and was again attacked with a chill, followed by a continued fever, with occasional delirium, until Friday morning, the 4th, between the hours of three and four o'clock, he finished his course. Relative to the state of his mind—at a lucid interval the evening before his death, he said: "The Lord's will was his: if left to his own choice, in view of some unsettled business, he had rather remain a little longer, but if the Lord should call him, his spiritual sky was clear, and he was ready."

REV. O. W. F. BRISCOE.

The Rev. G. W. F. Briscoe was the son of Gen. Parmenas Briscoe, and was born in Claiborne county, Mississippi. He was a young man of fair intellect and had received a liberal education: He professed religion and attached himself to the Methodist Church South in 1852. At an early period in his religious experience he felt moved, as he believed, by the Holy Ghost, to devote himself to the work of the ministry. He was received into the Conference on probation at Jackson, Mississippi, and was appointed junior preacher in Warren circuit.

He was naturally diffident and retiring, and this, added to the death of his father and other dear friends, so subdued his spirit that he sunk into deep melancholy. Soon after his appointment to Warren circuit, his health began to decline, and by the permission of Presiding Elder, Rev. L. Campbell, he sought to restore it by travel. He left this State early in the spring, and after some months absence, found that his still failing strength admonished him that his end was nigh. He wrote to his friends at home that he was desirous to see them again, but expressed great fear that this would not be permitted him. He died suddenly on his homeward journey, as he believed of disease of the heart. His consistent life and patient endurance of affliction, gives his brethren and friends good hopes that he was prepared for discharge, and found a joyous home in Heaven.

MEMORIALS.

To the Bishops and Delegates of the General Conference, South.

DEAR BRETHREN: We, the members of the Querterly Conference of the St. Francis St. Church, Mobile, would most respectfully call your attention to the fact that the present disciplinary allowance of the Itinerant Preachers is greatly inadequate to their support.

We are not the advocates of radicalism in any of its varied forms, for we adhere to the doctrine and economy of our long cherished Methodism, which has done and is still doing so much for the propagation of divine truth in our own, as well as foreign lands, and we love her with an affection we feel for no earthly object. Prompted, as we are by these motives, we ask as a prudential measure, the removal of what we consider a great evil, by not properly providing for the legitimate wants of those who forsake all for the cause of Christ.

When the present allowance was fixed, money was scarce, provisions cheap, and labor commanding not more than half what it does at present.

While all other classes require more on which to support themselves, we ask, do not the preachers also? The Bible teaches the doctrine, that the "laborer is worthy of his hire." As a church, ere we not asking too much of our brethren to furnish their *clothes, horse, books, &c.*, for the small pittance of one hundred dollars? They are compelled to draw on their own private means for support, or else make themselves dependent on the *charity* of some of their liberal brethren. To men of cultivation and refinement, this is *very* humiliating, and from which they should be delivered.

We are far from desiring to hold out inducements to any one to enter the itinerant field for the purpose of making money, but we are equally as much opposed to placing impediments in the way of those whose hearts are in the work of itinerancy, *by failing* to give them the means of at least a scanty support.

Were the present Disciplinary allowance double the present amount, there would even *then* be much of personal sacrifice required to induce a man of capacity for usefulness to forsake secular pursuits, home and friends, and take upon himself the arduous and responsible duties of an Itinerant Preacher.

A man of ordinary capacity may by teaching, clerking, and many other vocations, make from four to ten times the present allowance. We indulge the hope that this sore grievance, under which thousands are now laboring, will be removed by your worthy body, and that double the present Disciplinary allowance will be made. This is far below the amount an intelligent, faithful and zealous man might earn, and the church wants no other kind.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing Memorial be forwarded by the Secretary to the New Orleans Christian Advocate for publication, and that the various church papers be requested to copy.

Resolved further, That we respectfully request the Presiding Elders of the various Districts in all the Southern Conferences to bring this subject before all the Quarterly Conferences of their districts previous to the meeting of the next General Conference.

With sentiments of the highest regard, we remain yours, &c.

Signed in behalf of the Quarterly Meeting Conference. G. GARRETT, P. E.
R. C. CUNNINGHAM, Sec't.
November 25, 1853.

RINGELY, MACON Co., Nov. 23, 1853.

By order of the Quarterly Conference of Barbour Circuit, held at Olivet, inst., I send the following resolution, and request for them a place in your valuable paper:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Quarterly Conference, the day has arrived when such alteration should be made in our discipline as to allow to our itinerant ministers better wages for their services, and more aid for their families, and that we recommend the next General Conference to make such alteration.

Resolved, That the above resolution be forwarded to the Southern and New Orleans Christian Advocate for publication.

ROBT. H. HAYNES, Secretary.

[From the London Watchman.]

THE PROTESTANT DEACONESSES.

The works of mercy and of love which are carried on so extensively throughout the length and breadth of this island ought not to occupy exclusively our attention; whilst we build asylums, whilst we open ragged schools, whilst we invite by every means in our power, the spiritually destitute to the well-springs of divine truth, let us from time to time look abroad and seek, in the contemplation of Christian activity in other lands, an example, an encouragement, a motive for increased thankfulness and holy emulation. We should remember, besides, that all the different sections of the Church of God are bound to each other by a common tie; the interests of every single member are those of the whole body. At a time when Popery is making a desperate and last effort to extend or strengthen its yoke throughout the world, we should prayerfully endeavor to prove that the principles of the Evangelical Alliance are no Utopian axioms. Actuated by the motives we have just been alluding to, we propose simply, in a series of articles, to bring together a few facts which will enable our readers to form some idea of the state of Gospel institutions and Protestant charities in France, and first the establishment of deaconesses conducted in Paris by the Rev. A. Vermicl, one of the Ministers of the Protestant Established Church.

It is very well known that communities of that description cannot be liable to the imputation of novelty. The Roman Catholic monasteries are only the exaggeration of a praiseworthy idea, and if the idea is a good one, why should it not be applied under proper control and with certain guarantees? The experiment has been made, at all events, and the blessing so rarely vouchsafed by God to the deaconesses of Kaiserswerth, in Germany, suggested the thought that a Protestant sisterhood organized in Paris upon the broadest principles would be a valuable addition to the means of usefulness already possessed by the friends of the Gospel. In year 1840 the *Maison des Diaconesses* was opened for the first time, and since then it has gradually developed its efficiency, increased its power for doing good, and obtained the most signal results.

ADMINISTRATION.—The President, M. Vermeil, is assisted in his arduous task by a board of nine members, a superintending council, and an accountant. The infant school, the hospital and the penitentiary, are each under the management of a separate committee.

DEACONESSES.—In the year 1851 their number amounted to nineteen, besides five candidates upon trial. The reader must carefully bear in mind that the sisters are bound by none of those vows which destroy forever the liberty of nuns. They, of course, when admitted as inmates of the establishment, contract a *temporary* engagement and *ipso facto* recognise the authority of certain disciplinary rules; but upon giving due notice they can resign their duties and withdraw altogether. The present Superior or directress of the deaconesses is Mademoiselle Malvesin.

MODE OF ACTION.—The work carried on by the French Protestant Sisters of Charity may be considered as twofold. Their operations are not all confined to Paris, and some of them, after having been duly trained, repair to several posts in the departments, where their services as nurses, teachers, etc., are invaluable. Thus, one of them now has the charge of an asylum for destitute aged people at Montpellier, (Herault;) another superintends a small infirmary at Saint Hippolyte, (Gard;) to a third has been confided the management of an infant-school at Alais, (Gard.) This branch of the work appears from all accounts extremely interesting; applications from various quarters are constantly made for deaconesses, and it is a subject of great regret that the Paris committee cannot, for want of means, respond to them all.

We come now to the head-quarters of this excellent establishment, to the house which has so judiciously been opened, Rue de Reuilly, No. 95, in the midst of the Faubourg Saint Antoine—the very part of Paris where the services and the Christian benevolence of our dear sisters are most likely to be needed and appreciated. Eight different subdivisions constitute the whole sphere of their work. We notice: 1st. an infant-school; 2d. a school for more advanced pupils; 3d. a preparatory institution for young girls who are afterwards to go into service; 4th. an infirmary; 5th. a penitentiary; 6th. an adult school open three days a week for out-door pupils; 7th. Sunday-schools; 8th. a normal school where young women may prepare themselves to take their diploma as schoolmistresses. Besides all this, the Chapel is open every Sunday for divine service both to the inmates of the house and to the public indiscriminately. A library, likewise accessible to all, has been organized. A course of religious instruction is given to catechumens and to adult proselytes. Finally, gratuitous medical advice can always be obtained from an eminent physician, who ascertains daily the sanitary condition of the house. Those only can form some accurate conception of an institution such as this, who have visited it carefully and examined it in all its branches. During the eventful year of 1848 it stood as the abode of peace, of order, of prayer, amidst all the horrors of a civil war; and it is very remarkable that the fiercest combatants of the barricades, Ledru Rollin's satellites, were those who valued most the blessings of the *Maison des Diaconesses* for their own children. The total number of persons belonging to the house exceeds three hundred; in so large an establishment, the greatest discipline is indispensable, and it is easily obtained, thanks to the Christian spirit which actuates every individual. The instruction given never departs from the most useful character, being such as will form good housemaids, cooks and servants; or, in the case of the normal class, persons qualified as superintendents of infant schools.

It is satisfactory to add that large subscriptions, including occasional donations from the Government or municipal authorities, have hitherto been collected on behalf of the *Maison des Diaconesses;* but we may say that much more is needed to ensure the full efficiency of this important institution.

Nor do we scruple to acknowledge that the French Protestant Sisters of Charity have the greatest claims upon the sympathy of foreign brethren. For let us only think of the great numbers of young English or German girls who yearly repair to France, in the hope of obtaining lucrative situations, or merely that they may gratify an idle curiosity. How many fall victims to the suggestions of Popery! How many more alas! yield to the worse insinuations still, and, very shortly after their arrival in the giddy metropolis, lose every sense of religion and virtue! For all whom such dangers threaten, the *Maison des Diaconesses* is the safest refuge; to many it has already proved the starting point of a new life in the paths of godliness. The fact that an ENGLISH CELL constituted part of the penitentiary there, proves superabundantly how interested we ought to be in the welfare of an asylum which our country-women help, unfortunately, to fill. We shall add the names of the persons who act as patronesses of the English Cell: Lord Normanby, Miss Burdett Coutts, Lady Eardley, Sir Culling Eardley, Lady Rolfe, Miss Rolfe, Mrs. Ellison, Lady James, Lord and Lady Newark, the Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury. The expenses of one bed in the infirmary are entirely supported by Miss Dunlop alone.

This short sketch can only convey a very imperfect idea of the noble institution to which the Rev. A. Vermiel has dedicated all his energy. In reading the details connected with it, we have often been reminded of what history tells us about Port-Royal. It is the same example of industry, inspired by charity, of prayer without any intermission, of faith bearing continual and abundant fruits. There Christian love burns with a bright, a burning, a clear and steady flame, alike rendering obedience prompt, command reasonable, and devotedness to God all in all.

G. M.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

INCREASE OF THE NUMBER OF BISHOPS—EPISCOPAL ITINERACY.

That the number of our Bishops *must* be increased at the next General Conference, seems to be the opinion of all parties. But how much we should increase the number, is a question that is not agreed upon.

If the present plan of confining the labors of the Bishop principally to the Chair of the Conference room, is still to prevail, why, then, we need but few more; and, perhaps, might as well dispense with their services altogether, by authorising the President of the Conference to ordain his brethren.

But if, on the other hand, a General Episcopal Superintendency of the work among us is an important and necessary item in Methodist economy, as our fathers believed it to be, then, without doubt, the number of Bishops should be so increased as to meet the wants of the Church.

Every reflecting mind must be satisfied at once that, mere presiding in conferences and ordaining men to the ministry, is but a small part of a General Superintendant's duty, if we take the New Testament, or even our Discipline, for guide.

His pulpit ministrations, his private monitions and councils, and his godly example, are needed in every part of the work. All our preachers, at least, (local, as well as travelling,) ought once in a while to see a Bishop, in order to catch his *spirit* and *example*, that they might transmit them to the people, by copying them into their own hearts and lives. "Brethren, be followers of me, and mark them that walk so, as ye have us for an example," should be the motto of a bishop, as well as of an apostle.

The want of such authority and example, throughout our work, is now deeply felt. But in no portion of the Church are the presence and services of a Bishop so much needed, as in our new conferences, where ordained and experienced ministers are few and far between. In many of our large circuits there is not an ordained man, either among the local or travelling ministry, who can administer baptism or the Lord's Supper to our people! There are four circuits in my district, who have among them all only one local elder and one local deacon! Among all the preachers in charge of these circuits, there is but one ordained man! In one of them is a traveling elder, whose health has not allowed him to take work for several years. These four circuits embrace a territory equal, perhaps, to some of the Northern annual conferences, and contain about a thousand members of the Church, many of whom have never been baptized, and have never seen the Holy Eucharist administered by the Methodists in this country! (It is impossible for the Presiding Elder to visit them all.) And why are these things so? Simply because our territory is so large, that the local preachers can seldom visit the seat of an Anual Conference, to receive ordination; and if they do so, the Bishop's work is so heavy, that he breaks down before he can reach us; as has been the case twice in the last three years! And so, both local and traveling preachers have to go without ordination. Other churches are laying hands hastily on the heads of men, and sending them through the country to baptize the people, and administer to them the tokens of Redemption, while ours must stand by and look on, or turn away in disgust, and weep at the tardy movements of our own Church! How much the Methodist Church has suffered in Texas alone, from these causes, can only be known in eternity. We must absolutely remedy this evil, or betray the cause of God committed to our trust. But I see no way of doing it, without so increasing the number of Bishops, that each one shall have ample time to travel through the work, and visit all the important points in it. This cannot be done without dividing ont the work into Episcopal Districts. Let each Bishop have his distinct field of labor, and let him take his appointment at the General Conference for the next four years, and be required to travel throughout his district, visit, as far as practicable, all the preachers, and acquaint himself with the talents, standing, and usefulness of all in their fields of labor, and with the peculiar wants of the Church at particular points. This would be of incalculable advantage to him in stationing the preachers. The local preachers could wait upon him in his travels, and receive ordination at his hands; and all the Church could receive his godly counsel and blessing, and the good that would, under God, thus accrue to the Church, would be incalculable.

The presence of a traveling Bishop among the preachers, subject to the same itinerant law as themselves, would inspire them with new life and vigor, and give an increased impetus to all the enterprises of the Church.

Some have expressed a fear that so great an increase of Bishops would embarrass our finances. I have no such fear. The people, wherever the Bishops would go, would most cheerfully meet their expenses; and, I doubt not, the spirit of liberality would be greatly increased by it, and all the institutions of the Church would be better supported.

But should this plan succeed, and it is to be hoped it will, I most respectfully beg leave to call the attention of all concerned to the west territory of the Church west of the Mississippi River, which is now, and always has been, without a resident Bishop. This territory, stretching from the north line of Missouri to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Mississippi to the Rio Grande, is equal in extent to all the territory of the Church east of it. And yet, spread over all this vast region, we have only seven conferences, including Louisiana! Here I could enlarge, until I should drain all my ink and wear out my pen in portraying the wants of these conferences. I will conclude by saying: This is a great and interesting country, rapidly filling up; the Methodists here are already a great people, but not what they should be, nor what they soon will be, if the Church pursues the right policy towards them. They need Bishops, and must have them.

C. FISHER.

Burk, Cherokee county, Texas, Nov. 19.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

"VETERAN MINISTERS."

MR. EDITOR: An Article under the above head, appears in the Saturday Evening Post, published in Philadelphia, of recent date, one paragraph of which professes to be taken from the New Orleans Christian Advocate.—Some of the statements respecting one styled "the venerable father Garrett," now of the Mississippi Conference, being incorrect, it may not be improper for me to correct some material errors. And, first, instead of "ninety years of age," he is in his eighty-second year. Instead of his being "excessively small," he is of medium stature. Instead of his being "excessively feeble, and a child having more strength than he," he is able to walk erect, to preach once or twice on the Sabbath, and to handle the axe, the hoe and the plow, to procure some of the necessaries of life. It is true he now stands on the superannuated list, being unable to render "effectual service," in the usual sense of that phrase. It is also true, that there is a fund, which was created, patronized, and strengthened, for the benefit of "worn-out preachers, &c.," from which him and others who have "borne the burden and heat of the day," might have received aid, but the principles of even-handed justice prevailed over selfish avarice on the division of the Methodist E. Church. It is also true that he entered the itinerant service sixty years ago, in the then "Far West,"—traversed the western wilds—braved the dangers of the wilderness—endured hardships in the mountains and valleys in Kentucky, East Tennessee, and Virginia—enjoyed the comforts, and suffered the afflictions incident to constant travel and labor in sickly regions of Virginia and North Carolina. In 1808 he re-crossed the mountains, witnessed the progress and extension of the remarkable revival of religion, which commenced in Kentucky in the year 1[illegible] took part in extending the itinerant circle ring new ground, combating prejudice, preparing the way for future success.

But these were the days of *real itinerant* change and interchange was the order of the day; simplicity and earnestness were some characteristics of Methodist preachers—they "went forth weeping, bearing precious seed."

Whether there was any "real necessity" for ministers to break down prematurely from feeble and diseased lungs, brought on by preaching or not, I pretend not to determine. But I know many who were [illegible]porary with me at the period of which I speak, who sunk down with feeble or shattered lungs, under the pressure of ardent labor and hard travel—preaching every day, and often at night—holding class meetings, prayer meetings and laboring with the penitent—was a work which few constitutions could long endure. I know, too, much depends on the formation of the chest, the strength of the constitution, and a deliberate method of speaking.

L. GARRETT.

Mississippi, Nov., 1853.

LET THEM ALONE.

Those judgments of God which come silently, and, in a sense, invisible, are the most terrible in their effects. For merciful purposes, God will often judge his people with seeming severity. He will suddenly interrupt their prosperity when it endangers their higher interests, and place to their lips the bitter cup of adversity. Health is exchanged for feebleness, wealth for poverty, and their happy household becomes the dwelling place for sorrow. These afflictions are palpable, and although in themselves grievous, may be so sanctified as to yield the peaceable fruits of righteousness. It is, perhaps, more frequently the experience of Christians, that it was not good for them to be uninterruptedly prosperous; for the lesson which [illegible] most impressively teaches them the vanity of earth, leads them to a higher estimate of Heaven.

There is, however, another class of judgments which, in their outward aspect, appears like anything else than judgments to those who bear their infliction. They are neither startling nor terrible, but insidious and [illegible]. They fall upon the sinner with fearful effect, and yet are neither felt nor dreaded. They may be called the "let alone" judgments, in which the sinner is given up to his own [illegible] belief and hardness of [illegible], by the withdrawal of all counteracting saving influences. He comes into the [illegible]ary as to which he has most earnestly [illegible] and yet in obtaining his wish he has [illegible]ured his ruin. God has often expostulated with him; conscience has faithfully admonished him; truth has made its appeals to his understanding; [illegible]tion and example of the pious have [illegible]ored to influence him, and against all these he has struggled, until God has said, "Let him alone." What! [illegible] God say, Let him have his own way [illegible] be made to retain [illegible] so. He wishes to make the world his God; he is to be according to his desire. He wishes to indulge the lust of the flesh without [illegible] let him have his indulgence. He wishes to discredit the gospel and [illegible]ute in place the false maxim of the [illegible]; let him [illegible] be poor, [illegible] believe a lie. He desires to be [illegible] concerned [illegible] his soul's welfare and [illegible] let [illegible] trouble him on [illegible] as his will; his prin[illegible] in his life; [illegible]ects pity [illegible]ve not [illegible] from the [illegible] or the [illegible] of conscience, [illegible] that [illegible] ing this, he has [illegible] object of [illegible] God's favor [illegible] lives in [illegible] are in precisely [illegible] condition. They may themselves no [illegible]tions; [illegible] misgivings of conscience; [illegible] dread of the future; rise in the [illegible]ning lie down at night in thoughtless [illegible] are no God; flatter themselves that all is well, when, in fact, they are [illegible] verge of hell. In obedience to the [illegible]te, "let them alone," the Holy Spirit withholds his influence; the [illegible] no power over them; nay, they themselves by keeping aloof from the pious, by [illegible] themselves from the house of God, [illegible]bornly refusing to read or hear [illegible]ted to arouse their slumbering [illegible] firm God's judgments [illegible] In the sight of God [illegible], no condition is more [illegible] which they seem so [illegible]ger its continuance, the [illegible] from it. They [illegible] susceptible of [illegible] onward filling up [illegible] Their career, [illegible] is [illegible] They awaken at [illegible] just in time to [illegible] and which [illegible] haps not until their ruin [illegible] seizes upon them with a grasp [illegible]

The fate of [illegible] the young, who [illegible] themselves fr[illegible] do they und[illegible] Their s[illegible] could God take them a[illegible] em to harden their [illegible] in a condition [illegible] better for [illegible] may be s[illegible] them on [illegible] a for [illegible] every [illegible] turn from [illegible] "Let them a[illegible]

CA[illegible] and po[illegible] Louisiana, [illegible] Governor [illegible] sonable, langua[illegible] ing to:

D[illegible] State in the [illegible] but I [illegible]ts and myself [illegible] praye[illegible]ed in which I [illegible] now [illegible] [illegible]ficient to [illegible]ntain [illegible] small house [illegible]; [illegible] [illegible]fox [illegible] of [illegible]ts, and

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

the great increase of paper circulation all over the world, have permanently depreciated, and will continue to depreciate, with some slight fluctuations, the value of money; thus rendering a salary, which was barely adequate in the first instance, utterly inadequate, from the increase in the price of all objects of consumption.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $1 50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, December 10.

THE CHURCH SUIT.

By telegraph, on last Saturday, as our paper was going through the press, news was received here that the long pending suit for the Church property in New York had terminated—the M. E. Church, South, getting an equitable share. We presume this is the result of submitting the case to Judge McLain.

The total assets of the New York establishment amount to the sum of $706,733 05 Its real estate in New York, buildings, and the requisite materials for printing, binding, etc., amount to $243,947 83. It has invested in public stocks some $40,500. Its present cash assets are given at $16,947. Its books and sheet stock on hand is worth $170,130 35 There are due in notes and accounts $210,207 10. The liabilities are only $29,858 50, which deducted from total assets leave the actual capital of the concern $676,874 49.

MEMORIALS.—The Quarterly Conference action on the subject of Disciplinary Allowance to Ministers, will be read with interest. The two Quarterly Conferences speaking out now—the Barbour Circuit and the St Frances street Station, Mobile—are in the same points of Alabama; but, doubtless, they represent all the membership lying between. Let them all speak out—for or against. This is the way to get at it. Bro. Baker, of Mobile, informs us the memorial passed unanimously there.

WOFFORD COLLEGE, S. C.—The South Carolina Conference, sitting at Newberry Court House, has elected officers for this college. We agree with the S. C. Advocate, in saying that if they all consent to serve, Wofford College will have a noble faculty, Rev. W. M. Wightman, D. D., President, James H. Carlisle, Esq. of Columbia, Professor of Mathematics Patrick (David?) Duncan, A. M., of Randolph Macon College, Professor of Ancient Literature. Warren DuPre, A. M., Professor of Chemistry, &c. Rev. A. M. Shipp, Professor of English Literature.

PUTNAM'S FOR DECEMBER.—McGinnis & Carver have laid this early number on our table. They get them early at 36 Camp street.

FLOWERS OF THOUGHT.—Graves are but the prints of the footsteps of the angel of eternal love.

Peace is the evening star of the soul, as virtue is its sun, and the two are never apart.

He who dreads giving light to the people is like a man who builds a house without windows, for fear of lightning.

Our sorrows are like thunder clouds, which seem black in the distance, but grow lighter as they approach.

REV. D. W. LEWIS.—This staid and clever man, a native Choctaw Indian, and for some years an itinerant Methodist preacher, writes us from the "Nation," Nov. 14. His friends will be glad to hear from him, and we shall hold him to the "sketches:"

"I expect to see you in about a month or so, on the way to Washington. We are now in General Council, and press of business hastens me to a close. After the adjournment of the Council, if I have time, I will write you short sketches of the proceedings of the Choctaw National Council.

"Your bro. in Christ,

"D. W. LEWIS."

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The regular monthly November meeting of the Managers was held at the Bible House, Astor Place, on Thursday, the 3d ult., at half past four o'clock, P. M. Dr. Thomas Cock presided, assisted by the Hon. Luther Bradish and Benjamin L. Swan, Esq.

Letters were presented from Rev. Cyrus Byington, missionary among the Choctaw Indians, and from the French and Foreign Bible Society. The latter contains encouraging statements in regard to the Bible work in France. It appears that while there is an increasing demand for the Scriptures, there are also increasing facilities for their circulation.

Several new books were received for the library, among which were two copies of the Bible in modern Armenian, with references, published at the expense of this Society, in Smyrna.

Grants of books were made to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for their French mission in Detroit and vicinity; to individuals in North Carolina, on application, for distribution among slaves; to a Welch Church and Sunday School in New York City; for the Colored Home in New York; to the Home for Seamen's Children; to the American Seamen's Friend Society, for Rio Janeiro; Spanish Bibles and Testaments for Guatemala; also Bibles and Testaments to the United States Consul for Bourgos, for distribution there; with various others in a smaller amount in English, Indian, French, German, Dutch, and Hebrew, and the four volumes in raised letters for the blind.

The receipts of the month were $26,209 68, and the number of Bibles and Testaments issued 69,687.—[Record.

REVIVAL INTELLIGENCE.

COLUMBUS DISTRICT.

We have had gracious revivals in the bounds of the Columbus District this year. On the Columbus circuit, the preachers report 328 conversions and upwards of eleven hundred dollars in cash and subscriptions collected for missions, besides all the other financial collections. The work of holiness in the Church has been revived also, and some thirty have professed to experience full redemption. Dr. Cox and Bro. Belton have done a faithful year's labor on this circuit, and God has blessed them with extraordinary success. The latter is going to China, where I hope his labors will tell upon the eternal destinies of many of that people.

There has been a great improvement in the churches on Picken's circuit, under the administration of Bro. Murrah, with the cooperation of Bro. Skipper, his colleague. The camp meeting at Hargrove's was one of extraordinary interest, about sixty professed religion. In Carrollton, the county seat of Pickins county, Bro. Murrah held a protracted meeting this fall, which resulted in the conversion of quite a number and many valuable accessions to our Church. Our last quarterly meeting for that circuit was held at Pickinsville, at which we had the very efficient services of Bro. Dorman, from Columbus. He delivered a fine missionary discourse on Sabbath, and we collected about two hundred and eighty dollars at its close. God poured out his spirit on the meeting subsequently, and we had a most gracious revival; in two or three occasions there were forty at the altar at once, about twenty were converted, and some substantial additions made to the Church. There has been about four hundred dollars raised on that work for missions, besides the other collections.

Bro. Spense, on the Gresne circuit, has been quite successful; he has had three or four very interesting meetings on his circuit. The meeting at Sardis was one of special interest and power, at which there were about thirty-five conversions. That circuit will send up about two hundred dollars for missions. Eulaw is now enjoying one of the most extensive and gracious revivals that has ever been realized in that place. Bro. Patten, a young preacher of the first year, has had the charge of that place, and has labored faithfully for the advancement of the cause of Christ. He has been assisted in his last meeting by Bro. C. C. Callaway and Bro. Laney. He has collected one hundred and seventy dollars for missions.

The Yorklund circuit had raised about twenty-six dollars for missions, when I was at the last quarterly meeting, but expected to do more. Bro. Levert was laboring very acceptably among them, and there would have been a good revival there at the last quarterly meeting if it had been protracted, the people appeared ripe for it, but circumstances prevented its continuance beyond Sabbath.

There have been about two hundred conversions, as reported by Bro. Tucker, in the Buttahatchy circuit, and forty-two dollars and fifty cents collected for missions.

The Athens circuit has had some revivals in it, though not extensive. The preacher in charge died, and it has been supplied the latter part of the year by my son, who has raised about one hundred dollars for missions.

Bro. Brown, on the Zion circuit, has had some revivals in his work, and will raise some twenty dollars for missions.

Columbus station is in a prosperous condition; the attention to class meetings is improving; the congregations are crowded every Sabbath. There is general harmony in the Church, and last Sabbath they gave upwards of eight hundred dollars for missions. Bro. Dorman has labored very efficiently for this people, he has attended to all parts of his work, and will leave with the warmest affections of his charge.

I am especially gratified to witness the improvement among the young people of our Church in Columbus. One of the most interesting meetings I ever attended, was a class of about thirty youths under the charge of Dr. Lipscombe, which meets every Wednesday night at the church. The Doctor seems to have an excellent talent to interest and instruct the young people, and I look upon this class as the future preachers, leaders, stewards and pillars of the Church. Each one stands up and speaks out his feelings and exercises, his trials and temptations; and they all seem to love each other, and delight in attending this class.

This has been a year of heavy affliction to the Alabama Conference, but God has not been unmindful of us, and has granted us much spiritual prosperity. May His presence ever abide with us, and make us a model conference in every respect.

GEO. SHAEFFER.

Columbus, Miss., Nov. 26, 1853.

EUTAW, ALA.

God has visited us, even us, with a gracious out-pouring of his spirit. Verily, He "is no respecter of persons." A meeting of seventeen day's continuance has just closed here, resulting in the conversion (among the whites) of sixty-five souls—thirty-seven additions. Several of the converts were members already, and about fifteen remain to be *divided out*. All the churches in our town have been greatly revived and strengthened.

We notice one remarkable feature in this work. Few women and children were found at the altar, particularly during the first stage of the meeting. The work was confined chiefly among the young men and prominent citizens of the place. Many young men were converted, who, we trust, will preach the precious Jesus. This revival was evidently from God, and constitutes an epoch in the history of Eutaw—a season long to be remembered by this people.

Bro C. C. Callaway spent two weeks with us, and labored with his usual zeal and power; nor was he "labor in vain in the Lord." Bro. J. W. L. Laney came to our assistance in a time of need, and remained with us until the close of the meeting, doing the work of his Master with zeal and success. Other brethren gave us occasional assistance. May the Lord abundantly reward them all.

JAS. M. PATTON.

Eutaw, Nov. 28th, 1853.

BASTROP, LA.

On the 12th inst., (Saturday,) a protracted meeting commenced in Bastrop, and on next day a missionary collection was taken up. Dr. J. A. Whetstone being called to the Chair, Bro. Wiseman, Secretary, the object of the meeting was briefly stated by the Chairman. After which, animated speeches were delivered by the Revs. Messrs. Evans, Russell and Trippett.

A collection was taken up, and it affords me peculiar pleasure to state, that in money and by subscription, we have received near three hundred dollars—more than double any prior collection. To God be all the praise, and may the citizens of Bastrop and vicinity be amply rewarded for this, their kind munificence, not only in time, but eternity.

Our meeting is still progressing, and it does my soul good to state that the Lord has deigned to own and bless his work, in the powerful conviction and conversion of sinners; scores on scores have found the pearl of great price, and up to Monday night, (10th day of the meeting,) seventy-one precious souls have attached themselves to our Church. Glory to Him who so blessed us, as to give his only begotten Son to die, that we might live. To Him be all the praise.

JOHN A. WHETSTONE.

Bastrop, La., Nov. 23, 1853.

PICKENSVILLE, ALA.

DEAR BRO. MCTYEIRE: I have just closed my labors on this (Picken's) circuit, for the present year. I am happy to report that for the last half, we have been favored with a gracious revival of the work of God. Nearly all the appointments have been visited and refreshed from on High. We have had numerous accessions to the Church, and not less than one hundred and fifty or two hundred converted. Our institutions, withal, have not been overlooked or lost sight of. The amount appertioned to this circuit for superannuated preachers, &c., have been collected, a liberal collection for the Bible cause, and more by double for missions, than the circuit ever gave in a year before.

Our paper retains its hold upon the hearts and minds of the people.

W. MURRAH.

Pickensville, Ala., Nov. 29, 1853.

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE HOMES OF THE NEW WORLD: IMPRESSIONS OF AMERICA. By FREDRIKA BREMER: *Harper & Bros N Y; 2 vols 8 vo 1853.*

We are indebted to the popular and extensive bookseller and stationer, J. B. Steel, 60 Camp st., for these neat and very readable volumes. Americans are never tired of hearing "what they say of us." And the womanly style of these volumes—their minuteness, personality, mistakes, kindness, pettishness, squeamishness, and gossipping sprightliness have hit the public taste. We are not surprised at the eager demand for them. It was our luck to be a passenger in the Lake boat which took Miss Bremer from New Orleans to Mobile, while she was seeing these sights. It was evident enough, she was destined to make a book. We have not forgotten how ungly in her face and how queer in her ways, was she—always having an eye out for the beautiful. Passing a little girl in the cabin, holding in her arms a clean washed, warm fleeced, lap dog, with a red ribbon round its neck, she stopped in the jostling gang-way, lifted her hand, walled up her eyes, and exclaimed, "O, dear, what a pretty picture it would make."

THE BENDED TWIG: By COUSIN CICELY. *Auburn, N. Y., 1853; Alden, Beardsley & Co.*

"Lewie, or The Bended Twig," may be called a "story," but it is instructive and entices along the reader over its clean pages with a sad air of reality. Indeed, the author's preface assures us that it is with names suppressed, "an o'er true tale." If any doting parent doubt the trite saying, "as the twig is bent the tree's inclined," let them learn here how a spoiled child grows up, by all the laws of nature, of habit, and of morals, into a jail bird. For sale by McGinnis & Carver.

LOUIS XVII—HIS LIFE, HIS SUFFERINGS AND HIS DEATH. By DE BEAUCHESNE. *N Y., Harper & Bros 1853 2 vols. 8 vo.*

Those who have read the absorbing articles in Putnam's Magazine—"Have we a Bourbon among us?" feel a keen appetite for those volumes—which would say that, *we have not*. The pretensions of the Indian Missionary, Willinms, do not yet appear to us groundless. These volumes are translated and edited by W. Hoxlitt, embellished with vignettes, autographs and plans.

For sale by J. B. Steel.

HISTORY OF THE INSURRECTION IN CHINA. By CALLERY & YVAN—*Translated from the French by John Oxenford N. Y., Harper & Bros. pp. 301, 1853*

Here are the condensed facts and history of the greatest event of the 19th century, with notices of the christianity, creed, and proclamations of the insurgent, a fac simile of a Chinese map of the course of the insurrection, and a portrait of Tientsh, its chief.

For sale by J. B. Steel.

THE CZAR AND THE SULTAN: By A. GILSON. *N. Y., Harper & Bros., 1853.*

It is a meagre and, we should judge, not very impartial account of two despots, the one of whom is just now regarded with much, the other with little favor, outside of their respective dominions. Both have crushed, with a terrible energy, domestic conspiracies: the Czar, that of Rylief and Pestel; the Sultan, that of the Janissaries. They were both barely seated on the Throne, when assailed by the revolts which they so fiercely smothered. Each has done remarkable things; but though reformers, in an opposite sense. Nicholas has, while correcting as much as possible the corruptions which had crept into the civil and military servies, under the weak reign of Alexander, has labored to strengthen the nationality of his people; while Abdul Medjid has, with a much more questionable wisdom, ventured to attempt denationalizing his own, by breaking up many of their old customs. Both are, probably, the most remarkable sovereigns of their day; but not remarkable alike. The *first* is at the head of an empire already great and every year growing more formidable; the second commands a realm fast verging to its downfall and upheld not by his abilities, but that policy of other States, jealous of each other, which is called "the European balance of power." It can scarcely fail that the fate of these two, who now fix so much the world's attention, will be as different as their systems of policy, as opposite as the fortunes which have heretofore attended them. It is, besides, a curious freak of destiny which has them brought into contact and conflict, upon the verge of Europe, to which they but half-belong, two great semi-barbarous races, the one of which was its former, while the other is (perhaps as ably) its present terror. The interference of France and England may for a time postpone it; but the ultimate destruction of the Turkish power cannot long be delayed. Decayed empires are never to be more than most temporarily upheld from without. As soon as they reach that point of weakness, a new process, not to be stopped by foreign assistance, sets in: they begin to crumble within. This will happen to Turkey, even if she escapes by christian aid, extinction in the actual war. She will be left exhausted, a mere fable of dominion; and her dependencies will, one after another, drop from her; until, reduced to a few European provinces, she will sink like that purple empire of the Cæsars which she herself crushed out, of existence, in its last retreat of Constantinople, within a little of 400 years ago.

By way of at once introduction and moral to his coming narrative, the author contrasts as follows a feat which he personally witnessed, and what History tells of the manner in which the first Russian embassador to Constantinople was treated. It really looks as if Fate was about to pay off the old scors of indignity and give Russia her coverage:

In 1860, I saw at Constantinople the new palace of the Russian embassy at Pera. I was greatly struck by the colossal proportions of this edifice—rebuilt after its destruction by fire in 1844. It seemed that I was looking on the material image of the absorbing power which the Czars has acquired in Turkey. It is in this palace that Menschikoff was installed, surrounded by a regal pomp. It was there he received deputations from a great part of the Sultan's subjects. It was from thence he issued his audacious commission of inquiry in various points of the Turkish empire. Finally, it was from thence that he emerged to attend the audience at the Pachalik—with insolent message—and dressed in the disrespectful paletot of which so much has been said.

On the 25th of January, 1068—nearly two hundred years ago—under the reign of the Sultan Mahmoud IV., an embassador of the Czar Alexis Mikhailovitch was conducted to the seraglio, to be received by the Sultan. The Russian of 1668 was no more disposed to humility than he of 1853. The introducing functionaries found that he did not bow down low enough before their master. Faithful to a barbarous and degrading custom, they applied their hands to the back of his head to force him to bend it as much as possible. The Scievonian courageously stood upright; but the chamberlains, instead of loosening their hold, only pressed the harder, to such a degree that the visitor fell to the ground. His dragoman, seeing this, lost all self-possession, and was not in a state to offer a single word.

The Sultan, out of patience, ordered his kaimakam to relieve him of the infidel's presence. The minister obeyed, and drove out with a cudgel, which he applied with his own hand, the embassador, the secretary, and the dragoman.

* Czar, Tsar, or Cæsr, (pronounced Tchar), is derived, according to some, from Cæsar; according to others, it is the same word as the termination of the names of the Assyrian emperors—*Nabopolas sar, Phalas-sar*, etc. However it may be, the word formerly was used to designate the Emperor of Constantinople, the Grand Khan of the Golden Tribe—the sovereign Tartars of Kaptchack, of Kasan, etc. Peter the Great, who strove to imitate all Western forms, introduced the spelling of *Cæsar* at the same time as he assumed the title of Emperor—*imperator*. Previously, the Czars had called themselves *povelitil*—Master Autocrat.

AN ATTEMPT TO EXHIBIT THE TRUE THEORY OF CHRISTIANITY, AS A CONSISTENT AND PRACTICAL SYSTEM: By W. S. GRAYSON. *N. Y.; D. Appleton & Co., 1853., pp. 364.*

Mr. Grayson is an intelligent Methodist layman, of Mississippi, and not unknown to the readers of our church periodicals. Though he has written a good deal, his themes have been marked by their elevated character and treatment. The present volume partakes of this quality, treating of the origin of moral evil and its consistency with the benevolent attributes of the Creator—a diversity of creeds consistent with the Unity of the Faith—the divine foreordination reconciled with man's free agency, &c.

Mr. G. is a free thinker—we use this not invidiously. His estimate of ceremonies amounts almost to a contempt of them.—These wrappings, of salvation he tears off with a good will and leads man to the gospel, that the gospel may lead him to God. An *essential* form in the procedure is not admitted. We promise ourselves the pleasure of a closer acquaintance with this volume, than now we are at leisure to indulge. It is dedicated to Dr. Williams, modestly and respectfully. We have it from the publishers, who have executed a neat job, through J. B. Steel. Doubtless there will be many inquiries for it.

MIRROR OF THE SOUL: By A CHRISTIAN LADY. *Auburn, N. Y.; Alden, Beardsley & Co., pp 378, 1853.*

Messrs. McGinnis & Carver, 36 Camp-street, have laid upon our table this Mirror—not for a dressing table but a closet. Here speaks the Comforter, in the experiences of grace. Such experiences, as for variety and fervor, few have, but all may have. The simplicity and yet the solid breath and depth of the authoress' experience, are such as belong only to the Bible-read Christian. Introduction by Rev D. Holmes.

"Lewie, or The Bended Twig," may be called a "story," but it is instructive and entices along the reader over its clean pages with a sad air of reality. Indeed, the author's preface assures us that it is with names suppressed, "an o'er true tale." If any doting parent doubt the trite saying, "as the twig is bent the tree's inclined," let them learn here how a spoiled child grows up, by all the laws of nature, of habit, and of morals, into a jail bird. For sale by McGinnis & Carver.

A COMMENTARY ON MEDICAL AND MORAL LIFE: By WM CORSE, M. D., M. R. S. 1853. *C. J. Price, Phil; pp. 327.*

"A prayer never hurts my patients," said a sensible and successful physician to us, once upon a time. Here is a book that endorses, by weighty name and argument, that opinion. We wish every family would present the family physician with this book. The practitioner who confines himself to the mere body, degrades his profession—he is a mere machinist. The mind and its emotions, the anxieties of the soul, have much to do with disease—and the soothing of these with the curing of disease. We regard with infinite impatience the infidel, who abuses his office as physician, to drag the patient with his creed as well as his pills; draws a spiritual *cordon* around the sick bed, and under sanitary pretences, ignores the consolations of religion, or debases the entire subject, when it needs most to be entertained, as only pernicious excitement. We cannot too heartily commend this American republication. It is medical theology. To be had of McGinnis & Carver, 36 Camp-street.

A GENTLEMAN.—Seargent Talford, the accomplished author of "Ion," very correctly defines a gentleman thus:

"Gentleman is a term which does not apply to any station, but to the mind and feeling in every station. The man of rank who deports himself with dignity and candor, the tradesman who discharges the duties of life with honor and integrity, are alike entitled to it; nay, the humblest artizan, who fulfils the obligations cast upon him with virtue and with honor, is more entitled to the name of a gentleman, than the man who can indulge in offensive and ribald remarks, however high his station."

STUDYING DEAD LANGUAGES.—Without contesting the point, whether dead languages are of any use, it will be allowed that the study costs pretty dear. Three quarters of the time for seven years at least, is the expense. Not above one in one hundred learns to read even Latin decently well; that is, one good reader for every £10,000 sterling expenditure. As to speaking, Latin, perhaps one out of one thousand may learn that, so that there is a speaker for each £100,000 spent in the languages. It will, perhaps, be said that Latin is necessary to the understanding of English, but the Greeks, (particularly at Athens) who learned no language but their own, understood and spoke it better than the people of any other country. [Prof. Playfair.

AN EMERGENCY MET.—A singer who led the psalm at a meeting, a short time since, finding that his concluding word, which was Jacob, had not syllables enough to fill up the music adequately, ended thus:

"J-a-a-u—J-a-a-a-a—fol de riddle—cob!"

Professor Williams has resigned the Mathematical Professorship in the South Carolina College, at Columbia.

Appointments in the Mississippi Conference for 1853-4.

NATCHEZ DISTRICT—*B M Drake, P. E.*

Natchez: W H Watkins.

Coles' Creek: J H Forsyth, G H Clinton.

J G Jones, sup'y.

Coles' Colored Mission: H M Booth.

Cumel and Lebanon Col'd Mission: To be supplied.

Spring Hill Col'd Mission: to be supplied.

Washington: H M Yeanglood.

" Col'd Mission: J H Merrill.

Buffalo: E A Flowers.

Woodville: W P Barton.

Wilkinson: W B Hines, Thos W Brown.

" Col'd Mission: D F Lewis.

Bayou Sara and Col'd Mission: J D Nowsom.

Jackson and Col'd Mission: A T M Fly.

East Feliciana and Col'd Mission: R H Herbert.

J C Miller and A G Miller appointed to Centenary College, La.

VICKSBURG DISTRICT—*L Campbell, P. E.*

Vicksburg: Wm Hyer.

Warren: B B Whittington.

" Col'd Mission: To be supplied.

Bear Creek: Lysander Wiley.

" Col'd Mission: F M Featherston.

Grand Gulf: Chas T French.

Rocky Springs Col'd Mission: D A J Parker.

Port Gibson: Albert H Thomas.

Chrystal Springs: Andrew Day.

Raymond and Spring Ridge: H J Harris.

Clinton: J A Godfrey, one to be supplied.

Jackson: J R Lambert.

YAZOO DISTRICT—*James Walton, P. E.*

Yazoo City: Levi Pearce.

Yazoo: R T Jones, F A Alford.

Big Black Col'd Mission: To be supplied.

Holmes: Jacob Matthews.

Lexington and Richland: Preston Cooper.

Honey Island Col'd Mission: H Williamson.

Black Hawk: J Nicholson.

Carrolton: L Ercanbrack, J T Dew.

Greenwood: J Carlisle.

Greensboro Mission: W R Dickenson.

SHARON DISTRICT—*D M Wiggins. P. E.*

Veraon and Livingston: J A Light.

" Col'd Mission: E N Ransy.

Canton: Geo C Light.

" Col'd Mission: J J Clark.

Midway: " J S Harris.

Sharon: H H Montgomery.

" Col'd Missien: T C Thornton.

McWillie's Col'd " to be supplied.

Carthage: J W Adams.

Attala: B J Woodward.

Louisville: J O Woodward.

Springfield: Thos Parrish.

Starkville: J M Jones.

Philadelphia: C C McGuffee.

E R Strickland agent for Literary Institution. P J Ecklee President Sharon Female College.

PAULDING DISTRICT—*G M Rogers, P. E.*

Hillsboro': Edwin Mortimer.

Decatur Mission: J G Deakin.

Rankin: J Mucleum.

" Col'd Mission: to be supplied.

Paulding: J M Turner, J Y Griffing.

Westville: J R Thomas.

Leaf River Mission: R A Sibley.

Black Creek Mission: to be supplied.

Biloxi: J H Laney.

COVINGTON DISTRICT—*J. Lusk, P. E.*

Covington: Geo T Vickers.

St. Helena: F W Sharboro, B Pipkin, sup'y

Livingston: C R Godfrey, J B Higginbottom, sup'y.

Sandy Creek: S Dawson.

Amite: A Castle, G J Mortimer.

Bayou Pierre, P E Green, one to be sup'd.

Pearl River and Col'd Mission: G D Wade, J Shelton.

Franklinton: J J Early.

Guinesville: Arch'd Nicholson.

LAKE WASHINGTON MISSION DISTRICT—*J. Lane, P. E.*

Lake Washington: E. M. Smith.

Greenville: J B Bowan.

Upper Deer Creek: J A R Jones.

Boliver: W Wadsworth.

Rolling Fork and Hill's Plantation: H H Shrock.

Tulula: W C Booth.

W H Sout transferred to Texas Conference.

J H Davidson transferred to same.

Josiah Bancroft transferred to Alabama Conference.

James W Lambeth separated for the Mission to China.

H T Lewie left without an appointment on account of ill health.

L A Simms left without an appointment on account of family affliction.

Next Conference at Jackson, Louisiana.

Delegates to the General Conference—B M Drake, L Campbell, Levi Pearce, John G Jones, W Winans, A T M Fly.

Reserved Delegates—H J Harris, D M Wiggins.

A BEAUTIFUL INCIDENT.—The editor of the Savannah Journal writing from Milledgeville, recently, says: A few evenings since while wandering amid the vine-ombowered tombs and moss-grown graves beneath these great forest pines that decorate the Burial Ground of Milledgeville, in turning a little corpse of eglantine and myrtle that had sprung up within the nearly decayed pailings, that surrounded a place of graves, we came suddenly upon an aged negro man, whose bended form and bowed head prevented the discovery of our approach until we had come sufficiently near to catch the murmur of his voice in sobs and prayer.

Upon our questioning him, he pointed with a trembling hand to the graves before him, and, in his own peculiar manner, but with the deepest feeling, said, "Dere is de graves of poor old Massah and Missus and de children. Massah born 1776, died 1826, I remember it well, and de rest died, all 'cept young Massah, and been in Hebbon dis long long time."

The old man's memory was perfectly clear in regard to the family history, births, deaths and burial. And as we were informed, this faithful old servant is permitted once every year to come up from the plantation to visit his "Young Massah" in town, and never returns without coming out here to visit and weep and pray over the graves of those he loved and served and lost in years gone by.

SONG.

Wail through the bosom of the night
Storm-wind how strong thou art!
Thou canst not change the inward sky,
The summer of my heart.

Shed thy cold tears, oh winter rain!
Sob through the twilight dim—
I only feel the sunshine's glow,
To ripening fruit for him.

Bend your brown branches, leafless trees!
Beneath the wintry sky;
I know for me the harvest time—
The vintage hour is nigh.

The grapes are glowing in the vine,
For love's own hand to take—
But, he must press them with his lips,
The wine of life to make!

[Putnam's Magazine.

THE GIPSY SLAVES OF WALLACHIA.

All travelers who have journeyed from Zemlitza, on the Danube, to Bucharest, agree in painting the country they are obliged to traverse in the most sombre colors. Once out of sight of the lines of trees that border the Danube, you enter upon an interminable diseral plain, with a level horizon that surrounds you like a circle, of which you are ever the centre. There are no objects behind, to mark your progress by their gradual disappearance; there is nothing ahead, to encourage you on; no mountains of blue rising higher and higher, becoming substantial as you advance, breaking up their long line into peaks and valleys bristling with crags or clothed in forest. If you would know that you are in motion, you must look upon the ground beneath your feet and see the pebbles and plants pass slowly backwards as your wagon moves sleepily on, or watch dimly by as the karoutcher pursues its mad career. In winter time, an additional dreariness is given to this desert by the absence of the sun, which is hidden from view by one vast cloud stretching from horizon to horizon, low down, so as almost to resemble a mist just risen from the earth. Here and there, a few slight elevations, a foot or two high, indicate the presence of an underground village. At various distances, tall poles rise into the air, marking the positions of wells, around which the sky is speckled by flights of crows and vultures. Now and then you meet parties of peasants clothed in sheepskin, and wearing prodigious moustaches, wandering across the level. At night the only sound is the wind whistling through the low bushes, occasionally bringing to the ear the reports of a volley of musketry fired by some party of travelers who amuse themselves in this martial way.

It is not uncommon in crossing these sad plains to come upon groups of wild-looking individuals, black as Ethiopians, scantily covered by old rags, stepping jauntily out, waving their arms, nodding their heads, rattling fragments of songs, and chattering together as they go the blacksmith's tools which they bear upon their backs. Further on, perhaps, when night has fallen, an hour or two after these odd-looking people have gone ahead of your wagon (they take two strides for one of your oxen) the ground ahead will probably become sprinkled as with glow-worms; and presently a sort of wail-wind of strange sounds, half song, half shout, will be borne by the night breeze, to mingle with the buzz of your own caravan, and the creaking of the wheels. You have come upon a village, an encampment, a burrow of grimy troglodytes (dwellers in caves,) who are either sitting around the remains of the fires they have lighted to cook their evening meal, or with open doors or traps, by the light of a candle stuck in the ground, are engaged in smoking red clay or cherry-wood pipes, and drinking the harsh wine of the country.

These people are of the most humble and most unfortunate section of the Wallachian people, the Zigans, who of old formed a flourishing little State, paying tribute to the Greek empire, but who are now reduced to a condition of abject slavery. Their history is most obscure and it is not with certainty known whence they came or by what steps they descended to their present level. It seems certain, however, that they belong to the same family of wanderers who are known in Egypt as Gaydras, in Hungary as Zingari, in Germany as Zigeuner, in Spain as Gitanos, in France as Bohemians, and in England as Gipsies. Their own traditions derive them from Syria, whence they were transported in the eighth century, by one of the Greek emperors, to Thrace. On account of some peculiarities in their manners, perhaps of some strange forms of doctrine, they seem to have become detested and despised by neighboring nations, and especially by the Mohammedans. When the Turks penetrated into their territory, instead of merely requiring tribute from them, they attacked them with fury, dispersed them, hunted them down like wild beasts, and condemned those to perpetual servitude whose lives they spared. In this persecution they were encouraged by the Christians: who shared, indeed, the greater part of the newly made serfs among themselves. It is estimated that at present there are more than twenty-three thousand Zigan families in Moldo-Wallachia, comprising about a hundred and fifty thousand souls. A certain number of these belong to the State, which employs them in mines and public works; while the others are divided among the monasteries and the Boyards. Some of these latter possess as many as five or six thousand, engaged in part in the most laborious works connected with their estates, in part let out upon hire. They sell or exchange them at certain fixed periods of the year, bringing them like cattle to market; until lately, they treated them with such severity that they not unfrequently drove them to suicide. Many Boyards of humane character now grant a semi-liberty to their Zigans, allowing them for so much a year to go about as they please, seeking for work, and retaining the produce of it. Once every spring, the half-enfranchised slave must make his appearance and pay his tributs. Sometimes, also, he brings an instalment of his own price, and thus manages by degrees to free himself. An industrious man may earn his liberty in ten years; but this unfortunate race has been so brutalized by long suffering, and is so addicted to every kind of debauchery, that very few succeed in resculing themselves from bondage. Among the Boyards of the present day there are a good many whose copper complexion, white teeth, and general cast of countenance, evidently prove them to be descended from Zigans.

The physical constitution of this unhappy people is strongly marked. The men are generally of lofty stature, robust and sinewy. Their skin is black or copper colored; their hair, thick and woolly; their lips are of negro heaviness, and their teeth as white as pearls; the nose is considerably flattened, and the whole countenance is illumined, as it were, by lively, rolling eyes. All, without exception, wear beards. Their dress consists commonly of a piece of tattered cloth thrown carelessly around them; perhaps an old bed-curtain, given by some master, or a blanket that has gone through every degree of fortune until it has been rejected by the scullion.

As is the case in many savage tribes, the women are either extremely ugly or extremely handsome. Most of the Zigans are beautiful up to the age of twenty; but, after that time, they suddenly shrink and shrivel, change color, bend, and lose the lightness of their step, as if an enchanter's wand had changed them from youth, admired and wooed, to dishonored old age. The dress of these women is peculiar, consisting generally of nothing but a tight tunic or bodice made of sheep-skin, and scarcely reaching to the knees. It leaves their legs, their arms, and their necks bare. Over their heads the most coquettish throw a white veil, and some few indulge in leather sandals. As ornaments, they wear earrings of brass filigree, necklaces of paras strung upon a slender thong, and a variety of metal bracelets. The children go naked up to the age of ten or twelve, and whole swarms of girls and boys may be seen rolling about together in the dust or mud in summer, in the water or snow in winter, like so many black worms. As you pass by, a dozen heads of matted hair and a dozen pairs of sharp eyes are raised towards you, and you are greeted with a mocking shout, which alone tells you that the hideous things are your fellow-creatures.

In fine weather the Zigan is a very independent being. He sleeps in the open air, in the forests, in the fields, in the streets of the towns—anywhere, in fact, where he can find a place to lay his head. However, it is their custom, for the summer season, to erect little sheds of canvas, of straw, of branches, or of mud, whilst in winter they scratch deep holes in the earth, which they roof with reeds and turf. Their furniture is surprisingly simple, consisting of an old kettle, a few two-pronged forks, and perhaps a pair of scissors, a poignard, and a gourd to hold brandy, or arakee—to the use of which this race is particularly addicted. When they have stowed these articles in their holes, or under a shed, they call the place their home, and go back to it every night. They squat upon heaps of filth, and commence smoking their pipes, while the women set before them the supper which has been cooked in the before-mentioned old kettle swung upon three sticks over a fire of wood brought in by the children, mixed with a kind of peat. Sometimes a piece of turned meat, which all Christian cooks have rejected in the butchers' shops, or a portion of some animal that has come by an untimely death, and has been distributed by a generous Boyard, is added to the porridge of beans or maize on which the Zigans generally support their strength. They use no plates or spoons, but dip their hardened fingers into the steaming kettle and bringing up a ball of porridge or a fragment of meat, which they cool by throwing from one palm to the other until they can venture to cast it down their throats. The women and children eat after the men, who, as soon as they have wiped their hands in their hair, go again to their pipes, and—if they can afford it—to drinking. They make themselves drunk for an hour or two, until fatigue overcomes them, and then go pell-mell to their tents, stretch one by the embers of their fires. Nothing can be more abominably filthy than the habits of this tribe. They are often obliged to abandon their villages on account of the insanitary state to which they have been brought by their carelessness. This abandonment seems nothing in feeling or in money, for they are essentially wanderers. When the atmosphere becomes too offensive to breathe, they shoulder their few utensils and their furniture, and remove a mile or two away. If it be summer, they sleep in their sheds again in a few hours; if it be winter, and the frost has not yet come on, they form subterranean dwellings in the course of half a night.

As we have said, a good many of the Zigans are employed in the rough labors of agriculture. The greater number, however, are artizans. They are celebrated for their ingenuity. Their favorite trade is that of the blacksmith, but they also turn their hands to anything; and the bazaars of Bucharest are filled with neat wooden toys and fancy-work, which would do credit to our cleverest workmen. But the natural tendencies of the Zigan—perhaps, also, the contempt with which he is regarded—prevent him, except in the rare instances we have seen, from rising, by means of his industry, in the social scale. It is difficult to learn anything of his religious or other opinions. From what one would sometimes fancy him to be half-Christian, half Mohammedan; at other times a fire-worshipper, an infidel, a believer in God or what you will. He is a man of many words, like his language, which contains few original characters, but which is enormously rich, were, with words borrowed. (It might be more appropriate to say, stolen—for the Zigan, like his brethren we know of, has a few pilfering propensities) from a dozen different dialects. The sound is not at all unmusical, and some of the songs which have been taken down are curiously characteristic. The following is the beginning of one of them:

"Through the pathway of the sky
Quail with sharpened beak doth fly
Christos praising with sharp beak.
What, oh duo quail, dost thou seek?
To the grog-shop come with me,
And treat me to some snakes!"

It will be seen from these lines that the habits of the Zigans on various points are somewhat confused, or at any rate, it seems rather odd to interrupt a plena quail in its devotions with an invitation to tipple. Perhaps, as is the case in many eastern songs, the words are arbitrarily thrown together for the sake of harmony or observation that might apply sometimes in verse-making in our civilized regions.

The Zigans are not only poets and musicians but they are musicians also, and their favorite instrument is the fiddle. They often use it by permission of their masters the Boyards to play what are called Witzeulla, or storms of fiddling, consisting of ten or twelve members, who, about the country to the towns and castles of the rich, and let themselves out at so much an hour. No ball is considered complete without one of the musical storms, who ask very little for their services, preferring that they be paid by their pleasure; but who, unless they be grievously wronged, generally contrive to leave a deficit behind them somewhere, either in the larder or the hen-roost. They often lead their bears about with them; and when they are not at balls toward, dance a strange dance by themselves for the amusement of the company. Forming into a circle, men and women, to the sound of a fiddle, begin by uttering frightful cries, and then, as the fiddle strikes up, whirl, jump, stamp, and make the crowd together, separate, throw their arms and legs into the air, wag their heads, shake their bracelets, and work themselves up into a perfect state of fury. The dance, in fact, is a kind of abridgment of the bolero, the saltarello, and the fandango. Sometimes a single performer will go through a ferocious jig, which may be called the jig of murder and suicide, for these are the most frequent things are the basis of his representation. The acting is often so clever, that the applauding spectators shriek, and rush away from themselves. The ragpost and breadfruit man, fancying they want to escape payment, pursue them with his greasy cap held out, shouting for a piastre.

Little is really known of the relations

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

HYMENEAL:

MARRIED—By the Rev. Dr. J. B. Stanford, at the residence of Joseph Agee, Esq., on the evening of the 17th ult., DUNLY MASK, Esq., to Miss M. ADALINE AGEE. All of Marengo county, Ala.

OBITUARY:

Departed this life, Oct. 25th, at his residence, in Wilkinson county, Miss., Rev. WM. VAKENHAM, aged 36 years. Brother Vakenham was a native of Ireland; he joined the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and embraced religion about thirteen years previous to his decease, and commenced preaching immediately after his conversion. He held no connection with the British Conference, but labored among the poor of his country as a kind of local itinerant, supporting his family as teacher in a school under the control of the church of England. On account of sectarian prejudices, he was dismissed from his situation, upon which he was forced to take a salary inadequate to his support under the most favorable circumstances in that country, but it was his only resort to bravo the horrors of the dreadful famine of 1848.

With means of support so diminished, and an increasing family, he began seriously to meditate on emigration to the United States. While thinking over the seeming impossibility of this enterprise, money sufficient to bear his personal expenses came strangely into his hands. He determined at ones to cross the ocean alone, and seek a home for his family in the land of plenty. He early obtained a situation as private teacher in a family, where he remained near a year, when, from circumstances not necessary to be mentioned, he decided to return to his native country, and never again set foot on American soil.—However, when he compared the miseries of the poor of his own country with the state of things here, he began to think more favorably of our institutions, and thought himself too hasty in his resolution. While in this state of mind, he received a kind proposition from the friends he had made while in the United States, to furnish him with a sum of money sufficient to meet the expense of the emigration of his whole family. He accepted the proposal at once, and was soon on his way to claim citizenship among the very people he had left with such feelings of repulse about twelve months before.

Scarcely had he stepped from the cars at his point of destination, when a letter was placed in his hands designed to forestall any engagement he might make in business, in order to secure his services as a traveling preacher. But a few hours after he received a communication from Brother Drake, the Presiding Elder, requesting his services on the Wilkinson circuit. While in conversation about the matter, he remarked upon the strange providences that had attended him for a few years, and when asked by the writer of this, if he would take the work, he replied: "I dare not refuse."

The people of Wilkinson circuit well know how faithfully he served them, while the immense congregations that crowded to hear him, speak stronger than language of his great acceptability. For preaching talent he scarcely had an equal. His arrangement, his strength of argument, and his great originality, joined with his simplicity of style and manners placed him almost beyond a rival. His strength of reasoning commanded the attention of the most intelligent, while his simplicity brought it down to the comprehension of the child and the servant. As a christian, he was humble and deeply pious. All his intercourse with others showed him to be a man of God. In the social circle he was simple and unpretending in his manners, and highly engaging in conversation. As a father and husband, he was kind and affectionate.

He conversed but little while sick, being too weak or delirious most of the time, but was heard to say, when told that death was upon him—"I can trust that Jesus, whom I have preached to others with unshaken confidence,—I shall soon be with my Jesus." In his death one of the greatest lights of the church has been extinguished just as it was discovered. Those who know how to appreciate him, freely mingled their tears with those of his family, while many a heart, throbbing with deepest sorrow, unawered to the throbbing hearts of those who called him father and husband. J. D. NEWSOM.

Died, of yellow fever, on the 14th Oct., brother WM. MCALLISTER, aged sixty-seven years. He was a citizen of Demopolis, Ala., and a member of the Methodist E. Church, South. When the epidemic came, he removed to his plantation. The destroyer had already marked him as its victim. He was attacked, and, after an illness of four days, joined "the blood-besprinkled bands on the eternal shore."

His death is a sore calamity, not only to his surviving partner, who is left in all the loneliness of childless widowhood, but to the whole community. There was little about him to censure, and a great deal to admire. As a citizen, he was respected and beloved. His was an unoffending and a beautiful life. Kindness and candor were among his prominent characteristics. As a christian, he was simple-hearted and unpretending. He loved God's ministers, God's people, and God's church, with no common love. His life was as silent as the descending snow, but as refreshing and as effectual as a summer shower. When health permitted, he attended regularly upon the services of the sanctuary, and was active in the discharge of his christian duties. He was all we mean by a faithful, humble, follower of Christ.

He leaves a community, a church, and an affectionate wife, to mourn their bereavement. May the remembrance of his piety long remain to rebuke sin and promote holiness in the community. May the remembrance of his devoted life and peaceful death stimulate the Church to greater faith and zeal; may the remembrance of his kind words and gentle ways brighten the hope of meeting again, which is left as the only consolation to his surviving companion.

THOS. H. FOSTER.

Nashville and Louisville Advocate please copy.

Died, on the 16th of October, of yellow fever, sister M. A. TRAWEEK, leaving seven children to mourn her loss; by one of whom, with her husband, she was followed to the grave shortly after. Sister Traweek was an acceptable member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in this place. Her peculiar situation prevented her giving that attention to the ordinary duties of a member of the Church, which she so much desired, and which would have given greater enjoyment to her heart, and more completeness to her christian character. She deeply regretted this, and never so much, as in her last illness. She was thoroughly penitent for all her failures, and expressed her full reliance on Christ for salvation. Her mind was peaceful. She expressed no regrets at dying, save the necessity of leaving her family in such a condition of helplessness. God was with her in the last struggle. May her orphaned children be protected by their Heavenly Father, and finally meet the sainted mother in the paradise of God. THOS. H. FOSTER.

Demopolis, Nov. 1853.

Died, on the 30th Oct., sister LOUISA SAUNDERS. Her family were among the first attacked by the recent epidemic, and three—all, except herself, were down at once, and dependent on her for attention. Most nobly did she render it. For three weeks, through the long days and nights, did that frail, weak, woman labor in her work of love. Several times she told me of her trust in God, and her consciousness of internal support. Indeed, nothing else could have sustained her, amid the heavy and dangerous duties she was called to perform.

At length, when the rest became convalescent, the effects of her fatigue began to be manifested, and she was compelled to take her bed. Her friends, however, apprehended no danger. Her illness seemed but slight. But one night she suddenly became worse, and in two hours breathed her last. She was not found without preparation. She died trusting in the promises of God, made in Christ Jesus. God was her portion and salvation in the last hour. May her bereaved and desolate husband and child imitate her christian example, and meet her in Heaven! THOS. H. FOSTER.

Demopolis, Nov. 1853.

Died, of yellow fever, on the 6th of Oct., sister ELIZA GLEASON, in the forty-ninth year of her age. She was one of the first attacked, before the disease was known to be yellow fever. In her case there was no abatement of the fever, until death ensued. She suffered much, but bore it with the spirit of a christian, until one bright Sabbath day, at about one o'clock, she entered "the rest which remaineth for the people of God."

Hers was a strange and stormy life. Many years ago, she entered the married life, with unclouded prospects. Shortly after, unlooked for calamities came upon her, which continued with scarcely any interruption. Not the least of these was great physical affliction. A few years since she laid a beloved husband and an affectionate son in the grave, within a few days of each other. Since then she has been in one continued struggle against temptation and trial; God only knows what she was called to suffer. Often was her confidence in God seemingly almost shaken by her peculiar sorrows, but she never gave up her faith and hope. For some time before her last illness, there was an evident growth in grace. God seemed preparing her for her removal from the earth. While ill and recovery uncertain, on being asked if afraid to die, she confidently and unhesitatingly answered, No! Her faith seemed to take a firmer hold on the promises, than ever before. She looked death in the face without quailing. She left in the assurance of eternal life. Farewell, sainted sister; sweet has been our communion on earth, sweeter shall it be when we meet there above. THOS. H. FOSTER.

Demopolis, Nov. 1853.

DIED.—At Cottage Hill, near Mobile, on the 26th October, of yellow fever, after an illness of five days, Mrs. ANNA SPENCER, wife of Richard Spencer, Esq., in the 53d year of her age. She was a native of the city of Baltimore, and has resided in Alabama since 1841. She was converted at a Camp-meeting, on the eastern shore of Maryland, under the preaching of the Rev. George Cookman, and continued to enjoy religion from that time until her death. For many years she was alone in her profession, but by and by saw her prayers answered in the conversion of her husband and two daughters, nearly about the same time. She had been greatly indulged from a child by fond parents, nor was ever subject to restraint, yet from natural bent she was methodical, and was most remarkable for system in all she did; her days and hours had their appropriate employments, and each work was allowed to consume only its proper measure of time. From this order nothing moved her: the arrival of her children and grandchildren upon a visit after long separation, nor any other event, changed the rule of her living. Wherever she might be, away from home, she settled at once into her regular ways. So that, though a very busy and finished housewife, she always had time enough to read the Scriptures and for private devotion. The same hour every day found her in the rocking chair with the Bible open before her. She had her week-day readings and her Sabbath-day readings.

She was a most devoted wife and mother, always forecasting and anxious; yet she did not lose sight of that Providence which is cognizant of everything, but cultivated more than is common with Christians, a grateful spirit to the Giver of all good. Her letters abound with expressions of gratitude. She writes just a month before her death, "I feel He has been very gracious to you and to us, thus far. Truly we do praise his Holy name, and I hope to praise him more and serve him better. I was rejoiced to hear all our dear pets were in the way to recover."

She was scarcely less devoted to her Church; a regular attendant upon preaching and class meetings; a warm friend to Methodist Ministers, and an ardent admirer of Methodism and its peculiarities.

She knew that she was dying during the whole day before the evening on which she died, and had her senses to the last. When first told of her extreme illness, she was engaged for some minutes in prayer, and soon broke forth in ejaculations of praise to God. Being asked at a later period if she was resigned, she replied firmly, "Yes, the Lord is with me! sweet Jesus is with me." From that time, to the time of her death, she frequently raised her hands, evidently in praise to God. She kept her eyes closed, but her lips moved, and her hands were raised in the attitude of prayer. She gave directions about her interment; sent messages of love and exhortation to her children; had all her servants called in, and exhorted each by name to serve the Lord and prepare to meet her in Heaven. Just before she died, she commenced praising the Lord and said she knew there was a reality in religion, that the Lord was good, and so continued as long as she could utter. At the very last, she opened her eyes and looked clear and bright; her countenance, before contracted by pain, changed, became calm, a smile lighted up her face, then she closed her eyes, composed her features, laid her hands across upon her heart, and so fell asleep in Jesus.

J. C. KEENER.

MORTUARY.—The following is the weekly report of the interments in all the cemeteries of the city, for the week ending at six o'clock, A. M., on Sunday, the 4th December:

Cemeteries.	Cholera.	Other Dis.	Not Stated.	Totals.
Protestant, Girod st..	9	8	..	17
Hebrew, Met. Ridge..	..	..	..	..
Odd Fellows' Rest..	..	2	..	2
Cypress Grove, No. 1....	8	3	..	11
" " 2....	39	22	1	62
Charity Hospital....	37	16	..	53
St. Patrick's.....	32	19	10	61
Catholic, No. 1.....	10	5	..	15
" 2.....	27	10	..	37
St. Vincent.....	30	26	2	58
Lafayette	18	30	4	52
Hebrew	4	..	..	4
	212	141	17	372

Of whom were reported as—

Males.....	216	Under 15 years of age....	160
Females.....	154	Over " "	202
Sex not stated.....	5	Age not stated.....	30
Whites.....	309	Colored.....	63

J. CASIMONDE, M. D.,
Secretary Board Health.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

ADVERTISEMENTS, of a proper character and to a limited extent, will hereafter be inserted in the "New Orleans Christian Advocate" at the following rates:

One Square first insertion.....	$1 00
Each subsequent insertion.....	50
One Square, one year.....	15 00
One Square, six months.....	10 00
Two Squares, one year.....	25 00

☞ A Square is ten lines—ten words make a line. No Advertisement inserted until paid for.

PORT GIBSON COLLEGIATE ACADEMY, FOR YOUNG LADIES.

INSTRUCTORS.

REV A. J. EDGERTON, A. M., Principal.
REV. W. F. CONRAD, A. B.
REV. C. D. DeCOENIEL, Professor of Piano, Harp and Guitar.
MRS. S. C. EDGERTON, MRS. H. CONRAD.
MISS ELLEN FOSTER, Teacher of Music.
MISS MARVIN, MISS HADNETT.
MRS. GILMAN, Matron.

The Next Session will commence on Monday, the 7th day of November.

TERMS—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

For Boarding, per session of twenty weeks..... $60
For Fuel, Washing and Lights, do. 10
For Bed and Bedding, if not provided, do. 5

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

Tuition—Juvenile Class, per session twenty weeks... $15
" Second Division, do. do. ... 20

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

Tuition—English Studies, per session twenty weeks . $25
" Latin and Greek, or either, do. .. 15
" French, Italian or German, do. .. 15
Stationery, in either class, do. .. 1

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

Instruction Piano or Guitar, per session twenty weeks, $20
Use of Piano, do. 5

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

Drawing (in Perspective and Painting) In Water Colors, do. $10
Fancy Embroidery..... do. 5

No deduction for absence, except in case of protracted sickness.

Boarders are expected to have their wearing apparel marked, and to come furnished with Towels, Hair and Tooth Brushes, and Silver Butter Knife and Fork.

The location of the Institution is regarded as one of the best in the State. The buildings were erected at a cost of near $30,000, affording capacious and airy rooms for the Institute, and all under the immediate eye of Mrs. E. and Female Assistants.

The course of study will be as extensive and thorough in Natural science, English Literature, Ancient and Modern Languages and Mathematics, as in the best Colleges of the kind.

Lectures will be delivered regularly before the Young Ladies, on Natural Sciences.

Prof. DeCOENIEL, who has the reputation for being one of the best musicians in America, will give lessons on the Harp to any young ladies who desire it.

☞ Vocal Music will be taught free of charge.

Port Gibson, Oct. 21, 1853. dec10-4t

Teachers Wanted.

A Gentleman and his Wife or a Brother and Sister (provided they will keep house,) thoroughly educated, are wanted to take charge of near Public School. Salary $1000 certain, and what more else can be realized from Music and other extra studies, and boarders from beyond the township. The last Teachers increased their salary several hundred dollars by these means.

Address, Rev. D. S. Gooding, Livingston, Madison county, Miss. Postage paid. dec10

WANTED.

A lady who performs well on the Piano and sings well, and also a gentleman who performs well on the piano and violin. Satisfactory testimonials must be given of character and qualifications. They are desired as assistants in the Music Department of the Alabama Female College, at Gainsville, Ala. Address; stating terms,

W. R. POINDEXTER,
Gainesville, Ala.
dec4-4t

Re-opening of the Baton Rouge Female Seminary.

Parents and others concerned in the education of misses and young ladies, are respectfully notified that the epidemic having disappeared, the studies at the Baton Rouge Female Seminary were resumed on WEDNESDAY the 9th inst. [n26] M. W. HEAD, Principal.

ROBERT L. ADAMS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, 67 Gravier street, New Orleans. nov26-3m

Telegraphic.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The President commenced his message by saying that the interest with which the people look to the assembling of Congress, and the fulfillment on that occasion of the duty imposed on a new President, are the least evidences of their capacity for self-government.

To realize the hopes of the founders of the Government, the sole reliance of the confederacy, is on the justice and intelligence of the masses.

The country has abundant cause for thankfulness to God, for the many mercies showered upon the nation.

Recognising the wisdom of absolute religious toleration, no secure reliance can be placed upon any apparent progress, unless sustained by national integrity, resting upon the truth of Revelation.

Diplomatic relations with foreign powers have undergone no change during the past year. Those now pending, of a disturbing character, will probably be amicably adjusted.

With regard to the Fishery question, the President says the United States never recognized the construction of the treaty of 1818; and with a view of extending the rights of American fishermen, and regulating the trade between the United States and British America, negotiations had been opened with a fair prospect of favorable results.

With regard to the controversy on the affairs of Central America, the Government of Great Britain proposes an amicable arrangement, and our Minister at London has consequently been instructed to enter into negotiations on that subject.

The President represents it as desirable that the boundary line between the United States and British America, in North America, be surveyed and marked.

Our relations with France continue friendly, and a treaty of commerce and navigation is in progress.

With regard to Cuba, the President says, that he is happy to announce that since last Congress, no unauthorized expeditions have been fitted out from the United States. Should any such movements be undertaken, he will repress them by all the means in his power.

The President refers to several annoying occurrences having taken place at Havana between our citizens and Spanish subjects, and says that prompt redress cannot be obtained, because diplomatic intercourse is not allowed between the American Consul and the Captain-General of Cuba.

The Spanish Government has hitherto refused a remedy in this matter, but our Minister at Madrid has been instructed to renew applications for one. The remedy proposed to avoid the vexation and delay attending these cases, is to provide for a direct appeal for redress from the American Consul to the Captain-General.

The President recommends the prompt adjustment with Spain, of the claim for losses in the case of the schooner Arrogant.

Concerning the case of Martin Koszta, the President recapitulates the facts as set forth in Mr. Marcy's letter, and says that the principles therein maintained will be enforced whenever a proper occasion may arise.

Our Commissioner in Chile has availed himself of the occasions recently presented, to extend our commercial relations with that and other Asiatic nations.

The arrival of Perry's expedition at Japan is referred to, but the President says he has not ascertained what effect it has had upon the Emperor.

He refers to the dispute with Mexico with regard to the Mesilla Valley, and says that the former Commissioner of the United States committed an error in running the boundary line. This line was not binding upon the United States, but as the Government of Mexico takes a different view of the matter, our Minister at Mexico has been instructed to negotiate on that and other questions of magnitude between the two nations. These are still pending, and he is not informed what progress has been made in them, but he trusts that they will result in arrangements mutually satisfactory, as being made in a spirit of liberality and friendship.

Our Minister to Central America has been received in a friendly manner.

Our Minister in Brazil has been instructed to induce that government to relax its restricted policy with regard to the navigation of the Amazon and Paraguay rivers. The Argentine Confederation have opened their ports on those rivers, and treaties on that subject will be laid before the Senate.

Measures have been taken to remove the difficulties in procuring guano, and it is believed that the Peruvian Government will make indemnity for the outrages committed by its officers of the Chincha Islands.

The President refers to the expansion in territorial extent, and the increased happiness and prosperity of the country.

He endorses the doctrine of State Rights, and the strict limitation of the powers of the Federal Government.

He says that the revenue of the United States is increasing beyond the interest on the prospective wants of the country. For the year ending June 30, 1853, the revenue amounted to nearly fifty-nine millions of dollars from customs, and two and a half millions from lands. The expenditures, exclusive of payments on account of the public debts, have been forty-three and a half millions, and a balance was left on hand of thirty-two and a half millions, including the balance on hand, June 30, 1853.

The President recommends that this large surplus be applied, first to the payment of the public debt, and secondly that means be devised to effect a gradual reduction of the revenue. The first, he says, is already provided for, and the public debt, which now amounts to fifty-six and a half millions of dollars, is in course of extinguishment. With regard to the second, he recommends the adoption of the plans contained in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, for reducing the duties on certain articles, and adding to the Free List articles entering into manufactures, and not largely produced in this country.

He suggests improvements in the modes of selling the public accounts, and the collection of arrearages due from public officers.

The augmentation of the Army and Navy is recommended.

The expenses of the Post-office department for the year have been nearly eight millions, and the receipts nearly six millions of dollars, leaving a deficiency of two millions. The great cause of this deficiency is the enormous rates for transportation of the mails, charged by railroad companies. The President calls attention to the income and expenditures of the mail steamers. He considers the subject to demand prompt action on the part of Congress.

The President refers to numerous frauds that have been discovered to have been perpetrated in the Pension Bureau, and asks for a speedy remedy by law.

He comments at some length on the present public land system. The profits from the sale of lands up to June 30, 1853, amounted to fifty-three and a quarter million of dollars. He recommends the extension of the land system over the territories of Utah and New Mexico. Some modifications of the laws is also recommended in favor of actual settlers, and the extension of the pre-emption principle.

The President maintains the power of Congress to construct roads within the territories, and he thinks grants of lands for their construction should be made under proper circumstances.

He recommends the enlargement and modification of the judiciary system, as under the present organization it is confessedly inadequate to the duties devolving upon it.

He recommends the immediate organization of the Smithsonian Institute upon certain prescribed terms.

He takes strong grounds against internal improvements by the Federal Government, and asks, if the policy were once settled against granting appropriations by the General Government for local improvements for the benefit of commerce, would not such, localities by means clearly legitimate and proper, raise the requisite funds for themselves? He hopes that this question will be deliberately reconsidered, and a plan matured to promote the permanent interests of the country. He thinks that whenever any constructions are being made by the General Government, the right to the soil should be first secured.

Referring to the means of affording communication between States on the opposite side of the Rocky Mountains, the President maintains that it is in the power of the Federal Government to construct military roads and improve harbors of refuge.

He thinks, however, that it is of doubtful power, and more than doubtful propriety, for the General Government to administer the affairs of a railroad or a canal, and that therefore its connection with such should be incidental rather than primary. He says that no grandeur of an enterprise, or inducement bearing promises of popular favor will lead him to disregard the limits of the Constitution.

The President refers to the settlement of the exciting questions that had disturbed the country, by the Compromise of 1850, as giving new vigor to our institutions and contributing effectually to the repose of the country. He urges fidelity to the constitutional rights of the States, and avoidance of agitation, and winds up by a general review of the past and prospective advances of our country. He again urges strict adherence to the Constitution, and forbearance from the exercise of doubtful powers, as the only means of maintaining our national cohesion. The cardinal virtues of public frugality and official integrity should be cultivated, and a wise economy introduced into the administration of affairs. He refers in appropriate terms to the death of Vice President King, and concludes by soliciting the warm co-operation of the co-ordinate branches of the Government in the discharge of his duties.

THE VIRTUE OF LAUGHTER.—There is reckless laughter, too; there is heartless laughter; but when one can give, and does give, a clear, honest laugh, or in any way shows a genial sympathy, there is still left something of the innocence of nature and the pulse of goodness. It is true, there are those, the latenalty of whose inner life, and the circumstances of whose lot, may repulse tumultuous joy; yet there is an attractiveness in them, as though that which in others breaks out in laughter, were distilled into spiritual serenity, and issues forth now and then in the sun burst of a smile.

THE INDIANS IN TEXAS.—The Indians are rapidly disappearing from Texas. Fifty years ago the haughty Spaniards of San Antonio were fain to hold the stirrups of the Indian chiefs as they mounted their wild coursers in the heart of the city. Now these proud denizens of the desert appear in the streets of our towns to beg for food.

"Alas for them! their day is o'er,
Their Regs are out from shore to shore;
No more for them the wild deer bounds—
The plow is on their hunting grounds;
The pale maid's axe rings thro' their woods,
The pale man's sail skims o'er their floods."

Already the rangers of the frontier begin to regret the disappearance of their barbarous foes. The regret is, however, something like that of Alexander, for more people to conquer, or of the hunter at the disappearance of his favorite game. [San Antonio Ledger.

15 Days Later from California.

By the arrival of the steamship El Dorado yesterday afternoon we have the [illegible] mails, containing fifteen days later intelligence from [illegible] to the 16th inst.

The overland [illegible] are nothing to note. The following summary is from the San Francisco Herald of the [illegible]

[illegible] of the Governor [illegible] in relation to the [illegible] of the Mexican [illegible] to cross the [illegible] Indians. Two expeditions [illegible] the border in San Francisco are now fitting out in the State, the destination of one of which is Peru and of the other Ecuador. The Peruvian company is organizing under the auspices of the Consul of that country, and with the sanction of that Government. Inducements to the formation of bands and mining privileges are held out to the company, which have proved sufficiently strong to attract quite a number of citizens into the organization, although rumor has made their numbers greatly exaggerated. The sailing of the expedition has not yet been fixed at any definite period, but when it does leave, its movements will be regarded with interest as the pioneer of the enterprise. Of the Ecuadorean company much less is known. Its proceedings have been in a great measure kept secret, and its designs are said to be anything but friendly towards the existing Government of that country. It is rumored that the movement is simply a branch of another Flores expedition; that the agents of that general are now in the city of San Francisco, and have held out the most brilliant inducements to adventurous young men to join the expedition. The design of Flores is said to be to obtain an auxiliary force of two thousand thoroughly armed and equipped, with which, in addition to the forces he may be enabled to raise in South America, his success against the existing Government is regarded as certain. To such Americans as enlist under his banner, the highest positions in the army, and, should the [illegible] prove successful, to the [illegible] lands in the country are promised. A number of vessels which had visited the Northern Pacific was good, and it is estimated that the average yield to each vessel will be 800 barrels of oil. Those which cruised in the Arctic Ocean have met with a very poor return.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM THE SOCIETY ISLANDS.—Advices have been received at San Francisco to Sept. 18, a fortnight later than previous advices. No mention is made of the reported insurrection of the natives of Huahine.

Governor Page had been making a tour of the Islands, and had just returned to Papeete.

The French fleet in the harbor consisted of the frigate Forte, the steam corvette Prony, and the corvette Sarcelle.

The French ship Dombiat had been repaired and reshipped her cargo. The French ship Cachalot was to sail for Havre on the 22d September.

Later from Texas.

By the arrival of the steamship Louisiana at this port we have received Galveston papers to the 2d inst.

The News says the health of Galveston never was better than at present. Not a single case of sickness was to be heard of. Many building were going up and many improvements were going on rapidly. The News says that the improvements which have been recently completed or soon will be, cannot amount to less than $250,000.

The Austin State Gazette of the 29th has the following paragraphs:

Governor P. H. Bell has resigned the office of Governor of Texas, and the duties of that station have thereby devolved upon our present Lieutenant Governor, J. W. Henderson, by whom they will be discharged until the 21st December.

Gen. A. Sidney Johnson, who returned on Sunday evening last, from his periodical trip to the forts on the upper waters of the Brazos and Trinity, informs us that the Indians are quiet on that part of our frontier, at present.

In noticing the proceedings in the Legislature, the Onondaga has the following paragraph in relation to the Pacific Railroad:

The Committee on Internal Improvements of the Senate have given the bill for the construction of the Mississippi and Pacific Railroad a thorough examination, and although not yet reported, we are informed have come to the following conclusions: To extend the time for the construction of the first fifty miles to eighteen months. To reserve from location a belt of country sixty miles in width; to leave open and undetermined the point at which it shall enter the eastern boundary of the State, but to bear in such direction from where it does enter as to reach the 32d degree of north latitude in the vicinity of the Trinity. They recommend the striking out of the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th sections, as their substance is provided for in the general railroad law of the State. The principal difficulty is now the fixing the point at which the road shall cross the Trinity river. Twenty instead of sixteen sections of land to the mile are given to the company who shall open the road.

Referring, to another place, to the Internal Improvement Committee of the House, the Gazette says:

Their action on the Pacific Road was characterised by promptitude, agreeing to a grant of twenty-five sections per mile; the road to enter the State east north of Fulton, Arkansas, and to cross the Trinity river near the 32d degree of north latitude, and thence to pursue the nearest practicable route on that parallel.

TELEGRAPHIC.

THE NEWS BY THE HUMBOLDT.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—The accounts by the Humboldt state that the Liverpool cotton market was quiet. The sales of Monday, the 21st Nov., were 6000 bales at unchanged prices. On the 22d barely 4000 bales were sold, the market closing with heaviness, but without any actual decline. Flour was more freely offered at previous rates.

MONEY AND TRADE.

Trade at Manchester was dull; the market reported flat. Money was rather easier.

GENERAL NEWS.

DEATH OF THE QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.—Donna Maria, Queen of Portugal, died on the 15th of November, in child-bed. The King was immediately declared Regent until the young Prince should attain his majority. Lisbon was tranquil.

FRANCE.—Louis Napoleon has issued a decree reducing the duty on coal to 50 centimes, and on iron 18 centimes.

The Supreme Court at Paris has decided that the Government has a right to open foreign correspondence entrusted to the Post-office.

At Lyons several persons have been arrested for posting revolutionary placards about the streets complaining of the want of work and the prevailing dearness of bread. The elements of revolution have appeared at several places in France.

THE EASTERN WAR.

The lateness of the season is the reason assigned for the retirement of the Turkish army across the Danube.

The Russian fleet has gone into winter quarters.

RUSSIAN PORTS OPENED.

The Emperor of Russia has issued a decree, opening the port of Odessa to all nations.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

It was reported that the Russian Ambassador at the Court of London had been ordered to demand his passport.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

The Governments of Austria and Prussia have given assurances of their neutrality in the war between Russia and Turkey.

HOSTILITIES.—A dispatch from Vienna, dated November 22, states that the Georgians had defeated the Russian troops.

THE ARMIES ON THE DANUBE.—The very latest accounts from the Danube report that the Russian troops were marching on Kalafat, and the Turks were sending reinforcements to that place. Frequent skirmishes were occurring between the outposts of the two armies.

EASTERN AFFAIRS.

There was no doubt that some grand movement was in contemplation by Omer Pasha or his Government, and which the re-passage of the Danube served to mask.

The Russians were sending their sick and wounded to a post on the Arabian borders, the hospitals in Moldavia and Wallachia not affording sufficient room for them.

The Liverpool papers of the day of the Europa's departure contained accounts that would indicate a good deal of fighting between the advanced posts of the two armies, but no important result had been reported. Cannonading had been heard in various directions, and from this fact battles were manufactured for the benefit of stock-jobbers.

Reinforcements were hurrying to the Russian army, and additional levies continued to arrive at the Turkish camp. It was generally understood that if the season would permit operations of magnitude, both parties would soon be in a position to carry them out.

A general attack was expected to be made immediately on the Russians.

FRANCE.

Louis Napoleon especially warns Austria against giving refuge to armed Russians. Such an act he says he will consider a declaration of war.

The correspondents of the London papers state that the Government was gathering large bodies of troops between Strasburg and Marseilles, and that it was able to send off one hundred thousand men at five days' notice.

CONGRESSIONAL—PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Both Houses of Congress met at noon to-day, and appointed a committee to inform the President of their organization, etc. At ten minutes before one o'clock, the President's Message was handed in by Mr. Sidney Webster, Private Secretary, and read. The Message and accompanying documents were ordered to be printed, with ten thousand additional copies. A bill was then passed to indemnify the State of Indiana for certain lands.

ORGANIZATION OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Congress met to-day, at noon, in the House of Representatives 217 members were present. After some preliminary proceedings the House went into an election for officers. On balloting for Speaker Lynn Boyd had 143 votes, and was duly elected. John W. Forney was elected clerk.

The Senate organized with Mr. Atchison, President pro tem., in the chair. The credentials of Messrs. Johnson of Arkansas, Bell of Tennessee, and Allen of Rhode Island were presented. Mr. Benjamin, of Louisiana, announced the election of John Slidell as Senator from Louisiana in place of Mr. Soulé. Mr. Slidell and the other new members were then sworn and took their seats.

Committees were appointed to wait upon the President of the United States to inform him of the organization, and that the two houses were ready to receive a message from him.

General Intelligence.

LOUISIANA.—The Alexandria Democrat of the 30th ult. says: The wire of the Texas and Red River Telegraph Company was stretched across the river at this place on Monday, and the men who are wiring the lines are working on towards Natchitoches and Shreveport. The wires are now up from Alexandria to within twenty miles of Natches, and it is supposed we shall have dispatches at this point in about ten days. Some of those who have subscribed to the enterprise, who are at a distance, may not be aware, that finding the line between Alexandria and New Orleans could not be completed before winter on account of the fever, the contractors set once come forward, and constructed, with the assistance of subscriptions at Harrisonburg, the wire from this to Natchez, so that their friends in Texas and Red River should not fall of having telegraphic connection for their winter business.

REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE.—The great case of L. J. Sligo vs. Crenshaw, claiming the post of Register of the Land Office, was decided by the Supreme Court on Monday, in favor of the relator, Mr. Sligo. The determination of this case settles the right of the Governor to appoint to several other State offices, which have for some months been in the occupancy of persons claiming to hold them by appointment of the present Governor's predecessor.

THE SUGAR CROP IN EAST FELICIANA PARISH.—The Clinton Whig says: "From every section of the parish we hear the most cheering accounts of the yield on the sugar plantations. The cane is represented as far better than it was last season. The Rev. James D. Smith, the only planter east of Clinton who has given sugar-making a fair rub and fair trial, is making a splendid crop. In evidence of the capacity of our eastern lands to produce the sugar cane, he has sent us a stalk of cane measuring nine feet, with seventeen long and perfectly matured joints. We doubt whether the alluvial bottoms of the Mississippi can produce a finer specimen."

EMIGRATION AND SUFFERING.—The New York Express says: In consequence of the sickness and dreadful mortality on board ships from England, Sporford & Tileston have given directions to their agents at Liverpool, to decline taking any passengers (emigrants) on board their largest ships—though they have ships there now capable of conveying a thousand passengers. They will forgo any profits, rather than take a single passenger while the cholera exists and makes such dreadful havoc as was on board the Calhoun, Constellation, etc. Other ship owners, we understand, have sent the same orders.

THE FEVER AT SHREVEPORT.—The Democrat of the 26th says: The epidemic is still here, but in a mitigated form. We heard of three new cases yesterday, and unless there is a change in the weather it is possible that other cases may still occur. The whole number of deaths in Shreveport from the 2d of September to date is one hundred and sixty-five.

ACCIDENT TO THE HUMBOLDT.—During the last passage of the steamer Humboldt across the Atlantic, she was delayed two days by breaking a crank-pin, during a good portion of which time she was rolling about in the sea. The seas were so high that the engineer had great difficulty in making the repairs. The difficulty was in starting the pin which had got wedged in.

THE THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.—Congress, which assembles to-day, will be composed as follows: Senate—37 democrats, 21 whigs, 3 vacancies, the latter being in Mississippi, North Carolina, Maine and New Hampshire. House of Representatives—democrats 150, whigs 71, free-soil 3.

YELLOW FEVER AT NEWPORT, ELA.—We learn from the Newport Times that the yellow fever continues to rage in that town without abatement. Four more of the residents of that town had died during the week ending the 23d ult.

COTTON FACTORY.—The Columbus (Miss.) Argus says a project has recently been agitated to build a cotton manufactory in that city. It is proposed to raise a capital of $30,000, in shares of $100 each. We are gratified to learn that 220 shares have already been subscribed, and that there is not the least doubt of raising the remainder.

THE POTATO TRADE.—The potato trade this season, says the Louisville Courier, has been much lighter than last, and we learn that the shipments to New Orleans this season, up to the present time, have not exceeded 30,000 barrels. This is but barely half the shipments of last season, though there is a great quantity here on storage awaiting shipment. The prevailing prices at present are $1 50 to $1 75 per barrel.

NEW TELEGRAPH MACHINE.—The Louisville Courier says an attorney at Rising Sun, Ind., by the name of Hayden has invented a very simple machine, by which any child who knows his A B C's can send dispatches with perfect accuracy. There is no possible chance of a mistake being made, which is an end so much desired in this important science. Steps have been taken to secure a patent, and the machine must necessarily come into immediate use. It will lessen the expense of telegraphing fifty per cent.

THE THREE CRYSTAL PALACES.—The London Crystal Palace was 1851 feet in length 455 feet in breadth, and covered between eighteen and nineteen acres. The frontage for goods, according to Prince Albert's report, was over two miles. The Dublin Crystal Palace is 425 feet in breadth, and 470 feet in length. From the ground to the top of the central dome it is 206 feet in height. The total area of the New York Crystal Palace is [illegible] square feet, or five and three-fourths acres [illegible] breath is 316 feet.

GOLD.—The Richmond Dispatch says it was exhibited two specimens of gold from the State Hill and Walnut Grove Gold Mines. They were apparently of the very finest quality—amounting to about $20 00. They were in the hands of Mr. Seddles, the agent of the companies who was taking them North for coinage. He thinks there is no use in going to California as long as we have such mines at home as these. The superintends and others are in successful operation.

TELEGRAPHIC ARRANGEMENTS.—The Baltimore and New Orleans Telegraph Company has appointed Samuel Lowell, for several years connected with the Magnetic Telegraph Company, Sun Iron Building, Chief Operator for the line in New Orleans. The Western Telegraphic Company has appointed their Wm. M. Hoge, Superintendent of the line (Balt. Sun.

A new bell, weighing [illegible] ten thousand pounds, is shortly to be placed in the [illegible] City Hall, New York.

There were 188 deaths in Philadelphia for the week ending the 26th. This is a very small rate of mortality, and contrasts strongly with those of other American cities.

The ship New World, from Liverpool, and the ship George Hulbert, from Hyres, arrived at New York on the 24th. Each had lost 75 passengers on the voyage from cholera.

The collection in the churches in Brooklyn and New York on Sunday, the 27th, in aid of the sufferers of the fire of the American Presbyterian of New School, amounted to $20,000.

Among the principal articles exported from Baltimore for the week ending the 26th, were 19,399 barrels of flour, 995 barrels corn meal, 6421 bushels wheat, 1600 bushels corn, and 1271 hogsheads of tobacco.

Cecil Lawless, Member of Parliament for Meath, Ireland, died recently at Cork, in consequence of illness at the death of his father, Lord Clonconry, the week before.

It is said that Mrs. Trollope regrets the publication of her villainous book of travels, and is disposed to conciliate American feeling. Perhaps she wants to come to America again.

The clipper-ship Great Republic, the largest ship in the world, is now at New York. Visitors are charged

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Foreign Correspondence.

Paris, November 5, 1853.

Messrs. Editors—It takes you about five hours from Havre to Paris—it takes over a hundred and forty miles. ——six francs. A Yankee locomotive could make it in less time and for less money. But, after all, ——— to be considered, that in the latter case the ——— more than doubled that you would ——— at the station you had to view ——— present out. Indeed in Europe, as far as I have ——— cannot help admiring the admirable manner ——— public business pertaining to railroads is ——— The resident of the old world has got a curious ——— to his head about his life is worth more to him ——— any thing else in his possession—while, in America it is often a matter, even with the owner, of entirely secondary consideration. Your Englishman or Frenchman would rather be five minutes longer on the road, and have the comfortable assurance that, at the end of it, his arms and legs would all be in their proper place. The American, on a train of cars, never thinks about legs or arms at all. Here, if any unusual manœuvre jolting is perceived while a train is in motion, the passengers begin to interrogate each other with blank faces, as much as to say, "Well, landsir! we better be going!" In America, you sit quietly on your ——— ing your time and consoling yourself with ——— that bad news never comes too late. The ——— in France are. I need not say, models of civic state. In Paris, especially, they stand in the very first rank of public monuments. They are, if cause, the first things seen by a stranger—as they are among the ——— the proof of their superiority lies in the fact that ——— out the wilderness of art—wonders in which you have been wandering, and when you have tired of surveying ——— fountains, and bridges, and churches, and ——— you always return and gaze upon the monuments ——— the Gens-ee-d'Indrury, with renewed and even ——— admiration. They are *chefs d'œuvre* of architectural beauty married to massive, working-day strength. It would give you no idea of the elegant house-like style, ——— which prevails within, to say that the interiors are ——— for every thing. Floors in ——— ——— carpeting, perhaps, the most.

As you enter the building, you see nothing of the cars ——— through a window, and this is the only view you have of them till they are ready to start and you with them. The doors are then thrown open, and all who have tickets pass through; no others are admitted; so that, if you ——— to pass with, you must leave them in the ——— *Entrée*. There are three classes of French railway cars—but ——— never warmed, even in winter, owing ——— with all the men, from the cooks on board up ——— high functionaries of the American Government, to ——— at the United States Legation at ——— the descendant of an old Norman ——— graduated at the Ecole ——— and, when I saw him, he carried in his ——— commission as officer in the French army. He ——— English and Spanish better than any foreigner I heard. Through a friend of his who paid his passage ——— and who, I may add, resided not a hundred ——— from the postoffice in your city, I gathered ——— of his history. It was not until we had been ——— several days that I learned, through the same ——— that the woman he had on board with him was ——— his wife. She was a masculine creature, with nothing ——— about her save a pair of magnificent eyes, and they were black as night. She had had a large *magasin de nouveautés* in the Richelieu, Paris, where she was supposed ——— to be very wealthy, and where she helped him run through ——— the major part of his fortune. When I first saw ——— she guarded over poor R, a kind of animal fascination. He did not love her—and yet he could not shake ——— off—he did not even seem to wish it. She watched him (I am ——— her style) exactly as a cat watches a mouse. That she loved him there could be no doubt; but the affection had a dash of ferocity in it something like that of a tigress towards her whelps. Finally, after enduring her jeers for the term of 50,000 francs, he suddenly left the country, (to get out of the reach of her influence, I suppose) and no one knew anything of his whereabouts for two years. At the end of that period, his quondam got wind of his hiding place, and one fine ——— she presented herself before him in the hands of a clerk, she ——— having her head torn in the hands of a clerk, she ——— by her ——— leaves, stepped across the ocean, and ——— her recreant lover engaged in successful mercantile ——— in the city of Francois. There the same routine ——— of jealous extravagance was run through with again ——— more madly than ever. But it came she grew jealous of ——— (the hostile figure!) and no ——— to take her head to ——— him, which she did with a big dose of arsenic ——— His true condition got, however, to the belief of the drug, ——— and they were returning together when I encountered them. The rest of the story is soon told: I had a curiosity to walk, learn and see their plans. I found it all closed up, and the words "to let," painted in staring capital ——— on the shutters. She was deported and thrown into ——— prison. R ——— immediately upon her arrival in Paris, ——— and escape the same fate, assumed the garb of a ——— and the last I saw of him was late at night ——— one of the "hotels meublés" of the Quartier Latin, ——— where I left him surrounded by an admiring audience, ——— and reciting out the opening stanzas of a celebrated French ——— drinking song:

"Mon père est à Paris,
Ma mère est à Versailles,
Il mont—je sais pas où,
A faire sont le pied,
L'amour,
Le petit comme le jour
Rig-ti-ri-ri-ya-la-la-la," etc.

Addio, B.

Nicholas, the Emperor of Russia, has issued the following manifesto to his people:

"By the Grace of God, we, Nicholas the First, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias—by our manifesto of the 14th of June, ——— the present year, we informed our faithful and well ——— subjects of the motives which made it incumbent on us, to demand from the Ottoman Porte ——— guarantees in favor of the sacred rights of our ——— church. We, at the same time, announced to ——— that all our efforts to bring about a peaceful ——— by means ——— persuasion, to sentiments of equity, and to ——— the observance of treaties, had remained fruitless, and that consequently we deemed it indispensable to enter ——— troops to the Danube. But adopting that measure, we ——— entertained a hope that the Porte would ——— to return, and would resolve to give satisfaction to our just ——— expectations have been defeated. It is now ——— that the great powers of Europe have ——— by their exhortations, to obtain from the Ottoman Government. It is by a proclamation replete with that ——— that it ——— to the public of ——— the ——— no collision ——— the Ottoman ——— to the ——— Ottoman ——— to the ——— Ottoman ——— to the ———

New-Orleans Christian Advocate.

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VOLUME III. NUMBER 46. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1853. WHOLE NUMBER, 150.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

JEWISH CEREMONIES

MR EDITOR. When I closed my articles on Jewish Ceremonies last summer, you had the kindness of soliciting both in your own behalf and that of your readers, a few notices on the Festivals and Fasts of the Jews. Taking it for granted that you are still of the same mind, I now re-open our connection by transmitting to you my first instalment, which I am afraid is not very interesting. I am hope, however, that its successors may prove more so. I resign to treat the various times and seasons of the Jewish Calendar in their regular order, and, as before, shall confine myself chiefly to the ceremonies and customs observed by the European Jews of the present day in their celebration of them. I shall begin with the

NEW MOONS.

In Numbers x. : 10, I think we find the earliest intimation of "New Moons" as being set apart, among the "solemn days." They are frequently mentioned afterwards, both in the historical and prophetical books of the Old Testament. In Numbers xxviii. 11, special sacrifices are ordained for the beginning of every month. In later days, when the spirit of the religious institutions of the Hebrews had become lost in the observance of the latter, we find them denounced, together with all their other empty ceremonies, by Joshua (x : 13, 14 and those) by Hosea, and even by St Paul, who reproaches the Galatians (iv : 10) with observing "days and *months*."

By "New Moon" now, is understood the first day of the month: and on the morning of the day previous, the pious Jew will fast till noon, when a select congregation of devotees—never very numerous—meet at the Synagogue, and recite various penitential hymns and prayers, after every one of which the attributes of the Diety, as proclaimed in Exodus xxxiv. : 6, are repeated in a very fervent and devout manner. This service borrows the form, the chanting recitative, and, in part, the prayers of the Day of Atonement, whenever it has received the name of *Yom Kippur Katon*—"*little* day of atonement." This is the only day the Jews go to the Synagogue at the hour of noon. The service lasts from an hour to an hour and a half, after which they may go home and break their fast, though some of the more pious—rare cases however—fast all day. Neither on this day, the eve of New Moon, nor on the following day or days (for the New Moon consists sometimes of one, and sometimes of two days,) is there any interruption in the ordinary transaction of life, and for this reason it may be called a "semi-festival"—a name I shall have frequent occasion to use in the course of these sketches.

In the liturgy of the New Moon service, the Hallelujah Psalms are added, together with numerous prayers for a happy and frequent recurrence of this festive season. In ten of the sacrifice ordained for this day, the modern Jews content themselves with reading the respective passages from the Pentateuch, enjoining them. This is the case on work-days, as well as on Sabbaths and festivals. But there is one prayer used on New Moons and festivals, in the Synagogue and in the grace after meat, which deserves particular mention, inasmuch as it relates to the great point of difference between Jews and Christians. I allude, of course, to the advent of the Messiah. It this prayer, among other petitions, are the following: "Be mindful of Messiah, the son of David Thy servant, of Jerusalem Thy holy city, and of Thy whole people of Israel," &c. This prayer is oft-repeated, but I fear little considered or understood, as is too apt to be the case in the use of all formulas, and more especially so, if they are composed in a dead, or at most but partly understood language. How strange that an enlightened nation should be satisfied in the nineteenth century, blindly to follow the prescriptions made by the ignorant, prejudiced, and superstitious rabbins of the Middle Ages! And this too, with all the living proofs of Christianity constantly before their eyes! How long, O Lord, how long!

It may not be deemed out of place here to note the vicissitude in which the Rationalistic Rabbies of Germany—a species of the "New Light" genus—display the obnoxious word Messiah in their liturgies. I have now one before me, arranged and translated by Dr Maier, of Stuttgart, printed in Hebrew and German. The dogs not yet dare so far to break in upon old forms as to omit this prayer for the Messiah altogether, substituting the original, and in a parallel column gives a *very free* translation. He, as well as his school, reject the belief in a personal Messiah, the restoration of the Jews, and some other dogmas, held by the mass of the Hebrew people: and he generalizes the above passage into "Remember our salvation and happiness."

Out of the Synagogue, there are scarce any special ceremonies or customs for the New Moons. Here and there I have met an orthodox matron, who always honored the day by having a stately *Hutzikhopf*, a dainty peculiar to the Hebrew *cuisine*, to grace the festive board; for as an extra prayer must be added to the inordinately long grace after meals, she thinks it but just that the bill of fare should be lengthened in the same ratio.

Among the more primitive classes of continental Jews it was the custom, in my days, and I suppose is still, for pupils to present their teacher with various gratuities on New Moons, in money as well as in sundry other articles: all of which were, of course, thankfully received, as the teachers generally are but very poorly compensated for their arduous services.

CONSECRATION OF THE MOON.

This takes place monthly, when the moon becomes full: when the congregation either jointly after evening service, or several individuals privately, take candles and prayer books, and go out in the open air, where they have a full view of the moon. Here they first praise the Creator of the starry heavens, and enumerate, in good Hebrew, some of His most wonderful works: then they proceed in a less praiseworthy, and more cabalistic manner, thus to address the moon three times: "Blessed be thy Creator, thy Maker, thy Former, thy Author!" "As I leap towards thee, and cannot touch thee, so shall all my enemies be unable to touch me to my injury." On saying the word "leap," they make a faint attempt at jumping, not proceeding further, however than to stand upon tiptoe for a minute, and looking towards the moon. Then comes the first part of Ex. xxxiv. 10, repeated three times both forward and backwards. Then, "May David, king of Israel live forever," is repeated three times: also "Peace be with you," "with you be peace." This last salutation and answer is interchanged three times between each worshipper and his neighbor. The pride of repetition of all these passages as well as some other cabalistic jargon which I forbear transcribing, are supposed to contain great mysteries which arcana profanely seems to be disposed to have in their unrefined mysteriousness, and meanwhile they are content to follow the beaten track, however absurd that be. This consecration must take place before the wane of the moon to count it, would be a flagrant transgression.

There is also a provision in the liturgy for a consecration of the sun. How often this takes place, I do not remember at present but I know it is only once in many years.

Jos. KAPLAN.

Columbia S. C.

THE PRIEST, MULLEN.

The Lancashire Advertiser of October 29, has been handed to us by an Irish friend whose keen eye picked out the following extract. It is part of a lecture, on the "Evangelization of Ireland," delivered in that place the week before. "The priest, named Mullen," is well known to readers. We had heard of this letter of his but now have its specific nature and date quoted on the spot. Popery does not relish free air:

The reverend lecturer, who was received with great cheering, commenced by remarking that he had not come there to hold controversy, but to show what had been done, for the evangelization of Ireland. After giving an account of the early history and progress of the work of reformation now carried on in that country, he proceeded to adduce proofs of the effects produced. He said that it is calculated that there are now between 40,000 and 50,000 converts from Romanism in Ireland, who assemble every spring in Dublin, to the number of about 500, is that Popery is everywhere shaken to its foundations. The Dublin Evening Post (a Roman Catholic newspaper) confesses that the "success of the proselytizers is beyond any thing that our worst misgivings could have dreamt of." The Nation newspaper has stated that "Ireland is ceasing to be a Roman Catholic country, and other Romish authorities express their fear that "Christianity will soon be swept from the shores of the island." Nor must we estimate the fruits of the movement merely by the 50,000 actual converts now in Ireland for a priest of the name of Mullen wrote from America in the Tablet of the 10th April, 1852, imploring the Irish priests not to let any more of the people emigrate, as they nearly all turned Protestants on their arrival there, the Church of Rome having lost, as he proves by facts and figures, 2,000,000 of her members in the United States during the last twenty-seven years including the emigrants, who ought to have been Catholics. In fact, the Irish are not running away so much from famine as from their priests. Thousands of them are disgusted with Popery, and rather than face persecution at home they emigrate. A statement made by the Rev. A. P. Hanlon, of Mountshannon vicarage, in Ireland, elucidates and confirms these assertions. Mr. Hanlon was waited upon by an Irishman who wished to know if the names of the converts were mentioned in Priest Mullen's letter, for if they were, his son's name would be amongst them, for he had stated when he left home, that if he was once in America, he would never go to mass again: and if his son's name was down, the Irishman said, he, for his son's sake, would be turned out of his farm and made a "holy show" of in the parish. This man expected his son to send for him next year, and he stated that when he had emigrated, he and his family would become Protestants. It is no uncommon thing for those who have settled in America to send money to their friends in Ireland to bring them over, accompanied by the strict injunction to bring no priests with them, which the said priests, finding their occupation gone at home, have often been anxious to do. Their priests power, however, though comparatively broken, is still very great over those who despising them at heart, are compelled to submit to them not being able to make up their minds to incur persecution, by openly becoming converts. Were it not for this evident opposition to the converts would never be almost entirely unheard of, as the whole mind of Ireland has begun to look so favorably to Protestantism. However the infidel may laugh at the credulity of the people that their priests are only men, and not the best of men either, or however valuable may have been the labors of the British society in disseminating a knowledge of the Scriptures: the movement is too universal to be attributed to anything but the direct interposition of God—an interposition which is manifest in combining at the same time just the three things which were necessary humanly speaking, for the evangelization of Ireland: the preparing of the hearts of the people to listen and enquire, the arousing of the Irish clergy to do battle with Romanism, and the awakening of English christians to see the necessity of assisting their brethren in the holy warfare. As to the denial which some have made of the fierce persecution endured by the converts, the fact has been often proved in courts of justice, may yet be published, and gloried in and instigated by the Popish press, to require any proof here.

Sabbath Morning.

Who has not felt the tranquilizing influence of the Sabbath morn? Nature seems to sympathize with the moral associations of the scene. On other days her voice is almost drowned amid the air and bustle of the world: but when the wheels of mammon's car are arrested, and their thunder is not heard, the waves forth their soothing language, which falls on the heart like Elian music: it stills the passions, and to awaken its finer sensibilities. The voice of nature is the voice of God. He who speaks in the sanctuary of redemption by the blood of Jesus speaks from the lush and fragrance of the morning, of the vast and varied gifts of His providence. To commune with nature, and with God, we must imitate David and awake early.

The resurrection of Jesus took place before the dawn. Ere the sun was up one of his faithful followers repaired to the sepulchre. She went in the twilling twilight to look up to the end of Jesus. She found it unsealed and empty and wondered what had become of her Lord. As she wept, a voice addressed her, at first in a stranger's tone of interest, under the excitement of her sudden revelation might overpower her mind. Even that voice was changed, and the well-remembered tones told her that it was her risen Master. Did Mary find her Redeemer at early dawn? and shall we presume to expect his presence if we do not go away in guilty slumbers that portion of sacred time? No, rather let us fly to the sepulchre and see amid the shadows of the morning the breaking beams of the Sun of Righteousness. Let us gather the spiritual manna before the sun is up, and feed upon it ere we refresh ourselves on the food that perisheth. How would I complain of dull Sabbaths or wandering thoughts or tedious services were they to secure for the purpose of private devotion the morning of the Sabbath. A sacred impulse would be obtained which, like a favoring gale, would waft the soul onward to its rest.

Until you calm and improve the Sabbath morning, you need not expect to experience the full advantage of the blessed day. From other days you can awake early to serve the world, and on the Lord's day you take the liberty to indulge the flesh. Be assured the Sabbath will not ordinarily prove to you a delight nor will it bless upon you with edification and peace.

The World's Future

My soul is enlarged and stands erect, as I look down the declivity of years, and see the changes which these young Davids under God will make in all the earth. Countless millions are shortly to awake from the sleep and darkness of a hundred ages to Evil, the day that will never go down. I see the darkness rolling upon itself and passing away from a thousand lands. I see a cloud heavily following, and lay itself over all the earth. I see the nations coming up from the neighborhood of the brutes to the dignity of the sons of God: from the sty in which they have wallowed, to the purity of the divine image. I see the nakedness of the Gospel assuaging their frantic passions, melting down a million contending units into one, silencing the clangour of arms and swelling into life a thousand budding charities which had died under the long winter. I hear the voice of their joy. It swells from the valleys and echoes from the hills. I already hear, on the eastern breeze the songs of new-born nations. I already catch from the western gale the praise of a thousand islands. I ascend the Alps and see the darkness retiring from the papal world. I ascend the Andes and see South America and all the islands of the Pacific, one altar. I ascend the mountains of Thibet, and hear from the plains of China, and from every jungle and pagoda of Hindoostan, the praises of the living God. I see all Asia bowing before Him who, eighteen centuries ago, hung in the midst of them on Calvary. I traverse oceans, and hear from every floating Bethel the songs of the redeemed:

"The dwellers in the vales, and on the rocks,
Shout to each other; and the mountain tops
From distant mountains catch the flying joy.
Till nation after nation taught the strain,
Earth rolls the rapturous hosanna round."

Come, that blessed day! Let my eyes once behold the sight, and then give this worthless body to the worms. [Dr. Griffin.

The Darkened Room.

You have gone, perhaps, into a darkened room on a bright summer day. The shutters were quite closed. When you looked around, what did you see? Nothing. If you did not know what it contained, you might fancy it full of beautiful pictures and rich furniture, or the room might be empty and desolate. There might even be a thief lurking in the corner, waiting to rob the house. Still all was dark and dismal to you. But if you opened the shutter, so as to let in the smallest ray of sunshine, how clear did all become! All that was there you then saw: the pictures and furniture, it may be, or the dusty walls, the cobwebs, the cracks in the roof. Nay, if you let in through the opened window the full beam of the sun, you saw even the smallest specks of dust floating about in the bright rays.

Dear young friend, what is your heart? Is it not a darkened room? It is full of all that is hateful to the holy sight of God: but having the understanding darkened, you see not the impurities. You think there is much in it that is amiable and good. But oh! if one ray from God were to shine into it, how hateful to yourself would all appear. You would see frightful guilt in all the pride and unbelief and pleasing of the flesh of which you have never once thought before. That guilt is all there now, whether you see it or not. Dear young reader, is it be your earnest cry, "O send forth Thy light and Thy truth!"

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The people of the United States have just reason to congratulate each other and all mankind on the prosperous and happy condition of our country. Every year adds to the demonstration of the capacity of the people, the wisdom of the framers of our political system, and the blessings of the Government. While the different branches of the Government have conformed their action to the Constitution, and have been guided by a proper respect for the rights reserved to the States, the Federal Union has been cherished by the affections of the people. Under its protection, and stimulated by the energy of self-government, the principles of which are thus illustrated, our population, our wealth, our resources, and our means of happiness have been increasing with unexampled rapidity. Our relations with foreign powers have been friendly, and our commerce has been extended to every region where the American name is known. Faithful to the principles of peace, which are consistent with the honor of nations, we have avoided the temptations of war, even when forced upon us by wrongs which could not be tolerated. Our attitude in this respect has been regarded by other nations as a guaranty of our firm adherence to the principles we profess, and has secured for us their confidence and respect. Abundant harvests have been scattered over our land, and peace and plenty crown the labors of the husbandman. Our seaports are filled with the evidences of successful industry, and general prosperity is seen in the country and in the town. Burdened with no national debt, free from pecuniary embarrassments, and blessed with all the elements of material wealth, we are destined to witness, if we are true to ourselves, a growth and development of national power which will place us in the front rank of the nations of the world.

Such is a general view of our condition, as derived from the different departments of the Government. Some of the questions which have arisen in the administration of these departments, and which require the action of Congress, are presented in the reports of the Secretaries, and will receive your careful consideration. Others are of such importance to the country that I deem it my duty to call your attention to them in this communication.

Among the latter, I consider it proper to refer to the present condition of our relations with Mexico. Serious difficulties have existed between the two countries, which, unless timely and judiciously adjusted, may lead to hostilities. Our Minister has been instructed to bring the matters in controversy between them to the notice of the Government of Mexico, and to use his best efforts to effect a speedy and satisfactory settlement of them. He has been directed to propose the terms which, in the opinion of this Government, ought to be accepted, and to employ such arguments as are best calculated to secure their adoption. He has been authorized, if he should find it impossible to obtain a settlement of the questions in dispute, to submit them to the arbitration of a friendly power. He has been instructed, if this mode of settlement should be declined, to return to the United States. Should my anticipations be disappointed, and should he return without having secured a settlement of the questions in dispute, I shall feel it my duty to submit to Congress the propriety of taking redress into our own hands. I do not, however, apprehend that this will be necessary. Our claims are so strong, and the justice of them so manifest, that I cannot believe that they will be resisted by a power which professes to be governed by the principles of right and justice.

Martin Koszta, a Hungarian by birth, came to this country in 1850, and declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States. After residing here nearly two years he visited Turkey. While at Smyrna he was forcibly seized, taken on board an Austrian brig of war, and carried in the harbor of that place, and there confined in irons, with the avowed design to take him into the dominions of Austria. The Consul at Smyrna, the Captain of the French Consul General at Smyrna, there to remain until he should be disposed of by the mutual agreement of the Governments of the respective European nations at that place. Pursuant to that agreement he has been released, and is now in the United States. The Emperor of Austria has made the conduct of our officers who took part in the transaction a subject of grave complaint. Regarding Koszta as still a subject of Austria, and claiming a right to seize him within the limits of the Turkish Empire, he has demanded of this Government its consent to the surrender of the prisoner, a full approval of the acts of its agents, and satisfaction for the alleged outrage. After a careful consideration of the case, I came to the conclusion that Koszta was seized without legal authority at Smyrna; that he was wrongfully detained on board of the Austrian brig of war that, at the time of his seizure, he was clothed with the nationality of the United States, and that the acts of our officers, under the circumstances of the case, were justifiable, and their conduct has been fully approved by me, and in accordance with the several demands of the Emperor of Austria has been declined.

Recognizing the wisdom of the French principle of absolute religious toleration proclaimed in our fundamental law, and rejoicing in the benign influences which it has exerted upon our social and political condition, I should shrink from a clear duty did I fail to express my deep conviction that we can place no reliance upon the apparent progress, if it be not sustained by moral integrity, resting upon the great truths attested and illustrated by divine revelation. In the midst of our sorrow for the afflicted and suffering, it has been consoling to see how promptly disease made true neighbors of districts and cities separated widely from each other, and cheering to watch the strength of that common bond of brotherhood which carries alike to rich and poor, in all parts of this land, when danger threatens from abroad, or calamity impends over us at home.

Our diplomatic relations with foreign powers have undergone no essential change since the commencement of the last Congress. With some of them, questions of a disturbing character are still pending, but there are good reasons to believe that these may be amicably adjusted.

For some years past, Great Britain has claimed the benefit of the construction of the convention of the 20th of April, 1818, in regard to the fisheries on the North eastern coast, to exclude our citizens from some of the fishing grounds to which they freely resorted for nearly a quarter of a century subsequent to the date of the treaty. The United States have never conceded to this construction, but have always claimed for their fishermen all the rights which they had so long enjoyed without molestation. With a view to remove all difficulties on the subject, to extend the rights of our fishermen beyond the limits fixed by the convention of 1818, and to regulate them between the United States and the British North American provinces, a negotiation has been opened, with a fair prospect of a favorable result. To protect our fishermen in the enjoyment of their rights, and prevent collision between them and British fishermen, it seemed to be expedient to station a naval force in that quarter during the fishing season.

Embarrassing questions have also arisen between the two Governments in regard to Central America. Great Britain has proposed to settle them by a comprehensive arrangement on four Minister at London is instructed to enter into negotiations on that subject.

A commission has existed for the claims of our citizens against Great Britain, and those of British subjects against the United States, organized under the convention of the 8th of February last, is now sitting in London for the transaction of business.

It is in many respects desirable that the boundary line between the United States and the British provinces in the North west, as described in the convention of the 20th of June, 1846, and especially that part which separates the Territory of Washington from the British possessions on the North, should be traced and marked. I therefore press the subject upon your notice.

With France our relations continue on the most friendly footing. The extensive commerce between that nation and the United States, which, it is conceived, might be increased from some unnecessary restrictions, to the mutual advantage of both parties. With a view to this object, some progress has been made in negotiating a treaty of commerce and navigation.

Independent of our valuable trade with Spain, we have important political relations with her growing out of our neighborhood to the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico. I am happy to announce, that since the last session of Congress attempts have been made by an unauthorized expeditions against the United States, organized in and set on foot within the jurisdiction of Spain, have been suppressed by the prompt and efficient action of the Government of Spain. Should any movement be manifested within its limits, all the means at my command will be vigorously exerted to repress it. Several attempts at currency have taken place at Havana, or in the vicinity: the Island of Cuba, between our citizens and the Spanish authorities. Considering the proximity of that island to our shores, long, as it does, in the track of trade between some of our principal cities and the superior facilities which foreign intercourse, particularly that of the United States, there regarded, for the introduction of such occurrences may well be apprehended. As no diplomatic intercourse is allowed between our Consul at Havana and the Captain General of Cuba, ready explanations cannot be made, or prompt redress afforded, where injury has resulted. All complaint on the part of our citizens under the present arrangement, must be, in the first place, presented to this Government, and then referred to Spain again before they can be acted upon by the Executive of the United States. This circumstance, and the delay incident to the correspondence, must be my apology for not communicating sooner the views of this Government in relation to the recent unfortunate occurrences at Havana.

The Queen of Spain has declined to enter into any such arrangement. This course, under the circumstances, is deeply regretted, for without some arrangement of the kind the evil complained of, between the two countries, may be expected to occasionally interrupt the friendly intercourse which has so long existed between the United States and Spain. Spain again refers to the Government of the United States for information, and possibly may not answer till she has heard from those authorities. Delays of these interesting and vitally important questions are always dangerous. A proposition is now under consideration by the Spanish Government to refer the whole subject in dispute between the two countries to the Queen of Spain, as Queen Regent of Holland, for her decision. Should this proposition be accepted, I shall submit it to the Senate at the present session.

A new branch of commerce, important to the agricultural interests of the United States, has within a few years past been opened with Peru. Notwithstanding the unfavorable depression of guano upon the islands of that country, several cargoes have been experienced in raising the requisite supply. Measures have been taken to remove these difficulties, and to secure a more abundant importation of the article. Unfortunately there has been a serious collision between our citizens who have resorted to the Chincha islands for it and the Peruvian authorities stationed there. Redress for the outrages committed by the latter, was promptly demanded by our Minister at Lima. This subject is now under consideration, and there is reason to believe that Peru is disposed to offer adequate indemnity to the aggrieved parties.

We are thus not only at peace with all foreign nations, but, in regard to all of them, are exempt from any cause of serious disquietude in our domestic relations.

The controversies which have agitated the country heretofore, are passing away with the causes which produced them and the passion which they but awakened; or, if any trace of them remains, it may be reasonably hoped that it will only be preserved in the jealous rivalry of all good citizens to testify their respect for the rights of the States, their devotion to the Union, and their common determination that each one of the States, its institutions, its welfare and its domestic peace shall be held alike sacred under the sacred ægis of the Constitution.

The new league of amity and of mutual confidence and support, into which the people of the Republic have entered, happily affords indications and opportunity for the adoption of a more comprehensive and unembarrassed line of policy and action, as to the great national interests of the country, whether regarded in themselves or in connection with the powers of the civilized world.

The United States have continued gradually and peacefully to expand. The single acquisition of territory, which, how much soever of them may have been questioned, are now universally seen and admitted to have been wise in policy, just in character, and a great accession of strength to the Union, and of advancement of our country, as well as of the human race, in freedom, in prosperity and in happiness. The thirteen States have grown to be thirty-one, with relations reaching to Europe on the one side, and on the other to the distant republics of Asia.

I am deeply sensible of the immense responsibility which the present organization of the Republic and the diversified and multiplied interests developed upon me. The alleviation of which, so far as relates to the immediate conduct of the public business is, first, in my reliance on the wisdom and patriotism of the two Houses of Congress; and, secondly, in the directions afforded me by the principles of public policy, affirmed by our fathers of the epoch of 1798, sanctioned by long experience, and consecrated anew by the overwhelming voice of the people of the United States.

Recurring to these principles, which constitute the organic basis of union, we perceive that, vast as are the functions and duties of the Federal Government, vested in or entrusted to its three great departments, the legislative, executive, and judicial, yet the subsistence power, the popular force, and the large capacities for social and material development exist in the respective States, which, all being at themselves well constituted Republics, as they proceed, so they alone are capable of maintaining and perpetuating the American Union. The Federal Government has its appropriate line of action in the specific and limited powers conferred on it by the Constitution, chiefly as to those things in which the States have a common interest in their relations to one another and to foreign Governments, while the great mass of interests which belong to cultivated men, the ordinary business of life, the sockings of industry, all the diversified personal and domestic affairs of society, rest securely upon the general reserved powers of the people and of the several States. There is the effective democracy of the nation, and there the vital essence of its greatness.

Of the practical consequences which flow from the nature of the Federal Government, the primary one is the duty of administering with integrity and fidelity the high trust reposed in it by the Constitution, especially in the application of the public funds, as drawn by taxation from the people, and appropriated to specific objects by Congress. Happily I have no occasion to suggest any radical changes in the financial policy of the Government. Ours is almost, if not absolutely, the solitary power of christendom having a surplus revenue, drawn immediately from imposts on commerce, and therefore measured by the spontaneous enterprise and increased prosperity of the country, with such indirect relation to agriculture, manufactures, and the products of the earth and sea, as to violate no constitutional doctrine, and to enforce vigorously promote the general welfare. Neither as to the sources of the public treasure, nor as to the manner of keeping and managing it, does any grave controversy now prevail, there being a general acquiescence in the wisdom of the present system.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will exhibit in detail the state of the public finances, and the condition of the various branches of the public service administered by that department of the Government.

The revenue of the country, levied almost necessarily on the tax payer, goes on from year to year increasing beyond either the interest or the prospective wants of the Government.

At the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1852, there remained in the treasury a balance of fifteen million six hundred and thirty-two thousand one hundred and thirty-six dollars. The public revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1853, amounted to fifty eight million nine hundred and thirty-one thousand eight hundred and sixty five dollars from customs, and two million two hundred and five thousand seven hundred and eight dollars from public lands, and other miscellaneous sources, amounting together to sixty-one million three hundred and thirty seven thousand five hundred and seventy four dollars, while the expenditures for the same period, exclusive of payments on account of the public debt, amounted to forty three million five hundred and fifty four thousand two hundred and sixty-two dollars, leaving a balance of thirty-two million, four hundred and twenty-five thousand, four hundred and forty-seven dollars of receipts above expenditures.

This fact, of increasing surplus in the Treasury, became the subject of anxious consideration at a very early period of my administration and the path of duty in regard to it seemed to be obvious and clear, namely: first to apply the surplus revenue to the discharge of the public debt, so far as it could be judiciously done; and secondly, to devise means for the gradual reduction of the revenue to the standard of the public exigencies.

To these objects the first has been in the course of accomplishment, in a manner and to a degree highly satisfactory. The amount of the public debt, of all kinds, was, the fourth of March, 1853, sixty nine million one hundred and ninety thousand and forty-seven dollars, payments on account of which have been made, since that period, to the amount of twelve million seven hundred and three thousand and one hundred and twenty-nine dollars, leaving unpaid, and in the ordinary course of liquidation, the sum of fifty six million four hundred and eighty six thousand seven hundred and eighteen dollars. These payments, although made at the market prices of the respective classes of stocks, have been effected chiefly, and to the general advantage of the treasury, and have at the same time relieved a good many of the evils they have incidentally inflicted on the money market and on the industrial and commercial pursuits of the country.

[illegible] objects, that of the reduction [illegible] of great importance, and [illegible] with the Secretary of the Treasury, which [illegible] the duties on [illegible] especially [illegible] are not largely, or at all [illegible] country, is commended to your candid and careful consideration.

You will find in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, also, a prudent proof of the entire adequacy of the present fiscal system to meet all the requirements of the public service, and that, while properly administered, it operates to the advantage of the community in ordinary business relations.

I respectfully ask your attention to sundry suggestions of the improvements in the settlement of accounts, especially as regards the large

[illegible] of outstanding arrearages to the Government, and of other retorms in the administrative action of the department, which are indicated by the Secretary; as also to the progress made in the construction of marine hospitals, custom-houses and of a new mint in California and assay office in the city of New York, heretofore provided for by Congress, and also to the eminently successful progress of the Coast Survey, and of the Light-House Board.

Among the other objects meriting your attention will be important recommendations from the Secretaries of War and Navy. I am fully satisfied that the Navy of the United States is not in condition of strength and efficiency commensurate with the magnitude of our commercial and other interests; and commend to your especial attention the suggestions on this subject made by the Secretary of the Navy. I respectfully submit that the Army, which, under our system, as a nucleus around which our volunteer forces of the nation gather in the hour of danger, requires augmentation, or modification, to [illegible] the present extended limits and frontier relations of the country, and the condition of the Indian tribes in the interior of the continent, the necessity of which will appear in the communications of the Secretaries of War and the Interior.

In the administration of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1853, the gross expenditure was seven million one hundred and eighty-two thousand seven hundred and fifty-six dollars, and the gross receipts, during the same period, five million nine hundred and forty-two thousand seven hundred and forty-four dollars—showing that the current revenue failed to meet the current expenses of the department in the sum of two million one hundred and forty-two dollars—the causes which under the present postage system, have led inevitably to this result, are fully explained by the report of the Postmaster General, one great cause being the enormous rates the Department has been compelled to pay for mail service by railroad companies.

The exhibit in the report of the Postmaster General of the income and expenditures by mail steamers, will be found peculiarly interesting, and of a character to demand the immediate action of Congress.

Numerous and flagrant frauds upon the Pension Bureau have been brought to light within the last year, and, in some instances merited punishments inflicted, but, unfortunately, in [illegible] guilty parties have escaped, not through [illegible] want of sufficient evidence to warrant a conviction, but in consequence of the provisions [illegible] limitation in the existing laws.

From the nature of these claims, the remoteness of the tribunals to pass upon them, and the mode in which the proof is, of necessity, furnished, temptations to crime have been greatly stimulated by the obvious difficulties of detection. The defects in the law upon this subject are so apparent, and so fatal to the ends of justice, that your early action relating to it is [illegible] desirable.

During the last fiscal year, nine millions eight hundred and nineteen thousand four hundred and eleven acres of the public lands have been surveyed, and ten millions three hundred and sixty-three thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven acres brought into market. Within the same period, the sales by public purchase and private entry amounted to one million eighty-two thousand four hundred and ninety-five acres, located under military bounty land warrants, six million one hundred and forty two thousand three hundred and sixty acres, located under other certificates, one thousand four hundred and twenty-seven acres, ceded to the States as swamp lands, sixteen million six hundred and eighty-four thousand two hundred and sixty-three acres, selected for railroad and other objects, under act of Congress one million four hundred and twenty seven thousand four hundred and fifty seven acres. Total amount of lands disposed of within the fiscal year, twenty-five million three hundred and forty-six thousand one hundred and ninety two acres; which is an increase in the quantity sold, and located under land warrants and grants, of twelve millions two hundred and thirty one thousand eight hundred and eighteen acres over the fiscal year immediately preceding. The quantity of land sold during the second and third quarters of 1852, was three hundred and thirty-four thousand four hundred and fifty-one acres. The amount received therefor, was six hundred and twenty-three thousand six hundred and eighty-seven dollars. The quantity sold the second and third quarters of the year 1853, was one million six hundred and nine thousand nine hundred and nineteen acres, and the amount received therefor, two millions two hundred and twenty-six thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven dollars.

The whole number of land warrants issued under existing laws, prior to the 30th of September last, was two hundred and sixty-six thousand, at that date, sixty-six thousand one hundred and forty-seven. The quantity of land required to satisfy these outstanding warrants is four million seven hundred and seventy-eight thousand one hundred and twenty acres.

Warrants have been issued to 30th September last, under the act of 11th February, 1847, calling for twelve million eight hundred and seventy-nine thousand two hundred and eighty acres, under acts of September 28, 1850, and March 22, 1852 calling for twelve million five hundred and five thousand three hundred and sixty acres, making a total of twenty-five millions three hundred and eighty four thousand six hundred and forty acres.

It is believed that experience has verified the wisdom and justice of the present system, with regard to the public domain in, in most essential particulars.

You will perceive, from the report of the Secretary of the Interior, that opinions which have often been expressed in relation to the operation of the land system, as not being a source of revenue to the Federal Treasury, were erroneous. The net profits from the sale of the public lands to June 30, 1853, amounted to the sum of fifty-three million two hundred and eighty-nine thousand four hundred and sixty-five dollars.

I recommend the extension of the land system over the territories of Utah and New Mexico, with such modifications as their peculiarities may require.

Regarding our public domain as chiefly valuable to provide homes for the industrious and enterprising, I am not prepared to recommend any essential change in the land system, except by its liberations in favor of the actual settler, and the extension of the pre-emption principle in certain cases, for reasons and on grounds which will be fully developed in the reports to be laid before you.

Congress, representing the proprietors of the territorial domain, and charged especially with the care to disposal of territory belonging to the United States, has, for a long course of years, coming with the Administration of Mr. Jefferson, exercised the power to construct roads within the territories; and there are so many and obvious distinctions between this exercise of power and that of making roads within the States, that the former has never been considered subject to such objections as apply to the latter. And such may now be considered the settled construction of the power of the Federal Government upon the subject.

Numerous applications have been, and no doubt will continue to be, made for grants, in aid of the construction of railways. It is not believed to be within the intent and meaning of the Constitution, that the power to dispose of the public domain, should be used otherwise than might be expected from a prudent proprietor, and, therefore, that grants of land to aid in the construction of roads should be restricted to cases where it would be for the interest of the proprietor, under like circumstances, thus to contribute to the construction of these works. But the practical operation of such grants thus far, in advancing the interests of the States in which the works are located, and at the same time the substantial interests of all

[CONCLUDED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $1 50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, December 17.

DR. PIERCE.—This venerable, and able minister of Christ, is expected in our city during the early part of January, for the purpose of dedicating the Morean Street Chapel. Due notice will be given of the day set apart for that purpose.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—McGinnis & Carver, 36 Camp street, have laid upon our table several interesting and valuable works, from the presses of the Harpers, and C. Scribner, New York. We shall notice them in detail in our next issue. We are pleased to notice that our friends, McG. & C., have greatly increased their already well selected stock of books, and we trust our country friends will remember them when they visit this city.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

RED RIVER, Dec. 10, 1853.

MY DEAR W.: Having nothing else to do, I write. The clever little steamboat Piota, Capt. Parker, having brought a company of us to the Falls, at Alexandria, here we are.—Above the Falls, about one mile and a half distant, is the Choctaw, a steamer of shallow capacity, on which we are to be re-shipped for any place between this and Shreveport.

I have passed over the river here in high water, little imagining a low water scene. It roars like a mill-dam. There are two falls, a mile apart. The difference between the water level, above and below, is between six and seven feet. I saw Messrs. Moore & De Russy, engineers, measuring and leveling around this morning. From New Orleans came up with us a New York contractor, who has engaged to clear out the channel. He is to get $18,000 for a channel over these falls sixty feet wide and eight feet deep. How he is to make a *spec* ont of the contract, I cannot see. By ordi[illegible]sthods it could not be done at that cost. But this is a Yankee. He cleared out that obstruction to New York commerce, known as Hell-gate. This is a small affair in his eyes. The extraordinary method he has before used, and perhaps invented, is to break up the rocks by submarine blasts. The canister is let down to the proper spot, on the face of the rock; if into a cavity, crevice or other natural opening, so much the better. The powder is exploded by electricity—none of your tedious drilling and dangerous match-work.

Strange enough, speaking by ordinary notions, but perfectly agreeing with this simple application of science, low water is not needed for clearing the channel. When there is a considerable depth of water upon the river rock, a heavy charge of powder let down to it and rested upon its surface, will, by the resistance of the water above, blow a hole down as big as a barrel. Into this, another charge is dropped and exploded, and so the bed is soon torn up, and nothing more is to be done but dragging the shivered fragments out of the way. It is plain that the deeper the water is, the greater is the resistence above the blast, and the more effective. When our Yankee friend let me into the *modus operandi*, I ceased to be astonished at his complacency, as he stroked his red, stubby moustache and surveyed the job, out of which he will doubtless pocket a few thousand. It is said that the plan of explosion will be applied to dislodge some of the ancient snags and rafts that have lain, cross and pile, for years out of mind—the terror of navigators, and a dead stall to dreg boats and civil engineers.

I must not omit mentioning, among the visitory acquaintances which one scrapes up in a cabin, a gentleman of portly bearing and sallow complexion, whom, as everybody called him Doctor, I shall call Doctor. He was one of that sort of looking folk that people intuitively dubb Doctor. Our Doctor was all agog with one idea, which indeed is a *great* idea, if it be true. It was, that a plan had lately been found out for making oil, pure fine oil out of cotton seed; oil, good as any linseed or olive oil, clear, inodorous, and fit for table use. He showed us, showed us all over and over again, at our request, a vial of it. He said he had five gallons along. The specimen was certainly in its favor. And more, he showed a piece of clean, smooth soap, first rate shaving soap he said. This was made of the glutinous matter, purified from the oil, and expressed with it from the seed. Our friend was eloquent on the enterprise of cotton seed oil and soap, and the result e that must follow this discovery. He gave me, and I noted it down for the readers of the Christian Advocate, the items: One hundred pounds of seed make two gallons of oil and twenty pounds of soap. The cakes left are good for cows.

When reminded that the attempt had often before been made to do this thing, and more than once the discovery proclaimed, our Doctor admitted past failures to put cotton seed to a better use than manuring old fields, pointed out where the failure lay, and claimed the *eureka*. A factory is to be established in New Orleans. Rotton piles of cotton seed are to be no more seen. Southern lands and labor are to rise, and planters will no more be without oil presses than cotton screws. Indeed, the seed is the best part of the crop henceforth! Seriously, such a discovery would be a greater accession to Southern wealth than Cuba.

Passing between the falls this morning, I was not a little interested at a fisherman's husk. He had neither net, hook or line. He used no bait, and yet, as the result of less than one hour's gigging, he had a fishy burden under which a lithe and strong negro staggered. With a fork, much like that with which Neptune is represented as ruling the watery realms, only lacking the mid finger, fixed upon a pole ten feet long, he stood below the falls and struck at random. Now and then he fleshed his fork—if fish be flesh. Some struck through the head, or back, or tail, bit plump, or barely hit—so he lifted out his game in such quantity and size as I never saw any where else. They looked like buffalo fish, but the fisherman said no, they were gaspagou: as large as buffalo and of superior quality.

Alexandria is not a corporate town, but here is the Court House and three churches, Romanist, Methodist and Episcopal, the last not yet finished. The yellow fever has been severely felt, and the last patient is hardly on his legs. I was struck at the location of the grave-yard. It is over the river from the town: over the river, on a piney-hill, quiet spot. Thither, Charon-like, the ferryman takes over the dead and the sad processions. His blind horse treads the wheel round and round, fit emblem of those endless cycles the spirits enter upon: only, not blind.

We shall reach the seat of Conference Tuesday night. It is now quite certain, to the sorrow of all, that Bishop Capers cannot be with us. His health does not allow it. This is a loss to us, yet we do not blame the good Bishop. Would that we had more Bishops. H. N. M.

LETTER FROM BISHOP SOULE.

MESSRS. EDITORS: For the purpose of giving as much time as possible for any preachers who may be appointed to California from the conferences now in the course of their sessions, to prepare to accompany me on the voyage, I have determined to postpone my departure from New Orleans to the 7th of January. I purpose to be in New Orleans a few days before sailing, to make all necessary arrangements. Preachers who desire to accompany me should be there at least two or three days before the sailing of the ships.

I indulge the hope that I shall not make my second voyage to California alone. Within a few days I have received five letters from preachers in the Pacific Conference. All speak favorably of the work; but "the harvest is great, and the laborers are few." Well may we pray the Lord of the harvest to send forth more laborers into this field.

The Stockton District, a very important department of the California work, is now left with but three preachers beside the presiding elder. I trust these three will stand or fall at their posts. California is not the land for a preacher to visit for a year or two, and then leave, because he "wants to go home." A Methodist preacher's home should be wherever he is called to labor, on land or ocean. I would advise no preacher to go to California with any other purpose but to preach Christ and him crucified, as his own great work. If he is capable of being influenced by the love of gold, it is desirable that he should avoid, as far as possible, the object of temptation. And if he is not prepared to labor and suffer, and endure hardness as a good soldier of Jesus Christ, willing to live or die in the instrumental agency of the eternal salvation of the souls of his fellow men, he had much better remain at "home" than to attempt a voyage of six or seven thousand miles to a foreign land. I rejoice to witness a movement for the relief of our brethren in Sacramento City. The object to be accomplished is an important one, and worthy of a noble Christian liberality. It would afford me pleasure to be the bearer of the contribution to aid our brethren in that distant land, whose liberality, to the utmost extent of their ability, I well know. In these acts of Christian benevolence there is a *double* benefit. It redounds as a blessing both to the giver and receiver; but the first has the advantage, as it is written, "It is more blessed to give than to receive." We have one or two other churches in California which greatly need aid, especially the new church in the city of San Francisco. No society within my knowledge, according to number and means, has done more to sustain the interests of the Church than this infant society. They felt the necessity of a convenient house of worship in a suitable locality, and they resolved upon its erection. The lot was purchased, and the contract for building closed before I left California, and, I believe, they are now worshipping God in it. But they need help. Who of our wealthy friends will extend it to them? We are only Stewards "For the earth is the Lord's, and the fullness thereof, and the cattle upon a thousand hills." The silver and the gold are His. Any donations for the San Francisco church, or subject to discretionary appropriation for building, or relieving any other church, or churches in California, will be thankfully received, faithfully applied and duly reported.

JOSHUA SOULE.

Nashville, November, 1853.

[N. C. Advocate.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

THE CHURCH PROPERTY.

DEAR BRO.: The Commissioners, North and South, have been in Conference since Saturday last, and to-day reached a result that cannot fail to give general, nay, universal satisfaction to all the friends of justice and charity, acquainted with the history of the relations of the Church North and South for the past eight years. For the particulars, I refer you to our official report, which will go to the papers to-morrow, and reach you nearly as soon as this. I write to give you the earliest information, and to assure you of the entire satisfaction which this settlement with the New York Commissioners and Book Agents affords us. The Commissioners of the South are unanimous in the opinion that we have been met by our Northern friends in a spirit of undoubted justice and Christian charity. Our claims have been adjusted to our entire satisfaction. Our interviews from day to day, investigating the value of the concern, and in settling the many doubtful and embarrassing issues which were the inseparable accidents of this controversy, have been of the most pleasant and personally gratifying character. We concurred in unanimously inviting Judge J. McLean, to preside as chairman of our meetings. His presence and counsel has contributed largely to the very gratifying results we have been able to reach; and he has, by his marked piety, his broad and manly views of our relations, and the claims of Christian charity in this whole matter, greatly exalted himself in our estimation as a public man, and, indeed, won a place in our Christian confidence and affection, occupied by but few, if any, public men in the whole country. May we not hope that a result so favorable to peace, will ultimately, and indeed at an early day, lead to those fraternal relations between the two great branches of the Methodist family in this country, which no circumstances should be permitted to violate! With me, I confess, this is an object most desirable in itself, and one for which I trust we shall not cease to pray.

Very truly yours,

WM. A. SMITH.

MISSION ROOMS, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1853.

COUNTER MEMORIAL.

The Interpreter, a very spirited sheet, appeared on the 29th ult.; the name of the editor not known. It bears down strongly on the Public School question—discomfitting the priest party among us. This number, the proprietor says, may be the last or not—as patronage justifies. In arrest, or counteraction, if it be needed, of Bishop Blanc's memorial to the last Legislature, which may come up before this next, as "unfinished business," the Interpreter suggests the following:

To the Members of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana:

The Memorial of the undersigned, resident citizens of New Orleans, respectfully represents to your honorable body—

That they have learned, with serious dissatisfaction, of a petition that was presented to you at your last session, and referred to the Committee on Education—which petition aims at effecting a change in our system of Public Schools.

The said petition, we have been informed, was presented to your honorable body by the "New Orleans Catholic Free School Association;" but we are well assured that the masses of our people, of all sects, and those making profession of no religion at all, were not consulted. The newspaper report of the presentation and reference of said petition was a surprise to the citizens generally. The friends of our Public Schools, knowing those institutions to be established by law, had thought them to be so secure—(especially as "the Bible and sectarian prayers" had been discontinued in 1850, in order to propitiate opponents)—that it was not deemed necessary to get up a counter petition, until the intelligence of the proceedings in the Legislature reached this city.

We regard this movement on the part of the Association above named, as manifestly tending to excite such animosities between different religious parties, as unhappily prevail in Europe and in some of our Northern cities.

We fear that a compliance with the petition referred to, would inevitably lead to the destruction of that system of Public Schools which has been built up with so much labor and patience within the last twelve years; which is now the pride and glory of our city; and to which so many of our poor inhabitants look, as the only instumentality afforded them for giving to their children that education, which the future citizens of the Republic should possess.

In the wishes expressed in this Memorial, members of various religious denominations unite. In sustaining their own religious schools, they have never asked any assistance from the State; they are satisfied to be on an equal footing with their Catholic fellow citizens. And they are unwilling that the incipient step to a union of Church and State should be taken by granting such assistance from the public treasury to any religious denomination.

We, the undersigned, do therefore most earnestly and respectfully pray, that the public school funds may not be distributed among the different religious denominations. There is only one denomination which has asked it. The members of that communion have no authority to speak for others; and we hope that your honorable body will disregard the unauthorized request which they have made.

And your Memorialists,

As in duty bound, &c.

FEELINGS OF A DYING MAN.

I was called upon one day, says Dr. Fletcher, now many years ago, to visit a gentleman, one of my congregation, who was apparently in a dying state. Not having heard of his illness before, but knowing his previous history, I felt startled and greatly distressed; for he was one who had trifled with religious convictions, and had so far stifled them as greatly to abandon his religious connection; satisfying his conscience by attending one service on the Sabbath, frequently absenting himself altogether, and seeking, in wordly associations and amusements, to silence the voice within, and bury in oblivion the remembrance of past religious impressions. On entering his dying chamber, with a look of unutterable anguish, he exclaimed, "Oh, sir, I am lost! Your very presence condems me! The sermons you have preached, your faithful warnings from the pulpit, your private expostulations, all condem me! Oh, sir, what is to become of my soul—my poor, neglected soul? I have just been told I cannot live! my hours are numbered! I have no pain now; but this is the precursor of death," —(he was dying of an inflammation in the bowels)—"and I shall soon be in eternity! Oh, stifled convictions—a neglected Bible—misimproved Sabbaths—how will ye rise up in judgment to condemn me!" I endeavored to calm his mind, and told him he must not add unbelief to the catalogue of sins; that the Gospel was a revelation of mercy; that the blood of Christ cleanseth from all sin; that whosoever cometh unto him he will in no wise cast out; that he is able to save to the uttermost all that came unto him. "Uttermost!" the dying man exclaimed, "uttermost! then there is a gleam of hope even for me, if I had time; but even now I feel that stage approaching which will absorb my faculties, and terminate my sad life. Oh! what would I give for one week! one day! Oh, precious time! how have I wasted it! Oh, my dear pastor, pity me! pray for me! my thoughts grow confused—I cannot pray myself." I then knelt down and prayed with him, in which he most fervently joined, summoning all his strength to keep awake. I never shall forget the grasp of his hand, when I alluded to the fullness and sufficiency of Divine grace. I left him, with feelings it is impossible for me to describe, and returned, according to my promise, in a few hours. I found him still sensible, but evidently sinking under the power of slumber, from which he would never wake. In the interval, he had been dwelling on the texts suggested; and when he saw me, he feebly but smilingly said, "Able to save to the uttermost! there I must rest my hope." After again commending this dying man to the riches of divine mercy, I left him not without hope, but such a hope as I would not, for ten thousand worlds, risk as my dying solace.

NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.

In the absence of any official communications from the seat of the Conference, we gleam from the Spirit of the Age, such information as its columns afford, and append thereto the appointments, and the Conference paper on the subject of Finances. The Conference adjourned on Thursday night, 18th:

"The annual meeting of the North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, commenced in this city, on Wednesday, the 9th inst., the Rev. Bishop Paine, presiding. We learn that upwards of one hundred ministers are in attendance, belonging to the Conference, besides several distinguished visitors from other Conferences. The meetings of the body are held in the old Protestant Episcopal Church, that building having been purchased by the M. E. Church of this city, for the use of its colored congregation.

"The first day's session of the Conference was chiefly occupied in the preparation of business for the session, examination of new candiates for admission into the traveling connection, &c.

"On Thursday, after the transaction of some Conference business, Rev. Dr. Baird, of the Congregational Church, New York, was introduced, and delivered a highly interesting address upon the subject of Missions, and particularly dwelling upon the great need of diffusing Gospel knowledge among the Papal inhabitants of the earth; alluding to the immense flow of Roman Catholics into this country, the vast amount of ignorance and superstition among that class, and of the paramount importance of circulating the Bible and correct religious truth among them.

"Dr. Baird is Recording Secretary of the American and Foreign Christian Union, whose object is 'to diffuse and promote the principles of a religious liberty, and a pure Christianity, wherever corrupted Christianity prevails.' The Union is composed of members from most of the Evangelical Churches, and through the labors of its missionaries at home and abroad, much light has been shed upon the system of Romanism. Many of its benighted adherents have been converted to Christ—and an amount of good has been done which cannot be fully revealed in this life.

"No public collection was taken up, but we understand quite a handsome sum was made up by private contributions, in behalf of this cause—probably exceeding $150.

"On Thursday afternoon, the Missionary Society of the Conference, held its meeting, and we are pleased to learn that the funds brought up by the Ministers from their respective fields of labor, will form an aggregate of more than ten thousand dollars, collected in the bounds of the North Carolina Conference during year, 1853, being an increase of between four and five thousand dollars over the collections of the year previous.

"On Friday morning, Rev. Mr. Schon, of Louisville, Ky., delivered a most excellent and eloquent address before the Conference, on the great Missionary enterprise of the M. E. Church, South. He spoke like a man whose whole soul was in the work, and his enthusiasm and energy seemed to infuse new zeal into his clerical hearers. Mr. S. stated that, previous to the separation of the Northern and Southern branches of this Church, some eight or nine years ago, about $100,000 per annum was the sum raised for the Missionary work in the entire United States; that since the separation, the Northern branch, during the year 1852, raised upwards of $200,000, and the Southern branch some $85,000!

"The afternoon of Thursday was occupied by the meetings of the various Boards of the Conference—Education, Finance, &c., of which we have no statistics by us to give particulars. We may remark, however, that we learn the subject of Education seems to have taken a fast hold on the Church, and its interests have been well cured for during the past year. It affords us great pleasure to learn, that the Board of Finance report a largely increased sum over former years, contributed during the past, for the relief of deceased preacher's families and the support of the surviving, but 'worn-out and superannuted members of the Conference.' Last year, the Board of Finance were only able to declare a dividend of some 40 cents on the dollar—this year the contributions are so liberal, that at least 90 cents on the dollar will be declared; and next year it is confidently believed that they will be able to give dollar for dollar upon all the claims of this character that may come before the Conference! This is, indeed, as it should be. Men who have died in the work of the Gospel and left dependent families, unprovided for, ought to receive every cent of the small stipend alloted to them—as well also ought those who have spent the flower of youth and the vigor of manhood in the service of the Church, to be well provided for in the infirmities of premature decrepitude, and of advanced age; and we rejoice to see that North Carolina is determined to wipe this stain from the character of Methodism in her borders.

"On Friday night the Educational Society held a public meeting in the M. E. Church. A sermon was delivered by Professor Andrews, of Normal College, and an address was delivered by Rev. Dr. Deems, of Greensboro' Female College, upon the important subject of raising funds for educating for the Ministry, indigent young gentlemen who desire to enter upon the work. The very large audience seemed to be much interested in the cause, and a collection was taken up, amounting to some $300, for this object.

"On Saturday night a public Missionary meeting was held, when able, thrillingly interesting addresses were delivered by Revs. Dr. Jenkins, Missionary from China, and Dr. Sehon, Secretary of the Missionary Board. The first speaker imparted much information concerning the habits and customs of the Chinese, exhibiting minature specimens of their idols, plates illustrative of their language, temples, &c. He has with him a Chinaman, also, who was the object of much curiosity. Dr. Sehon's was an eloquent, telling effort. A collection was taken in aid of the Missionary cause, amounting to near $800.

"On Sabbath morning, we heard a sermon from Bishop Paine, addressed chiefly to the members of the Conference relative to their duties and responsibilities as itinerant laborers in the great work of the salvation of the world through the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ. Bishop Paine comes up to our views of what a Gospel preacher should be—earnest, impressive, practical—and we scarcely ever heard a pulpit effort more to our liking than this powerful sermon on this occasion. After the sermon, the Bishop ordained as Deacons of the Church, the following Ministers: Revs. William A. Brame, Thos. W. Guthrie, Hillary T. Hudson, Abram Wenver, James M. Westbrooks, Minter Johnson, John N. Barker and Mr. Shelton.

"In the afternoon, Rev. Wm. Closs delivered a powerful discourse on the slavery of sin; after which the following Ministers were ordained Elders of the Church, viz: Revs. L. S. Burkhead, Zebedee Rush, James A. Dean, N. F. Reid, J. P. Jordan, Thos. G. Whitaker, and another whose name we did not understand. The ordination services were of the most solemnly interesting character.

"At night, Rev. A. Dibrell, of the Virginia Conference, delivered one of the most searching, eloquent sermons on 'the worth of the soul,' we have ever heard—the effect of which must tell mightily, for weal or woe, on the destiny of hundreds who listened with deep interest to his faithful admonitions and warnings.

"The Presbyterian and Baptist Churches were kindly offered to the Conference, the pulpits of which have been occupied by Ministers, as well as the Methodist Pulpits. The ministrations of the Word have been largely attended by the citizens and visitors, and we trust great good to the cause of religion has been done by the assembly of this body of Christian Ministers in our midst."

APPOINTMENTS.

RALEIGH DISTRICT—*Jas. Reid, P. E.*

Raleigh: Wm E Pell.
" City Mission: B T Blake, sup'y.
" African Mission: D Culbreth.
Raleigh Circuit: Isaac Avent.
Tar River: James Jamieson.
" Mission: Peter H Joyner.
Henderson and Clarksville: Junius P Moore, T B Rocks, sup'y.
Granville: Alfred Norman, J W Floyd, sup'y.
Person: John W Davis.
Hillsboro': T W Guthrie.
Chapel Hill: Lingurn S Burkhead.
Hillsboro' Circuit: Nathan A Hooker.
South Lowell Academy: James A Dean, Principal.

GREENSBORO' DISTRICT—*W. Barringer, P. E.*

Greensboro': Nathan H D Wilson.
Guilford: Malcolm L Douglass, one to be supplied.
Randolhp: Wm M Jordan.
Montgomery: Charles H Phillips, Isham Hill.
Haw River: R T Heflin, W B Richardson.
Franklinsville: Jas M Westbrooks.
Rockingham: Ira T Wyche.
Wentworth: Joshua Bethel, Wm Anderson, sup'y.
Deep River: Shockly D Adams.
Chas F Deems, President Greensboro' Female College.
Norman College: Allen S Andrews.

SALISBURY DISTRICT—*Peter Doub, P. E.*

Salisbury: Hilary T Hudson.
Rowan: Jas P Simpson, B B Shelton.
Mocksville: Thos W Postell.
Iredell: Robt P Bibb.
Taylorsville: Wm W Nesbitt.
Wilkes: One to be supplied, James Purvis, sup'y.
Jonesville; John M Gunn.
Surry: Williamson Harris.
Forsythe: Samuel Farabee, Wm W Albea, sup'y.
Davidson; Lomon Shell.
Narrows of Yadkin: Horatio Townsend.
Blue Ridge Mission: To be supplied.

DANVILLE DISTRICT—*T. S. Campbell, P. E.*

Danville—Thos B James.
Caswell: Wm Carter, Wm A Brame,
Halifax: Linville L Hendren, Jas E Mann.
Halifax African Mission: Jos Goodman.
Staunton: Adam H Johnson, James H Jefferson.
Pittsylvania: Evan E Freeman, Nathan Anderson, sup'y.
Franklin: David W Doub, S S Bryant.
Alleghany: To be supplied.
Patrick: J T St Clair.
Stokes: Wm Clegg.
Henry: Samuel J Spotts.

WASHINGTON DISTRICT—*Wm. Closs, P. E.*

Washington: Joel W Tucker.
Roanoke: Robert O Burton, sup'y, Henry Gray.
Warren: Philmer W Archer.
Plymouth: Oran Scovillo.
Williamson: John James.
Edgecombe: Jas L Cotton, H H Gibbons.
Columbia: Thomas Jones.
Mattamuskeet: John D Halstead, Charles M Anderson.
Bath Mission: Geo W Farabee, one to be supplied.
Portsmouth: Alexander Gattis.
Ocuse—Samuel B Dozier.
Cape Hatteras Mission: To be supplied.

NEWBERN DISTRICT—*D. B. Nicholson, P. E.*

Newbern: Centenary, J H Wheeler.
" Andrew Chapel: T P Rioaud.
" Circuit: Zebedee Rush.
Snow Hill: To be supplied.
Goldsboro': Lafayette W Martin, James H Brown.
Smithfield: John Tillett.
Duplin: James L Fisher.
Onslow: Marblo N Taylor.
Trent: Jas J Hines.
Beaufort: Dougan C Johnson.
Straits and Cape Look-out Mission: Arthur F Harris.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT—*R. J. Carson, P. E.*

Wilmington, Brick Church: N F Reid.
" Fifth Street: Abram Weaver.
Topsail: Wm M Walsh.
Sampson: Charles P Jones.
Windsor: Richard H Dunkley.
Fayetteville: Samuel M Frost.
Bladen: Joseph B Martin, Clarendon Pepper.
Cape Fear African Mission: Jere Johnson.
Smithville: Paul J Carraway.
Whiteville: Washington S Chaffin, Thos McRae.
Fayettevillo Circuit: John W Tinnon.

William J Langdon, appointed to labor for the benefit of Seamen in Wilmington.

Johnivey M Sharpe, transferred to Holston Conference.

Francis H Bnring, left without appointment.

Wm H Bobbitt, left without appoinment on account of ill health.

DELEGATES TO GENERAL CONFERENCE.—C F Deems, Wm Closs, Roht J Carson, Robert O Burton, D B Nicholson, Wm Carter, Wm Barringer.

ALTERNATES—N H D Wilson, James Jamieson.

The next Conference is to be held in Pittsboro'.—[R. C. Advocate.

THE POLICY OF ROME.

When Napoleon declared, "The House of Braganza has ceased to reign," he knew that he was uttering a prediction that was to be accomplished, not so much by the might of the sword as by the power of the imagination. He concealed his defeats; he magnified his successes; was most bold and instant and haughty in emergencies, and overawed by the very magnitude of his aims and pretensions. He had bound his name with a fearful spell, and men trembled at it. His foes became faint-hearted, and despaired of opposing him when all men said he was invincible, and they sought safety in allinnce. The many, the weak, the undecided, those with aught to lose or gain, joined the great tide and made it still more potent to attract. Even the stout-hearted hesitated and struck a feebler blow. His friends were encouraged and granted every aid; his admirers became the more enthusistic; everything favored his pretensions. Thus his *manner* of acting was more to him than his actions themselves; indeed, it was the real secret of his great success. The battle was often won before a blow had been struck, and his prophecies fulfilled as soon as uttered. He had said, Imagination rules the world. He fully acted up to his principle; and when he who conquered at Waterloo began to oppose the Corsican, it was not by meeting him in battle array, but by breaking this spell of imagination, and by turning it against the tyrant.

But Napoleon learned this secret of success—this great chapter in the book of human nature—from Rome. Chiefly since the organization of the order of the Jesuits in the very midst of the English Reformation, Rome new that her success was not to be had by means that before had proved available. She knew that she must dispense with physical force, and go at once before men to win or drive them by deceit, by shows, by putting on the air of confidence and boldness, by high pretensions and bold anathemas; in a word, that she must sway men through the wonderful power of the imagination. *Possunt quia posse videntur*, is her favorite motto. Rome knows that thus the ignorant are deceived, the vacillating drawn over, the susceptible impressed; that friends are emboldened and foes put off their guard, affrighted and unnerved. Most men join the cause that looks most prosperous.

Scarcely a church, a school, or an asylum is built, scarcely a convert made, though a mountebank or scavonger from the purlieus of disrepute; scarcely is there a fete or celebration to inaugurate some new abode of idolatry, but it is blazoned forth, with every attraction of hyperbole, throughout the land. But when does she put to press her losses of thousands who are leaving her folds; the institutions that have ceased to exist; the divisions of doctrine which have shaken her kingdom to its centre; or the peevishness and rebellion of her German and French disciples? What organ lays before the public every dispute between her bishops and priests and laymen, or where shall we look for information as to the strength of the Sulpicians, or the present aspect of the trustee question? No, these are hushed in profound repose, so far as the press is concerned—that great medium of the present time for influencing opinion. Rome encourages—she dares not discourage.

Nay, she is the more eager to do so, in proportion to her losses and dangers, and manifold forebodings. Never, perhaps, was there a time (as we may hereafter show) when, in Europe and among us, so many have left the communion of Rome within the same number of years; when abroad, so many antions on whom she formerly has relied, are so feeble and unable, or unwilling, to help her; when everywhere means were so difficult to be obtained, and political and social obstacles were so appalling. And yet her claims are the loftier. She never was more arrogant. Hildebrand and Innocent, and not Gangenelli or even Leo, are her favorite ideals. In England, the land of Cranmer, she tramples on acts of Parliament; in France, this favored soil of Jansenism, she is ultramontane; in Holland, where even Alva was disheartened, she seeks for supremacy, and the Czar himself is braved at the holy sepulchre. Here, too, amid republican laws and Puritan associations, she flaunts in our face principles of persecution and dogmas of idolatry, which so many of her children have hitherto been so anxious to disclaim; she insists more than ever upon her most offensive dogma of supremacy; she is rudely casting out from her midst all that hampers her action, and while allowing converts to enter her ranks almost on their own terms, (for the sake of blazoning forth their names,) she is centralizing power, so as to be able hereafter the more easily to crush rebellion within and to scatter foes without.

But does power stoop to pretence? Is parade of strength any evidence of its reality? We know that it is otherwise; that the losing gambler is bolder than ever; that the anxious shopman doubles his price; that the hopeless politician is smiling and boastful; that the drowning man has the energy of the giant. But all this is unreal, spasmodic—only expiring strength, mere galvanic courage. Yet Rome needs it. Losing, she must not let it be known. She is not in a position for quiet and efficient action, for the calmness of conscious strength. Hence, she must attempt to retrieve by deceit, by arrogance, by appealing to the imagination. The method is a well known and influential one. "The House of Braganza has ceased to reign."—[Evangelical Catholic.

OBITUARY.

DIED—At her residence, near Plaquemine, on the 25th of September, Mrs. REBECCA JOHNS, aged 60 years.

Mrs. Johns had long been a useful and pious member of the Methodist Church. Her Christian practice beautifully illustrated her religious profession.

Her great gentleness of character—her kindness—her charity to the truly deserving—her love for the cause of her Saviour—will long be remembered by those who knew her but to love her. Though rich, she was humble-hearted, and in her the poor ever found a true friend.

She had not put off repentance and faith in the Gospel until the long and weary hours of sickness. All she then had to do was to die the happy death of the righteous. Even in the hours of pain which preceded her departure from earth, she was greatly solicitous about her young friend sick in the same room; about her absent son, who she feared, had fallen a victim to the prevailing epidemic. In her thoughts of others she seemed to forget herself. Kind—kind to the very last for the happiness of others. To the Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, who, in the absence of her pastor in another portion of his work, visited her, when she knew she was going to die, she expressed full confidence in her Redeemer. She well knew, by long experience—and an experience chastened by many an hour of affliction, for several of whom she dearly loved were not, for Jesus had taken them—that the Christian religion was the truth.

Death came—and she smiled to meet him coming; for she knew that love which is "sweeter than life, and stronger than death."

She was abundant in communicating the riches God had given her for the advancement of his kingdom.

Her friends mourn their loss, with the joyful hope of the Christian's faith, that "to lose is *her* eternal gain."

The light of the household hath gone out—yet, in the Resurrection morn, will it be lighted to go out no more, but ever to shine in heaven's blessed immortality.

"Thou art gone to the grave—but we will not deplore thee,
Whose God was thy ransom, thy guardian and guide:
He gave thee; He took thee; and He will restore thee.
And death has no sting, for the Saviour has died."

HER PASTOR.

DIED—At his residence, near Plaquemine, Iberville Parish, Col. RICHARD REAMS, in his 53d year.

Col. Reams was a native of South Carolina, but for some years a resident of this Parish, in which he married Miss E. R. Johns.

At one time of his life he was a member of the Methodist Church, on probation; but not having obtained religion, he quit it.

His affability of manners, his truly generous charity, endeared him to his personal acquaintances, and by none was he more loved than by the Methodist Ministers with whom his friendship was kind and earnest.

He was a reader of the Bible, a praying man; and often at the House of God, and under the preaching, show the great tenderness and impressibility of his heart with reference to divine truths.

Yet he stayed away from that Saviour whose mercy is so large and free, until the yellow fever sought him out.

The black vomit had taken away hope of life; and the question was to be answered, whether he would be prepared for death!

How sweet to have the thought of a kindred being eternally saved, leaving a bright legacy. Then around the grave cluster not only precious memories of life, but also hopes lends her brightness to an otherwise cheerless dispensation of God—the death of those we dearly love.

While lingering on this side of the Jordan of death, our friend caught occasional glimpses of the promised land; hence, when he said, "It is hard to die," "I can't die," when asked afterwards, "If Jesus was so precious to him?" his reply was, "Yes, Sir." Again, he said, "All I want is grace to die by." The hour of his departure drew nigh. The death rattle had communicated a dread warming. Suddenly and emphatically he raised his right arm, saying, "I throw myself on Jesus." These were the last words. The shout of hope which he threw back to surviving kindred, as he entered the cold waters of death.

He died as calmly as a child falls asleep, and we hardly knew he was dead.

We hope, and that hope is more precious to his widow than all of earth—that with him "to die was gain." Kindred and friends mourn and miss him much, but this hope cheers.

"Friend after friend departs,
Who has not lost a friend?
There is no union here of hearts
That finds not here an end.
Were this frail world our final rest,
Living or dying none were blest."

"There is a word above,
Where parting is unknown—
A long eternity of love,
Formed for the good alone.
And faith beholds the dying here,
Translated to that glorious sphere."

H.

Charleston Advocate please copy.

MORTUARY.—Weekly Report of the interments in all the cemeteries of the city for the week ending at 6 o'clock, A. M., on Sunday the 11th December:

Cemeteries.	Cholera.	Other Dis.	Not Stated.	
Protestant, Girod st..	4	10	..	14
Odd Fellows' Rest....	..	1	1	2
Cyp. Grove, No. 1....	..	1	1	2
" " " 2....	21	18	1	40
Charity Hospital.....	21	15	9	45
St. Patrick's.....	18	11	..	29
Catholic, No. 1.....	2	9	..	11
" 2.....	7	14	..	21
St. Vincent.....	17	29	9	55
Lafayette	19	17	..	36
Hebrew	2	2	..	4
Total.	111	126	17	254

It will be seen by the above report that the number of deaths by cholera is much smaller than that of the preceding week, which was 214.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements, of a proper character and to a limited extent, will hereafter be inserted in the "New Orleans Christian Advocate" at the following rates:

One Square first insertion $1 00
Each subsequent insertion 50
One Square, one year 15 00
One Square, six months 10 00
One Square, one year 25 00

☞ A Square is ten lines—ten words make a line.
No Advertisement inserted until paid for.

PORT GIBSON COLLEGIATE ACADEMY,
FOR YOUNG LADIES.

INSTRUCTORS.

REV. A. J. EDGERTON, A. M., Principal.
REV. W. F. CONRAD, A. B.
REV. C. D. DeCOENIEL, Professor of Piano, Harp and Guitar.
MRS. S. O. EDGERTON. MRS. H. CONRAD.
MISS ELLEN FOSTER, Teacher of Music.
MISS MARVIN. MISS HADNETT.
MRS. GILMAN, Matron.

The Next Session will commence on Monday, the 7th day of November.

TERMS—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

For Boarding, per session of twenty weeks $50
For Fuel, Washing and Lights, do. 10
For Bed and Bedding, if not provided, do. 6

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

Tuition—Juvenile Class, per session twenty weeks ... $15
" Second Division, do. do. ... 20

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

Tuition—English Studies, per session twenty weeks .. $25
" Latin and Greek, or either, do. .. 15
" French, Italian or German, do. .. 15
Stationery, in either class, do. .. 1

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

Instruction Piano or Guitar, per session twenty weeks, $30
Use of Pianos, do. 5

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

Drawing in Perspective and Painting in Water Colors, do. ... $10
Fancy Embroidery ..... do. ... 5

No deduction for absence, except in case of protracted sickness.

Boarders are expected to have their wearing apparel marked, and to come furnished with Towels, Hair and Tooth Brushes, and Silver Dessert Spoon and Fork.

The location of the Institution is regarded as one of the best in the State. The buildings were erected at a cost of near $30,000, affording capacious and airy rooms for the inmates, and all under the immediate eye of Mrs. E. and Female Assistants.

The course of Study will be as extensive and thorough in Natural Science, English Literature, Ancient and Modern Languages and Mathematics, as in the best Colleges of the kind.

Lectures will be delivered regularly before the Young Ladies, on Natural Science.

Prof. DECOENIEL, who has the reputation for being one of the best musicians in America, will give lessons on the Harp to any young Ladies who desire it.

☞ Vocal Music will be taught free of charge.

Port Gibson, Oct. 21, 1850. dec10-4t

Teachers Wanted.

A Gentleman and his Wife, or a Brother and Sister, (provided they will keep house,) thoroughly educated, are wanted to take charge of our Public School. Salary, $1000, certain, and whatever else can be realised from Music and other extra studies, and boarders from beyond the township. The last Teachers increased their salary several hundred dollars by these means.

Address, Rev. D. S. Goodloe, Livingston, Madison county, Miss. Postage paid. dec10

WANTED,

A lady who performs well on the Piano and sings well, and also a gentleman who performs well on the piano and violin. Satisfactory testimonials must be given of character and qualifications. They are desired as assistants in the Music Department of the Alabama Female College, at Gainesville, Ala. Address, stating terms,

W. R. POINDEXTER,
dec4-4t Gainesville, Ala.

ROBERT L. ADAMS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, 67 Gravier street, New Orleans. nov26-3m

General Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF EMIGRANTS—CHOLERA AT SEA.—The British ship Glenmanna, from Liverpool, arrived at Port Jackson Tuesday with a large number of passengers, of which thirty-seven had died during the passage. The ship will be detained at the quarantine until it is thoroughly cleansed, and also the passengers until they are in good health.

NEWSPAPERS IN THE WORLD.—The following is supposed to be the number of newspapers in the world: 10 in Australia, 14 in Africa, 24 in Spain, 29 in Portugal, 39 in Asia, 65 in Belgium, 85 in Denmark, 90 in Russia and Poland, 320 in other Germanic States, 560 in Great Britain and Ireland and 1800 in the United States.

HEAVY FEES.—A case is on trial in the United States Circuit Court, at Philadelphia, to recover $50,000, alleged to be due to the estate of the late Daniel Webster, for fees in the great case of Matthia Aspden's estate. The case is not yet finished.

THE AFRICANIZATION OF CUBA.—A telegraphic dispatch to Charleston from Baltimore says: The Europa's mails contain a correspondence between Lord Howden, the British Embassador at Madrid, to Mr. Corbin, of Virginia, relative to the British designs respecting the Africanization of Cuba. His Lordship pronounces the whole story a wicked fabrication, and says that his efforts have been directed to induce Spain to suppress the slave trade and obtain the freedom and emancipation of those who have been unjustly detained in bondage since 1617. The Washington Union, however, professes to find internal evidence in the letter confirming its statement.

THE RUNAWAY IN PARIS.—The Paris correspondent of the NewYork Times gives the following account of an interview with a runaway slave in Paris:

I was standing last evening at the corner of a deserted street, the fog almost quenching the light of the lamps, when I was accosted by a voice that spoke English:

"Are you an American, sir?

My questioner was a negro boy, perhaps eighteen years of age, tall, somewhat emaciated, jet black, and dressed in a blouse or smock-frock.

"Yes, I am. What then?

I beg your pardon, sir, but I ran away from home, sir, and I don't know what I'm going to do, clear off here. I am a slave, sir, and some people told me it was better to starve than to be a slave, and I shipped for Marseilles, and I've come up here a-foot, and I haven't got a cent, and I don't know what I'm going to do, so far off, sir. I wish you'd give me a few coppers to get a night's lodging, sir.

Well, that's a pretty account to give of yourself. So you ran away. Did your master ever beat you?

No, sir, he didn't never beat me.

Well, what are you going to do?

I am a-going to get down to Harre tha best way I can, and work my passage back to the States, sir.

You were better off there than you are here?

Lord gracious, I should think I was.

Well, here, take that, and be careful with it, and another time don't mind what "some people" tell you. Good bye.

Thank you, sir. I'm very much obliged to you, sir; if I ever get back, I'll stay back. Fine bye, sir.

And he hurried off into the fog.

Alabama.

From the Message of the Mayor of Mobile, delivered on the 10th, we learn that the expenses of the city government for the past year were $71,079. The receipts in the same time were $72,630.

The number of arrests during the year, according to the report of the City Marshal, was 3,038, and the amount collected for fines in the police department is $7,795 83.

We learn by the Claiborne Southern of the 3d, that since its last issue three persons had died of yellow fever. The same paper thinks, however, that there is no longer just ground to fear the epidemic in that town, as there was only one case of sickness, and that was not of yellow fever.

Texas.

By the arrival of the Perseverance on Sunday, we have Galveston papers to the 9th, Indianola to the 7th, and full files of our exchanges from the interior. We copy the following items from the commercial columns of the News:

There has been a fair amount of business done during the past week. Sickness has now entirely ceased, and the danger in visiting this place is over.

The delay of opening of the rivert for regular navigation is seriously felt by all classes of our merchants. Several steamers are in readiness to go into the Trinity trade. Reports from this river mention a continuation of rain, but do not announce that the rise of the river is sufficient to admit of navigation.

We have had a succession of singularly fine weather for the advanced season; vegetation has thus far not been interrupted, and late picking of cotton may be expected to yield a better quality than usual. In the uplands picking is now pretty nearly over, while in the bottoms the planters have still their hands full of work.

Some sugar plantations are through grinding, others are still working, and report favorably as to the quality, while the yield is irregular, and short of the quantity produced last season.

From Houston we learn that business was very active, and cotton coming in freely: receipts being about 200 bales per day.

FROM EL PASO.—Capt. Skillman, the indefatigable mail contractor between San Antonio and Santa Fe, arrived at the latter place a few days ago—after his late visit to the metropolis of the nation—direct from El Paso in twenty-two days. He came down with a tiovernment train, accompanied by Col. Mansfield, of the U. S. Army. Col. M. made this as a trial trip to become acquainted with the advantages offered by the San Antonio route to New Mexico. He is, says the Western Texian, highly delighted with his trip, and pronounces the San Antonio route the shortest, best, and consequently the cheapest. The train found an abundance of water, grass and everything else necessary along the entire line of travel. It is surmised that, in consequence of Col. Mansfield's satisfaction with the country which he passed, most, if not all Government trains, destined for New Mexico, will in future be directed to adopt this route in preference to the one heretofore traveled, via Independence, Missouri.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

THE NEW EMPEROR—INVASION OF SONORA.

By the arrival of the Texas on Sunday we have received files of Vera Cruz papers to the 8th, and papers from the City of Mexico to the 3d instant. Down to the 3d the City of Mexico seems to have been occupied chiefly with the subjects—the supposed approach of the consummation of the imperial dignity by Santa Anna and the piratical invasion, as they style it, of the Americans in Sonora. These benighted Mexicans do not seem to understand the doctrine of manifest destiny, nor the polite terms in which its exploits should be mentioned.

Upon the first of these subjects, we do not perceive that there is any distinct ground on which is expected the usurpation of Santo Anna. Yet the very little under which he is to reign, has been settled for him either by himself or others. The matter seems to rest on general rumor; but such rumor is probably correct in the main, since it does not appear to proceed from his enimies alone.

The new relations which will be produced between our Government and the Emperor, that is to be, will receive a certain degree of unavoidable complication from this rather extraordinary event, for Santa Anna is already regarded with any thing but popular favor in this country; and as we have a Government that is guided by the popular feeling, we are likely enough to be embroiled in our diplomatic relations with Mexico by this unpopular proceeding of Santa Anna, which, nevertheless, does not appear to be against the public wish of Mexico.

A courier from Uros had brought dispatches to the Government, conveying the intelligence that the schooner Arrow and the bark Caroline had sailed from San Francisco on the night of the 16th of October, for Guaymas under Mexican colors, with about two hundred patriotic adventurers bent on the annexation of Sonora. These two vessels were seen off the harbor of Guaymas on the 11th of November. It seems from San Francisco papers that the Arrow had been proceeded against by the authorities of San Francisco, but had been released.

The Mexican papers complain that the police had been for twenty-four hours in possession of the proof that she was about to sail with arms and munitions, but that they waited until her departure before they proceeded to a second arrest. They say, however, that all this is precisely after the good faith of the North Americans—that this was just the manner in which they acted in Texas. Great excitement reigned in the city of Mexico in consequence of these dispatches. Great preparations were being made in Sonora to repel the invaders, and the Governor of that province had issued the following proclamation:

1. All foreigners embarking without permission of the Authorities, and forming themselves in armed bodies, will be considered and treated as pirates.

2 That captains of ships trausporting armed adventurers, the owners of such conpiloted or accomplicy, persons who shall hold relations with the invaders who shall protect them, serve them, or come to their aid, shall conceal or any to save any of them, shall act as guides to them, or shall give them news or advice, shall also be treated as pirates.

3 That all inhabitants who shall retire from the centres of population, in order to avoid taking arms, and those who shall prove recalcitrant in fulfilling the obligations which are imposed on them by their country, shall be considered suspicious and be tried by martial law, and the least penalty to which they shall be liable shall be that of incorporation in the corps of veterans.

A sad accident, of which we gather the particulars from the *Eco Del Commercio* of Vera Cruz, occurred on the 18th ult., at Nopalucan, on the road between Puebla and Perote. One of the trains of wagons laded with powder, under the care of a company of soldiers, by some unaccountable agency became ignited, producing a terrible explosion, resulting in the death of ten persons: a sergeant, six soldiers, and three peasants. Many others were badly injured.

The *Eco del Commercio* states that the Consul General of Mexico in the United States will hereafter be stationed at New Orleans.

The plan of Guadaiajara, proposing the prolongation of the power conferred on Santa Anna, had been ratified by many of the most distinguished men of the nation. The municipal government of the city of Mexico having resolved to abide by it, the Governor of the Federal District as issued the following proclamation:

Government of the District of Mexico:

The will of the nation having manifested itself in an unequivocal manner, through the petitions which, originating in the department of Jalisco, were afterwards gotten up in the most important States of the Republic, inviting the illustrious Gen. Santa Anna to continue in the exercise of the supreme power delegated to him by the people for their own safety. I have thought proper to fulfill a patriotic duty, and which is commended by the office which I fill, in regulating the ardent and spontaneous wishes, which animates every class of our population, as well as the garrison of the Capital.

Having called together this day the Governor, Council and a large number of citizens of this city, we resolved to adhere to the vote of Jalisco, and state that the capital did the same.

Fellow citizens, the flattering hopes which the people entertained when they entrusted to one of their most illustrious sons all the powers necessary to re-organize the country, would soon raulish away if the term of those powers was not extended. It is, therefore, necessary to extend it, and by the will of the and of the people, the independence and future prosperity of our country will forever be established. ANTONIO DAEZ Y BONILLA.

Mexico, 1st December, 1853.

It was generally thought that Santa Anna would be proclaimed Emperor on the 11th of December.

Important from Havana.

The steamship Empire City, from Havana the 1st, arrived at New York the 6th. The news in two days later than that received by the Black Warrior. We extract from the New York Express the following important intelligence received by this arrival:

The Captain General of Cuba has just issued an important circular to the several Captains of Partidos (sections of country,) of a character which indicates a new alarm of invasion from the United States. The circular sets out with affirming that the Superior Authority has been surely informed that the traitors, enemies of Her Majesty, favored by the magnanimous indulgence with which they have, hitherto, been treated by our Lady the Queen, and hypocritically protected by the new Administration of the United States, are projecting a fresh invasion of the Island, with considerable force; and, at the same time, the same Supreme Authority is convinced of the necessity of repressing the revolutionary tendencies of the native inhabitants of the country with the strong hand, etc. etc.

It is therefore ordered that "in the case of an invasion the said Captains shall have authority to call upon those persons who are suspected of partiality to the Americans and to freedom, to cause them to offer their persons and property for the Spanish service. When a landing shall take place, all natives are to be called out old and young, married or unmarried, capable of bearing arms and whereever property can be seized upon. The rigor of the law is to fall upon all who resist in any way, i. e. they will be shot."

It is also ordered—

Simultaneously, and without loss of time, even employing the armed force, if necessary, your Excellency will cause the principal Creoles, previously designated to the Superior Government, in the lists transmitted, as persons disreputed and influential through their intelligence, wealth and revolutionary spirit, to be conducted to the Government House, and having been there assembled, your Excellency will cause them to sign a declaration, obliging each one of them to subscribe in it, under the general voluntary offering of provisions and property.

In consequence of the reduced condition of Her Majesty's treasury, resulting from the very extensive military preparations which this tioverament has been compelled to make, in view of the disaffection of the people of the country, your Excellency is likewise authorized, in the name of Her Majesty, to exact, should it prove necessary, the sum of two millions of dollars, from the Peninsulars and the mercantile class, as a forced loan and at six per cent. interest, for the support of the war; and as the latter classes of persons are the only friends upon whom the Government can depend, and it is, therefore, unjust that they should be the first to be ruined by the exhibition of their loyalty, bonds and, compose of the local tioverniment, conceived in the usual forms, shall be delivered to them; which said bonds your Excellency will cause to be subscribed and guaranttad, conjointly and valiadly, by all the Creoles.

In order to secure the execution of the preceding regulations, your Excellency will see that trusty guards shall watch and keep the some junta of Creoles in such wise that no one of them, for any motive, upon any pretext whatever, shall separate himself from the point designated by your Excellency as the general quarters. The declared ostensible object of the said guards shall be to shield these Creoles from the vengeance of their fellow-countrymen, at the same time apparently treating the said Creoles with the greatest consideration, and inducing them to believe, if possible, that every measure taken is for their benefit and personal safety.

And it might happen that your Excellency should find it necessary to transfer your prescribe to various points of your jurisdiction, according to the accidents of the war, in no case will your Excellency leave behind you the aforesaid Creoles, but invariably transport them with you, in order that the moral force of their apparent cooperation may not be lost to the Government, while, at the same time the advantage that might be drawn from them by the enemies of the Crown, would thus be prevented.

The disaffection of the natives of the Island being an evident and marked, and there remaining no room to doubt that some of the assemblage of Creoles aforementioned will spare no pains to elude the vigilance and desert the cause of the Government, your Excellency will suppress, with a stern hand, any attempt of the kind, or any expression whatever of dissatisfaction at the measures of Government herein previously enumerated; and, in case an exemplary chastisement should be deemed necessary to impose respect and absolute submission, one or more of them may be passed by the arms, (shot,) this act of execution to take place at a distance from any town or city, and while the troops are on the march.

This circular bears date, Havana, Oct. 29.

The religious policy which this extraordinary document marks out, is thought to foreshadow the course which the new Spanish dynasty of Cuba, then Prussia, is commissioned to pursue. The new functionary it is said, comes invested with poaare never delegated to his predecessors, and will yhild o sway absolutely dictatorial. Gen. P was one of the two leading spirits in the struggle for the absolutist Don Carlos, and still is a Carlist. He is the son of the former Viceroy of Peru, and was himself for two or three years tloversnor of Porto Rico. He not only engaged largely in the African slave trade, but was (according to a statement in the Courier) in the habit of reducing white men, who had been guilty of any small offence, to a temporary servitude, and appropriating to himself the avails of their labor.

The benefit intended to have been given at the Grand Theatre, to Dona Domingues will ba held in due order, for the purpose of starting a fund for the adnation of her new orphan son. A very beautiful daguerreotype portrait of the murdered actress had been taken by St Arica and was visited by crowds. A sium of gentleman waro preparing a tasteful printed testimonial to her memory.

Letter from Florence.

FLORENCE, November 12 1853

I was disappointed with Paris. I confess it to my shame perhaps; but such is the simple fact. Not at its size, for it is generally thought to be large enough for all practical purposes; nor yet at the absence of any special magnificence. I had expected to find—*endeed* the style of that magnificence completely surpassed all my preconceived opinions. I know it that I can better convey to you my meaning than by saying that there is about the larger structures a want of apparent strength and massiveness which is apt to strike a foreign eye unpleasantly. This is doubtless owing in a great measure to the universal prevalence of courts around which all the palaces and hotels of any dimensions are constructed. Even the mercantile establishments of any considerable size surround the never-failing court, and you might pass a hundred times a day without noticing either a hotel as large as the St. Charles or the St. Louis (that is containing as many rooms) or a commercial house transacting annually business to the amount of many millions, or a banking-house which lends money to crowned heads, for the long succession of buildings is rarely broken by any specimens of ostentatious magnificence sticking out before its neighbors as if to proclaim the superior wealth or consideration of its owner. Indeed he would commit a capital error who should judge of the length of a tradesman's purse by the length of his front on the street; or of the exquisitacy of an inmate or of the solvency of a bank, by the glimpses he gets of either from the same point of view. The stranger in Paris wonders, in fact, where the merchant-princes of the Capital transact their immense business. No such building as Stuart's, on Broadway, proclaims itself to every passer-by as the temple of the high priest of commerce. Millions are not expended as with us, in erecting dry-goods palaces; but the same capital exists in another form—stowed safely away in the form of all the manifold and wondrous creations of the artisan's cunning. But I was speaking of courts, and I was saying that a court in the centre of a building, however beautiful it may be in itself, and however well it may strike you in a utilitarian point of view, has a tendency to weaken, in a measure, the general effect of the whole. It seems also to convey to you the impression that the space which has been thus appropriated has been taken at the expense of the surrounding structure, and that the apartments comprising it must necessarily be somewhat narrowed and contracted in their proportions. Moreover, where you see a building ten times as long as it is wide (these are exactly the proportions of the Tuileries) the reflection is forced home on you that it cannot be so strong and lasting as it ought to be, and as its builders intended it. Both of these notions to be sure are erroneous, for these dark, gray, moss-covered buildings have stood for half a thousand years, and will stand, perhaps, for unnumbered centuries longer; and to banish the other idea effectually from your mind, you have only to enter the structures in question—but I am speaking of the general impression conveyed to the onsider, or at least of the one that was conveyed to me. It was, I am told, seriously debated some time ago, whither a general coat of whitewash would not improve the exterior of the Tuileries. Were this project carried into execution, the ideas I have alluded to would come home to the stranger with ten-fold more force, for the prestige of age, which forms the gilded and crowning glory of that noble structure, would be at once and forever destroyed. The plan, however, was abandoned; and it was well. I believe the very stones themselves, those old historic stones would have raised their voices and cried out against such a profanation. As it is the Rue de Rivoli, which runs parallel with the gardens of the Tuileries and from which it is separated by an iron fence, surmounted by gilded spear-heads—the Rue de Rivoli, with its cream colored shops and hotels, has a kind of ginger-bread look about it that you are a long time in reconciling yourself to. The palace of the Tuileries has been in existence as a royal residence only about three hundred years. As late as the reign of Charles the Sixth its site was occupied by a field of tile-kilns, which had supplied Paris for four centuries, and the foundations of which were accidentally turned up in some excavations made in 1836; and yet around no other building that I have ever seen does there seem to cluster such a host of stirring associations. In the time of Francis the First nothing but a private hotel marked its present site, and still in gazing upon the time-blackened walls of the present structure and in recalling the history of the many fair ones and brave ones who have tenanted it, we cannot help feeling that all its original character is but little changed; that it is still a hotel of magnificent proportions, indeed, whose guests have tarried a little longer than usual, and who in many cases have paid at the end of their sojourn a fearful score of reckoning. The glory of having commenced the building belongs to Catherine de Medicis. She began it as a private residence for herself about the middle of the sixteenth century. The parts finished by her are the central pavilion, a small ring on each side of it and two other small pavilions by which these wings are terminated. The central pavilion so-called is, you must know, in the exact centre of the facade, which fronts on the gardens. The length of this facade is 336 yards. An astrological prediction alarmed the bloody Catherine, causing her to discontinue her work, and the two lofty pavilions terminating the facade at each end were erected by Henry IV., of Navarre. This king also began the long gallery that joins the Louvre to this palace, and the works which were suspended at his death were carried on and terminated under Louis XIII. Louis XII harmonised the whole which was still discordant in many of its parts, added an attics to the central buildings, and removed a magnificant spiral staircase which filled the under part of the central pavilion, and which was reckoned the finest things of its kind in the world. Napoleon began the northern gallery in 1808, to serve as a communication with the Louvre. The general style of the architecture of the Tuileries cannot be classed under any one denomination. All the styles are joined together by—no quite lawful marriage of the arts," and the tonic, Corinthian, Composite, and I know not how many other orders, are mixed up in a manner quite puzzling to contemplate. The earlier portions of the building are built in the Italian style of the sixteenth century, and the work of Henry IV. is the best specimen of the architecture of his day remaining in Paris.

The central or the Medicis pavilion is called the Pavilion de l'Horloge or the Clock-Pavilion—a very queer name, it struck me, to give to a portion of the Palace—for there is nothing extraordinary about its mechanism that I could ascertain, and it certainly does not look half as well as the one in the post office, which indeed is a perfect *bijou* of its kind, and has always a group of admiring faces turned upward towards its dial. But then what would a large building be in Paris without a clock. All the Palaces have them, all the banks have them, all the churches of course have them. But I am digressing. The three orders of architecture that I have mentioned have each its representative in three rows of columns occurring on the central facade, and all adapted to the style of the epoch in which each prevailed. The ranges of buildings on each side the Pavilion de l'Horloge consisted originally of a long gallery to the South and a grand staircase to the North, erected in place of a smaller gallery in the time of Louis XIV. Towards the garden on the ground floor vaulted arcades extended in front of these galleries from the central pavilion to the two middle ones, forming terraces on the top. The General effect of the Tuileries is very grand, but more from its great length and varied outline than from any excellence of detail. But enough of the exterior of the Tuileries. In my next I may talk to you somewhat about its interior and the royal gardens. There is but little news stirring in France. You may have read that the French Embassador has been recalled from the Court of Naples. The reason is this: the Emperor Napoleon tells his majesty, the King of Naples, in a quiet, friendly way, "My dear brother, you have yet too large an army; you have got an army of 80,000 man; enough to garrison the whole of Italy; this number is quite disproportionate to the size of your little kingdom, and you must reduce it." Upon this his majesty makes up wry faces; he don't like to be deprived of these paltry playthings of a monarch, hired soldiers, any more than a boy does of his marbles. It seems, however, that Napoleon, better informed as to the number than as to the state of discipline of the Neapolitan army, sent a couple of his officers of no very high grade to inspect it. They passed through some of the other Italian States, whose monarchs received them with the greatest politeness. Arrived at Nepies, however, the King learns the object of their mission, gets frightened and orders them into quarantine as the best way of getting rid of them. The consequence is that Napoleon gets wroth at this reception of his Envoys and immediately orders home his Embassador. The weather at Paris has been wretched for the last few weeks, as indeed it has been all over the continent. I kept up a good fire in Paris in the first days of September. Even than, or at least about the middle of the month, the alleys of the Champs Elysées were strewed with dead and whirling leaves, and now the orange trees of the Louvre have gone into winter garments and the gold and silver-fish have disappeared from the basins in the gardens.

SUGAR HOUSE BURNT.—On Thursday last, 8th inst., at 2 o'clock a. m., the sugar-house of Cyprien Larose Fontenot, near Flat Town, in this perish, was destroyed by fire and 120 hogsheads of sugar and all the mainasse. We are informed that neither the sugar-house nor the sugar and molasses were insured, and that the loss is very great. The fire was but the cause of an accident. [Opelousas Courier, 10th.

The wolves of Maine are said to be remarkably numerous and unusually bold the present season. A few days since the stage and passengers from Rockland, while on their way to Machias, were driven back from the woods near Indian river, and detained over night, by a large detachment of wolves.

There is not at present, it is said, a captain in the U. S. Navy who was born in this country. The average age of officers of this rank is about 70 years.

Five thousand one hundred and fifty-nine tons of guano were imported into London during the month of October.

Lewis R. Gibbes of Charleston, has been elected Professor of Mathematics in the South Carolina College at Columbia.

Thirty-Third Congress.

We give to-day a complete list of the members who compose the Thirty-third Congress, from the Washington Star. It will be found valuable for reference:

SENATE.

Whigs in *Italics*; Democrats in Roman.

President ..... David R. Atchison
Secretary ..... Ashbury Dickins.

ALABAMA.
Benj. Fitzpatrick,
Clement C. Clay, Jr.

ARKANSAS.
Robt. W. Johnson,*
W. K. Sebastian.

CONNECTICUT.
Truman Smith,
Isaac Toucey.

CALIFORNIA.
W. M. Gwin,
John B. Weller.

DELAWARE.
James A. Bayard,
John M. Clayton.

FLORIDA.
Jackson Morton,
Stephen R. Mallory.

GEORGIA.
Wm. C. Dawson,
Robert Toombs.

INDIANA.
John Petit,
Jesse D. Bright.

ILLINOIS.
James Shields,
Stephen A. Douglas.

IOWA.
Augustus C. Dodge,
George W. Jones.

KENTUCKY.
Archibald Dixon,
John B. Thompson,

LOUISIANA:
John Slidell,
J. P. Benjamin.

MAINE.
Hannibal Hamlin,
Vacancy.

MASSACHUSETTS.
Charles Sumner,
Edward Everett,

MARYLAND.
James A. Pearce,
Thomas G. Pratt.

MICHIGAN.
Lewis Cass,
Charles E. Stuart.

MISSISSIPPI.
Stephen Adams,
Vacancy.

MISSOURI.
David R. Atchison,
Henry S. Geyer.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Moses Norris, Jr.,
Jared Williams.*

NEW YORK.
W. H Seward,
Hamilton Fish.

NEW JERSEY.
John R. Thompson,
William Wright.

NORTH CAROLINA.
George E. Badger,
Vacancy.

OHIO.
Salmon P. Chase,
Benj. F. Wade.

PENNSYLVANIA.
James Cooper,
Richard Brodhead.

RHODE ISLAND.
Charles T. James,
Philip Allen.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
A. P. Butler,
Josiah J. Evan.

TENNESSEE.
James C. Jones,
John Bell.

TEXAS.
Thomas J Rusk,
Sam Houston*

VERMONT.
Samuel S. Phelps,
Solomon Foot.

VIRGINIA.
James M. Mason,
R. M. T. Hunter.

WISCONSIN.
Isaac P. Walker,
Henry Dodge.

*By Governor's appointment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House will consist of two hundred and thirty-four members and five Territorial delegates, one new Territory having lately been formed, viz: Washington. The delegates, however, have no vote.

Dist.	ALABAMA.	Dist.	NEW YORK.
1	Philip Phillips,	17	Bishop Perkins,
2	*Jas. Abercrombie,*	18	Peter Rowe,
3	Sampson W. Harris,	19	*George W. Chase,*
4	Wm. R. Smith,	20	*O. B. Matteson,*
5	Geo. S. Houston,	21	*Henry Bennett,*
6	W. R. W. Cobb,	22	*Gerrit Smith,*
7	James F. Dowdell.	23	Caleb Lyon, (Ind.)
	ARKANSAS.	24	Daniel T. Jones,
1	A. B. Greenwood,	25	*Edwin B. Morgan,*
2	E. A. Warren.	26	Andrew Oliver,
	CONNECTICUT.	27	John J. Taylor,
1	James T. Pratt,	28	George Hastings,
2	Colin M. Ingersoll,	29	*Davis Carpenter,*
3	Nathan Belcher,	30	*Benj. Pringle,* (Ind)
4	Origen S. Seymour.	31	*Thos. F. Flagler,*
	CALIFORNIA.	32	*Solomon G. Haven,*
1	Jas. A. McDougal,	33	Reuben E. Fenton.
2	Milton S. Latham.		NEW JERSEY.
	DELAWARE.	1	Nathan T. Stratton,
1	Geo. R. Riddle.	2	Charles Skelton,
	FLORIDA.	3	Samuel Lilly,
1	Aug. E. Maxwell.	4	George Vail,
	GEORGIA.	5	*A. C. M. Pennington*
1	Jas. L. Seward,		NEW HAMPSHIRE.
2	Alfred H. Colquitt,	1	Geo. W. Kittridge,
3	David J. Bailey,	2	Geo. W. Morrison,
4	Wm B. W. Dent,	3	Harry Hibbard.
5	Elijah W Chastain,		NORTH CAROLINA.
6	Junius Hillyer,	1	M. Shaw,
7	*David A. Reese,*	2	Thomas Ruffin,
8	*Alex. H. Stephens.*	3	Wm. S. Ashe,
	IOWA.	4	*Sion H. Rogers,*
1	Bernhart Henn,	5	*John Kerr,*
2	*John P. Cook.*	6	*Rich'd C. Puryear,*
	INDIANA.	7	Burton S. Craige,
1	Smith Miller,	8	Thos. L. Clingman.
2	Wm. H. English,		NEW MEXICO.
3	Cyrus L. Dunham,		Jose M. Gallegos, (del.)
4	James H. Lane,		OHIO.
5	*Sam'l. W. Parker,*	1	David T. Disney,
6	Thos. A. Hendricks,	2	*Jno. Scott Harrison*
7	John G. Davis,	3	*Lewis D. Campbell,*
8	Daniel Mace,	4	Mathias H. Nichols,
9	Norman Eddy,	5	Alfred P. Edgerton,
10	E. M Chamberlain,	6	Andrew Ellison,
11	Andrew J. Harlan.	7	*Aaron Harlan,*
	ILLINOIS.	8	*Moses B. Corwin,*
1	*E. B. Washburne,*	9	Frederick W. Green,
2	John Wentworth,	10	*John L. Taylor,*
3	*Jesse O Norton,*	11	Thomas Ritchie,
4	*James Knox,*	12	Edson B. Olds,
5	W. A. Richardson,	13	Wm. D. Lindsay,
6	*Richard Yates,*	14	Harvey II. Johnsen,
7	James C. Allen,	15	*Wm. H. Sapp,*
8	Wm. H. Bissell,	16	*Edward Bull,*
9	Willis Allen.	17	Wilson Shannon,
	KENTUCKY.	18	George Bliss,
1	Linn Boyd,	19	*Edward Wade.*
2	*B. Edwards Grey.*	20	*Joshua R. Giddings*
3	*Presley Ewing,*	21	Andrew Stuart.
4	James Christman,		OREGON.
5	*Clement S. Hill,*		Joseph Lane, (del.)
6	John M. Elliott,		PENNSYLVANIA.
7	*William Preston,*	1	Thos. B. Florence,
8	J. C. Breckinridge,	2	*Jos. R. Chandler.*
9	*Leander M. Cox,*	3	John Robbin, Jr.
10	R. H. Stanton.	4	Wm. H. Whits,
	LOUISIANA.	5	John McNair,
1	William Dunbar,	6	*William Everhart,*
2	*Theodore G. Hunt,*	7	Samuel A. Bridges,
3	John Perkins, jr.,	8	H. A. Muhlenberg,
4	Roland Jones.	9	*Isaac E. Heister,*
	MASSACHUSETTS.	10	*Ner Middleswarth,*
1	*Zeno Scudder,*	11	Christian W. Struuh,
2	*Sam. Le Crocker,*	12	Hendrick B. Wright,
3	*J. W. Edmonds,*	13	Asa Packer,
4	*Sam. H. Walley,*	14	Galusha A. Grow,
5	*William Appleton,*	15	James Gamble,
6	*Chas. W. Upham,*	16	William H. Kurtz,
7	N. P. Banks, jr.,	17	*Samuel L. Russell,*
8	*T. Wentworth,*	18	*John McCulloch,*
9	Alex. De Witt,	19	Augustus Drum,
10	*Edw. Dickinson,*	20	John L. Dawson,
11	*John G. Goodrich.*	21	*David Ilitchie,*
	MICHIGAN.	22	*Thomas M. Howe,*
1	David Stuart,	23	Michael C. Trout,
2	David A. Noble,	24	Carlton B. Curtis,
3	Samuel Clark,	25	*John Dick.*
4	Hestor L. Stevens.		RHODE ISLAND.
	MAINE.	1	Thomas Davis,
1	Moses Macdonald,	2	Benj. B. Thurston.
2	Samuel Mayall,		SOUTH CAROLINA.
3	*E. Wilder Farley,*	1	John McQueen,
4	*Samuel P. Benson,*	2	Wm. Aikin,
5	*I. Washburn, jr.,*	3	L. M. Keitt,
6	T. J. D. Fuller.	4	Preston S. Brooks,
	MISSISSIPPI.	5	Jas. L. Orr,
1	Daniel B. Wright,	6	Wm. W. Boyce.
2	William S Barry,		TENNESSEE.
3	O. R. Singleton,	1	Brooking Campbell,
4	Wiley P. Harris,	2	W. M. Churchwell,
5	Wm. Burkadale.	3	Samuel A. Smith,
	MARYLAND.	4	*William Cullom,*
1	*John R. Franklin,*	5	*Chas. Ready,*
2	Jacob Shower,	6	Geo. W. Jones;
3	Joshua Vansant,	7	*Robert M. Bugg,*
4	Henry May,	8	*Felix K. Zollicoffer,*
5	Wm. T. Hamilton,	9	*Emerson Etheridge,*
6	*A. R. Sollers.*	10	Fred'rick P. Stanton.
	MISSOURI.		TEXAS.
1	Thomas H. Benton,	1	George W. Smythe,
2	Alfred W. Lamb,	2	Peter H. Bell.
3	*John G. Lindley,*		UTAH.
4	*John G. Miller,*		J. M. Boralhisol, (del.)
5	*Mordecai Oliver,*		VIRGINIA.
6	John S. Phelps,	1	Thomas H. Bayly,
7	*Sam. Carruthers.*	2	John S. Millson,
	MINNESOTA.	3	John S. Caskie,
	H. M. Rice, (del.)	4	Wm. O. Goode,
	NEW YORK.	5	Thomas S. Bocock,
1	James Maurice,	6	Paulus Powell,
2	T. W. Cumming,	7	William Smith,
3	Hiram Walbridge,	8	Charles J. Faulkner,
4	Mike Walsh,	9	H. A. Edmundson,
5	William M. Tweed.	10	John Letcher,
6	John Wheeler,	11	Z. Kidwell,
7	William A. Walker,	12	John F. Snodgrass,
8	Francis B. Cutting,	13	Fayette McMullen.
9	Jared V. Peck,		VERMONT.
10	Wm. Murray,	1	*James Meacham,*
11	T. R. Westbrook,	2	*Andrew Tracy,*

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

the other States, by enhancing the value and promoting the rapid sale of the public domain, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Interior. A careful examination, however, will show that this experience is the result of a just discrimination, and will be far from affording encouragement to a reckless or indiscriminate extension of the principle.

I commend to your favorable consideration the men of genius of our country, who, by their inventions and discoveries in science and art, have contributed largely to the improvements of the age, without, in many instances, securing for themselves anything like an adequate reward. For many interesting details upon this subject, I refer you to the appropriate reports, and especially urge upon your early attention the apparently slight, but really important, modifications of existing laws therein suggested.

The liberal spirit which has so long marked the action of Congress in relation to the District of Columbia will, I have no doubt, continue to be manifested.

The erection of an asylum for the insane of the District of Columbia, and of the army and navy of the United States, has been somewhat retarded by the great demand for materials and labor during the past summer; but full preparation for the reception of patients, before the return of another winter, is anticipated; and there is the best reason to believe, from the plan and contemplated arrangements which have been devised, with the large experience furnished within the last few years, in relation to the nature and treatment of this disease, that it will prove an asylum indeed to this most helpless and afflicted class of sufferers, and stand as a noble monument of wisdom and mercy.

Under the acts of Congress of August 31, 1852, and of March 3, 1853, designed to secure for the cities of Washington and Georgetown an abundant supply of good and wholesome water, it becomes my duty to examine the report and plans of the engineer who had charge of the surveys under the act first named. The best, if not the only plan calculated to secure permanently the object sought, was that which contemplates taking the water from the Great Falls of the Potomac, and consequently I gave to it my approval.

For the progress and present condition of this important work, and for its demands, so far as appropriations are concerned, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of War.

The present judicial system of the United States has now been in operation for so long a period of time, and has, in its general theory and much of its details, become so familiar to the country, and acquired so entirely the public confidence, that if modified in any respect, it should only be in those particulars which may adapt it to the increased extent, population and legal business of the United States. In this relation; the organization of the courts is now confessedly inadequate to the duties to be performed by them; in consequence of which, the States of Florida, Wisconsin, Iowa, Texas and California, and districts of other States, are in effect excluded from the full benefits of the general system, by the functions of the circuit court being devolved on the district judges in all those States, or parts of States.

The spirit of the Constitution and a due regard to justice, require that all the States of the Union should be placed on the same footing in regard to the judicial tribunals. I therefore commend to your consideration this important subject, which, in my judgment, demands the speedy action of Congress. I will present to you, if deemed desirable, a plan, which I am prepared to recommend, for the enlargement and modification of the present judicial system.

The act of Congress establishing the Smithsonian Institution provided that the President of the United States, and other persons therein designated, should constitute an "establishment" by that name, and that the members should hold stated and special meetings for the supervision of the affairs of the Institution. The organization not having taken place, it seemed to me proper that it should be effected without delay. This has been done; and an occasion was thereby presented for inspecting the condition of the Institution, and appreciating its successful progress thus far, and its high promise of great and general usefulness.

I have omitted to ask your favorable consideration for the estimates of works of a local character, in twenty-seven of the thirty-one States, amounting to one million seven hundred and fifty-four thousand five hundred dollars, because, independently of the grounds which have so often been urged against the application of the federal revenue for works of this character, inequality with consequent injustice is inherent, in the nature of the proposition, and because the plan has proved entirely inadequate to the accomplishment of the objects sought.

The subject of internal improvement, claiming alike the interest and good will of all, has, nevertheless, been the basis of much political discussion and has stood as a deep graven line of division between statesmen of eminent ability and patriotism. The rule of strict construction of all powers delegated by the States by the General Government, has arrayed itself, from time to time, against the rapid progress of expenditures from the national treasury on works of a local character within the States. Memorable as an epoch in the history of this subject, is the Message of President Jackson, of the 27th of May, 1830, which met the system of internal improvements in its comparative infancy; but so rapid has been its growth, that the projected appropriations in that year for works of this character had risen to the enormous amount of more than one hundred millions of dollars.

In that message the President admitted the difficulty of bringing back the operations of the Government to the construction of the constitution set up in 1798, and marked it as an admonitory proof of the necessity of guarding that instrument with sleepless vigilence against the authority of precedents, which had not the sanction of its most plainly defined powers.

Our Government exists under a written compact between sovereign States, uniting for specific objects, and with specific grants to their general agent. If, then, in the progress of its administration, there have been departures from the terms and intent of the compact, it is, and will ever be, proper to refer back to the fixed standard which our fathers left us, and to make a stern effort to conform our action to it. It would seem that the fact of a principle having been resisted from the first by many of the wisest and most patriotic men of the Republic and a policy having provoked constant strife, without arriving at a conclusion which can be regarded as satisfactory to its most earnest advocates, should suggest the inquiry whether there may not be a plan likely to be crowned by happier results. Without perceiving any sound distinction, or intending to assert any sound principle as opposed to improvements needed for the protection of internal commerce, which does not equally apply to improvements upon the seaboard for the protection of foreign commerce, I submit to you, whether it may not be falsely anticipated that, if the policy were once settled against appropriations by the General Government for local improvements for the benefit of commerce, localities requiring expenditures would not, by modes and means clearly legitimate and proper, raise the fund necessary for such constructions as the safety or other interests of their commerce might require.

If that can be regarded as a system, which, in the experience of more than thirty years, has at no time commanded the public judgment as to give it the character of a settled policy—which though it has produced some works of conceded importance, has been attended with an expenditure quite disproportionate to their value—and has resulted in squandering large sums upon objects which have answered no valuable purpose, the interests of all the States require it to be abandoned, unless hope may be indulged for the future which find no warrant in the past.

With an anxious desire for the completion of the works which are regarded by all good citizens with sincere interest, I have deemed it my duty to ask at your hands a deliberate reconsideration of the question, with a hope that, animated by desire to promote the permanent and substantial interests of the country, your wisdom may prove equal to the task of devising and maturing a plan, which, applied to this subject, may promise something better than constant strife, the suspension of the powers of local enterprise, the exciting of vain hopes, and the disappointment of their cherished expectations.

In expending the appropriations made by the last Congress, several cases have arisen in relation to works for the improvement of harbors, which involve question as to the right of soil and jurisdiction, and have threatened conflict between the authority of the State and General Government. The right to construct a breakwater, jetty, or dam, would seem, necessarily, to carry with it the power to protect and preserve such constructions. This can only be effectually done by having jurisdiction over the soil. But no clause of the constitution is found, on which to rest the claim of the United States to exercise jurisdiction over the soil of a State, except that conferred by the eighth section of the first article of the constitution. It is, then, submitted, whether in all cases where constructions are to be erected by the General Government, the right of soil should not first be obtained, and legislative provision be made to cover all such cases.

For the progress made in the construction of roads within the territories, as provided for in the appropriations of the last Congress, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of War.

There is one subject of a domestic nature, which, from its intrinsic importance, and the many interesting questions of future policy which it involves, cannot fail to receive your early attention. I allude to the means of communication, by which different parts of the wide expanse of our country are to be placed in closer connection for purposes both of defence and commercial intercourse, and more especially such as appertain to the communication of those great divisions of the Union, which lie on the opposite side of the Rocky Mountains.

That the Government has not been unmindful of this heretofore, is apparent from the aid it has afforded, through appropriations for mail facilities and other purposes. But the general subject will now present itself under aspects more imposing and more purely national, by reason of the surveys ordered by Congress, and now in the process of completion, for communication by railway across the continent, and wholly within the limits of the United States.

The power to declare war, to raise and support armies, to provide and maintain a navy, and to call forth the militia to execute the laws, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions, was conferred upon Congress, as means to provide for the common defence, and to protect a territory and a population now wide-spread and vastly multiplied. As incidental to and indispensable for the exercise of this power, it must sometimes be necessary to construct military roads and protect harbors of refuge. To appropriations by Congress for such objects, no sound objection can be raised. Happily for our country, its peaceful policy and rapidly increasing population impose upon us no urgent necessity for preparation, and leave but few track less deserts between unsailable points and a patriotic people ever ready and generally able to protect them. These necessary links in the enterprise and energy of our people are steadily and boldly struggling to supply. All experience affirms that, wherever private enterprise will prevail, it is most wise for the General Government to leave to that and individual watchfulness the location and execution of all means of communication.

The surveys before alluded to were designed to ascertain the most practical and economical route for a railroad from the river Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean. Parties are now in the field making explorations, where previous examinations had not supplied sufficient data, and where there was the best reason to hope the object sought might be found. The means and time being both limited, it is not to be expected that all the accurate knowledge desired will be obtained, but it is hoped that much and important information will be added to the stock previously possessed, and that partial, if not full reports of the surveys ordered will be received, in time for transmission to the two houses of Congress, on or before the first Monday in February next, as is required by the act of appropriation. The magnitude of the enterprise contemplated has aroused, and will doubtless continue to excite, a very general interest throughout the country. In its political, its commercial and its military bearings, it has varied, great, and increasing claims to consideration. The heavy expense, the great delay, and, at times, fatality attending travel by either of the isthmus routes, have demonstated the advantage, which would result from interritorial communication by such safe and rapid means as a railroad would supply.

These difficulties which have been encountered in a period of peace, would be magnified and still further increased in time of war. But whilst the embarrassments already encountered, and others under new contingencies to be anticipated, may serve strikingly to exhibit the importance of such a work, neither these, nor all considerations combined, can have an appreciable value, when weighed against the obligation strictly to adhere to the Constitution, and faithfully to execute the powers it confers. Within this limit, and to the extent of the interest of the Government involved, it would seem both expedient and proper, if an economical and practical route shall be found, to aid, by all constitutional means, in the construction of a road which will unite by speedy transit, the populations of the Pacific and Atlantic States. To guard against misconception, it should be remarked that, although the power to construct, or attain the construction of a road within the limits of a territory, is not embarrassed by that question of jurisdiction which would arise within the limits of a State, it is, nevertheless, held to be of doubtful power, and more than doubtful propriety, even within the limits of a Territory, for the General Government to undertake to administer the affairs of a railroad, a canal, or other similar construction, and therefore that its connection with a work of this character should be incidental rather than primary. I will only add, at present, that, fully appreciating the magnitude of the subject, and solicitous that the Atlantic and Pacific shores of the Republic may be bound together by inseperable ties of common interest, as well as of common fealty and attachment to the Union, I shall be disposed, so far as my own action is concerned, to follow the lights of the Constitution, as expounded and illustrated by those whose opinions and expositions constitute the standard of my political faith in regard to the powers of the Federal Government. It is, I trust, not necessary to say, that no grandeur of enterprise, and no present urgent inducement promising popular favor, will lead me to disregard those lights, or to depart from that path which experience has proved to be safe, and which is now radiant with the glow of prosperity and legitimate constitutional progress. We can afford to wait, but we cannot afford to overlook the ark of our security.

It is no part of my purpose to give prominence to any subject, which may properly be regarded as set at rest by the deliberate judgment of the people. But while the present is bright with promise, and the future full of demand and inducement for the exercise of active intelligence, the past can never be without useful lessons of admonition and instruction. If its dangers serve not as beacons, they will evidently fail to fulfill the object of a wise design. When the grave shall have closed over all, who are now endeavoring to meet the obligations of duty, the year 1850 will be recurred to as a period filled with anxious apprehension. A successful war had just terminated. Peace brought with it a vast augmentation of territory. Disturbing questions arose, bearing upon the domestic institutions in one portion of the Confederacy, and involving the constitutional rights of the States. But, notwithstanding the differences of opinion and sentiment which then existed in relation to details and specific provisions, the acquiescence of distinguished citizens, whose devotion to the Union can never be doubted, has given renewed vigor to our institutions, and restored a sense of repose and security to the public mind throughout the confederacy. That this repose is to suffer no shock during my official term, if I have power to avert it, those who placed me here may be assured. The wisdom of men, who knew what independence cost—who had put all at stake upon the issue of this revolutionary struggle—disposed of the subject to which I refer, in the only way consistent with the union of these States, and with the march of power and prosperity, which has made us what we are. It is a significant fact, that from the adoption of the Constitution until the officers and soldiers of the Revolution had passed to their graves, or, through the infirmities of age and wounds, had ceased to participate actively in public affairs, there was not merely a quiet acquiescence in, but a prompt vindication of the constitutional rights of the States. The reserved powers were scrupulously respected. No statesman put forth the narrow views of secessists to justify interference and agitation, but the spirit of the compact was regarded as sacred in the eye of honor, and indispensable for the great experiment of civil liberty, which, environed by inherent difficulties, was yet borne forward in apparent weakness by a power superior to all obstacles. There is no condemnation, which the voice of freedom will not pronounce upon us, should we prove faithless to this great trust. While men inhabiting different parts of this vast continent can no more be expected to hold the same opinions, or entertain the same sentiments, than every variety of climate or soil can be expected to furnish the same agricultural products, they can unite in a common object and sustain common principles essential to the maintenance of that object. The gallant men of the North and the South could stand together during the struggle of the Revolution; they could stand together in the more trying period which succeeded the clangor of arms. As their united valor was adequate to all trials of the camp and dangers of the field, so their united wisdom proved equal to the task of founding, upon a deep and broad basis, institutions which it has been our privilege to enjoy, and will ever be our most sacred duty to sustain. It is but a feeble expression of a faith strong and universal, to say that their sons, whose blood mingled so often upon the same field, during the war of 1812, and who have more recently borne in triumph the flag of the country upon a foreign soil, will never permit alienation of feeling to weaken the power of their united efforts, nor fraternal dissentions to paralyze the great arm of freedom, uplifted for the vindication of self-government.

I have thus briefly presented such suggestions as seem to me especially worthy of your consideration. In providing for the present, you can hardly fail to avail yourselves of the light which the experience of the past casts upon the future.

The growth of our population has now brought us, in the destined career of our national history, to a point at which it will behoove us to expand our vision over the vast prospective.

The successive decennial returns of the census since the adoption of the Constitution have revealed a law of steady progressive development which may be stated, in general terms, as a duplication every quarter century. Carried forward from the point already reached, for only a short period of time as applicable to the existence of a nation, this law of progress, if unchecked, will bring us almost incredible results. A large allowance for a diminished proportional effect of emigration would not very materially reduce the estimate, while the increased average duration of human life, known to have already resulted from the scientific and hygienic improvements of the past fifty years, will tend to keep up through the next fifty, or, perhaps, hundred, the same ratio of growth which has thus been revealed in our past progress; and to the influence of these causes may be added the influx of laboring masses from Western Asia to the Pacific side of our possessions, together with the probable accession of the populations already existing in other parts of our hemisphere, which, within the period in question, will feel, with yearly increasing force the natural attraction of so vast, powerful and prosperous a confederation of self-governing Republics, and will seek the privilege of being admitted within its safe and happy bosom, transferring with themselves, by a healthy and peaceful process of incorporation, spacious regions of virgin and exuberant soil, which are destined to swarm with the fast-growing and fast-spreading millions of our race.

These considerations seem fully to justify the presumption, that the law of population above stated will continue to act with undiminished effect, through at least the next half-century; and that thousands of persons who have already arrived at maturity, and are now exercising the rights of freemen, will close their eyes on the spectacle of more than one hundred millions of population embraced within the majestic proportions of the American Union. It is not merely as an independent topic of speculation that I present these views to your consideration. They have important practical bearings upon all the duties we are called upon to perform. Heretofore, our system of government has worked on what may be termed a minutiæ scale, in comparison with the development, which it must, then become within a future not very far hand, as scarcely to be beyond the present of the existing generation.

It is evident a confederation so vast and so varied, both in numbers and in territorial extent, in habits and in interests, could only be kept in national adhesion by the strictest fidelity to the principles of the Constitution, as understood by those who have adhered to the most restricted construction of the powers granted by the people and the States. Interpreted and applied according to those principles, the great compact adopts itself with healthy ease and freedom to an unlimited extension of that benign system of federative self-government, of which it is our glorious, and, I trust, immortal charter. Let us, then, with redoubled vigilance, be on our guard against yielding to the temptation of the exercise of doubtful powers, even under the pressure of the motives of conceded temporary advantage and apparent temporary expediency.

The minimum of Federal Government, compatible with the maintenance of national unity and efficient action in our relations with the rest of the world, should afford the rule and measure of construction of our powers under the general clauses of the Constitution. A spirit of strict deference to the sovereign rights and dignity of every State, rather than a disposition to subordinate the States into a provincial relation to the central authority, should characterize all our exercise of the respective powers temporarily vested in us as a trust from the generous confidence of our constituents.

In like manner, as a manifestly indispensable condition of the perpetuation of the Union; and of the realization of that magnificent national future adverted to, does the duty become yearly stronger and clearer upon us, as citizens of the several States, to cultivate a fraternal and affectionate spirit, language and conduct in regard to other States, and in relation to the varied interests, institutions, and habits of sentiment and opinion which may respectively characterize them. Mutual forbearance, respect, and non-interference in our personal action as citizens, and an enlarged exercise in the most liberal principles of comity in the public dealings of State with State, whether in legislation or in the execution of laws, are the means to perpetuate that confidence and fraternity, the decay of which a mere political union can no more be, could not long survive.

In still another point of view, is an important practical duty suggested by the consideration of the magnitude of dimensions, to which our political system, with its corresponding machinery of government, is so rapidly expanding. With increased vigilance does it require us to cultivate the cardinal virtues of public frugality and official integrity and purity. Public affairs ought to be conducted that the settled conviction shall pervade the entire Union, that nothing short of the highest tone and standard of public morality marks every part of the administration and legislation of the General Government. Thus will the federal system, whatever expansion time and progress may give it, continue more and more deeply rooted in the love and confidence of the people.

That wise economy, which is so far removed from parsimony as from corrupt and corrupting extravagance—that single regard for the public good, which will frown upon all attempts to approach the Treasury with insidious projects of private interest sneaked under public pretexts—that sound fiscal administration, which, in the legislative department, guards against the dangerous temptations incident to overflowing revenue, and in the Executive, maintains an unsleeping watchfulness against the tendency of all national expenditure to extravagance—while they are admitted elementary political duties, may, I trust, be deemed especially adverted to and urged in view of the more impressive sense of that necessity, which is directly suggested by the considerations now presented.

Since the adjournment of Congress, the Vice-President of the United States has passed from scenes of earth, without having entered upon the duties of the station, to which he had been called by the voice of his countrymen. Having occupied, almost continuously for more than thirty years, a seat in one or the other of the Houses of Congress, and having by his singular purity and wisdom, secured unbounded confidence and universal respect, his failing health was watched by the nation with painful solicitude. His loss to the country, under all the circumstances, has been justly regarded as irreparable.

In compliance with the act of Congress of March 2, 1853, the oath of office was administered to him on the 24th of that month, at Ariadne estate, near Matanzas, in the Island of Cuba. But his strength gradually declined, and was hardly sufficient to enable him to return to his home in Alabama, where, on the 18th day of April, in the most calm and peaceful way, his long and eminently useful career was terminated.

Entertaining unlimited confidence in your intelligent and patriotic devotion to the public interest, and being conscious of no motives on my part which are not inseparable from the honor and advancement of my country, I hope it may be my privilege to deserve and secure, not only your cordial co-operation in great public measures, but also those relations of mutual confidence and regard, which it is always so desirable to cultivate between members of co-ordinate branches of the Government.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Washington, D. C., December 5, 1853.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES—*Tuesday*, Dec 6 1853.—A commission from the President of the United States, appointing the Hon John A. Campbell, of Ala., an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, was read in open court, and ordered to be entered on record.

Wm. Dunbar and F. Perin, Esqs., of Louisiana, and George W. McCook, Esq., of Ohio, were admitted attorneys and counsellors of this court.

Nos. 1, 7, 8, 10 and 11 John McDonogh's executors, appellants, vs The United States. These causes were argued by Attorney General Cushing for the appellants.

No. 2 and 9. John McDonogh's executors, appellants, vs The United States. These causes were argued by Mr. Attorney General Cushing for the appellee, and submitted on printed arguments by Mr. Meredith, of counsel for the appellants.

WASHINGTON—*Business in the Pension Bureau*—The Star of the 6th says:

In the course of the month of November, just passed, there were 456 revolutionary claims examined, only 20 of which were allowed.

The total number of claims presented under the act of February 3, 1853, to the 1st inst., have been 4607; of which 3069 have been allowed and passed into certificates. Of the number admitted, 1663 are to widows of revolutionary men, and 1406 to widows and orphans of officers and soldiers of the Mexican war, and the various wars since 1790. Number of bounty land claims examined, 7581; warrants issued, 2234; pension and half-pay claims examined, 1608; certificates issued, 395; letters written, 3230; re orded 2584; copied, 620; received, briefed, and registered, including original claims, 6561; letters sent from the office, 7784.

THE SEASONS,

FROM THE GERMAN

Hey ond corn and buds ond flowers,
Snow and ice and fruit and wine,
Suns and Seasons, sleets and showers,
Bring in turn, these gifts divine.
Spring blows, Summer glows,
Autumn reaps, Winter keeps,
Spring prepares, Summer provides,
Autumn hoards and Winter hides.
Come, then, friends their praises sound;
Summer, Autumn, Winter, Spring,
As they run their yearly round,
Each in turn with gladness sing:
Time drops blessings as he flies—
Time makes ripe, and time makes wise.

CHRISTMAS.—As the festival of Christmas is near at hand, the following lines, written nearly a century ago, may be appropriate:

ON THE SALUTATION OF A HAPPY CHRISTMAS AND A MERRY NEW YEAR.

So merry at Christmas are some, they destroy
Their health by disease, and by trouble their joy;
At Christmas mix wisdom with spirth, and never fear,
You'll secure the wish'd blessing, a happy new year.

Hector Jeanings, of Ohio, it is said, is one of the heirs of the Jennings estate in England, estimated at from fifty to seventy-five millions of dollars.

A. H. MAY. M. A. VAN HOOK. ISAAC GAYDEN.

MAY, VAN HOOK & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO 94 GRAVIER, ST., NEW ORLEANS.
n26-1y

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
JOSEPH H. PALMER & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS,
47 CAMP STREET.
Offer by the piece and package, a large stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they have just received in Store, direct from the manufacturers, at only a small advance on the cost of production, embracing most of the American Fabrics, and such of the English, French, German, and other kinds of Foreign Goods as are suited to the Trade of the South. nov13

SITUATION WANTED.
A Young lady well qualified to teach the common English Branches of Education, desires a situation as Assistant in a Female High School, or as private Teacher in an agreeable family. Address M. H. H., Rockland, Holmes, Mississippi. nov5 6t

WANTED.
A Good Situation for a Lad between 14 and 18 years old, either in a Store, a Printing Office, or a Silver Smith's Shop. Address J. W. H., Jones Bluff, Sumter co., Ala nov5 6t

THE BRITISH QUARTERLIES,
AND
BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.
LEONARD SCOTT & CO., No 34 Gold street, New York, continue to publish the following British Periodicals, viz:
THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, (Conservative.)
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, (Whig.)
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, (Free Church.)
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, (Liberal.)
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, (Tory.)
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For any one of the four Reviews ..... $3 00 per annum
For any two " " ..... 5 00 "
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Payments to be made, in all cases, in advance. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par. Address, post paid, LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
79 Fulton st., New York. Entrance 54 Gold st.
☞ Postage on Blackwood and the four Reviews, 72 cents a year. [Nov15-1y]

EDUCATION.

Re-opening of the Baton Rouge Female Seminary.
Parents and others concerned in the education of misses and young ladies, are respectfully notified that the epidemic having disappeared, the studies at the Baton Rouge Female Seminary were resumed on WEDNESDAY the 9th inst, [n26] M. W. READ, Principal.

CENTENARY INSTITUTE, ALA
This Institution of Learning has been in successful operation for ten years, is situated eight miles north of Selma, and is the child and property of the Alabama Conference.
There are two departments, male and female. In the male department young men are prepared for the junior class in any college, or if they choose, complete their education here. The female department is regularly organized as a college.
The course of study is extensive, and the instruction thorough. The teaching is done mainly by men of age and experience, (not by girls.)
The President (Rev. A. H. Mitchell) is a minister of the gospel, of twenty odd years standing, and during most of that time has been connected with literary institutions of the church in Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama. He is assisted by seven others, most of whom are persons of age and experience, and all, with one exception, professors of religion. A majority of the Board of Trustees are members of the Alabama Conference, which fact is a sufficient guarantee of its successful management.
Board and tuition are as low as can be afforded, and lower than most institutions of similar grade.
The next term opens the first Monday in October, and closes the first Wednesday in July. For further particulars, apply to the President, at Summerfield, Ala.
B. J. HARRISON, Secretary.
Summerfield, Alabama.

FEMALE MASONIC INSTITUTE,
Dayton, Marengo County, Alabama.
Rev. E. D. Pitts, Principal.
TO PARENTS, GUARDIANS, AND THE FRIENDS OF EDUCATION GENERALLY, we would announce the opening of the TENTH Annual Session of the Institute. The healthful locality—the spacious and beautiful grounds—the commodious and convenient buildings—the full supply of Musical Instruments—the fixed purpose of the Trustees to spare no expense or efforts to promote the true interests of FEMALE EDUCATION—and the assiduous devotion of an efficient Faculty to promote the comfort and improvement of Pupils, lead us to expect with confidence a liberal support.
The Principal has taught with marked success in Alabama, Mississippi and Florida, and will consecrate all his energies—physical, intellectual, and moral—to the proper training of the head and heart of those committed to his tutelage.
The services of Miss MARY W. HOWEN, who has been for two years past connected with the Central Masonic University, have been secured. Her intelligence, energy, piety, and felicitous manner of communicating, have justly placed her in the first rank of educators.
The Musical, French, and Ornamental Department will be conducted by competent and skillful Teachers, and all due attention given to the arts and accomplishments that so beautify and adorn the gentler sex.
The Primary Department will be confided alone to a skilful and gifted Lady, for we design to attend carefully to that sadly and miscellaneously neglected class of Pupils.
The Scholastic year is divided into Two Sessions of nearly Five Months each—with no intervening recess. The School opens on the first day of October, and closes with Examination Exercises in the latter part of July. Pupils received at any time, and charged to the end of the Session. For fractions of Sessions each week is counted one twentieth.
The School is not Sectarian or denominational; and the only religious tuition embraces the principles of a pure morality based upon the cardinal doctrines of the Bible.
The Principal and his wife have charge of the Stewards Department, and will tenderly care for the health, manners and morals of those who Board in the Institute. Each boarder will be made to feel as far as possible that she is the loved subject of parental solicitude, and every reasonable wish will be promptly and cheerfully gratified. Yet Discipline will not be forgotten, and the needful restraints of family government will be thrown around them.
CHARGES PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Primary Class	$12 50
Preparatory Class	15 00
Junior and Senior Class	20 00
Music on Piano, Guitar and Harp, (each)	25 00
Drawing, Painting and Embroidery, (each)	10 00
French and German, (each)	15 00
Incidentals	1 00
LATIN included in the Regular Course.	
BOARD (including Washing, Fuel and Lights) per month	10 00

Each Boarder must furnish her own Towels, Brushes and Combs, and have each article distinctly marked with her full name.
AN INVARIABLE RULE—Board and Tuition one-half in advance, and the balance at the end of each Session; and every account must be closed at the end of each Session, by Cash, or by Note.
SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.
Each Lodge in Marengo County is entitled to select within its jurisdiction, a worthy object of benefaction, and have her taught in the Institution without charge, provided said Lodge secure the payment of her Board and supply her with Books and Stationery.
As the Principal is so extensively known, the Committee have forborne to speak of his character and qualifications, and refer Parents and Guardians to the persons named below.
JNO. H. PRINCE, Chairman.
FRANK M PRINCE, Secretary.
JABEZ YORK, Treasurer.
.....REFERENCES.....
Hon. J. F. H. Claiborne, New Orleans.
Rev. H. N. McTyeire, New Orleans.
Prof. A. R. Holcombe, Mobile.
Hon. E. A. Bishop, Mobile.
Hon. J. O. Monette, Bay St. Louis.
Hon. S. H. Pierce, Bay St. Louis.
Dr John R. Parnell, Selma.
Abner Jones, Selma.
Rev. A. H. Mitchell, Summerfield.
Rev. T. Y. Ramsey, Summerfield.
Rev. J. A. Beard, Dayton.
Hon. J. M. McClanahan, Shelby County.
Dayton, Marengo County, Alabama, September 1, 1853. oct1

OAK BOWERY FEMALE COLLEGE.
This Institution of learning is under the supervision and control of the Alabama Conference of the M. E. Church, South, and has been in successful operation for six years. It is situated about five miles north of the Montgomery and West Point Railroad, in Chambers county, in a healthy country, and among a population, moral, industrious and intelligent.
The Board of Trustees take great pleasure in announcing to the public, the election of the Rev. ALEX STERR, of Georgia, to the Presidency of the College. We think it only necessary to be known, that the Institution will be for the next year under the charge and direction of Brother Speer, to awaken a deep interest in behalf of the enterprise throughout the community, and insure confidence of success. His long and faithful service in the M. E. Church as a minister—his age and experience—his natural judgment and sound discretion—his acknowledged literary attainments and ability, authorise the expectation of full patronage on the part of an enlightened public.
A complete corps of Instructors whose names will hereafter be published, will be provided to supply the demand for instruction.
Miss MARY J. TOOMER continues Principal in the Music Department; and the unbounded satisfaction hitherto given by Miss Toomer, who we consider has no superior in any country, is a sure guarantee that all who patronize will be pleased.
Through the kind offices of the former President, the Rev. Wm F. Samford, who solicited contributions for that purpose, a fine and judiciously selected Library, of several hundred volumes, has been purchased, and is now in the possession of the College, embracing some of the most approved and standard literary works, and such as are peculiarly adapted to the purposes of Female Education.
The Tuition Fees will be no higher than usual, and the course of study as extensive as that in any institution of the same grade in the country.
The College Exercises will begin under the proposed organization, on the first Monday in January next—its second session will begin on the first Monday in September, and close at Christmas.
A circular, containing fuller information, will appear over the signature of the President.
J. F. DOWDELL, Sec., pro tem.

CENTENARY COLLEGE OF LOUISIANA.
The next session will begin the first Monday in October.
FACULTY.
R. H. RIVERS, D. D., President, and Professor of Moral and Mental Science.
J. C. MILLER, Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.
EMILE LESERE, A. M., Professor of Modern Languages.
H. W. DRAKE, A. M., Professor of Greek Language and Literature.
W. H. SCALES, A. M., Professor of Latin Language and Literature.
T. C. JONES, M. D., Professor of Natural Science.
A. E. BLACKMAR, A. M., Professor of Music.
A. O. MILLER, A. M., Principal of Preparatory School.
EXPENSES.
Tuition, per session of ten months ..... $ 50 00
Room rent 5 00
Contingencies 2 00
Use of Library 5 00
Boarding 100 00
For further particulars or for catalogues, apply to the undersigned.
Jackson, La. August 23, 1853. R. H. RIVERS.

Lowndesboro' Female Institute
The Fall Session will commence on Thursday, September 29th, and continue twenty weeks.
FACULTY.
CHARLES R. DEAN, A. M., President, and Professor of Natural Sciences.
LORENZO DOW, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Ancient Languages.
CHARLES A. SCHRULER, A. M., Professor of Music, German and French.
Miss R. PENFIELD, Instructress in Music and French.
Miss S. S. KELLEY, Instructress in Ornamental and English Branches.
Miss MARY DOUGLASS, Instructress in Primary Department.
Arrangements are made for the most thorough instructions in all the requisites of complete Female Education. The Latin language, (as the basis of a thorough acquaintance with our own language,) is introduced in the regular course. Yet it is not compulsory. The Modern languages may be pursued in place.
Arrangements are made for those who wish to pursue Instrumental Music or the Ornamental Branches, the Academic Modern languages, or any other studies.
Upon the completion of the regular course of study or its equivalent, a young lady will be entitled to a diploma.
EXPENSES PER SESSION.
Tuition in Primary Department $12 50
" Preparatory Department 15 00
" Collegiate " 20 00
" Modern Languages 10 00
" Music, Piano, with use of instrument.. 25 00
" Music, Guitar 25 00
" Ornamental Branches 10 00
Incidental 1 00
Board in the Institute, including washing, fuel and light, per month 12 00
Vocal music and the Ancient Languages in the regular course, are without extra charge.
Books and stationery furnished at book store prices.
Payment of board and tuition is required one-half in advance, and the remainder at the close of the session.
Payment of tuition is required from the time of entrance to the close of the session except in case of protracted sickness.
For further information please to address the President Lowndesboro', August 22, 1853 sep10—6t

TUSCALOOSA METHODIST FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.
The exercises of this institution will begin on the first MONDAY in October next, and close on the first THURSDAY in July, 1854. There will be a recess of a few days at Christmas.
FACULTY.
REV. THOS. B. RUSSELL, A. M. President.
MISS ELIZABETH J MEEK, Assistant.
MISS CLARA G. LEE, Preparatory Department.
MR. F. S WALTHER, Professor of Music.
——, Teacher of Modern Languages.
The fees for the first half the scholastic year are as follows:

Primary Department	$12 00
First, Sophomore and Middle Classes, each	20 00
Junior and Senior Classes, each	22 50
Music	25 00
Use of piano	2 50
Contingent fee	1 00
Board, including lodging, washing and fuel	60 00

The above fees are required to be paid on the first day of October.
Fees of the same amount, for the second half of the scholastic year, are required to be paid on the 15th of February, 1854.
An extra fee of $20 is charged for French.
The course of study in this institution is as extensive as that in any institution for the education of females and the instruction is of the most critical and thorough character. Every provision has been made to ensure success. A philosophical and chemical apparatus adequate to all the purposes of instruction has been provided, together with maps, charts, globes, etc. The instructors are experienced in their work, and highly approved for capacity, fidelity and skill.
This institution has just closed the first year of its existence, with the most satisfactory results. And the public may feel assured that the Trustees will watch over its interests with the utmost solicitude and care, and spare no pains to render its system of education as perfect as possible.
The tuition fees have been somewhat reduced, and are below those of many Southern institutions of no higher grade. It is impossible to engage teachers of the highest character for talents, attainments and skill, without paying liberal salaries. But we offer as an equivalent, above all price, a faithful and skillful application of the most approved means of developing and training the mind.
Printed circulars, containing fuller information, may be had by application to Alex. Glasgock, Esq., Secretary of the Board.
L. C. OARLAND,
President of the Board of Trustees.
Tuscaloosa, Aug. 6, 1856. aug20 6t

MARION FEMALE SEMINARY.
MARION, PERRY COUNTY, ALABAMA.
FACULTY.
REV. JAMES K. ARMSTRONG, A. M., Principal, and Professor of Mental, Moral and Natural Science.
H. M. DALY, A. M., Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music.
MISS E. L. HASKELL, English.
MISS M. J. BONDURANT, English.
MISS PIRNEN FULLEM, Drawing, Painting, French and Guitar.
MISS J. V. CLARK, Primary and Preparatory Department.
MRS. L. J. ARMSTRONG, Governess.
MRS. REBECCA CLARK, Matron and Nurse.
This institution has just closed a prosperous year, with one hundred and twenty-six pupils.
The ensuing session will commence on THURSDAY, the 29th day of SEPTEMBER.
It is very desirable that pupils enter at the beginning of the session.
The main building is a new and superior brick edifice, one hundred by fifty feet, three stories, and for elegance, convenience of arrangement—for summer, size and comfort of school and private rooms—is not surpassed by any similar one in the country.
The Principal resides in the building, and superintends the Boarding Department. He has in his employ a gentleman and his lady, who discharge with faithfulness and satisfaction the duties of this position. Pupils boarding in the Seminary are under the immediate control of the Principal at all times—are members of his family.
The Matron and Nurse, a lady of great amiability and kindness of heart, united with long experience and untiring faithfulness, secures to pupils, at all times, the kindness and attentions of home.
The Principal and his lady, with the aid of the Female Teachers, all of whom reside in the Seminary, diligently guard and form the morals, manners and habits of the young ladies.
There is but one session, of nine and a half months. Pupils can enter at any time during the session, charges like from the beginning of the month in which they enter to the close of the session.
One hundred and forty-five dollars will pay the board and tuition of a young lady, for the entire session, in the collegiate department; one hundred and seventy-four dollars will embrace the languages; two hundred and thirty-five dollars will embrace board, tuition in the collegiate department, on the piano, and in the languages.
The above estimate does not include books, stationery, sheet music, ornamental materials and lights; all of which articles are furnished by the Principal on moderate terms.
This institution is furnished with a new and complete Chemical, Philosophical and Astronomical apparatus. It also has a large collection of globes, terrestial and celestial; and celestial maps, atlases, charts plates and diagrams, for simplifying the various branches of Natural Science.
The Library consists of more than one thousand volumes, embracing a choice collection in every department of Literature, Art, Science, History, &c., &c.
The Cabinet consists of several hundred specimens.
The institution is furnished with a large and superior assortment of musical instruments.
The Church and Sabbath School facilities are

New-Orleans Christian Advocate.

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VOLUME III. NUMBER 47. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1853. WHOLE NUMBER, 151.

WASTED.

"He had wasted his goods."—Luke, xv.

Wasted!

Precious pearls of TIME,
Moments rich as diadems!
One by one they come unnoted;
One by one afar they floated!
One by one! till myriads sped,
Far away to join the dead.
Till that lost life, shatter'd broken,
Won no heaven-born light nor token—
Drifted to the fearful shore,
Helpless, hopeless evermore!

Wasted!

Gifts of deathless mind
By the hand eternal given
They hed mounted to the skies,
Meet and reverent sacrifice
To the Majesty of heuvan;
But the spirit lyre, erst strung
To sweet harmonies unspoken,
Shiver'd, and its deep chords broken,
Mermnreth but of songs unsung;
Of rich melodies flung wildly
On fame's gorgeous alter-fire;
One brief moment in its brightness
Flashing, swiftly to expire;
Of high purposes all blasted,
Talents hidden, treasures wasted!
Cnsecrate at Memmon's shrine,
Owning not the Hend Divine.

Wasted!

Founts of deepest love,
Gifts of mercy from above,
Lavish'd on a humen breast,
Striving for an earthly rest;
On a human idol pouring
Treasures from affaction's deep;
At a humaa shrino adoring,
Waking but to writhe and weep!
Starting from its dream of rapture
At the touch of mortal care:
On its shiver'd idols gazing,
In the frenzy of cespair.
Heart sore stricken! Love Eternal
Woos thee from a heavenly throne,
He, the world's Redeemer, esks theo
Now to trust the unchanging One!

Wasted—youth's rich golden hours!
Wested—loftiest, mightiest powers!
Wasted—manhood's glorious prime,
Hopes, nnd aims, and thoughts sublime!

Weep'st thou? Ere life's setting sun,
Ere Time's flasting sands be ran,
Rouse thee from ignoble rest,
Toil to win the land more blest.
Swiftly are thy moments flying;
Up! ere hope be drooping, dying!
Ere high purposes all blasted
Speak thy life forever wasted!

[London Youth's Instructor.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

REPORT OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE ALABAMA CONFERENCE, 1853.

At the last session of the Alabama Conference twenty-eight Missions were recognized with its bounds. The reports of the Missionaries we condense as follows:

1. The German Mission in Mobile was served by C. Herwig, who reports 16 members. It is in contemplation to build a church in Mobile for the Germans.

2. The Mobile City Mission was served by W. H. Milburn, from whom we have no report.

3. The Portersville Mission was served by G. H. Jackson, who reports 130 white and 53 colored members. He has labored extensively and not without success.

4. Bigbee Colored Mission was served by I. G. Rush, who reports 49 members. $34 50 was contributed on the Mission.

5. Arcola Colored Mission has prospered under the ministry of A. McBryde, who reports 17 preaching places, 18 plantations, 317 members, 319 children catechised, 1450 persons preached to; $371 50 contributed by the patrons, who take great interest in the prosperity of the mission.

6. Magnolia Mission has never been developed.

7. Dayton Colored Mission suffered at the beginning of the year by the failure of Bro. Bond's health; it was afterward served by F. Walker, who reports 12 preaching places, 17 plantations, 174 members, 243 children catechised, 1100 persons preached to; $188 90 contributed by the patrons, who are pleased with the mission. The Presiding Elder has received a good influence on this and the Arcola mission, on both of which, under the great labors of Bros. McBryde and Walker, a number have been converted. Three missionaries instead of two are demanded for the work on these missions.

8. Prairie Creek Colored Mission was served by J. M. Walls, who reports 14 appointments, 1600 people, most of whom are under catechetical instruction, 485 members, of whom 170 joined this year. The patrons have then support it and wish its continuance, and other planters wish their plantations embraced in the mission.

9. Plymouth Colored Mission has been served by L. J. Schoolar, who reports 18 appointments, 218 members, increase 61; children catechised 250, and 30 baptised. It is very promising, as the planters take so lively an interest in it; they will pay $200 for its support; it will be greatly enlarged as nearly all the planters in that region are favorable to missionary operations among their servants.

10. Sipsey Mission was organised last Conference; it is promising; it has 6 appointments, 64 white and 20 colored members. G. W. Gillespie was the missionary.

11. Walker Mission was served by E. Sullivan, who reports 161 white and 2 colored members, 7 local preachers; $80 raised. It is desired that it should be made a Circuit.

12. Mancock Mission was served by J. W. Haring, who reports 8 churches, 13 appointments, 42 joined, 3 expelled, 2 died, 6 Sunday Schools, 550 preached to; $19 75 raised on the mission.

13. Pikeville Mission was served by J. Gross, who reports it prosperous; 170 having joined, 41 baptised, 26 Sunday School scholars; $59 raised—324 white and 2 colored members.

14. Warrior Mission was served by A. Watson, who reports 196 white and 4 colored members; 40 joined, 112 S. School scholars; $72 raised.

15. Sand Mountain Mission was served by W. D. Nicholson, who reports 362 members, of whom 120 were received this year into full membership. 135 on trial, 47 baptised, 15 appointments; $73 50 raised; 110 S. School scholars, 6 local preachers. It is prosperous.

16. Coosa Mission was served by E. Patten, who reports it as an experiment, which he thinks sufficiently successful to warrant its continuance. He says it is opposed by Hard Shell, Two Seed and Missionary Baptists, who have great influence in that region. Its continuence is desired by the people.

17. Hillabee Mission was served by S. E. Swope, who reports 14 appointments, 500 members, of whom 100 joined this year. After another year it may be developed into a Circuit.

18. Ookmulgee Colored Mission was served by J. W. Holston, who reports 10 appointments, 1200 preached to, 150 catechised, 122 baptised, 234 members. The patrons are pleased with the mission and contributed $156 20, and are expected to contribute $50 more.

19. Catoma Colored Mission was served by J. W. Broxson, who reports 235 colored members, 80 joined this year, 6 expelled, 10 died. There are also 11 white members. The patrons contributed $128 50 for its support and wish its continuance. It is promising.

20. Big Swamp Colored Mission was served by A. Skinner and D. Hearlong, who report 18 appointments, 235 colored and 6 white members, 284 children catechised, 19 adults and 78 children baptised, 7 dropped, 4 died. The patrons contributed $282 50 for its support, and desire its continuance.

21. Andrew Colored Mission, in Macon co., was served by W. N. Sears, with whose services the planters and their servants appear to be well pleased—the latter profiting greatly by his labors. He reports 224 members, a net increase of 113, catechumens 516, 1455 preached to. The extension of the mission is desired.

22. Uchee colored Mission was served by W. C. Turner, who reports 12 appointments, 2500 preached to, 400 children catechised, 100 received on trial, 400 members. He speaks in high terms of the results of catechising, and says the planters are much pleased with the mission and want two missionaries, as the field is indefinitely extending.

23. Chambers Colored Mission was left to be supplied, but was not supplied.

24. Cattahoochee Colored Mission was served by A. Tatom, who reports 22 preaching places, 1000 preached to, 454 children catechised, 53 adults and 188 children baptised, 63 received on trial, 4 expelled, 13 dropped, 3 withdrawn, 3 died, leaving 390 members. The patrons are liberal in supporting it.

25. Chunnenuggee Colored Mission was served by G. W. Carter, who reports 6 appointments, 224 members; $41 received from patrons, who wish its continuance. It is improving.

26. Enon and Treadwell Colored Mission was served by J. Carter, who reports 120 members, 37 children catechised. The mission is promising; $100 was contributed by one of the patrons.

27. Ochese Mission was served by L. Petterson, who reports 99 white and 70 colored members, of whom 40 whites and 12 colored joined this year, 6 withdrawn, 6 died, 5 removed; $75 received on the mission.

28. Pea River Mission was served by Z. Dowling, who reports 21 appointments, 55 received on trial, 5 by certificate, 1 expelled, 4 dropped, 29 children and 1 adult baptised; $65 received. The work is large enough for two missionaries.

29. In addition to the foregoing, the Presiding Elder of the Tuscaloosa district, has recognised a mission, which he calls Prairie Grove, embracing 9 plantations, 3 appointments, 400 colored people, 100 of whom are members. The missionary, J. Du Bois, reports 48 conversions on one plantation; 32 of them were baptised at one time. He has baptised 60 children, and will receive from the patrons probably $160.

30. Chippola Mission, Fla., was organized by the Presiding Elder of the Eufula district, and J. G. Russ was appointed to serve it. He reports 14 appointments, 42 white and 12 colured persons have joined the church; $250 raised on the mission.

31. Lockey Colored Mission was also organised by the Presiding Elder of the Eufula district, who appointed J. P. Lockey to serve it. He reports 9 appointments, 45 received on trial, 16 baptised, 1 expelled, 250 catechised. The mission is increasing in interest.

The foregoing facts and figures are truly encouraging. A great and effectual door is opened to the evangelisation of the colored people on the plantations in Alabama and Mississippi, and we are called to enter it. But while we are attending to this important work, we must not forget that the field of missionary enterprise is the world.

The apparent comparative failure of Christianity has long been a source of depression to its friends and of exultation to its foes. If the Christian religion be catholic in its constitution and claims, how is it that after nearly 2000, not to say 6000 years, three-fourths of the human family are ignorant of its existence, and only a mere fragment—a hundredth part—has been brought under its saving influence? A formidable question, we confess. A century ago an answer was found in the decree of God—"Even so, Father, for so it seemed good in thy sight." But as this involves absurdity, if not blasphemy, other solutions have been furnished. The lack of zeal—the lack of liberality—the lack of judgment on the part of the church—this will account for the failure. So it will. But generalities like this do not much affect the minds of men; the culprits will plead guilty to the charge, and yet not adopt reformatory measures. And the reason for their delinquency is not always found in an indolent, or parsimonious, or stolid disposition—the true cause is to be sought aback of this; and it is our business to seek it out in order to its removal.

One of the impediments to the progress of Christianity is the vague notion entertained by many Christians that it will never require universal prevalence in the earth without some radical change in the Divine economy.

The patriarchal dispensation had its period predetermined, and, great as were the wants of the world, the Jewish dispensation could not be initiated until the former era expired. The latter had its term of 1500 years assigned it—thus long and no longer was it predetermined to last. So Christianity will never gain the conquest of the world until a specific time shall come—a time known to God, because predetermined by him. We are safe in saying, the divine predestination is innocent of all this. Omniscience, of course, knows when the world will be converted, as well as the time when every man who ever will be converted will experience the transition from death unto life; but who will affirm that God has foreordained that no one shall repent and believe the gospel until he arrives at a certain age? And if he would have all men to repent now—if to-day is his accepted time—is it not preposterous and impious to say that the world must, by a divine decree, wax old in wickedness before it can be converted to the faith of Christ?

Some have imagined that the set time for missionary operations will come when the church shall be endowed with pentecostal powers, fitting it for the momentous undertaking, and not before. Surely this opinion cannot be extorted from the Bible. Only one Christian pentecost is promised there, and that took place ten days after our Lord's ascension. The inspiration then vouchsafed to the church including the *charismata*, or miraculous endowments, lasted to the close of the apostolic age; it then passed away, and we have no intimation that it will ever be imparted again.

As to the millennial delusion, it has not an inch of revelation or reason on which to stand. The millennial scheme is point blank opposed to missionary movements. If the world is to wax worse and worse until the second coming of Christ—if he is to come in bodily person to reign in the city of Jerusalem—if his enemies are to be destroyed by the brightness of his coming—if he is to have none but friends upon the earth for a thousand years—if after that period the nations are to be deceived by Satan, and making war against the saints, are to be again destroyed preparatory to the initiation of the heavenly and eternal state: if this self-contradictory and preposterous scheme be maintained, than it only adds to its absurdity to affirm that the world will ever be converted. It never can be—never, unless the day-dream of some good men—Prof. Tholuck, for example—is to be realized, that another state of probation will be vouchsafed in the future world to those who have never heard the gospel in the present. We cannot pronounce this opinion preposterous—all it wants is Scripture proof—of this it can challenge none.

If the infidel world is to be reduced to the obedience of faith, it must be under the present dispensation, and by the appliences which God by his providence and grace now secures to the church; nothing more is needed than a proper use of the means laid at our disposal. In proportion to the prevalence of other views among Christian people will the Missionary cause be retarded in its progress.

But alas! the moral condition of the church almost lays an embargo on missionary operations.

The counter-reformation which began on the continent of Europe with the rise of the Jesuits, has been going on until many portions of Germany and Holland that were considered reliable Protestant have relapsed into Popery. The Reformed Church of France has dwindled down to a mere remnant, scarcely deemed worthy of persecution by the infidel usurper or his Popish myrmidons. The treatment of Beaoni, Gavazzi, the Madiai, and Maria Cunningham reveals the condition of Italy, while the peninsula has long been nothing better than a dreary void. The papal aggression in England, so feebly resisted by the British government and so scandalously promoted by trimming Puseyites and infatuated *perverts*, has disclosed a weakness in the very citadel of Protestantism, which we are ashamed to tell in Gath and blush to publish in the streets of Askelon. The same *Romeward* tendencies are seen this side of the Atlantic. Truckling to the great unwashed masses of European papists drifted upon our shores, is the disgrace of our office-seeking politicians and time-serving conductors of the secular press. The Legislature of California has yielded to the demands of Popery in regard to the common school question, and thus set the example to the Legislatures of other States, which some of them seem almost ready to follow. And we need not wonder if the *concordat* policy, Jesuitically modified and disguised, should after a while be recommended for some of our more popish States and Territories. Popish chaplaincies in our public institutions have been already demanded on the ground of the overwhelming majority of popish paupers and criminals. Meanwhile priests and demons of the so-called Anglo-American church are frequently leaving that communion for Rome; and it was reserved for our country and time to furnish to the great apostasy the first apostate prelate. The most violent and unscrupulous defenders of the papacy, as the editors of popish journals were, a few years since, ministers or members of Protestant churches. They are now shameless and impudent enough to advocate ultramontane doctrines, even to the extent of crushing civil and religious liberty in this country, boldly affirming their determination to do so when they have the power. Notwithstanding all this, Protestants betray but little concern—indeed, many of them send their children to popish schools, thus paving the way for their perversion and facilitating the papal aggression. What is, perhaps, still more ominous, the dry rot of Popery has been insidiously working its way into the very heart of one of our communions—the German Reformed Church—until the developments have well nigh brought about its ostracism from the fellowship of Protestant christendom.

On the other hand, the neology of Germany, partly yielded to and feebly opposed by the followers of Schleiermacher, Neander, and others, has affected almost all classes on the continent, except the dupes of superstition—it is working out its baleful results in Great Britain and New England, and even our own more conservative region has not escaped its influence. The infidelity of the Martineaus, Foxes, Parkers—the clique of the Westminster Review—is far more intense than some will admit, and vastly more prevalent than others imagine. Without adverting to the Atheism, Pantheism, and other systems of unbelief, boldly avowed by Socialists, Turners, and other immigrants, it is alarming to see how skepticism has invaded our American sanctuaries and how many reputed Christians scarcely know whether or not the doctrins of Christ be of God.

How deplorable, too, is the spectacle which the Evangelical Churches present in the schisms and contentions so rife among them. The various sects into which Christendom is partitioned are engaged in an apparently internecine conflict, a guerilla warfare, disgraceful and desolating—a mere beating and mangling of the men-servants and maid-servants of our common Master. Here is a faction which tries to put down all who can not recognize the importance of certain endless genealogies and old wives' fables about prelatical succession. Here is another which attempts to revive the bootless controversy about absolute predestination and cognate points, equally offensive to reason and Revelation—points which a man cannot believe, though he may, perchance, fancy, fear or hope that he does; some of the best men in the church are employed in asserting them, and others in refuting them, thus strengthening the ranks of infidelity and chilling off the forces of the sacramental host from their legitimate field of action, employing them insanely in this civil war. How bitter and prolonged is the strife occasioned by the efforts of some to exclude children from the church, and to invalidate the initiatory rite, if the subject be not plunged into the water! Alas! that a difference of opinion on such points should embroil the whole church in angry and unending controversy, weakening its moral force and diverting its attention from its proper work, the conquest of the world.

An incontinent desire and demand for immediate and prodigious results in the missionary field operates very unfavorably on the cause of missions.

It argues a lack of faith. "Except ye see signs and wonders, ye will not believe." Miraculous powers were imparted to the apostles to authenticate the new dispensation; their perpetuation, age after age, is contrary to the reason of things, contrary to the law of miracles. Even if missionaries were supernaturally favored with polyglottal endowments, it does not follow that every nation which might hear in its own tongue the wonderful works of God would immediately become obedient to the faith. The Apostles themselves had to shake off the dust of their feet against the people of some places for their obstinate resistance of the evidences of Christianity—the miraculous and the moral combined. Others, they warned night and day with tears, and after long patience reaped the fruit of their labors. So must it be with us. It must be borne in mind, too, that the wholesale conversion of kingdoms and tribes in the centuries subsequent to the times of the Apostles, can scarcely be considered a work of evangelization; it was only a commencement. How long-continued were the oscillations between paganism and Christianity among the Anglo-Saxons, Germans, Scandinavians, Muscovites and other nations! How imperfect, even now, is the evangelization of many portions of Christendom. Were we to adopt the policy of the papist, or even of some of the fathers, we could report whole nations born in a day. By fraud or force, or the union of both, we might induce an ignorant, savage people to submit to baptism, leading or drawing them by herds into the water; but we have not so learned Christ. And as in Christendom men do not all at once become religious, but now one, then another—sometimes a small number, at other times a larger number, espouse the faith—we ought not to be surprised if such be the developments in heathen lands. In some cases the apparent success is on a larger scale. The Wesleyans in Polynesia, and in some other places, about twenty years since, multiplied their converts in a ratio suggestive of Pentecostal times. The American Board also in the Sandwich Islands have realized astounding success; nevertheless, this was not without much faith, and prayer, and labor, and patience; and now, after the lapse of thirty years, and the outlay of $800,000, and incessant anxiety and toil, they are able to pronounce the Islands a part of Christendom no longer dependent on missionary support. But suppose it to be otherwise—suppose we have to labor, like Judson, for many years, without gaining a convert—must we cease our exertions? Is our duty measured by our success?

This impatient demand for results—immediate and magnificent results—is the bane of the missionary cause. It is the bane of the cause of God at home. It leads to the substitution of ostentatious human measures for the simple methods which God has appointed for the extension of the church. We must move men in masses, by machinery, or we make no effort to move them at all. We cannot condescend to small matters; line upon line, precept upon precept, here a little and there a little, the force of example, private admonition, personal influence, the training of the young, and similar modes of propagating the principles and extending the area of Christianity—all this is too plodding, especially in this age of lightning and steam. We must clear the forest with a tornado—we cannot cut it down tree by tree with an axe: this impatience and impetuosity we carry into the foreign field. We are always on the *qui vive* for the signs of the times—not merely that we may be prepared to co-operate with Divine Providence in every new dispensation, but that we may see some great thing, some marvelous display of supernatural power. If the wall of China be so far broken down that our missionaries can have access to some of its teeming millions, we are transported with joy. If an insurgent army, menacing the Tartar dynasty, evince an iconoclastic spirit and manifest some acquaintance with Christianity, we sanguinely precipitate the conclusion that salvation is at length come to the Celestial Empire. If Rome be encompassed with armies and Turkey be threatened with a Russian invasion, we feel sure that the beast and the false prophet are to be forthwith cast into the bottomless pit. When omens of this sort present themselves, we are ready to exclaim, "God hath spoken in his holiness, I will rejoice; I will divide Shechem and mete out the Valley of Succoth." We then readily believe that the world will be converted, and that right early. But suppose Pius IX. should not be the last Pope—suppose the Turkish dynasty should weather the storm, or the insurgents should succeed and then assume a sinister attitude to Christianity—suppose Turkey should not be speedily overthrown, what effect will he produced on our faith and zeal by this disappointment of our cherished expectations? The former falters and the latter fails—whereas our devotion to the missionary cause ought not to be affected by such considerations. They do not make the enterprise rational or practical—puerile or important. Its character and our obligations are determined by a more sure word of prophecy, the predictions, promises and precepts of Divine Revelation. If our faith and hope be founded on this basis, our zeal will be a steady flame, and our services will be unremitting and earnest, but not otherwise. If nothing will satisfy us but present results, immediate and ostensible prosperity, prodigious developments, we might as well abandon the cause of missions, and, indeed, renounce Christianity in toto. For the kingdom of heaven is like unto the morning light, which shineth more and more, by a gradual increase, unto the perfect day; it is like the seed cast into the ground, which springeth and groweth up a man knoweth not how, first the blade, then the ear, after that the full grown corn in the ear; it is like the little leaven and the grain of mustard seed, incomparably small and invisibly erective, though magnificent in its ultimate development. We must consider it in this light, or our services and sacrifices for its promotion will be fitful and subsultory, ill-bestowed, and perhaps, very soon not bestowed at all.

We calmly suggest that the Missionary cause is retarded by the ill-proportioned efforts put forth for its promotion.

Were any nation seized with the spirit of universal dominion and resolved to enter upon the conquest of the world, what preparations for the enterprise would there be; what care in the selection of men to lead it forward—what attention would be bestowed on their training, what liberality in their equipment, what efforts to secure men sufficient for armies of invasion and occupation, what secret councils would there be, what multiplied correspondences, gazetteerings, and dispatches, what absorbing interest in the movement of every expedition, the progress of every campaign, the state of every siege, the result of every engagement! All other matters, public and private, would be subordinated to this. Indeed, the occurrence of a war between any two nations will excite this interest; and even other countries that are remotely, if at all, affected by the result, will sympathize with one or the other of the belligerent parties, perhaps render it aid and comfort, deplore its failure or rejoice in its success. And what is the end had in view in all this array of men, measures and means, services, sacrifices, and sufferings? Perhaps civil and religious liberty; and God forbid that we should ever withhold any thing at our disposal to secure that precious boon. We may not stop to notice the contemptible or diabolical ends which usually prompt to blood and carnage; always, indeed, in the case of wars which are waged for universal dominion—but what are even the most commendable, the most important, interests which can be thus subserved, compared with the deliverance of man from the thraldom of the devil, by the overthrow of his damning usurpation and the conquest and subjugation of the world to Jesus Christ, who is the rightful Lord of all? And yet how little interest, zeal and concern does the Church manifest in this great undertaking! Does she select her choicest sons for standard bearers? does she take pains to train them for the service? does she levy a tribute on all her available resources to furnish the sinews of war? does she think, feel, converse, counsel, correspond continually on the state, progress, successes, failures of the forlorn hope, the little detachment, the small body of crusaders she has sent to the battle-field? Alas! no, she does not. She seems not to act in character, but in caricature, as if she had no other object in view than to give proof of her want of faith and earnestness and to impress the world with an idea of the small importance as well as the hopelessness of the cause. See how contemptibly trifling are the contributions of men of means—*mean men*, the world would call them, were they correspondingly restricted in their appropriations to the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eyes and the pride of life. More money is spent in the evening recreations of a single city of one of our States than all Christendom contributes to the Missionary cause. And what is more mortifying still, nearly all kinds of manœuvres have to be resorted to for the purpose of extorting from close-fisted *christians* the doits which are doled out for this enterprise. Where is the collector of revenues for the missionary exchequer that does not feel constantly burdened and pained—that does not frequently blush as well for the measures adopted to secure the modicum of support which the cause receives as for the detestable covetousness which occasions their adoption? Perhaps he is sometimes tempted to return the thirty pieces of silver, hardly thinking it lawful to employ *that* in the cause of truth and love which was furnished grudgingly or of necessity, as if it were the price of blood.

What then is the conclusion of the whole matter? Shall we abandon the cause of missions as a hopeless enterprise? Not unless we are prepared to abandon Christianity, for the one involves the other. We must not deny our duty, or ignore it, or postpone it, or perform it in a perfunctory manner, as the difficulty of performing it does not diminish its importance. We must not suspend the discharge of our obligations or the fidelity of others, their performances not being the measure of our duty, nor their delinquencies an excuse for our indifference, but rather an incentive to greater zeal on our part to supply their lack of service. We must not let the distracted and feeble condition of the Church discourage us and check our endeavors to promote its extension—as the best way to quell a civil war is to proclaim war with a foreign power. We must not let the parsimoniousness of professing Christians be a cloak for our covetousness, but rather make the prodigality of the world the standard of our liberality; or, better still, acting on the high principle of Christian piety and benevolence, consecrate ourselves and our all to the cause of God and humanity, after the example of our blessed Saviour: "For ye know the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, that though he was rich, yet for your sakes he became poor, that ye through his poverty might be rich." Standing on the platform of inspiration, surrounded, sustained, challenged and encouraged by predictions, precepts, promise and performance, no successes or failures, however they may excite our joy or sorrow, ought for a moment to affect our faith, or hope, or zeal. The conversion of one sinner proves the truth and power of Christianity, the conversion of sinners from among all nations, and kindreds, and people, and tongues, shows its catholic character, its universal adaptation—the conversion of so many sinners, by so small an outlay of effort on the part of the church might well lead us to conclude that, with effort proportioned to the interests involved, the whole world—excepting, of course, the wilfully incorrigible—might be speedily converted to God. Let us trust the prophecy, "As truly as I live, all the earth shall be filled with the glory of the Lord." Let us obey the precept, "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature." Let us endorse the promise, "To him shall he given of the gold of Sheba, prayer also shall be made for him continually, and daily shall he be praised." Let us reiterate the prayer, "Let the people praise thee, O God: let all the people praise thee."

THOS. O. SUMMERS, Sec. Mis. Soc'ty.
Ala. Conference.
Tuscaloosa, Dec. 10, 1853.

[From the Wesleyan Methodist Magazine.]

HINTS TO CLASS LEADERS—FORMALITY IN CLASS MEETINGS.

The most obvious and prevalent evil in our class meetings is *formality*; an evil, which no other kind of religious meeting will so ill endure. A large measure of Christian friendliness, of brotherly confidence, and even of conversational freedom, is requisite, or the occasion will become cold and uninteresting. One means of preventing this is discrimination of character on the part of the Leader. Where the Leader addresses all his members in about the same way, dealing in general terms of encouragement or of caution, and never coming to particulars, the members are not drawn out; they will learn to speak in like general terms; many of them will by and by say as little as possible. A meeting of this kind must be extremely insipid to persons of good sense and intelligence. There are certain, generalities in which all the members agree; two or three divisions, at most, would comprise them all; but there are among twenty people innumerable shades of belief, degrees of faith and love, modes of temptation, means of resistance, peculiarities of experience, excellences or defects in practice, which, if properly brought out, would afford an exhaustless store of mutual edification. To speak merely in general, to neglect individual peculiarities, and then imagine that Christian instruction has done its work, is to be guilty of a most serious mistake.

One useful rule would be to vary the manner in which the members are severally addressed. The unvarying repetition of the question, "How is it with you?" tends to formality. Many things may serve to vary the manner of addressing them; such as irregularity of attendance, statements previously made, family position, youth, or age, peculiarity of circumstances or of mind. The Leader's remarks might sometimes be made before the member speaks; in short, anything to avoid monotonous repetition, so long as it is consistent with propriety, and with the object of the meeting.

It is also needful to draw members out of that general and indefinite way of speaking to which reference has been made. This may also be effected by a few well-judged questions. Thus, when discouragements are alluded to, the request, "Can you tell us what discouragements these have been?" would sometimes elicit an instructive account, and at other times would teach the person that he really had no discouragements worth talking of—a most valuable lesson. Or, when it is stated that some progress has been made, instead of taking it all for granted, and allowing the individual to be altogether his own judge, it would be useful to ask, "What leads you to think you have been making progress?" This would be productive of many advantages. It would promote the habit of self-examination. It would discourage speaking in hackneyed or cant phrases. It would secure variety, and lead persons to think before they speak. Many persons are nervous at the idea of having to make a speech. No pains should be spared to dissipate this idea, and to encourage a free, natural way of talking, (of course, with a becoming seriousness,) such as is adopted in ordinary conversation. The members do not meet to hear a series of short speeches, but to hold a free religious conversation—a kind of domestic service. Nor does it seem necessary to adhere strictly at all times to the form of the member's statement and the Leader's reply. As a general way of proceeding, this is undoubtedly the best; but when circumstances lead to it, why should not a general conversation be allowed, care being taken to avoid controversy and family secrets?

This is by no means the easiest method of conducting a class. On the contrary, it demands much thought on the part of the Leader. Great profit may be secured where he makes a special study of each individual under his care. Without this, there may be lively meetings, but higher ends will be unattained. In no department of Christian labor is a constant study of character, united with moral courage and deep-seated kindliness of spirit, more needful or more richly rewarded. These are not every-day qualifications: indeed, the thought and study necessary to the right discharge of a Leader's function are popularly underrated. His weekly meeting may be compared to the daily round of a medical man. He inquires into the symptoms of each patient, traces them in his own mind to their cause, and prescribes accordingly. He remembers exactly the state in which the patient was the day before, and notes the advancement or the lessening of the disease. When his round is completed, he retraces his steps, considers the case of each person severally, bestows special thought on critical cases, anxiously reviews the symptoms of those whose progress is not satisfactory, decides what advice ought to be given, and thus equips himself for the round of the ensuing day. What would be the success of a practitioner who bestowed no thought on his patients except when no was actually in the sick room? or of one who treated them all on general principles, without regard to the peculiarities of each case?

It is also necessary, and never more so than now, to give due prominence to practical duties. Experience is one thing, practice is another; and it may be questioned whether the latter has its due place among us. Where the attention is diverted from outward duties, and fixed on inward feelings, the result is Antinomianism. It may seem strange that such a tendency should exist among us, when we reflect on the very practical character of the Rules of the Methodist Societies. Possibly, as every good thing may be abused, the prominence given in our theology to the doctrine of the Witness of the Spirit may have tended to exalt inward experience disproportionately in our estimation, to the comparative depreciation of duties. We commonly ask those whose religious state we wish to ascertain, "Have you the witness of the Spirit?"—a most important question. But would it not be well to inquire more frequently than we do, (in the pulpit no less than in the class-room) whether they have the fruits of the Spirit?—seeing it is by these only that the genuineness of what they believe to be the witness of the Spirit can be tested? The government of the tongue, of the temper, of our households—the duties of parents, servants or masters—the respective claims of business and religion—the virtues of temperance, integrity, humility and brotherly love—ought assuredly to be as prominent subjects of instruction and inquiry as the witness of the Spirit or any other doctrine.

In no case is this more necessary than in that of persons brought into church-fellowship during revivals. These are often the creatures of impulse and feeling—no worse for that; and they need to be led kindly, yet faithfully, to see the importance of practical duties, and that diligence in these is their only guarantee for the perpetuity of the holy feelings in which they rejoice. This would tend to prevent that re-action which is common after revivals, and which leads some to suspect that the conversions were not genuine. Doubtless most of them were genuine: the great want was, that the attention of the converts, while in the warmth of their first love, was directed too exclusively to their immediate emotions, while not sufficient pains were taken to question them on the *evidence* of their acceptance with God, as distinguished from their inward *persuasion* of it; in other words, on their possessing and manifesting the "fruits of the Spirit." Instead of laying principal stress, in the weekly review, on the question, "How have you *lived*?"—the Leader has merely asked, "How have you *felt*?"—whence they lapsed into sin, and were lost to the church. If all who were brought into our fellowship could be kept, our enlargement would be rapid indeed. To watch over the Christian deportment and godly consistency of new members, is one of the most arduous and responsible works to which a church officer can be called; and it cannot be successfully done without steadily instructing them in those great truths which lie at the foundation of our belief, and in the daily duties of their station.

Tom Hood defined the public [illegible] average prejudice of mankind." He had some [illegible] two.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

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NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, December 24.

JUDGE LONGSTREET.—This distinguished and honored minister of the Church—at this time President of the Mississippi State University—has paid us a brief visit. He preached in the McGhee Church on Sabbath morning, a logical, spiritual and most profitable discourse to a large and appreciative audience.

He was with us on the Monday night following at our Love-Feast, and gave us, greatly to our comfort and edification, a most interesting sketch of his religious history. The Judge seems to wear well and promises to be useful for long years to come.

LITERARY NOTICES.—F. & G. C. Rand, of Boston, have laid on our table "Forrester's Boys' and Girls' Magazine," a neatly bound volume of 376 pages. The book seems replete with matter adapted to interest and instruct children. It is filled with biographical sketches, natural history, poetry, and science simplified, with more than one hundred engravings.

Leonard & Scott, the enterprising republishers of the English Reviews, have laid on our table the "Edinburgh" for October. It is needless to say anything in praise of these Reviews: they are too well and favorably known to need further commendation.

ROMANISM vs. LIBERTY AND LIGHT.

Papal priests and publications used to claim that Romanists were as staunch friends of liberty and the dissemination of light among the people as any other class; and it is only a little while ago since Bronson published in his Review a series of articles to maintain the proposition, that a republican government can only exist under the fostering and conservative auspices of Romanism.

They appealed with great confidence to the fact that, in the ever-memorable struggle for independence, Catholics perilled and suffered as much as any other class of their fellow-citizens.

We do not for a moment question this, neither do we question the fact that many Catholics, as *individuals*, are as true friends of liberty and education as ever wielded pen or sword in their defense. Our charge is, that Romanism, as a system, ever has been, is now, and ever must be opposed to the extension of liberty and learning among the whole people. We are aware that France and Spain—Catholic countries, too—took part in the war of independence; but we are well aware, also, that they did so with no desire to see the system of self-government established on this Continent, nor anywhere else, for they were both despotisms at the time they aided in the war. But it was from a desire to maintain the balance of power and check the growing preponderance of England.

England, it should be remembered, has been the bulwark of Protestantism since the reign of Edward the VI., and we think it would not be uncharitable to suppose that Catholic powers and individuals would enter into any war that might promise to curtail the dominions and power of England, with a most hearty good will.

More recently Romanist priests and publications have in a measure thrown off the mask with which they sought, for a season, to conceal the hideously bigoted and anti-republican features of the system. They now openly denounce the American system of common schools, and deny that the power to read contributes to the elevation or happiness of the laboring poor. A system that is opposed to the education and mental elevation of the mass—that prohibits the reading of God's word, and denies the right of private judgment cannot be friendly to human freedom.

Again: the Pope, the head of the Roman Church, is the very embodiment of civil and ecclesiastical despotism. He governs without a constitution or a representation; his advisers in council are the Cardinals, and they are the creatures of his own appointment. When other rulers and State ministers do wrong they can be impeached and dismissed from office; but the Pope is fenced about with an impassable and inviolable wall of infallibility. No matter how despotic or absurd the Bull he issues, it must be obeyed by all the faithful, under peril of pains and penalties infinitely more appalling than any mere human government can array to compel obedience or punish offenders.

Again: in proof of our charge, see those countries where Romanism has long been the dominant religion—Italy, for instance, the home of the Pope—especially the Roman and the Neapolitan States—and Austria, Portugal and Spain. In these States are to be found the most despotic forms of government in modern Europe.

Romanist priests show their opposition to education and public enlightenment by utterly failing, in Italy, Spain, Portugal and in the South American States, to do anything for the education of the great mass of the laboring poor; their failure to do so is proof that they do not wish to do this work, for in these States so great is their power that they have but to will it and it shall be done. If they are zealous for education among us it is simply to counteract the liberalizing tendency of Protestant teaching.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE ALA. CONF.

The Anniversary of the Missionary Society of the Alabama Conference was held during the session of the Conference, at Tuscaloosa, Dec. 10, 1853. The President, Mr. Murrah, being absent, the chair was filled by A. J. Crawford, the Vice President. Religious services were conducted by Dr. Jennings. A condensed report of the Treasurer and the report of the Secretary were read. An interesting address was then delivered by Dr. Jenkins, Missionary to China, which was followed by another from James L. Belton, who has been accepted by Bishop Andrew as a Missionary to China from the Alabama Conference.

A thousand dollars was then contributed in aid of the Treasury, $300 of which was to defray the passage expenses of Mr. Belton, and a portion of the remainder to aid in purchasing a press for the Shanghai Mission. Bro. Belton was make a life-member of the Parent Society, and $50 to be repeated annually by the members of the Conference to educate a Chinese boy, to be named Robert A. Baker, after a devoted and influential member of the M. E. Church, in Summerfield, Ala. The anniversary exercises closed with the benediction by the presiding officer.

THOS. O. SUMMERS, Sec'y Mis. Soc'ty, Ala. Conf.

Tuscaloosa, Dec. 10, 1853.

☞ The following reached us too late for our last week's issue:

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

TUSCALOOSA, Dec. 8, 1853.

BRO. MCTYEIRE—To a Methodist itinerant, one of the most delightful occasions is the meeting of the Annual Conference. It is one of those ever-recurring seasons which is looked to with much anxiety, but with more pleasure. It is the great point of convergence, upon which we centre and the focus from which we diverge in all directions. It is a joyful, and often a mournful occasion. We meet our brethren with whom we labor in Christ, and many and heartfelt are the greetings, and warm the pressure of hands; but we miss faces and voices we once loved to see and hear.

We are here at the Alabama Conference once more. This is the most mournful meetings of the kind we have ever witnessed. Nine of our brethren during the past year have exchanged the trump for the lyre. The most of them were with us, at our last Conference. We see them not now, and shall not, till, like them, we go home. We are very thankful for the peace which was theirs in their last moments. It cheers our hearts. Their example is left us. Happy for us if we can live as they lived and die as they died. The following are their names: John Boswell, T. H. P. Scales, D. Pollock, W. R. Bounsaval, W. Weir, T. W. Manning, A. H. Powell, J. Hughes, J. W. Starr, jr. You exclaim, "How are the mighty fallen!" You see, by the list, some of the choicest spirits in the Conference have gone. Truly we have cause to mourn. Some of them died of the recent epidemic which has desolated South Alabama. They fell martyrs to the work of love to which they had consecrated themselves. We shall follow them after awhile. Well, "no matter where, no matter when, so we sleep in Jesus."

The Conference met on yesterday, at nine o'clock. The Bishop, not having arrived, Bro. G. Garrett was elected President, and of course Bro. T. W. Dorman, Secretary. Two have now passed, and our excellent President has displayed administrative talent of a fine order. Business is done promptly and done well.

The following committees have been appointed:

On Education: T. H. Foster, T. Z. Ramsey, D. Dunenn.

On Sabbath Schools: E. J. Hamil, W. J. Powers, C. Strider.

On Bible Cause: J. A. Clement, A. J. Coleman, A. McBryde.

On Periodicals: W. M. Lovelady, J. W. Shores, J. B. Rabb.

On Book Accounts: J. C. Huckabee, R. G. Rhew, J. A. Spence.

On Temperance: W. E. N. Linfield, J. W. Laney, W. K. Norton.

On Memoire: C. C. Gillespie, J. Barksr, C. D. Oliver, E. V. Levert, J. E. Newman.

The following have been received on trial: W. L. Matthews, D. M. Hudson, James Beverly, Wm. P. Harrison, Geo. A. Shaeffer, Dr. J. M. Jennings, C. B. Connerly, C. H. Nicholson, James M. Campbell, J. McCain, Edward Patton, and several others, whose names I will give you after awhile.

We will have about twenty new recruits, all good, capable men; or as the old brethren say, "safe cases." And, by the way, Mr. Editor, the young men of the Alabama Conference will bear honorable comparison with those of any Conference in the Union. Taken as a whole, their piety and educational attainments are remarkable. Now, you are glad of that, and *proud* too—that is in a good sense—for you know you passed your noviciate among us. Several young men of capability offer themselves as missionaries to China or anywhere else. That is the spirit for you. We intend, hereafter, not only to raise more missionary money than any other Conference, but to furnish more men to go. A better day is dawning on us.

On Wednesday a resolution was offered by Bro. Blue, as follows:

"Resolved, That this Conference wholly disapprove the practice of reading sermons."

After some interesting and amusing discussion, it was adopted. How much good the resolution will do we shall not say. For our part we should be willing to have sermons read occasionally, if it only induces more to write sermons; though it would be ruinous to pursue the practice ordinarily.

We have had some good preaching. On last night we heard one of Bro. P. P. Neely's best sermons. It would be difficult to describe it. Profound thought, extensive research, thrilling eloquence and heavenly unction characterized it. Bro. N's declamatory powers are of the first order. Its effect was overwhelming; and yet the sermon was *read*. Few men succeed so well in reading as he does. If one wishes to make himself ridiculous, let him attempt to imitate him.

December 9.—This morning Dr. Summers preached the Annual Conference sermon, and an admirable sermon it was. It was on the Pastoral office, in the Dr.'s best style. We have heard no sermon in our past life superior, and few equal to it. He applied the lash most unsparingly to indolence and avoidable ignorance. He went into the details of pastoral duties and gave advice and direction with reference to the performance of each, individually. There was no altruism in it. He neither advised a radical departure from established usages, nor a tenacious clinging to the antiquated. He leaned neither to old fogyism nor to the so-called progress party. But we cannot do justice to the sermon here; it will be published in the Conference minutes. Would that every Methodist in the world could give it a prayerful perusal. Such a sermon has not been issued from the press for many a day.

December 10.—This morning the election for delegates to the General Conference was held. The following were elected: J. Hamilton, Thomas O. Summers, A. H. Mitchell, T. W. Dorman, J. S. Hurd, W. H. McDaniel, O. R. Blue, T. G. Ferguson, G. Garrett. Reserves, P. P. Neely, G. Schaeffer.

The Missionary anniversary is to be held to-night. As Bro. Jenkins is here with his Chinaman and his goddory, as Bro. Summers calls it, we are expecting an interesting occasion. You shall hear further about it hereafter. Yours, T.

List of Appointments of the Alabama Conference, for 1853-54.

MOBILE DISTRICT—*Greenbury Garrett, P. E.*, and in charge of the colored congregations in Mobile.

Franklin st., Thomas W Dorman.
German Mission to be supplied.
St Francis st., Philip P Neely.
Wesley Chapel, James A Peebles.
West Ward, Wm M Lovelady.
Toulminville, John H Gibbs.
Portereville Miss., John W McCann.
Pascagoula, James L Sumpey, J M Dupree.
Citronelle Miss., T W L Mntthews.
New Wakefield, Wm B Tipton.

DEMOPOLIS DISTRICT—*Joshua T. Heard, P. E.*

Demopolis, John D Fisher.
Spring Hill, James A Clement.
Arcola and Cottenwood Col. Miss., Alex McBride, Francis M Crain.
Linden, John W Laney, Andrew J Crawford, supernumerary.
Dayton, James A Heard.
Dayton Col. Miss., Jesse Ellis.
Union Town, Junius E Newman.
Union Town Cir., Thomas Burpo, Daniel M Hudson.
Lower Peach Tree, James Beverly.
Clark, John C Stricklin.
Butler, Thomas Killough.
Gaston, Thomas Y Armstrong.

GAINESVILLE DISTRICT—*Wm. Murrah, P. E.*

Gainsville and Sumpterville, Josiah Barker, Edward McMeans.
Belmont, Daniel Dunenn.
Livingston, to be supplied.
Lauderdale, John W Ellis, jr.
DeKalb, George W Tucker.
Macon Cir., Wm Vaughan.
Plum Creek Col. Miss., Elisha Calloway.
Macon, Thos H Foster.
Prairie Hill, Leroy Messengale.
Warsaw, Robert Y Rew.
Wahalak, to be supplied.

TUSCALOOSA DISTRICT—*Thos. J. Keger, P. E.*

Tuscaloosa, Christopher D Oliver.
Big Sandy, Warren D Nicholson.
Horn Fork, James M Wells.
New Lexington, to be supplied.
Brush Creek, Charles McLeod.
New Prospect, Wm Ira Powers.
Newbern and Oak Grove, Elisha Philips.
Greensboro', Christopher C Calloway.
Greensboro' Col. Miss., to be supplied.
Prairie Creek Col. Miss., J C Huckahee.
Marion, Thomas Y Ramsey, one to be supplied.
Jones' Valley, George F Ellis.

COLUMBUS DISTRICT—*George Shaeffer, P. E.*

Columbus, Joseph J Hutchinson.
Columbus Col. Miss., to be supplied.
Columbus Cir., Silas H Cox, James W Cook.
Yorkville Col. Miss., to be supplied.
Butlehatchie, Robert W Spence.
Athens, Wm P Harrison.
Mt. Zion, George W Brown.
Pickens, Jacob M Jennings, David C B Connerly.
Sipsey Miss., to be supplied.
Greene, Henry Urquhart.
Eutaw, James W Patton.
Forkland, Theophilus Moody.

BLOUNTSVILLE DISTRICT—Missionary—*Larner B. McDonald, P. E.*

Blountsville, Charles Strider.
Jasper, N. Abijah Watson.
Hancock Miss., to be supplied.
Pikeville Miss., John H Groce.
Warrior Miss., John B Wnren.
Asheville, Francis Walker.
Lebanon, Robert Soules.
Sand Mountain Miss., Wm Rhodes.
Harpersville, George A Shaeffer.

TALLADEGA DISTRICT—*Walter H. McDaniel, P. E.*

Talladega, Dugald Carmichael.
Coosa Miss., Edward Patton.
Wewokaville, Joe T Curry, M M Graham.
Coosa, Ethelbert Smith, one to be supplied.
Tallapoosa, James M Towles.
Dadeville, Warrington S Wingfield.
Rundolph, to be supplied.
Hillabee Miss., to be supplied.
Jacksonville, Wm E M Linfield.
White Plains, Stephen O Capers.
Centre, John W Broxson, Wm A Shegog.
Cedar Bluff, Wm Mouk.

SUMMERFIELD DISTRICT—*Eugene V. Levert, P. E.*

Selma, Jefferson Hamilton.
Summerfield, John W Starr.
Oomilgee Col. Miss., James W Holston.
Perryville, John Foust.
Centreville, John T Roper, Ezekiel T Nabors.
Maplesville Miss., Levi Moore.
Wetumpka, Frederick G Ferguson.
Prattville, Edward J Hamill.
Autauga, Alanson B Norris.
Pleasant Hill, Andrew J Coleman.
Calaba, Wiley W Thomas.
Centenary Institute, A H Mitchell, Pres't.

MONTGOMERY DISTRICT—*Samuel Armstrong, P. E.*

Montgomery, O R Blue.
Colored Charge, James W Brown, supernumerary.
Cutoma Col. Miss., John A Spence.
Montgomery Cir., Whitman C Turner.
Col. Miss., Chas S Hurt.
Hayneville, John C McDaniel.
Big Swamp Col. Miss., Asa Skinner, one to be supplied.
Orion, James B Rabb.
Tuskegee, Mark J Andrews.
Tuskegee Cir., Clayton C Gillespie, Wiley Ardis.
Andrew Col. Miss. Cornelius N McLeod.
Selem, Lewis F Dowdell.
Crawford, Wm P Miller.
North Uchee Col. Miss., to be supplied.
South " " " "
Auburn, George R Talley.
Lafayette, Alex M Samford, one to be sup.
Chambers Col. Miss., to be supplied.
Union, Wm M Sheckley.

EUFAULA DISTRICT—*Stephen F. Pilley, P. E.*

Eufaula, Francis M Grace.
Glennville, James W Shores.
Chuttahoochia Col. Miss., John Williamson.
Enon and Chunnenuggee, to be supplied.
Chunnenuggee Col. Miss., "
Barbour, Thomas P Crymes, Shelton J Kelly.
Enon and Treadwell Col. Miss., to be sup.
Clayton, Wm B Neal.
Abbeville, Wm M Sturdivant.
Jackson, Wm B Adams.
Holmes Miss., to be supplied.
Woodville, Charles D Nicholson.
Greenwood, Lafayette Putterson.
Chipola Col. Miss., to be supplied.
Mariana, James M Campbell.
Apalachicola, Dennis B Leyne.
Gsnsvn, Wm H Carter.

CAMDEN DISTRICT—*Anthony S. Dickinson, P. E.*

Camden, Wm K Norton.
Cedar Creek, John D Worrell.
Black's Bend, Col. Miss., Ebenezer Hearn.
Greenville, Thomas L Densler.
Tray, Zacheus Dowling.
Elba, Robert S Rabb.
Walton Miss., to be supplied.
Milton, Lewis P Golson.
Escambia Miss., John Latham.
Pensacola, Jos B Cottrell.
Navy Yard, Walter C Harris.
Monroeville, Lawrence M Wilson.
Suggsville, Thomas S Abernathy.
Grove Hill, to be supplied.
Mount Pleasant, to be supplied.
James S Belton, Missionary to China.
Thos O Summers, Ed. of Books, S. S. Visitor, Charleston, S. C.
Geo W Price, left without appointment on account of ill health.
R M Sanders, left without appointment on account of ill health.
R S Finley, left without appointment on account of ill health.
Jno W Ellis, jr., transferred to East Texas Conference.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

CANNO PARISH, La., Dec. 6, 1853.

DEAR BRO. MCTYEIRE: Having just returned from Marshall, the seat of the East Texas Conference, I propose sending you a few items for your paper. Marshall contains a population of near 1500 inhabitants, situated fifteen miles from Red River, and exhibits a commanding appearance, the country being broken and hilly. The Court-house is situated on one of the most elevated places, and is a magnificent building. They have a College and a Female Academy, both fine buildings and well adapted to their end. The people are noted for their generous feelings and hospitable character, and the members of the Conference and visitors were well entertained. Bishop Andrew presided with his usual benignity, and on Sunday preached one of his best sermons to more than 1200 persons.

This year the East Texas Conference will station fifty-three preachers. The Conference, as you are aware, embraces all the territory east of the Trinity. The preachers are generally middle-aged men, with but few exceptions, and bear the indications of having made considerable sacrifices in carrying on the work of saving souls. They get through business peaceably, without making many speeches, and great order and regularity prevails. This year there has been 2000 members added to the Church in this Conference.

I was favored with the privilege of hearing a few sermons from members of the Conference, which were rather unique, with illustrations drawn from the book of nature, as if the preacher had drawn inspiration from the wild-wood scenes he witnessed so constantly, and his connection with human life on the border.

You notice a considerable manifestation of patriotic feeling when the early scenes of Texan Independence is reverted to. The appearance of several persons in the congregation with red or blue Mexican blankets gave them quite an original appearance to us who were not accustomed to such things.

Bishop Andrew spoke with great interest at the Missionary meeting at the Methodist Church, and Rev. O. Fisher at the Presbyterian Church. The collection at both churches was over $300. Bro. Fisher is known as the great champion of the Pedo-Baptists. It is said, from sermons he preached in one neighborhood on his district, a good number of Baptists changed their views on this subject, and joined the Methodists. He preached on the same subject on the Sabbath of the Conference, which must have had a good effect; not against immersion, but in favor of sprinkling. It happened that a gentleman of the Baptist persuasion came into town that day and heard Bro. Fisher's sermon, and who dined with us, remarked that it was certainly a sermon of undoubted merit; says he, "he quoted Scripture to prove his arguments, but I don't believe his doctrine."

The weather was beautiful, and in coming from Marshall I noticed great numbers of emigrants moving into Texas, the white covers of their wagons glistening in the sun's rays, with every evidence of comfort attending them.

May they find there a pleasant home for their bodies, and in heaven a home for their souls. Yours, P.

A SAD SIGHT.—In passing up Broadway yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock, when all the world was *en promenade*, we met a well-dressed lady, leading a drunken man by the arm. *His* face was bruised and dirty; and *hers* was concealed by a very thick veil. *He* looked like a foolish brute, with the disgusting tobacco-juice trickling from the corners of his mouth; *she* looked like a picture of despairing Pity, with the tears trickling from her eyes. We glanced at the staggering pair—the one weak from intoxication, and the other from shame and anguish, with the feeling that earth has no sadder sight than that presented by a heart-broken wife leading her drunken husband, in open day, through a public street. [N. Y. Mirror.

LETTER FROM ENGLAND.

GOSSIP ABOUT BOOKS.

Correspondence of the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

November 16, 1853.

What changes have come over the earth within the short space of a single generation! The intellect of a dormant world is awakening. The one-half of mankind aspire to teach and the other half are disposed to learn. Since time began, when could this have been affirmed of the human race? And is not such an order of things at least very like the commencement of those all-pervading preparations whereby, at length, the whole earth is to "be filled with the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea?" True, there are those who would wield this power for purposes of mischief; but there is hope for the world if the Christian church will only arouse herself and yoke to her chariot this mighty agency. Error, in all its forms is, from its very nature, both unstable and perishable. The printing press, allied to truth and religion, is omnipotent and its empire immortal; but the handmaid of error and impiety, it is a reed, a withe, a straw. The curse of the press, from the very nature of things, is local and temporary; its blessing universal and permanent. As one of God's own chief instruments for enlightening, subduing, purifying, civilizing and elevating mankind, its right applications have ever been and they will ever be the *rule*; its perversions the *exception*. Every stroke of the press in multiplying the elements of truth, the materials of intellectual and spiritual nourishment—like the heart in the animal economy—gives a new impulse to the progress of thought and of reason, of which thought and reason, too, it is both the conservator and distributor.

Unquestionably, in our day the Press is the mightiest of mere human agencies. Armies, unfortunately, are still very powerful; steam, with its innumerable applications, is daily unfolding its exhaustless powers of benefiting the world; but more potent by far is the Press. Its influence is of a higher, a more subtile and resistless character, and its sphere of action is more far-reaching, whether for the dissemination of good or of evil. It originates thought, it combines thought, it directs thought—not that of one man only, but of the whole thinking community, which it welds, as it were, into one individual; and so, by creating and controlling thought, it regulates and controls the world. Now, in the printing press, thought possesses the means of indefinite accumulation and expansion; and, accordingly, civilization, which languished and was all but stationary till this instrumentality arose, has since rapidly advanced. Protestant Britain and America should especially rejoice that the press was early consecrated to the hallowed work of multiplying copies of the Sacred Volume, and the subsidiary helps furnished to the Reformation by opening the Word of Life to the people and diffusing among them the writings of the Reformers, cannot be too highly estimated. The Press, too, is one of the strongest bulwarks around our civil and religious liberties. Its tendency is to originate a new kind of rule which shall come in the place of all the earlier, ruder and less intellectual kinds of government. It allows of the accumulation of the thought of all ages, and so goes to the formation of a code which shall embody the experience and wisdom of all generations.

Never, perhaps, was the Press of Great Britain so prolific of good books as it is at the present time—books that must live and exert an influence for good upon the destinies of this nation and the world. A rapid and friendly glance at some of the more recent productions of the British press may not be uninteresting to the readers of your Advocate.

"Gold and the Gospel" is the title of a very remarkable book. Its history may be briefly narrated. A few Methodist and Presbyterian laymen of Ireland, last year offered two prizes for the first and second best essays in favor of the Scriptural duty of "giving in proportion to means and income." Five adjudicators were chosen and fifty-one essays were sent in—one being from America. But when the adjudicators had finished their labors, strange to tell, each gave his verdict in favor of a different writer. Each seems to have been tenacious of his own judgment, and the result was an arrangement that all the five essays should be published in one volume. And the five essays, in fact, constitute one whole: one gives the logic of the case, another its Scripture, a third its precedents, a fourth its sentiments, and a fifth its practical details. Curious enough, the authors represent the several divisions of the United Kingdom. Two are Englishmen, two are Irishmen and one is a Scotchman. And more curious still, they belong to different communities; one is an Episcopalian clergyman, Mr. Conetable; the second is a Presbyterian minister, Dr. James Morgan, of Belfast; the third is a Scotch Dissenter; the fourth is an English Nonconformist, and the fifth is a layman. Already two gentlemen have each ordered a thousand copies for distribution among ministers of the Church of England. A Presbyterian, a Congregationalist, a Baptist and a Wesleyan gentleman have each ordered a thousand copies for similar distribution amongst their respective Churches. The name of the Wesleyan gentleman is Thomas Farmer, Esq., so renowned among us for his princely generosity. I know not the principle on which Mr. Farmer distributes his thousand copies; but as my superintendent has had a copy sent to him, and I have had none, I conclude that he is sending one to every superintendent in the Connection, which will require about five hundred; and then, it may be, that the other five hundred are sent to the moneyed laymen of the body.

This book is one of immense importance to the cause of religion and humanity, and of everything supported by voluntary contribution; and its universal diffusion throughout Christendom is greatly to be desired. Let it be read and pondered, and acted on, and the result will be to put a new face on the financial affairs of the Christian world. We augur from the book the happiest consequences, and in particular to the cause of missions, and think that its appearance will prove an era in the history of many an opulent man, and, we trust, of not a few Societies.

"Christ our Life," is the title of another volume originated by the offer of £200 for the best essay on that theme. The prize was offered by a strict Church of England man. The adjudicators were Professor Scholefield, of Cambridge; Rev. Mr. Tucker, Secretary of the Church Missionary Society, and Rev. T. Sale, Vicar of Sheffield, a of the Church as by law established; and yet a Dissenting minister has carried off the prize. Of the sixty-four essays submitted to the judges, that of Dr. Angus, President of the Baptist College, Stepney, was, by their unanimous decision declared to be the best. The book is full of the results of extensive reading, patient inquiry, careful analysis and pious reflection. It is a readable epitome of New Testament theology—an intelligible and comprehensive exposition of what has been called "Christology."

Dr. Wayland's life of Dr. Judson is published simultaneously in this country and in America. The British issue is now in the market in two beautiful volumes, from the house of T. Nisbet & Co., of London, and sold for twelve shillings; and the arrangements with the English publisher are such as to admit the widow and children of Dr. Judson to a large share in the profits. This great and good American missionary has hitherto been dependent for his reputation on the well known merits of his admirable wife. Now the public have got the portraiture of the husband, and the unanimous verdict is sure to be, that they were worthy of each other; and that two brighter lights never shone together in the missionary galaxy.

Dr. Cumming, of the Scottish Church, London, is most indefatigable, both as a preacher and an author. Considering the number of his pulpit appearances, and the rapid succession of his works, few men will bear comparison with him. His zeal is indomitable, and his application to reading and study must be intense. During the past month he has added two more volumes to the vast number he had before given to the world. One is called "Benedictions, or the Blessed Life," and the other "Sabbath Evening Readings, on St. Matthew's Gospel; the latter a five shilling and the former a seven shilling volume. Like his other works these volumes are written in his own clear and beautiful style, with great simplicity and overflowing with the richest evangelical matter. His power of illustration is truly remarkable, and his imagery, which is very abundant, is never far-fetched or perplexed.

Dr. James Hamilton, of the Free Scottish Church, London, is like his compeer Dr. Cumming, a most prolific writer. His "Lamp and Lantern" is a precious little volume, which he has just published, and which I perceive you have already reprinted in America. But his last work, fresh from the press, the "Life of Richard Williams," is the most marvelous book that has seen the light for many years.

The circumstance that the biographer is a Presbyterian minister, and the subject of the biography a Methodist local preacher, must fix the attention upon the book itself. Mr. Williams was converted to God in the town of Burslem, Staffordshire; there for a few years from the date of his conversion, he labored with quenchless zeal for the welfare of the lowest strata of society in that wicked town. At length his heart became fired to go on a mission to the cruel Patagonians; and, with a few others like-minded, he entered upon this hazardous enterprise. But his heroic career was prematurely terminated by death—death resulting from starvation. His friends, believing that the record of his life must do good, placed his papers and journals in the hands of the Rev. W. Arthur, the biographer of the "Successful Merchant," hoping that he would prepare them for the public eye. This Mr. Arther would have done but for other pressing literary engagements; yet, convinced that the life should be written, he waited on Dr. Hamilton, who, in looking over the MSS, became enamored with the hero, and engaged to write his memorial for the good of others. Dr. Hamilton's publisher made the Williams' family a present of fifty pounds, took upon himself the risk of publication, and the tale of religious heroism is now before the world.

The Rev. George Steward, who resigned his position as a Wesleyan minister at the last Conference, has since published a book justifying the step he has taken. It is entitled "Church Government, and its Application to Wesleyan Methodism." He confesses in the preface that, although a Wesleyan minister for more than twenty years, he had never seriously examined the subject of Church Polity; but that the expulsion of Messrs. Everett, Dunn and Griffith, and the agitations resulting from these expulsions having drawn his attention to the matter, he had made the discovery that our Church government is not Scriptural. He is not a thorough-going Reformer, for he chastises them as much or more than he does the Conference; and his book will satisfy no party, accomplish no good, and do but little if any harm.

The first number of the new Quarterly Review, projected by a few Wesleyan ministers and laymen, is spoken favorably of by the periodical press. The principal financiers of the now undertaking are Dr. McNicoll, of Liverpool, and Dr. Landwith, of Hull. The Rev. Jonathan Crowther, of Didsbury College, is said to be the acting editor, and Dr. Dixon, Rev. F. A. West, Wm. Arthur, and others, are the leading contributors. Surely, the time is come when the Methodist Church in this country should sustain a first class quarterly; it will be discreditable to the Wesleyan Conference and people if this noble enterprise fail of success. N. Y. Z.

PLEASURES OF CONTENTMENT.—I have a rich neighbor that is always so busy that he has no leisure to laugh; the whole business of his life is to get money, that he may still get more and more money. He is still drudging on, saying what Solomon says, "The diligent hand maketh rich." And it is true, indeed; but he considers not that it is not in the power of riches to make a man happy; for it was wisely said by a man of great observation, "that there be as many miseries beyond riches as on this side of them." And yet heaven deliver us from pinching poverty, and grant that, having a competency, we may be content and thankful. Let us not repine, or so much as think the gifts of God unequally dealt, if we see another abound with riches, when, as God knows, the cares that are the keys that keep those riches hang often so heavily at the rich man's girdle, that they clog him with weary days and restless nights, even when others sleep quietly. We see but the outside of the rich man's happiness; few consider him to be like the silk-worm, that, when she seems to play, is at the same time spinning her own bowels, and consuming herself. And this many rich men do, loading themselves with corroding cares to keep what they have already got. Let us, therefore, be thankful for health and competence, and, above all, for a quiet conscience. [Izak Walton.

FOOTSTEPS OF ANGELS.... By LONGFELLOW.

When the hours of day are numbered,
And the voices of the night
Wake the better soul that slumbered,
To a holy, calm delight;

Ere the evening lamps are lighted,
And, like phantoms grim and tall,
Shadows from the fitful firelight
Dance upon the parlor wall.

Then the forms of the departed
Enter at the open door;
The beloved, the true-hearted,
Come to visit me once more.

He, the young and strong, who cherished
Noble longing for the strife,
By the roadside fell and perished,
Weary with the march of life.

Then, the holy ones and weakly,
Who the cause of suffering bore,
Folded their pale hands so meekly,
Spoke with us on earth no more.

And with them the being beauteous,
Who unto my youth was given,
More than all things else to love me,
And is now a saint in heaven.

With a slow and noiseless footstep
Comes the messenger divine,
Takes the vacant chair beside me,
Lays her gentle hand in mine.

And she sits and gazes at me,
With those deep and tender eyes,
Like the stars, so still and saint-like,
Looking downward from the skies.

Uttered not, yet comprehended,
Is the spirit's voiceless prayer,
Soft rebukes, in blessings blended,
Breathing from her lips of air.

O, though oft depressed and lonely,
All my fears are laid aside,
If I but remember only
Such as these have lived and died.

The Tomb of Milton.

Two minutes scarcely elapsed after I rang the sexton's bell at St. Giles church, Cripplegate, before that personage ushered me artlessly into the aisle. The roof of the building is modern, but the dark carvings on pulpit and choir indicate an age of two centuries. I stood at the altar where Cromwell and Ben Johnson were married; marked the pavement beneath which Fox, the author of "The Book of Martyrs," is buried; and read the inscription on the Lucy vault—a family satirized in the character of Shallow, and which incarnates for everlasting ridicule the sapient justice who would have proved Shakspeare a deer-stealer. I examined the quaint old tomb of the historian Speede; and, from a window, looked upon a fragment of the Roman wall—the greatest antiquity of London, hard by the venerable Cripplegate.

Over against a pew, a familiar bust marks the spot beneath which are the mortal remains of Milton, and his epitaph is grand in its simplicity—"The author of Paradise Lost." He and his father before him were inmates of this church. How sublime to the imagination is this otherwise not remarkable temple, where that beautiful head bowed in prayer! I recalled his image as it lay in youthful beauty one summer afternoon, on the green sward, under the classic trees of the college-lawn, when a fair lady hung entranced above the sleeper, and left a scroll in his nerveless hand.

I saw him in his prime, conversing with Galileo, and looking forth, with all a poet's rapture, upon Val d'Arno from the wooded summit of Fiesole. I beheld him when time had silvered his flowing hair, with sightless orbs uplifted, as his fingers ran over the organ-keys, and the calm of devotion softened the lines of care and grief in that majestic countenance.

The picture he bequeathed of Eden, fragrant and dewy as creation's morning, the forlorn glory of Satan, and the solemn cadence of the verse that embalmed, in perpetual music, the story of "man's first disobedience," came vividly back upon my heart beside his sepulchre. Stern Cromwell's rugged visage grew mild as his marriage response woke again from the silence of years; and blithely sounded the footsteps of rare old Ben, as he walked again, with his beloved, in my vision, up that solitary nave. What a changed aspect bears the world since Roger Williams talked with Milton of the prospects of religious liberty in America, and the latter pleaded for the freedom of the press; and yet, with all the triumphs of science, the revelations of the hard have lost not a ray of their spiritual beauty; his "high argument" remains in all its original significance; his mighty song wakes the soul to-day as when first its eternal symphony burst forth; his intact career, answering faith, and sustained elevation, reproach the sordid and win the brave for ever. [Tuckerman.

Wanted.

"WANTED—A young man of industry, ability and integrity," etc., etc.

This meets our eye daily in the columns of "Wants," and it is true as the Pentateuch. Wanted? Of *course* they are—*always* wanted. The market can never be overstocked; they will always be called for, and never quoted "dull," or "no sale." Wanted for thinkers—wanted for workers—in the mart, on the main, in the field and the forest. Tools are lying idle for the want of a young man; a pen is wanting to be nibled; a tree to be felled; a plow to be guided; a village to be founded; a school to be instructed.

They talk about staples and great staples. Honest, industrious, able young men are the great staple in this world of ours. Young man! you are wanted, but not for a Doctor. No, nor a Lawyer. There are enough of them for this generation, and one or two to spare. Don't study "a profession," unless it be the profession of brick laying or farming, or some other of the *manual* professions. Don't measure tape if you can help it. It's honorable and honest, and all that, but then you can do better. Of all things, don't rob the women. It's their prerogative to handle silks and laces, tape and thread. Put on your hat then, like a man, don an apron, and go out doors. Get a good glow on your cheek, the jewelry of toil upon your brow, and a good set of well developed muscles. We would go, if we could, but then we were young, longer ago than we like to think, and you know when one's "old, he *can't*."

Besides, if you become a Doctor, you'll have to wait—"because you haven't experience," says an old practitioner; "because you are too young," say all the women. If you are a Lawyer, and likely to rise, they'll put a weight upon your head, *a la* Swiss, to keep you under, or, if you make a good argument, some old opponent, as gray as a rat, will kick it all over by some tenant or other, because you were not born in the year one. And so it will go, until you grow tired and soured, and wish you had been a tinker, perhaps "an hammertal" one, or anything but just what you are.

Be a farmer, and your troubles are over, or rather, they don't begin. You own what you stand on, "from the centre of the earth," as they used to say, "up to the sky;" you are independent all day, and tired, not weary at night. The more neighbors you have, and the better farmers they are, the more and the better for you.

There's one thing more, young man. You are wanted. A *young woman* wants you. Don't forget her. No matter if you are poor. Don't wait to be rich. If you do, ten to one if you are *fit* to be married at all, to any body that's fit to *be* married. Marry while you are young, and struggle up together, least in the years to come somebody shall advertise "Young men wanted," and none to be found. [N. Y. Tribune.

THE SUFFERINGS OF GENIUS.—The world's history is full of the persecution of great men, who stepped forward in advance of their age, warning us to look kindley on honest purpose, and to judge with charity what we do not comprehend. Let us not ridicule or display new things, because they conflict with our observation or seem to be impracticable. There is hardly a discovery or invention in art that has not had its day of trial and discouragement. Many a man has gone heart-broken to his grave, to whom the firs of genius has turned unseen and unappreciated, when adverse circumstances, or shrinking timidity, or cold neglect, or want of a kind word, have come like a mountain upon him and kept his secret buried forever. Prisons have been pressed by throbbing brows which would have redeemed the world. The records of the world are full of the neglect of merit, and yet nothing has been told. Perhaps there is scarcely a man living who has not during some portion of his life, known some one who has pined unheeded, wanting the general air and sunshine which never came. Many a gem misplaced and do not meet the magnet to draw out the metal within them. Mediocrity writes verses when it should be holding the plow, and the true poet does the drudgery of life, not dreaming why the fire torments him. The flint and steel are cold and cheerless until stuck together, and they may never come in contact.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

HYMENEAL:

MARRIED—At Baloxi village, Newton co., Texas, on the evening of December 1, by the Rev. David Ford, Mr. FRANCIS P. PRICE, of Burkeville, to Miss ORINDA J. LAWHON, daughter of Dr. J. C. Lawhon, of Baloxi village.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

ADVERTISEMENTS, of a proper character and to a limited extent, will hereafter be inserted in the "New Orleans Christian Advocate" at the following rates:

One Square first insertion	$1 00
Each subsequent insertion	50
One Square, one year	15 00
One Square, six months	10 00
Two Squares, one year	25 00

☞ A Square is ten lines—ten words make a line. No Advertisement inserted until paid for.

General Intelligence.

The Season.

Winter—the real, the pure, the unmistakable—has arrived at last, with all its mantling honors thick about him, and received a notice more general and eulogistic than any other stranger of the season. Despite Secretary Marcy's bulletin of Fall fashions, and despite the democratic element supposed to pervade our population, royal honors have been unhesitatingly paid to this greater than Mitchel or Meagher, by the adoption of such court dresses as are worn only during his presence, and only in his honor. Fingers that were cold enough during the ovation of Kossuth, have been rubbed warm on account of the advent of his more suitable successor; tongues that have never wagged in deification of precedent potentates have hardly been silent in praise of the present. The humbugging fellow who some weeks ago laid claim to the ermines of Winter was but a deceit and simulation—merely the avant conrier and forerunner of his majesty proper who, we are happy to say, has now arrived *in propria persona*, to enhance the festivities of Christmas and increase the glories of the Holidays.

Winter is here—the real, genuine, nipping cold weather that leaves no chance of doubting its presence or identity—and the amusements of the city have begun to show in their full glory. Thanks to the kindly reports which have obtained in many places, with regard to cholera and raging epidemics here, we have not so full a delegation from the country as is desirable; but it is daily increasing and will before long make the present season equal in business, in festivity and amusement to any of its predecessors. Indeed, we have every reason to anticipate, from end, after the commencement of the Holidays, an unusually, brilliant and hustling winter. There are large parties coming from the North, and the thousands who have been locked up and embargoed in the interior during the months past feel a few weeks or months of relaxation due to themselves. Besides, the very fine weather which has been enjoyed this fall for getting in crops must have had its influence upon the mind as well as the pockets of the planters, and prepared them for a trip to New Orleans.

Winter has come—piping cold weather—and the very rumors of disease here have died away in such a bracing atmosphere as might rejoice an inhabitant of Patagonia or Nova Zembla. Let our friends therefore no longer refrain from cheering us with their countenances, but test our abilities and disposition by the numbers in which they come and the time during which they stay.

Report of the interments in all the Cemeteries of New Orleans, for the week ending at six o'clock A. M., on Sunday, December 18, 1853:

If.		Disease of Head	1
Cholera	26		—26
Cholera Morbus	1	VI.	
Diarrhœa	4	Bronchitis	1
Diarrhœa Chronic	8	Pneumonia	1
Dysentery	4	Consumption	9
Dysentery Chronic	6	Pulmonary disease	1
Pernicious Fever	1		—12
Yellow Fever	3	VIII.	
Typhoid Fever	2	Gastro-enteritis	3
Ship Fever	1	" Follicular	1
Thrush	1	Enteritis Chronic	1
Croupe	1	Tymphenitis	1
	—65	Hepatitis	1
III.			— 7
Hooping Cough	1	XVI.	
Scarlatina	2	Premature	1
	— 3	Non Viable	1
IV.		Still Born	3
Marasmus	3		— 5
Teething	3	XVII.	
Debility	5	Con. of Brain	2
Dropsy	2	Fracture of Skull	2
	—13	Accident	2
V.		R. R. Accident	1
Congestion of Brain	5	Drowned	1
Neuogestis	1		— 7
Cerebritis	1	XVIII.	
Hydrocephalus	2	Gunshot wounds	1
Convulsions	4		— 1
Cramps	8	XIX.	
Lockjaw	7	Delirium Tremens	1
Paralysis	1	Intemperance	1
Nervous Exhaustion	1		— 2
Zymotic			68
Sporadic			63
External			10
			141
Not Stated			12
Total			153

Of whom were reported as

Males	87	Whites	123
Females	59	Colored	27
Sex not stated	7	Color not stated	7

Under 10 years of age, 60; 10 to 15 years, 2; over 15 to 18 years of age not stated, 15.

Interments in the following Cemeteries.

Protestant Third street	9	Catholic No. 1, 2d Div	4
Cypress Grove No. 1	5	Catholic No. 2	14
" No. 2	25	St. Vincent de Paul	27
Charity Hospital	23	Lafayette	29
St. Patrick	21		
Total			152

TAXABLE PROPERTY OF NEW ORLEANS.—We have been furnished by Mr. Francis Turner, late Assessor, with an abstract of the amount of taxable property in the Parish of Orleans, as taken from the Assessment Rolls for 1853, upon which we make up the following:

Real Estate	$66 350,260
Slaves	4 342,360
Capital	12 503,495
Total	$83 588,055
State Tax 16½ on per $100	$139 313 42
Mill Tax, for the support of Public Schools	83,583 05
State Licences	163,116 00
Poll Tax, for the support of Public Schools	9,709 00
	$393,725 47
CITY TAXES, ETC.	
Jackson Railroad Company 50c per $100	$331,751 30
Opelousas " 33½ "	221,167 53
Consolidated Debt " 100c "	660,677 73
Current Expenses " 75c "	530 194 20
Total	$1,779,790 76

On comparing the above statement with the returns of last year it will be seen that the increase of taxable property within the last twelve months in the Parish of Orleans is $8,025,025, to wit: Real Estate, $3,440,785; Slaves, $383,100; Capital, $2,202 040. This increase is exclusive of the Fourth District, (late Lafayette) in which portion of the city the increase is unknown.

REPORT OF THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION.—We have been furnished by the publishers, Messrs. Sherman & Wharton, 19 Camp street, with a copy of the "Report of the Howard Association," giving a detailed statement of their operations during the recent epidemic, their receipts, expenditures, etc. The publication embraces many interesting facts relative to a calamity which will hereafter furnish matter for one of the most interesting chapters in the history of our city.

By reference to the reports it will be seen that the total receipts of the Treasury of the Association since the 14th of July last, were $228,927 46; and that the sum expended from the same date is $150,190 32, which, together with an approximated estimate of $3500 for outstanding debts, is $182,690 32; leaving a balance on the first of this month of $46,237 14; of which balance, $36 000 is invested in mortgage on real estate at 8 per cent interest per annum, and $30,000 deposited in bank, subject to draft at 10 days' notice, and bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

COTTON.—Seventeen thousand three hundred and eight bales of cotton arrived here Monday in the following boats:

Magnolia, from Vicksburg	3165 bales.
Princess, from New Carthage	3392 "
Delaman, from Grand Gulf	2240 "
Con No. 2 from Memphis	1761 "
Kimball, from Bayou Sara	931 "
Natchez No. 2, Gold Fort Adams	1005 "
Texas, from Alexandria	150 "
Magnolia, from Wetumpka	895 "
Louisiana, from Opelousas	44 "
Sam Calder, from Memphis	3210 "
Texas Ranger, from Alexandria	304 "
Waggaman, from Memphis	231 "
Major H. Martin, from Matagorda	386 "
Total	17,308 "

THE WINTER FIRE.....BY MARY HOWITT.

A fire's a good companion,sha friend;
A comfortable friend, who meets your face
With welcome glad, and makes the poorest shed,
As pleasant as a palace. Are you cold?
He warms you—weary? he refreshes you—
Hungry? he doth prepare your food for you—
Are you in darkness?—He gives light to you—
In a strange land? he wears a face that is
Familiar to your childhood. Are you poor?—
What matters it to him? He knows no difference
Between an emperor and the poorest beggar?
Where is the friend, that bears the name of man?
Will do as much for you?

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA TERRITORY.—The last number of the Minnesota Pioneer, printed at St. Paul, gives some interesting statistics relative to the growth and progress of that town. The population of St. Paul is now over 4700; the value of real estate and personal property is $723,500 as assessed for the year 1853. Of this $82 000 is invested in saw mills, as the lumber trade forms the most important business of the territory. There are 700 houses and building is going on rapidly, and it is thought that the number will be augmented to 1000 by the opening of the spring. There are seven churches, six school houses and three newspapers. There are fourteen physicians and thirty-four lawyers. Considering that it is but four years since the territory was organized and the progress exhibited by these figures is really wonderful. St. Paul is, no doubt, destined to become one of the most important cities of the Northwest.

FIRE AT SHREVEPORT, LA.—We learn by the clerk of the Piote, in yesterday from Alexandria, that a fire occurred at Shreveport on Friday last, by which the warehouses of Messrs. Oglesby Griswold, containing between 7000 and 8000 bales of cotton, was consumed. We have not been able to gather further particulars than the above relative to the matter.

ANOTHER MAIL BURNT.—The first baggage car on the train of the Michigan Southern Railroad, which was due at Chicago on the 8th was burned about fourteen miles east of that place. The car contained the through mail from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, and Cleveland—together with a good portion of the passengers baggage. The fire caught by sparks from the locomotive, and the car was entirely consumed, as also most of the baggage and mail bags. Some of the letters not wholly consumed, show that there was a large amount in money, drafts, land warrants, and postage stamps, destroyed.

LITERARY JOURNAL.—We have received the first number of a fine looking sheet called the Literary Journal, published in Cincinnati, and edited by Mrs. Ella Wentworth. The most peculiar and interesting feature of this enterprise is that it is to be under the exclusive control of females. An office is to be opened, furnished with carpet, piano, etc., and a library of three hundred volumes placed in the office for the benefit of the operatives during hours of rest. The type will be set, forms distributed, and in brief, all the mechanical work of the office executed by females, who will be required to work eight hours per day, and will receive for their services one dollar per day.

FLOUR, ETC., IN MINNESOTA.—The Minnesota Pioneer says that flour is selling there at $8 a barrel, and other farming products in proportion. These high prices are owing to the great rush of emigration.

NEW STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—There is a talk at Baltimore of a new steamship company being formed with a capital of $10 000 000, to establish a line of steamships between San Francisco and some port in China.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Committee on Education in both Houses have recommended an appropriation of $8000 for the Charlestna College.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—It is said that the Committee of the Senate and of the House will each recommend an appropriation of $1,000,000 for the erection of a new State Capitol.

CONSUMPTION OF GAS.—Many persons who do not desire the full flow of the gas, on account of the increased consumption which it causes, merely check the flow by partially turning the stop-cock at the burner. This is not half so effectual for saving as to turn in the same manner, the stop-cock at the meter. This shuts the gas off at its head to such an extent as will permit merely a steady flame at the burner, of such brilliancy as may be wished.

HEAVY DAMAGES.—The Boston Mail says that a gentleman, whose daughter was killed at the collision on the Providence and Worcester railroad last summer, has demanded of the Railroad Company $50,000 as damages. This is his ultimatum, and the company having refused it, are to be allowed one year for reflection on the subject. The gentlemen referred to is said to be possessed of great wealth.

HEAVY RUNS.—It is stated that the property on Broadway and the south corner of Courtland st., N. Y., fifty feet front by one hundred, has been leased at $8,000 per annum for fifteen years, the lessee to put up a building costing $50,000, to revert to the owner of the ground on the expiration of the lease. A bonus of $100,000. It is said, has been offered for this lease and refused, it being considered as really worth three times that sum, from the rental expected to be realized.

THE U. S. CONSUL AT HAVANA.—It is announced that Judge Cleyton has resigned the Havana Consulship. Col Robertson, who has heretofore temporarily discharged the duties of the office, will, we suppose, continue to discharge the duties of the office until a successor is appointed.

THE RECENT FIRE IN NEW YORK.—The Harpers estimate their loss from the recent fire at $1,600,000. But $400,000 worth of property was saved, and $250,000 insured, reducing the net loss to about $900,000. The losses of other parties comprise $161,000, of which $138,000 are covered by insurance.

THE COTTON CROP.—The Charleston Standard computes the cotton crop of the South the present season at two and a half millions of bales.

FIRE ALARM BELLS.—Two fire alarm bells are to be cast for the city of New York, which are to weigh 10,000 *pounds each*.

SNOW IN MISSISSIPPI.—The Holly Springs Times of the 10th says: A slight snow fell on Wednesday afternoon, the 7th instant; only enough, however, to cover the ground to a small depth. The weather has since been clear and cold.

The Great Western Canadian Railroad, from the Niagara river to Detroit, is expected to be opened by the 1st of January. At a meeting of the directors held at Hamilton on the 7th. It was resolved to present to Sir Allen McNab, who has been a warm advocate of the road, and its agent to England, the amount of $40,000 in the stock of the company, and an annual sum of $2 000, as a remuneration for his valuable services on behalf of the company.

LIBERIA EMIGRANTS SAILED.—The brig Gen. Pierce, for Liberia, left this port yesterday, taking out one hundred and sixty-two colored emigrants for that colony, seven of whom were from South Carolina, fifteen from Alabama, eighty-four from Tennessee, and fifty-six from this State. One hundred and twenty-five were sent out by their masters, now living; slaves liberated by will; and twenty-two were free. One hundred of them are under twenty-one years of age. The company is composed of eighty-three males and seventy-nine females. They are all in fine condition, and liberally provided with the necessary means to enable them at once to assume a position favorable to their future prosperity, and to that of the colony. [Savannah Georgian 17th.

RAISING OVER THE FLORIDA.—Public notice has been given by the Directors of the Albany and West Stockbridge Railroad Company, that they intend to apply to the next Legislure of the State, for the privilege to construct a bridge across the Hudson river at this city. The necessity of such a bridge is every year more apparent in the increased business of all the railroads terminating in this city and East Albany. [Albany Transcript.

A FEW WORDS TO THOUGHTLESS PEOPLE.—If you have lost anything, or if you have found anything, if you have anything for sale, or wish to purchase anything—in a word, if you would do a prosperous and flourishing business, you should not fail to advertise. Advertising is to business what food is to life; those who invest money in advertising "shall reap, some thirty, some sixty, and some an hundred fold." If you put your "light under a bushel," who will know that you have a light?

The Ferry Master at Detroit says that at least nine hundred fugitive slaves crossed at that point into Canada during the past year. It is also estimated that some two hundred and fifty crossed over at Cleveland. If these statements are correct, not less than two thousand slaves, at a market value of two millions of dollars, passed into Canada within the past year at two points alone.

"Cato, what do you suppose is the reason that the sun goes towards the south in the winter?" "Well, I don't know massa unless he no stand de 'conemy of do norf, and so nun obliged to go to de souf, where he 'speriences warmer longitude," was the philosophic reply.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—The receipts of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for the month of November last amounted to $296,273 53, an increase of $72,192 10 upon the receipts of the same month of last year.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The attendance at the Crystal Palace begins to show a daily diminution, though the directors say they are doing a good business.

The correspondent of the New York Express, at Washington, says Gen. Almonte, Mexican Minister, is very much disturbed by the Lower California Filibuster Expedition. He has sailed upon the Secretary of the Navy about it.

The name of the Queen of Portugal, just deceased, was: Maria da Gloria Josanne Charlotte Leopoldine Esteban da Cruz Francois Xavriere da Paula Michaela Gabriela Rafaela Louise Gonzaga."

The Mercantile Library Association of New York have applied to Thomas Carlyle to come to that city and deliver a course of lectures. His answer has not yet been received.

The people of Long Island are discussing the question of making their Island into a distinct State from New York.

The Great Conflagration in New York.

The New York papers of the 12th came to us containing lengthy accounts of the great fire which occurred in that city on the 10th.

The following account is from the Mirror:

In the second edition of Saturday's Mirror, we gave a brief account of the destruction by fire of the publishing house of the Messrs. Harper and other buildings. We now give a synopsis of the particulars. The fire took place a little after one o'clock, just as the employees of the Messrs. H were resuming work after dinner.

Having suffered from a fire some ten years since, the Harpers had taken extraordinary precautions to prevent the recurrence of such a calamity. They had a large steam-boiler in the cellar; no other fire was ever allowed to be used about the building in any form. The gas-lights were so arranged as to be perfectly safe. All the buildings were heated with steam pipes, and, instead of the charcoal furnaces generally used in bindery establishments for heating the tools, gas-burners had been provided to take their places.

It is necessary to clean the *ink rollers* used in the Adams presses; and this can be done most effectually by employing *camphene*. In order to render the use of this perfectly safe, a small room had been provided on the third floor of the lower building on Pearl street, adjoining the press room, so as to be easy of access from it. This room had been carefully *lined with zinc*. The camphene used was kept in shallow iron pans, and the paper, rags, etc., with which it was supplied, of course were scattered about the room. It seems that a *Plumber* was employed in this room on Saturday to make some repairs; and in the course of his work he had occasion to use a light. He lit an oil lamp and *threw the match into one of the camphene pans, supposing it to be water*. It blazed up instantly, burst through the partitions, and swept with tremendous fury through the entire range of buildings. This occurred at half-past one o'clock; and in less than *two hours* the entire establishment was in ruins.

The alarm and sudden spread of the fire excited the greatest consternation among the operatives, and though all escaped without loss of life, many did so at great peril, and most of them were unable to gather up their clothing. Several had to be secured by the firemen's ladders, one girl, by leaping from a window, dislocated her hip and was otherwise injured, and a boy was hurt by a brick falling upon his head; beyond this, there were no serious personal injuries. All the presses were at work, but not one of them, nor one of the stereotype plates upon them, could be saved. As soon as the alarm was given in the business office, Col. John Harper, the financial partner, took $2900, which was lying in his desk, called the bank clerk, gave him the book of a bank where he knew his account had been slightly overdrawn, and sent him to deposit the amount—fearing lest the bank officers should be absent after the fire! He then went to the head of the stairs trailing to the press room—and seeing the hopelessness of attempting to save anything—directed the engineer to make his way to the boiler and put off the steam. The proprietors of the establishment, having done all they could to secure the safety of the persons in the building, and seeing the hopelessness of any effort to save the property, took their stand in Firth & Pond's manufacturing establishment, from which they had a splendid view of the blaze which was sweeping away, in a single hour, the fruits of their labor and enterprise for thirty years.

Finding the fire still gaining ground, the Chief Engineer ordered the general alarm to be given, which brought to the ground nearly the whole force of the Fire Department, with a great number of engines from Brooklyn, Hoboken and Yorkville.

At about half-past two o'clock the walls of the lower buildings on Pearl street fell in, soon after the walls of Nos. 80 and 82 Cliff street fell in also; next the roof, after the floors and inner walls tumbled in with a tremendous crash. By 4 o'clock the walls of all the buildings had fallen down—the vast stores of books and other property had been consumed. Fortunately the stereotype plates, which, next to their stock of books, constituted the most valuable single item of their property, were stored in vaults which extend under the pavement in Cliff street, in front of all the buildings of the concern. These plates, therefore, are invaluable, as enabling them to resume business as soon as Press-room and other required facilities can be obtained. It is believed that they are all saved.

Among many new books consumed is Dr. Kane's History of his Arctic Explorations—a large octavo, profusely illustrated with engravings, which had been ready for some days, but was kept back until a larger supply could be secured. Henry Grinnell, Esq., had received a copy of the work, so that it will not have to be re-written as well as re-issued. Several other books were in a similar condition. Mr. Adams, the artist, who did the engraving for the splendid Pictorial Bible, lost, though a few years since, was half owner of the copies of that work which were destroyed. Some ten days since, he was urged by one of the firm to insure his interest in them, but did not think it worth while. His loss will probably be not far from $15,000.

The conflagration was witnessed by at least fifty thousand persons, during the afternoon.

By this terrible fire there has been over one thousand male and female operatives thrown out of employment.

Col. John Harper was employed in one of his counting-rooms when the startling announcement was brought him that the building was on fire, coupled with the enquiry—"What portion of the property shall we save first, sir?" "Never mind the *property*," replied Mr. Harper, "save the lives."

"This is a sad calamity, sir," said a friend to Mr. John Harper, alluding to the conflagration—"a large number of poor persons thrown out of employment."

"Oh, yes," answered Mr. Harper, "God bless them, they must be seen to."

Another of the brothers, not present at the fire, when he heard of it, asked, "Are any lives lost?" "No," was the reply. "Then," said he, "all is well." With such a spirit to meet such a calamity, all will be well, and the enterprising and indefatigable Harpers, backed by the warm sympathies of the community and the country, will rise from the ashes of this conflagration Phœnix-like. No loss of property can overwhelm such men.

Take it altogether, this is the most destructive and important fire that has occurred for many years. For much of the data touching the loss of the Harpers, we have drawn upon the summary of the Times. The Tribune, which varies only in a trifling degree, gives the following:

	Insured.	Loss.
Harper & Brothers	$1,400 000	$200,000
Coolidge & Brother	100.000	100,000
A. Howell	2 000	2.000
A. Dougherty	12.000	12.000
J. Schulte	1,500	1.500
J. K. Happel	4 000	8 000
Mr. Dunscomb	1.500	1.500
Wm. W. Thayer	0 000	....
J. Bradley	2.000	2.000
J. Kelly	0.000	1.500
J. Rucastle	2.000	2.000
Wm. Bloodgood	3.000	3.000
J. Brown	2.500	....
Noyland & Williams	8.000	4.500
Frederick Hemmell	1.000	....
Losses of others	10.000	....
Total	$1,560.500	$338.000

We understand that the heavy losses of the Messrs. Harpers will not prevent them from resuming their business immediately and prosecuting it with characteristic vigor, i. e. provided the insurances offices are as prompt and energetic in their movements, which we have no doubt they will be. There are so many laboring people dependant upon the enterprise of these gentlemen, that it becomes a matter of great moment for them to resume their works as speedily as possible. We hope to see them in full operation in a few days.

The Herald says:

We cannot refrain again from speaking of the noble conduct of our firemen. Amid crackling timbers and hissing flames they forced their way, regardless of every peril, in their efforts to roll back the billows of fire. Some idea can be formed of the degree of heat, considering the fact that it was difficult for them to bear it even in the upper part of Franklin square. Yet onward all this, for three long hours, the heroic firemen worked at their engines, and yielded not till they were masters of the angry element.

By no means considered by some the least item in the history of this great conflagration was the destruction of the new manuscripts of embryo Walter Scotts and Byrons, and historians, the first appearances of which before the public eye was looked forward to by their anxious authors, as the birth of their immortality. Who can say how many Harriet Beechers, Bulwers or unfledged aspirants for literary fame, had anticipated a future of continued sunshine suddenly turned into dark and dismal night, clouded and overcast by the colums of smoke which went up from Harpers' ruins.

Who can say how many of these manuscripts were the result of sleepless nights, and years of temple-scratching for ideas, and which, when completed, received the full admiration of at least their writers, and which were looked to by the publishers with an air that said, "Just let that once come before the public, and I trust I shall not long live unknown." When we consider these blighted hopes, the would-be great men obscured in the airy castles vanished, the literature consumed, the amount of property destroyed, the numbers thrown out of employment, the Walton, "another revolutionary hero gone," and reflect that all this came from setting off a gill of camphene, how naturally comes up the words, "behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth." It has been a long time since a conflagration such as this took place, and may it be a longer time before we are called upon to record such another.

A CARD.—The undersigned take occasion to say, that in consequence of the destruction of their establishment by fire, this afternoon, they will be unable immediately to fill all the orders with which they have been favored. The sheets, stereotype plates and copy of Harpers' New Monthly Magazine for January, having been consumed, a delay of a few days will unavoidably occur in the delivery of that number to agents and subscribers. The undersigned take this occasion to return their thanks to the members of the Fire and Police Departments, and others, who rendered assistance in rescuing persons in their employment, and portions of their property from destruction. Their business will be resumed at the earliest possible moment. The members of the firm can be seen on business at Nos 79 and 81 Cliff street.

HARPER & BROTHERS.

New York, Saturday evening, Dec. 10, 1853.

WEATHER IN TEXAS.—A correspondent of the Galveston Civilian writing from Liberty county, under date of Dec. 10, says:

We have had the most delightful Fall I have ever known. Not until this morning has there been enough frost in the neighborhood to kill the most tender vegetables. The foliage of the fruit trees is nearly as green as in summer; grass is green and abundant, and the cattle upon the prairies are in a thriving condition. The shores of the Bay are covered with wild fowl, and he who will can enjoy the finest sport and the daintiest living. The corn crop in this county was not an average one, owing to the drouth in May and June. The cotton crop is above an average [one, and the sugar cane yields finely, in quality, and about a hogshead to the acre.

NAVY OFFICERS ORDERED TO SURVEY THE ISTHMUS OF DARIEN FOR THE PROPOSED SHIP CANAL.—The following officers of the U. S. Navy have been ordered to take passage in the sloop of war Cyane, from Philadelphia, to be employed on the survey above mentioned, viz: Lieut. Isaac G. Strain, Passed Midshipmen Chas. Latimer and Wm. T. Truston, and First Assistant Engineer John M. Maury.—Washington Star.

A French historian, speaking of the first revolution relates an incident which cannot fail to excite a horrid grimace on the face of all who read it. He says that at Meudon there was a tannery of human skins—being the skins of those unhappy victims who had been guillotined. Men's skins were tough and good—women's soft and good for nothing. [Very Frenchy, that!]

The New York Tribune, having been taunted with the charge of a declining circulation, publishes an exhibit of its affairs—showing a daily circulation of over 21 000, a weekly circulation of 63 000 copies, and a total circulation of over 93 000. This is a larger circulation, says the Tribune, than it has ever enjoyed before, and larger by 10,000 than that of any other newspaper in the world.

The number of deaths in New York for the week ending the 10th were 376,

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Later From Texas.

The steamship Louisiana, Capt. J. Smith, from Indianola and Galveston the 10th, arrived Wednesday, bringing the following passengers:

W. O. Watson and lady, Mrs J. Smith, jr., Miss Givens, Mrs Miller, L. F. Chapman and lady, Mrs Oliver and servant, Messrs E. Solomon, Jona. C. White, Runge, Kleth, jr., Hartwell, John H. Ashe, Maj. Steen and 2 servants, U. S. A. Lieut's Bulger & Moore, Richardson, Jefferson, W. S. Ladd, Simmons, and nineteen on deck.

By the arrival of the Louisiana we have received Texas papers as late as the

The Pacific Railroad Bill passed the Senate on the 8th, by a vote of 22 to 4; Messrs. McAnelly, Potter, Scarborough and Wren voting against its adoption.

The State Times says:

The eastern portion of the route is left open for a commencement from Fulton southward. The bill confines the line to crossing the Trinity, Brazos and the Colorado rivers at the 32d degree, or the nearest practicable point to it. The portion between the Colorado and the Rio Grande has no line designated. A bonus of twenty sections was granted. The printed bill has been altered in few other particulars.

INDIAN NEWS.—The State Times of the 10th says:

The Lipans and Tonkahuas are organizing an expedition against the Comanches. The Bonnaches recently made a foray upon the former, and carried off near two hundred horses. The Lipans and Tonkahuas are determined to avenge the injury by retaliation. They and the Comanches have been enemies for years. The Lipans once enlisted the greater portion of the territory now occupied as hunting ground by the Comanches. The Tonkahuas have receded from the vicinity of the coast. They are greatly embittered against the Comanches. Some trouble may originate from the late depredation. Major Neighbors will take timely and judicious steps to arrest the movements; Major Howard being on leave, he has taken temporary charge of these tribes.

COTTON AND SUGAR OF THE COLORADO.—The Western Texan says:

The prospects for heavy crops of cotton and sugar on the Colorado are very flattering, imparting fine spirits to the farmers of that region. They have also raised an abundant crop of corn, and have had a beautiful fall for gathering.

Later from Havana.

The steamship Empire City, Capt. H. Windle, from New York the 12th and Havana the 16th, arrived at this port on Wednesday last. The Empire City hauled thirty-nine passengers at Havana, and brings ninety-two passengers and a considerable freight for New Orleans.

The ex-Captain General, Canedo, embarked for Spain on the 13th. It was currently reported that he had amassed a million of dollars during his administration of eighteen months.

The new Captain General, Pacuelo, was born at Lima, and his father held the important position of Viceroy under the Spanish Government. He is said to be a tall, fine-looking man, with the usual amount of moustache and whisker. He is accompanied by his family. There is great anxiety among the foreign population, as well as native, to know what his course will be.

Mr. Clayton, the U. S. Consul, has resigned his office and returned to the United States, leaving the Consulate in charge of Col. Robertson, the former acting Consul.

The sugar crop is much heavier than it has been before for several years.

Tobacco remains high.

From New Mexico.

El Amigo Del Pais, of Albuquerque, New Mexico, of the 10th of November, is received. Lieut. Whipple and his party left Albuquerque on the 10th, *en route* for California. The party were all in good health and spirits. The escort going with them was to be increased at Fort Defiance.

The above mentioned paper has an article in reference to Governor Lane, in which it says Governor Lane has left the Territory, giving notice to Mr. Bellegos, on the eve of his departure, of his intention to contest his election, but this we imagine is without "ulterior view" that he will ever get the seat. The only "ulterior views" we now suppose him to entertain are *to draw mileage from Congress, and to return to this country permanently to reside*, and we believe the former as likely of consummation as the latter.

Later from the West Indies.

By the arrival of the Geo. Law at New York we have received files of the Kingston Journal to the 28th of November.

The new import duty bill had passed the Legislature, and a radical change of the Constitution was coming up or consideration.

Lady Barkley had arrived at Kingston in the Illinois.

Mr. Robbins, who was formerly employed in the Jamaica Bank at Kingston, committed suicide by drowning himself on the 16th ult.

The Journal of the last date

The proceedings in the Assembly during the last week have been without interest, and may be said to have been confined to the passing of three bills. These are the road bill, the spirit license bill, and the warehousing bill. The latter has passed the Council, and it is under the consideration of the Governor. In all probability it will receive his assent on Tuesday.

The review of the markets, under date of the 26th ult., says that not much business had been done during the previous fortnight, although the market had been rather better supplied. The high prices generally demanded tended considerably to limit operations.

Antigua.—The Antigua papers give the particulars of a most diabolical and attrocious murder committed at Nevis, on the person of the Hon. James Hanley, President of the Island, and casual Receiver. The murderer is one John Hooley, cousin to the deceased. It appears that a disputed property was the cause.

Barbadoes.—The city of Bridgetown had narrowly escaped destruction by fire, through the timely discovery of the plot of an incendiary.

The weather was very fine, though the health of the island was not particularly good.

Grenada.—From this colony there are no advices of importance. The Chronicle complimants the planters of Grenada on the economical use they make of the small amount of labor at their disposal.

Trinidad.—The Trinidadian says: Our merchants and planters are preparing themselves for the next crop which, to all appearances, will be very plentiful. But the market is almost bare of necessary supplies for the planters. Five or six cargoes of lumber, and two or three of shooks and staves, would meet with immediate sale, at high prices. Our lumber yards are empty, and white pine boards sold during this week as high as forty dollars per thousand retail.

The Invasion of Sonora.

By the arrival of the George Law, at New York, the New York Herald is placed in possession of the following proclamation, issued by the filibustering army—numbering forty-five men—which gives a full history of the whole affair:

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE REPUBLIC OF
LOWER CALIFORNIA, Nov. 7, 1853.

On the morning of the 17th of October we sailed with the First Independent Battalion for Lower California. The command consisted of forty-five men. Our voyage was a prosperous one to Cape St Lucas; we landed on the 28th; there we gained some information of importance, and proceeded on our way to La Paz. On the third day of November our vessel cast anchor opposite the town. A party was ordered by Colonel Walker to land, take possession of the town, and receive the person of the Governor, Lieutenant Gillman commanding the party.

In less then thirty minutes the town was taken and the Governor secured. We hauled down the Mexican flag in front of the Governor's house, proclaimed the independence of Lower California, and our independent flag floated triumphantly where, but a few moments before, that of Mexico had waved in supposed security. Our men, provisions and munition of war were landed, the town fortified, and Col. Walker entered upon his duties as *President of the Republic of Lower California*—issuing such decrees as were most congenial to the citizens, as well as to the security and comfort of his command. Here we remained until Sunday, 6th November, when the President determined to remove the seat of government to St. Lucas. In accordance with his determination, we embarked, talking with us as Governor Espinosa and the public documents. Shortly after our embarkation a vessel came into port having on board Col. Robledo, who was sent by the government of Mexico to suppress the Governor Espinosa. A small detachment was dispatched to bring Col. Robledo on board the vessel. *The order was promptly executed.*

About an hour after this occurrence, a party was sent on shore to procure wood. While in the act of returning to their boats, they were fired upon by a large party of citizens; thus commenced the first action. This party consisted of but six men, who returned to the vessel under a heavy fire of musketry, without losing a man. Meantime a fire was opened upon the town with our ordnance, which was kept up until Col. Walker landed with thirty men, when the fight became general. From the time of landing until the close of the action, (a signal defeat of the enemy) was about one and a half hours. The enemy's loss was six or seven killed and several wounded. Our men did not so much as receive a wound, except from the contusions, while pursuing the enemy through the chaparral in the rear of the town.

Thus ended the battle of La Paz, crowning our efforts with success, *releasing Lower California from the tyrannous yoke of Mexico and the establishment of a new republic.* The commercial resources, the mineral and agricultural wealth of the republic of Lower California, destines her to coincompare favorably with her sister republics. Our men all are in fine health and spirits, and are as noble and determined a body as were ever collected together.

The officers, who compose the Government are as follows, viz:

THE EXECUTIVE.

William Walker	President of the Republic of Lower California.
Frederick Emory	Secretary of State.
John M Jarueglu	Secretary of War.
Howard A. Snow	Secretary of Navy.

MILITARY.

John Chapman	Major of Battalion.
Chas. H Gilmen	Capt. of Battalion.
John McKibben	1st Lieutenant.
Timothy Crocker	do.
Samuel Ruloved	2d do.

NAVAL.

William T. Mann	Captain of Navy.
A Williams	First Lieutenant.
John Grandell	Second Lieutenant.

Our government has been formed upon a sure and firm basis. The civil code and code of practice of Louisiana has been adopted for the rule of decision in our courts, and as the civil law of the land. We arrived at Cape St. Lucas on Thursday, Nov 3. On the morning of the 5th, the Mexican cutter Geneva cruised off the Cape. Our appearance was so formidable she deemed prudence the better part of valor, headed to and gave us the slip. In the evening our troops again embarked for Magdalena Bay, where the President contemplated establishing the seat of government for the present.

Colonel Benton's History of Thirty Years' Operation of the United States Government, will be issued from the press about the first of April next. The work will be comprised in two volumes octavo, of seven hundred pages each.

European News by the Arctic.

The steamship Arctic arrived at New York on the 12th, from Liverpool the 30th, having made the passage in a little more than eleven days, which is one of the best passages of the season, considering the very rough weather she encountered.

On the evening of the 30th ult., the Third Assistant Engineer of the Arctic, Charles H. Williams, while on duty in the engine room came in contact with the starboard side lever, and was instantly killed.

The following summary of the Arctic's news is from the New York Express:

THE TURKISH WAR.—No event of importance had yet taken place along the Moldavo-Wallachian line. Omer Pacha's operations had received the entire sanction of the Government, and discretion was left him to act where he may have best chances of success. His retreat across the Danube was in consequence of concentration of the Russians on a point that was not defensible, and the step is approved by military men. That movement, not anticipated by the Russians, appears to have baffled Prince Gortschakoff, and to have forced him to adopt new combinations. The Russians do not believe the retreat of the Turks an ultimate. Complete ignorance prevailed as to these movements, and they were expected to make their appearance at any moment and at any point on the left bank of the Danube. The Russians appear not to have adopted any definite plan. They remain encamped at Oltenitza, Bouldeschy and Nikopo'itzi. Rain and snow had been heavy in parts of Wallachia, so that operations were, to a great extent impracticable.

The combined squadrons lie at anchor at Beycos Constantinople is tranquil.

The fighting since last advices had been unimportant. On or about the 20th the Russians attacked the fort of Tultscha, but were beaten off. Tultscha is the last Turkish fortress on the Danube.

In Paris it was generally expected that a battle would be fought on, or soon after, the 23d November, between Krajova and Kalafat. We do not see how this could be known beforehand, and therefore attach but slight value to those surmises of battles to come.

Latest accounts confirm that the Turks captured and yet hold the important fortress of San Nicholas near Istoum. Five times have the Russians, by sea and land, attempted to retake it, and five times

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

TO MY WIFE;....By Lindley Murray.

When on thy bosom I recline,
Reraptured with to call thee mine,
To exult thee mine for life,
I glory in the sacred tie.
Which modern wits and fools despise,
Of husband and of wife.

One conjugal flame inspires our bliss;
The tender look, the melting kiss,
Even years have not destroyed;
Some sweet sensation, ever new,
Springs up and proves the maxim true,
That love can ne'er be cloy'd.

Have I a wish?—'tis all for thee,
Hast thou a wish?—'tis all for me.
So soft our moments move,
That angels look with ardent gaze,
Well pleased to see our happy days,
And bid us live—and love.

If cares arise—and cares will come—
Thy bosom is my softest home,
I'll lull me there to rest
And is there aught disturbs my fair?
I'll bid her sigh out every care,
And lose it in my breast.

Have I a wish?—'tis all her own;
And hers and mine are roll'd in one,—
Our hearts are so entwined,
That, like the ivy round the tree,
Bound up in closest amity,
'Tis death to be disjoin'd.

The Paris Newspapers.

The following is the rank held, in circulation, by the principal papers of Paris. The *Presse* guarantees its exactitude:

1. *Le Siècle*, 24,000 copies a day.
2. *La Presse*, 23,500.
3. *Le Constitutionnel*,
4. *La Patrie*,
5. *Le Pays*,
6. *Les Débats*, 8,000.
7. *L'Assemblée Nationale*, 6,500.

} 49,000 altogether.

The rest are insignificant down to the *Moniteur*, whose subscribers are very few—principally crowned heads and Embassadors Plenipotentiary. I have heard its paying circulation estimated as low as 300. Nobody knows the facts, however.

From this list it will be seen that the two Opposition papers are as strongly supported as the three Government sheets. The circulation of these latter has diminished more within the last year than I had supposed. The *Constitutionnel* must have lost 20,000 subscribers, for before the Empire, and at the period of its lowest prices, it printed 40,000 copies a day. The *Pays* has lost 10,000, for it once had 20,000; but that was when it was Republican, and before it became Imperialist. The *Patrie* has gone off fearfully. The *Débats*, the former Orleans organ, has been naturally on the decline since the fall of Louis Philippe. The *Assemblée* is a bitter, shrewish daily, devoted to the fusionists, and more lately to Russian interests in the Turkish dispute.

The *Siècle* is a valuable and generally reliable paper. It is much less blinded by its Republican zeal than is the *Pays* by its Imperial partialities. It has a daily record of the progress of Eastern affairs, which is, perhaps, the best that appears. It assumes to be an authority in American politics, and receives frequent communications from the State Department. I feel bound to say that its accounts of the popularity of Gen. Pierce's Administration are highly wrought, and that they partake strongly of that sort of frenzy which I have so often lamented in the *Patrie*. Thus, we have an anticipatory portrait of Mr. Mason, according to which that gentleman is a happy compound of Washington, Franklin, Bacon and John Howard. The *Siècle* is a little untrustworthy in American affairs, but, generally speaking, it is entitled to its position as the most widely circulated paper in France.

The imbroglio has benefitted the *Presse* vastly. It is an evening paper, appearing at 5 o'clock, containing the dispatches from the seat of war, and the Bourse news and rumors of the day. It appears one hour before the *Patrie*, and thus makes off with all the stray purchasers. Not far from five thousand copies are sold in the streets, and to-ent-going railway travelers. Dumas' Memoirs have lately given it a vigorous lift. Girardin has not written a column in it for six months.

The other papers, whose circulation is too insignificant to mention, are: *L'Union*, Legitimist; *La Gazette de France*, a relic of something which perhaps existed once, but which is now extinct; *L'Estafette*, and *Le Journal des Faits*, papers without editors, and made up by cribbing from the papers of the day before; *L'Univers*, Jesuit, etc.

Besides these, there are many journals devoted to various specialties—the courts, the hospitals, the drama, the crops, the finances. Finally, let me mention *Galignani's Messenger*, printed in English, and when the Humboldt arrives at Havre on Saturday, containing its news on the following Wednesday.

It is certainly a significant and suggestive fact, and one not generally known, that the Republican papers are in advance of the government's organs in point of circulation. The price has nothing to do with it, for all the papers are nearly at the same rate—ten dollars a year. The principles professed and the ability displayed, are the explanation of this superior currency. [Cor. N. Y. Times.

How to Treat a Husband.

A husband ought to be considered as a horse, with the marriage bit in his mouth—hence the word *bridal* or *bridle*. If the wife hold the *ribbons* judiciously, he is easily driven about, even in the most dangerous parts of Broadway, such as Genin's or Stewart's, Le Forest's, and Taylor's. The whole science consists in your being able to manage your animal, I mean husband, so skilfully, that after driving him about New York constantly for eight months, from store to store, he is yet able and willing to carry you down to Saratoga, to spend the summer. An accomplished wife should be able to assume, like the moon, every phase of fascination; but whatever shape she assumes should be a bright one, from the crescent smile encouraging the bashful husband, to the full moon gaze of tenderness, which is payment in full for sems Quintus Curtius act of immolation, such as a diamond necklace, or new damask bed-hangings. Never waste your smiles upon your husband; let him earn them; *arma* (alms) giving is bad, it discourages industry; what we get for nothing, we despise. When a husband is generous, dispense your smiles upon him; but be careful not to overstock the market—kisses may become a drug, like corn, coals, cotton, calico, rhubarb, patriots, and poets. A wife's happiness consists in her nervous system. A nervous system cannot be healthily supported without being fed upon *sorées*, satin dresses, rosewood couches, pretty hysterics, opera sofas, hectic coughs, and violent sobbings. We have known a wife who screamed herself into a set of rosewood furniture, and languished so, day by day, that at last, when dying, she found herself in a Fifth Avenue palace, which had so beneficial an influence upon a galloping consumption, that she resolved to give over her dying, and live for twenty years to come.

One word more, dear wives, and I have done. Above all things, avoid that "last French fashion," of *coup d'etats*—they are dangerous in politics; fatal in marriage. You may indulge in one before wedlock—by-the-by, there is no club to pick that lock, except a club-by boy—but these "strokes of State," as Lord Palmerston says, are not exactly fitted for the United States of Marriage. Marriage is the real spirit of the Ring, and when we say this, we intend no reference to the *spirits* of Alderman Ring—we only mean that the wedding ring is the "magic circle," out of which, like Caspar in "Der Freischute," it is difficult to escape. Above all things, dear wives, let me warn you against letting your husbands have their own way, even though only *once*—that once may be fatal. Tigers, when they have once tasted human blood, crave after it incessantly, and are ten times fiercer than before. I can assure you, my dear wives, that a tiger is not half so ravenous and unreasonable a beast as a husband. I beg the former noble animal's pardon for the degrading comparison. Wedded happiness is founded upon the *axiom* that a woman cannot be wrong. She has never yet been so from the days of Eve, and never will be—at all events, it will never do for a woman to acknowledge it; the woman who makes that unlawful admission will be considered as the Judas Iscariot of her sex. Farewell—my dear wives—bow you may go and tease your husbands. Nicodemus of Hoboken P. S.—Always select the most expensive articles, and the most useless—they may be wanted. [New York Folly.

Love.—These beautiful lines, which speak to the heart, are by Tennyson. None but the true poet could have uttered them:

I held it true, whate'er befall;
I felt it when I sorrow most;
'Tis better to have loved and lost
Than never to have loved at all.

Marriage Rites in High Life.

The long talked of espousals of Lord Julius Fitzmarlingspike and the lovely accomplished Rosa Augusta, youngest daughter of his Grace the Duke of Bopps, have at length come off. Some delay was occasioned by the gentlemen of this long robe, but the *Sponsalia* having been finally perused and settled by the eminent barrister Chrysostom Silvertongue, Q. C., were engrossed on the *Legitimæ Tabellæ*, and were sealed on Woden's test. Lord Julius took the opportunity of presenting his betrothed with a splendid *Annulus Pronubus* of diamonds alternating with emeralds expressly manufactured by the talented jewelers Runt and Keskell. There was a difficulty in fixing the marriage day, there being so many unlucky days, and *Atri*, in this month's calendar, and *Salii* and the *Parentalia* festivals approaching. But yesterday having been selected, the lovely bride was dressed in a long white robe, bordered with purple fringe, or embroidered ribbons (we could hardly say which), bound with a girdle of wool, and tied, of course, with the time-honored *Nodus Herculeus*. Her face was covered with a flame-colored veil, denoting modesty, and her beautiful hair having been divided into six locks with the point of a spear (kindly lent from the New Zealand Museum), was crowned with flowers supplied from the well-known *bouquetière* in Covent Garden. Her shoes were of the same color as her veil. The auspices had been duly consulted, and a very fine hog having been sacrificed to Juno (the animal was supplied from the long-established styes of Messrs. Chitterlings and Co.), the omens from its inside were pronounced very favorable. We must not omit to record a *bon mot* of the bride, which shows that she possesses all the wit for which her *spiritual* family has been so long celebrated. On the question at the espousals being put to her, "*An spondes?*" she instantly replied with an arch smile, "*Spondeo, sed nomen meum nonest* Anne." The marriage ceremony was performed at the house of the Duke of Bopps, but in the evening the bride was conducted to her husband's *domus*. Three boys, whose parents were alive, attended her, two holding her by the arms, and one flourishing a link, which was regret was made the subject of rihald remark by the other boys in the street. The maid-servante followed with distaff, spindle, and wool, and a boy from the Lowther Arcade bore the playthings—the *crepundia*—for the family with which it is to be hoped Rosa will be blessed. The boys let off more than usually good *sales et convicia*, which is accounted for by Mr. Punch having kindly undertaken to supply the jokes for the day. On arriving in Park Lane, the house of Lord Fitzmarlingspike was found tastefully adorned with ivy and flowers, and the rooms with tapestry. Rosa, being asked by Lord Julius who she was, replied, in a firm voice, "*Ubi tu Caius, ibi ego Caia.*" and immediately bound the door-posts with woolen fillets, supplied by Madame Crinoline, of Bond street. She was lifted over the threshold, touched fire and water—a wax lucifer and some *Eau de Cologne* doing the symbolic duty—the nuptial song, written by M. Catnach, and composed by M. Costa, was sung; Lord Julius scattered nuts (best Barcelona, from Shadback's) among the boys; and then several matrons, who had been married but once (the Hon. Mrs. Jones, the Hon. Mrs. Brown, and the Hon. Mrs. Robinson) singing all the way, conducted the happy bride to the nuptial bower, which was erected in the hall, and covered with flowers. Young women sang outside the house until midnight, when they were ordered off by the police. The second entertainment, the *Nuptia*, will be given this day. We should add that the ceremony was impressively performed by the Hon. and Rev. Pontifex Maximus, assisted by the Harusfex Bobbus Mentgomeriensis. [London Herald.

Celebrated Women.—It was in the assemblies of celebrated women that, in the reign of Louis XV., were nourished the principles of free discussion and destructive philosophy that exercised so fatal an influence over destinies of France. In the bureaux d'esprit of Madame de la Popelinière and Madame de Tuecin, the growing tastes for artistic and intellectual excitement were gratified. Madame de la Popelinière was the daughter of an actress, and was herself educated for the stage; but having formed a connection with a wealthy fermur-general, which the aristocratic notions of the day did not allow to be continued, he was compelled by the minister Fluery to marry her, and she quickly assumed a high position in society. Her career was, however, a short one. Her husband discovered a communication between the chimney of her boudior and the next house, which was tenanted by the Duke, afterwards Marshal de Richelieu. He repudiated her, and she died at an early age. Madame de Tencin was a nun in the convent of the Augustine of Montfleuri, where a gay and jovial life seems to have been led, but as it was too narrow a world for the lady; she gained her freedom. Among her numerous admirers were Bolingbroke and Fontenelle.

The recruit of her imprudence was a son. This child, to save the credit of her brother, with whom she resided, she abandoned, and exposed on the steps of a church. It was picked up by a poor woman, and eventually attained the highest eminence by the name of D'Alembert, the friend of Voltaire. As Madame de Tencin grew old she assumed an air of respectability, and gained considerable indirect political influence. Marmontel, Fontenelle, Marivaux, and the young Helvetius were her friends, and Pope Benedict XIV. was among her correspondents. She died in 1749, and was succeeded in social reputation by Madame Geoffrin. [Miss Kavanagh.

Shakspeare Pilgrims. — A curious statement has just been prepared of the number and nations of the several visitors to Shakspeare's house, at Stratford-upon-Avon. The statement has been compiled from the signatures of the parties themselves; and for the period from the 1st of May, 1851, to the 30th April, 1852, the total number is 2,210—and of these:

England furnished	1642	Italy	3
Scotland	58	Newfoundland	1
Ireland	49	South America	1
United States	444	Russia	2
East Indies	1	Sweden	1
Australia	3	Mauritius	1
Brazil	5	Cape of Good Hope	2
Germany	18	Canada	1
Channel Islands	1	Holland	3
Hungary	3	Finland	1
Switzerland	2	Bagdad	1
California	2	Madeira	1
France	4	Belgium	1
New Zealand	1	Austria	4

For a like period, from the 1st of May, 1852, to the 30th of April, 1853, the return shows a slight increase—the total being 2,321:

England	1898	East Indies	3
Scotland	41	Hungary	1
Ireland	11	Islands of South Pacific	1
United States	360	Russia	6
Australia	4	Canada	5
New Zealand	3	Sicily	1
South America	1	California	2
France	12	Turkey	1
Egypt	1	Ithica	2
Switzerland	5	West Indies	1
Cape of Good Hope	1	Spain	3
Germany	8		

Jonathan, if he still be seen, considering the distance at which he lives from the poet's house, is about as great a Shakspeare-worshipper as John Bull himself. [London Athenæum.

Female Vanity.—In spite of being fifty-four years of age, the Dowager Princess of East Friesland was much handsomer than ladies are wont to be at that period of life. She was well aware of it, and neglected none of the innocent arts of the toilette to preserve her charms. In her wardrobe she had more than two hundred dresses, and it afforded her the greatest pleasure to continually change her attire. Her wardrobe always accompanied her wherever she went. During a visit she was paying to the Duke of Celle, at his chateau of Bruckhausen, in 1692, a violent pain in the heart suddenly attacked her, which the physicians declared was mortal. On her inquiry, they informed her of the impossibility of effecting a cure. She prepared for death like a Christian; but as soon as the clergyman had quitted her room she ordered all her ladies' maids round the bed, and arranged her toilette with the greatest accuracy. She was dressed in her best linen, and a white dress shot with black; had her hair arranged, and her handsomest head-dress put on. All was most carefully selected, down to the white gloves. She then uttered her last wishes, among which she expressly ordered that no surgeon should lay his hand upon her. She had her coffin lined with white satin, and placed in a room. Her greatest apprehension was lest the jolting of the coach, in which her remains would be borne home, might disarrange her position and dress; and only a few minutes before she felt the approach of death, through the coldness of her extremities, she most earnestly entreated her attendants to take care that she was properly laid in her coffin, and securely fastened down, that nothing might be disturbed. Could any one be more consistent in vanity, in the presence of death?

Effects of Wrong Spelling.—Not long since, a gentleman, then a chorister of a certain choir in Vermont, wrote to a publisher in Boston, for a copy of that popular singing book, entitled "The Ancient Lyre."

In his communication he used the following language: "Please send me the Ancient *Liar* well *bound*." The publisher, in answer to his request, replied:

"My Dear Sir—I do not doubt but the *devil* has been, and still is, in Boston; but it will be difficult to comply with your request, for the reason that Boston Influence is so strongly in his favor, it will be impossible to bind him."

English Taciturnity.—The Morning Post revives a good story apropos to English reserve. An Englishman and a German were travelling together in a deligence, and both smoking. The German did all in his power to draw his companion into conversation, but to no purpose; at one moment he would, with a superabundance of politeness, apologize for drawing his attention to the fact that the ash of his cigar had fallen on his waistcoat, or a spark was endangering his neckerchief. At length the Englishmen exclaimed, "Why the deuce can't you leave me alone? Your coat-tail has been burning for the last ten minutes, but I didn't bother you about it."

A Spirit Perplexed.—Medium: Ali is now ready; what question do you wish to put? Widow: Why, ma'am, I must explain that I gave to my dear departed one (he was many years younger than myself) two hundred pounds, to pay off a claim; and now he's gone, they've had the audacity to apply again for the money! Pray, therefore, ask my dear Augustus what he did with the receipt? [Diogenes.

Sad.—To kiss a rosy cheeked girl, and find your mouth filled with Venetian Red, and she growing pale on it, is truly an awful thing.

THE HOMESTEAD....By Lady Spencer.

It is not as it used to be,
When you and I were young;
When round each elm and maple tree
The honeysuckles clung;
But still I love the cottage where
I passed my early years,
Though not a single face is there
That memory endears.

It is not as it used to be!
The mosses on the roof,
And from their nests beneath the eaves
The swallows keep aloof.
The robins—how they used to sing
When you and I were young;
And how did flit the wild bee's wing
The opening flowers among!

It is not as it used to be!
The voices loved of yore,
And the forms that we were wont to see,
We see and hear no more.
No more! Alas, we look in vain,
For those to whom we sang,
And loved as we can love but once,
When you and I were young.

Spanish Idleness.—Every one, in Spain, employs his time most conscientiously in doing nothing. Gallantry, cigarettes, the manufacture of quintains and octaves, and especially card-playing, are found sufficient to fill up a man's existence very agreeably. A workman who has gained a few reals leaves work, throws his fine embroidered jacket over his shoulders, takes his guitar, and goes and dances or makes love to the *majos* of his acquaintance, until he has not a single *cuarto* left; he then returns to his employment. An Andalusian can live splendidly for three or four sous a day. For this sum he can have the whitest bread, an enormous slice of water-melon, and a glass of anisette; while his lodging costs him nothing more than spreading his cloak upon the ground, under some portico, or the arch of some bridge.

Oppenry Chapeta.—The personal appearance of the father of English poetry is thus described by his contemporary, John Murray, of Sacombe:

"His stature was not very tall,
Lean he was, and his legs were small,
Hosed within a stock of red;
A buttoned bonnet on his head,
From under which did hang, I weene,
Silver hair both bright and sheene;
His hand was white trimmed around.
His countenance bright and merry found;
A sleeveless jacket, large and wide,
With many plaights and skirtless dyed,
Of water chenciel did he wear;
A whittle by his belt he bare;
His shoes were carved round before—
His sok-horn at his side he bore—
And in his hand he bare a booke;
Thus did the prudent poet looke."

An Intense Native American.—The most decided case of antiveism we have recently known, is that of a person in this city, who was asked to attend the Pilgrim Fest at Plymouth, on the 22d inst. He replied, that "he was not going forty miles to attend a celebration in honor of a parcel of foreigners." Boston Transcript.

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A lady who performs well on the Piano and sings well, and also a gentlemen who performs well on the piano and violin. Satisfactory testimonials must be given of character and qualifications. They are desired as assistants in the Music Department of the Alabama Female College, at Gainesville, Ala. Address, stating terms,

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dec6-4t Gainesville, Ala.

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REV. A. J. EDGERTON, A. M., Principal.
REV. W. F. CONRAD, A. B.
REV. C. D. DeCORNIEL, Professor of Piano, Harp and Guitar.
MRS. S. C. EDGERTON. MRS. H. CONRAD.
MISS ELLEN FOSTER, Teacher of Music.
MISS MARVIN. MISS HADNETT.
MRS. GILMAN, Matron.

The Next Session will commence on Monday, the 7th day of November.

TERMS—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

For Boarding, per session of twenty weeks $50
For Fuel, Washing and Lights, do. 10
For Bed and Bedding, if not provided, do. 8

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

Tuition—Juvenile Class, per session twenty weeks ... $15
" Second Division, do. do. ... 20

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

Tuition—English Studies, per session twenty weeks .. $25
" Latin and Greek, or either, do. .. 15
" French, Italian or German, do. .. 15
Stationery, in either class, do. .. 1

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

Instruction Piano or Guitar, per session twenty weeks, $30
Use of Piano, do. 5

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

Drawing in Perspective and Painting in Water Colors, } de. $10
Fancy Embroidery ..... do. 5

No deduction for absence, except in case of protracted sickness

Boarders are expected to have their wearing apparel marked, and to come furnished with Towels, Hair and Tooth Brushes, and Silver Dessert Spoon and Fork.

The location of the Institution is regarded as one of the best in the State. The buildings were erected at a cost of near $30,000, affording capacious and airy rooms for the inmates, and all under the immediate eye of Mrs. E. and Female Assistants.

The course of Study will be as extensive and thorough in Natural Science, English Literature, Ancient and Modern Languages and Mathematics, as in the best Colleges of the kind.

Lectures will be delivered regularly before the Young Ladies, on Natural Science.

Prof. DeCORNIEL, who has the reputation for being one of the best musicians in America, will give lessons on the Harp to any young Ladies who desire it.

☞ Vocal Music will be taught free of charge.

Port Gibson, Oct. 21, 1850. dec10-4t

Re-opening of the Baton Rouge Female Seminary.

Parents and others concerned in the education of misses and young ladies, are respectfully notified that the epidemic having disappeared, the studies at the Baton Rouge Female Seminary were resumed on WEDNESDAY the 9th inst. [n20] M. W. READ, Principal.

CENTENARY INSTITUTE, ALA

This Institution of Learning has been in successful operation for ten years. Is situated eight miles north of Selma, and is the child and property of the Alabama Conference.

There are two departments, male and female. In the male department young men are prepared for the junior class in any college, or if they choose, complete their education here. The female department is regularly organized as a college.

The course of study is extensive, and the instruction thorough. The teaching is done mainly by men of age and experience, (not by girls.)

The President (Rev. A. H. Mitchell) is a minister of the gospel, of twenty odd years standing, and during most of that time has been connected with literary institutions of the church in Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama. He is assisted by seven others, most of whom are persons of age and experience, and all, with one exception, professors of religion. A majority of the Board of Trustees are members of the Alabama Conference, which fact is a sufficient guarantee of its successful management.

Board and tuition are as low as one has a right to afford, and lower than most institutions of similar grade.

The next term opens the first Monday in October, and closes the first Wednesday in July. For further particulars, apply to the President, at Summerfield, Ala.

B. J. HARRISON, Secretary.
Summerfield, Alabama.

FEMALE MASONIC
INSTITUTE,
Dayton, Marengo County, Alabama.
Rev. E. D. Pitts, Principal.

TO PARENTS, GUARDIANS, AND THE FRIENDS OF EDUCATION GENERALLY, we would announce the opening of the TENTH Annual Session of the Institute. The healthful locality—the spacious and beautiful grounds—the commodious and convenient buildings—the full supply of Musical Instruments—the fixed purpose of the Trustees to spare no expense or efforts to promote the true interests of FEMALE EDUCATION—and the assiduous devotion of an efficient Faculty, to promote the comfort and improvement of Pupils, lead us to expect with confidence a liberal support.

The Principal has taught with marked success in Alabama, Mississippi and Florida, and will consecrate all his energies—physical, intellectual, and moral—to the proper training of the head and heart of those committed to his tutelage.

The services of Miss MARY W. HOWZE, who has been for two years past connected with the Central Masonic University, have been secured. Her intelligence, energy, piety, and felicitous manner of communicating, have justly placed her in the first rank of educators.

The Musical, French, and Ornamental Department will be conducted by competent and skillful Teachers, and all due attention given to the arts and accomplishments that so beautify and adorn the gentler sex.

The Primary Department will be confided alone to a choice and gifted Lady, for we design to attend carefully to that sadly and mischievously neglected class of Pupils.

The Scholastic year is divided into Two Sessions of nearly Five Months each—with no intervening recess. The School opens on the first day of October, and closes with Examination Exercises in the latter part of July. Pupils received at any time, and charged to the end of the Session. For fractions of Sessions each week is counted one twentieth.

The School is not Sectarian or denominational; and the only religious tuition embraces the principles of a pure morality based upon the cardinal doctrines of the Bible.

The Principal and his wife have charge of the Stewards Department, and will tenderly care for the health, manners and morals of those who Board in the Institute. Each Boarder will be made to feel as far as possible that she is the loved subject of parental solicitude, and every reasonable wish will be promptly and cheerfully gratified. Yet, Discipline will not be forgotten, and the needful restraints of family government will be thrown around them.

CHARGES PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Primary Class $12 50
Preparatory Class 15 00
Junior and Senior Class 20 00
Music on Piano, Guitar and Harp, (each) 25 00
Drawing, Painting and Embroidery, (each) 10 00
French and German, (each) 15 00
Incidentals 1 00
LATIN included in the Regular Course.
BOARD (including Washing, Fuel and Lights) per month 10 00

Each Boarder must furnish her own Towels, Brushes and Combs, and have each article distinctly marked with her full name.

AN INVARIABLE RULE—Board and Tuition cash in advance, and the balance at the end of each Session; and every account must be closed at the end of each Session, by Cash, or by Note.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.

Rosh Lodge in Marengo County is entitled to select within its jurisdiction, a worthy object of benefaction, and have her taught in the Institution without charge, provided said Lodge secure the payment of her Board and supply her with Books and Stationery.

As the Principal is so extensively known, the Committee here forbear to speak of his character and qualifications, and refer Parents and Guardians to the persons named below.

JNO. H. PRINCE, Chairman.
FRANK M. PRINCE, Secretary.
JABEZ YORK, Treasurer.

REFERENCES.

Hon. J. F. H. Claiborne, New Orleans.
Rev. H. N. McTyeire, New Orleans.
Prof. A. B. Holcombe, Mobile.
Hon. R. A. Baker, Mobile.
Hon. J. C. Moestte, Hay St. Louis.
Hon. S. B. Pierce, Hay St. Louis.
Dr. John H. Parnell, Selma.
Abner Jones, Selma.
Rev. A. H. Mitchell, Shumer Said.
Rev. T. Y. Ramsey, Summerfield.
Rev. J. A. Lloyd, Bayou.
Hon. J. M. McClanahan, Shelby County, Dayton, Marengo County, Alabama, September 1, 1853. oct1

OAK BOWERY FEMALE
COLLEGE.

This Institution of learning is under the supervision and control of the Alabama Conference of the M. E. Church, South, and has been in successful operation for six years. It is situated about five miles north of the Montgomery and West Point Railroad, in Chambers co., in a healthy country, and among a population, moral, industrious and intelligent.

The Board of Trustees take great pleasure in announcing to the public the election of the Rev. ALEX. SPEER, of Georgia to the Presidency of the College. We think it only necessary to be known, that the Institution will be for the next year under the charge and direction of Brother Speer, to awaken a deep interest in behalf of the enterprise throughout the community, and liberal confidence and success. He is long and faithful service in the M. E. Church as a minister—his age and experience—his natural judgment and sound discretion—his acknowledged literary attainments and ability, authorize the expectation of full patronage on the part of an enlightened public.

A complete corps of Instructors whose names will hereafter be published, will be provided to supply the demand for instruction.

Miss MARY J. TOOMER continues Principal in the Male Department; and the unbounded satisfaction hitherto given by Miss Toomer, who we consider has no superior in any country, is a sure guarantee that all who patronize will be pleased.

Through the kind offices of the former President, the Rev. Wm F. Samford, who solicited contributions for that purpose, a fine and judiciously selected Library, of several hundred volumes, has been purchased, and is now in the possession of the College, embracing some of the most approved and standard literary works, and such as are peculiarly adapted to the purposes of Female Education.

The Tuition Fees will be no higher than usual, and the course of study as extensive as that in any institution of the same grade in the country.

The College Exercises will begin under the proposed organization, on the first Monday in January next—its second session will begin on the first Monday in September, and close at Christmas.

A circular, containing fuller information, will appear over the signature of the President.

oct8 2t J. F. DOWDELL, Sec., pro tem.

CENTENARY COLLEGE
OF LOUISIANA.

The next session will begin the first Monday in October.

FACULTY.

R. H. RIVERS, D. D., President, and Professor of Moral and Mental Science.
J. C. MILLER, Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.
MILTON LEBERE, A. M., Professor of Modern Languages.
H. W. DRAKE, A. M., Professor of Greek Language and Literature.
W. H. SCALES, A. M., Professor of Latin Language and Literature.
T. S. JONES, M. D., Professor of Natural Science.
A. M. BLACKMAR, A. M., Professor of Music.
A. G. MILLER, A. M., Principal of Preparatory School.

EXPENSES.

Tuition, per session of ten months ..... $ 50 00
Room rent 8 00
Contingencies 8 00
Use of Library 8 00
Boarding 100 00
For further particulars or for catalogues, apply to the undersigned. E. M. RIVERS.
Jackson, Ia. August 26, 1853.

Lowndesboro' Female Institute

The Fall Session will commence on Thursday, September 29th, and continue twenty weeks.

FACULTY.

CHARLES E. DEAN, A. M., President, and Professor of Natural Sciences.
LORENZO DOW, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Ancient Languages.
CHARLES A. SCHRULER, A. M., Professor of Music, German and French.
Miss E. PENFIELD, Instructress in Music and French.
Miss S. M. KELLEY, Instructress in Ornamental and English Branches.
Miss MARY DOUGLASS, Instructress in Primary Department.

Arrangements are made for the most thorough instructions in all the requisites of complete Female Education. The Latin language, (as the basis of a thorough acquaintance with our own language,) is introduced in the regular course. Yet it is not compulsory. The Modern languages may be pursued in place.

Arrangements are made for those who wish to pursue Instrumental Music or the Ornamental Branches, the Ancient or Modern Languages, or any other studies.

Upon the completion of the regular course of study or its equivalent, a young lady will be entitled to a diploma

EXPENSES PER SESSION.

Tuition in Primary Department $12 50
" Preparatory Department 15 00
" Collegiate 20 00
" Modern Languages 15 00
" Music, Piano, with use of instrument 25 00
" Music, Guitar 25 00
" Ornamental Branches 10 00
Incidental 1 00
Board in the institute, including washing, fuel and light, per month 12 00

Vocal music and the ancient Languages in the regular course, are without extra charge.

Books and stationery furnished at book store prices.

Payment of board and tuition is required one-half *in advance*, and the remainder at the close of the session.

Payment of tuition is required from the time of entrance to the close of the session except in case of protracted sickness.

For further information please to address the President Lowndesboro'. August 26, 1853 sep10—6t

TUSCALOOSA METHODIST
FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.

The exercises of this institution will begin on the first MONDAY in October next, and close on the first THURSDAY in July, 1854. There will be a recess of a few days at Christmas.

FACULTY.

REV. THOS. D. RUSSELL, A. M. President.
MISS ELIZABETH J. MEEK, Assistant.
MRS. CLARA G. LER, Preparatory Department.
MR. F. S. WALTER, Professor of Music.
——, Teacher of Modern languages.

The fees for the first half the scholastic year are as follows:

Primary Department $12 00
First, Sophomore and Middle Classes, each 20 00
Junior and Senior Classes, each 22 50
Music 25 00
Use of piano 2 50
Contingent fee 1 00
Board, including lodging, washing and fuel 50 00

The above fees are required to be paid on the first day of October.

Fees of the same amount, for the second half of the scholastic year, are required to be paid on the 25th of February, 1854.

An extra fee of $20 is charged for French.

The course of study in this institution is as extensive as that in any institution for the education of females, and the instruction is of the most critical and thorough character. Every provision has been made to ensure success. A philosophical and chemical apparatus adequate to all the purposes of instruction has been provided, together with maps, charts, globes, etc. The instructors are experienced in their work, and highly approved for capacity, fidelity and skill.

This institution has just closed the first year of its existence, with the most satisfactory results. And the public may feel assured that the Trustees will watch over its interests with the utmost solicitude and care, and spare no pains to render its system of education as perfect as possible.

The tuition fees have been somewhat reduced, and are below those of many Southern institutions of no higher grade. It is impossible to engage teachers of the highest character for salaries, attainments and skill, without paying liberal salaries. But we offer as an equivalent, above all price, a faithful and skillful application of the most approved means of developing and training the mind.

Printed circulars, containing fuller information, may be had by application to Alex. Glassock, Esq., Secretary of the Board. L. C. OAKLAND,
President of the Board of Trustees.
Tuscaloosa, Aug. 8, 1853. aug20 3t

MARION FEMALE SEMINARY.

MARION, PERRY COUNTY, ALABAMA.

FACULTY.

REV. JAMES K. ARMSTRONG, A. M.,
Principal, and Professor of Mental, Moral and Natural Sciences.
H. M. DALY, A. M., Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music.
MISS M. L. HASKILL, English.
MISS M. J. RONDURANT, English.
MISS PHILE FULLER, Drawing, Painting, French and Guitar.
MISS J. V. CLARK, Primary and Preparatory Department.
MRS. L. J. ARMSTRONG, Governess.
MISS REBECCA CLARK, Matron and Nurse.

This institution has just closed a prosperous year, with one hundred and twenty-six pupils.

The coming session will commence on THURSDAY, the 29th day of SEPTEMBER.

It is very desirable that pupils enter at the beginning of the session.

The main building is a new and superior brick edifice one hundred by fifty feet, three stories, and, for elegance, convenience of arrangement—for number, size and comfort of school and private rooms—is not surpassed by any similar one in the country.

The Principal resides in the building, and superintends the Boarding Department. He has in his employ gentlemen and ladies, who discharge with faithfulness and satisfaction the duties of this position. Pupils boarding in the Seminary are under the immediate control of the Principal at all times—are members of his family.

The Matron and Nurse, a lady of great amiability and kindness of heart, united with long experience and untiring faithfulness, secures to pupils, at all times, the kindness and attentions of home.

The Principal and his lady, with the aid of the Female Teachers, all of whom reside in the Seminary, diligently guard and form the morals, manners and habits of the young ladies.

There is but one session, of nine and a half months. Pupils can enter at any time during the session, charged bills from the beginning of the month in which they enter to the close of the session.

One hundred and forty-five dollars will pay the board and tuition of a young lady, for the entire session, in the

New-Orleans Christian Advocate.

Publishing Committee of Louisiana Conference, { J. C. KEENER, L. PARKER, T. B. WALN

H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR

J. HAMILTON, D. D. T. W. DURHAM. W. MURRAH. } *Publishing Committee of Alabama Conference.*

VOLUME III. NUMBER 48. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1853. WHOLE NUMBER, 152.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

No one among us holds a doubtful position as to the importance of attending to the educational interests of the country. The fact, that a special hour has been fixed for this subject and the general discussion of the subject, evinces the interest felt in this body. We all know how intimate is the connection between education and all the progressive movements of the day. Only an educated people are prepared to receive, properly use, enjoy, retain and transmit, the great blessings of civil and religious liberty. It is the policy of despots to keep the masses ignorant. Educate a subject, and he becomes restless under tyranny, and is prepared to struggle, and struggle successfully, against it. Consequently, where civil freedom is there is general mental cultivation, and, *vice versa*, where general mental cultivation is, there is civil freedom. If eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, that vigilance must be directed by that wisdom and energy, which general education alone can inspire.

More necessary still is it for preserving the purity, spreading the blessings, and perpetuating the influences of Christianity. Pure religion, intelligent views of Bible truth, consistency of Christian character, depends much on the mental cultivation of Christian professors. Great heresies can only become permanent by being taught to the ignorant—by repressing that spirit of inquiry which seeks and discovers truth in the midst of error. On this account, it is the policy of the great Papal superstition to keep its dupes in darkness—to seal up the fountains of instruction. Thus it has, latterly, become deeply interested in the education of American youth. A stream of funds is continually flowing from Rome for educational purposes in this country, while millions are groveling in degrading ignorance, right under the shadow of the Vatican. The Pope is as careful to keep his own subjects in ignorance, as to educate our youth. The same object is sought in both cases. In this country children will be educated, whether Popery does it or not; and, to assume their education is the surest way to win them from the faith of their fathers. Jesuitism is manifest in the whole matter. This movement does not invalidate our position, *that ignorance is the only safe-guard of tyranny.*

It is a fact then, a stern fact—we must educate. We must educate, and we must do it denominationally. This work can only be done successfully by a body of men deeply interested, and who, from their position, are prepared to act in concert. In what body are these conditions better fulfilled than in the members of a particular church; and in that better than in the ministry of that church; and we may add, than in the ministry of the Methodist E. Church?

While we may congratulate ourselves on the interest the church has manifested, and the successful efforts she has made, we must admit that interest is very far from being as great, and that effort very far from being as earnest as circumstances demand. Comparatively few of our members patronize our institutions; comparatively few of our ministers impress them with its necessity.

And yet these institutions, while affording a course of scholastic training equal in every respect to the best, secure that moral training which others neglect, and which is absolutely essential to the formation of character. The hope of better advantages for fashionable accomplishment, induces many to forego this priceless advantage. They are ensconced in domicils, where reason and imagination are the household gods; where the head, it is true, is thoroughly educated, but the heart is left to grow up with briars and thorns. It is needless to say how ruinous this course is. It is detrimental to the interests of the educated; it is detrimental to the interests of our institutions. Our children will not become pious and useful, our institutions will not flourish, unless a different course be pursued. It well accords with the spirit of Methodism, to avail itself of every instrumentality which promises to it influence, and the promotion of the general interests of Christianity. The efforts and success of other denominations should excite a noble emulation among us. In proportion to wealth and numbers, they are doing far more than we. Catholic influence is beginning to be felt in this direction. The struggle making to wrest education from the hands of Protestants, is the most interesting and important now going on, on the face of the earth.

It effects the happiness of our race far more seriously than the Eastern question, or the Chinese revolution. Jesuitical ingenuity, with unsleepless and eternal vigilance, is being exercised, day and night, and will move heaven and earth to accomplish this, its darling purpose. Effort—earnest, intelligent, energetic, persevering effort, must be made in the opposite direction. Protestant denominations in general—the Methodist in particular, must establish, endow and patronize institutions, under the immediate control of the Church; where the Bible—the great bulwark of the Protestant faith—shall be read and taught. As ministers, through the press, from the pulpit, in private, in a conference capacity, our influence must be exerted. As members, we must patronize our own institutions—send our children and give our money. The practice of some Protestants, in sending their children to Popish institutions, and of some Methodists in sending their children to schools where they learn Puseyism, and thereby pave the way to Popery, cannot be too severely reprobated. Would to God, the Church could be thoroughly aroused with regard to this matter! At the risk of being considered somewhat a paradox, we notice another thing. We are too much inclined to dissociate the office of minister and teacher. We are too much wedded to the idea that souls are to be saved only by preaching the gospel and laboring around the altar, forgetting that *mental* must, in most instances, precede *moral* instruction. One can often preach as effectually from the professor's chair as from the pulpit. The Church already recognizes this relation of the Church to education, by appointing some of our most eminent ministers as the officers in our schools and colleges, and we have no doubt, useful as these might be, in the more immediate pastoral relation, they are more useful where they are. We are availing ourselves of the literary tendencies of the age by appointing editors and book-agents from among our ministers. With how much more consistency may we go still farther than we have, in appointing officers for our institutions, from among them. Ministers must identify their success in converting sinners and building up Churches, with their success, in educational monuments. God has joined true mental culture and true spiritual progress together and he who seeks their divorce, as far as he succeeds, will lose both one and the other.

While, therefore, we keep the one great idea of the ministry in view—the immediate duties of the pastoral relation—we must not lose sight of these collateral movements which are so necessary to give us success.

The field of view on this subject is ample and interesting, and might be explored to an indefinite extent, but we forbear.

In connection with the foregoing remarks, your committee recommend the Conference to appoint one of its body to preach a sermon on the first night of its ensuing session. Subject: "The Relation of the Church to Mental Culture."

REPORT ON OAK BOWERY.

The committee have had before them a communication from the trustees of Oak Bowery Female College, which represents the institution as in a languishing condition. We regret that this institution has met with no greater success. We hope, however, the recent election of Rev. Alexander Speer to the presidency, the competent corps of teachers, its healthy and eligible location, and the recent establishment of a library, together with the hope of increased benevolence in the community, will yet insure success to the institution.

MACON FEMALE COLLEGE.

Your committee are gratified to learn that this institution is in a flourishing condition. Taking into account the unusual advantages of its position, the Conference has reason for congratulation that it has an institution established there. Situated in the midst of an intelligent community, surrounded by a vast extent of wealthy country, the importance of earnest and effectual effort in making the college one of the first of its class, cannot easily be overrated. The present faculty are represented as fully competent for the discharge of their duties. The great desideratum at present is, more elegant and commodious buildings. Were these obtained, nothing would be wanting to ensure complete success. But how shall the money be raised necessary to erect them? The enterprize must not fail when there are scores of wealthy Methodists all through that part of the Conference. The report asks for a financial agent to attend to its interests. If a suitable man can be spared from the work, his time cannot be better spent than in this business. If this cannot be, we suggest that the appointing power have reference to the promotion of the interests of the college, in the selection of a pastor for Macon station.

We cannot recommend this institution too highly to the favorable consideration of the Conference.

REPORT ON LA GRANGE.

The annual report of La Grange College has been laid before the committee. The college is represented as being in a state of prosperity—the number of students during the past year being 95; whole number matriculating, 133.

A gracious revival in the college has added no little to the interest and success of the year.

A deep moral influence among the students has been the result.

The finances are said to be in a hopeful condition.

The trustees are hoping soon to be entirely free from embarrassment.

The committee, in common with the rest of the Conference, most sincerely deplore the decease of the recent President, Rev. James W. Hardy. The College and the Church have sustained a very great loss. We can bear ample testimony to his gentlemanly manners, literary accomplishments and high moral worth. We mourn him as one whose equal, in every respect, is rarely found on the earth.

The committee are, however, gratified to learn that the Rev. R. H. Rivers, of Centenary College, La., has been elected President and has accepted, and will enter on his duties early in the next spring session. This fact needs but to be known in order to secure increasing patronage and ultimate success. Professor Hatch, of Tonacesee, has also been secured for the department of chemistry and geology. In the absence of other testimony, his election is a sufficient endorsement of his qualifications.

In order to promote the endowment of the College, and at the same time secure a permanent income to pay the board and tuition of the sons of traveling ministers, the committee, at the suggestion of the report, recommend a change in the condition, on which the preacher's fund is expended, so that the interest annually received from this fund shall be applied first to the board and next to the tuition of the sons of members of the Conference.

We commend the college to the patronage of the Church, and pray for its continued and increasing success.

TUSKEGEE FEMALE COLLEGE.

A communication has been received by the committee, from the trustees of a projected college in Tuskegee, making some important statements and asking some important favors at the hands of the Conference.

It sets forth the importance of securing so favorable a locality for the erection and building up of such a college, as Tuskegee. It is needful we avail ourselves of the opening while we may.

Throughout that part of the State, Methodism is exceedingly strong. Long has such an institution been desired by our people. Many have been compelled to send their daughters to Georgia to be educated. A large *local* patronage, nearly one hundred students, can be obtained. As to its ultimate success, if the proper steps are taken, there can be no doubt.

The committee are deeply impressed, both from the statements in the communication, and from personal knowledge of the facts, of the necessity that we should occupy this locality, and do it speedily. They see here the means of a large and influential institution; much, very much might be said in its favor—nothing against it.

The trustees desire the Conference to receive the college, and assume its control as a regular Conference institution. They further state that $26,000 has already been subscribed, on the condition that the Conference thus receive it, and should the Conference fail to do so, they state that the whole amount subscribed will be forfeited. It is designed to be emphatically a Methodist institution. They intend raising the subscription to $40,000. They intend the buildings shall be after the most approved style of architecture, and with accommodations most ample and comfortable. They intend, its faculty shall be equal in attainment and ability to teach, to any in the land. Indeed, no pains or expense is to be spared to give it high and wide-spread character and abundant success. The trustees earnestly request that Rev. C. C. Gillespie, who has operated heretofore, with such remarkable success, may be appointed to the agency for the ensuing year.

The committee are satisfied that he could promote the general interests of the Church far more by laboring in this agency than in any other work to which he may be appointed. Indeed, unless he be appointed agent, the important work of raising the remaining $14,000 must, in a measure, be abandoned.

His former success, too, designates him as the most suitable—perhaps the only suitable man for the work.

The committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That, as a Conference, we receive Tuskegee Female College under our care, as a regular Conference institution.

2. Resolved, That the Conference request the president to appoint Rev. C. C. Gillespie, as agent for the college for the ensuing year.

SUMMERFIELD INSTITUTE.

The following facts have been furnished the committee with reference to the institution at Summerfield. It has been in operation thirteen years, with an average of two hundred students each year. About twenty ministers have been educated there, five of whom are now in the Conference, five now in the institution preparing for the regular work. There have been revivals averaging about forty converts each year.

The institution is now in a condition very gratifying to its friends. It has one hundred and sixty students.

The trustees design making still further improvements by erecting buildings such as are needed for comfort and elegance.

The praise of Summerfield is or should be everywhere. Such an institution;—one combining so many advantages and so few disadvantages, we have not found in all the land. A location proverbially healthy; a community not only moral but religious; an able and efficient faculty, a course of instruction thorough and comprehensive; an attention to the religious interests of the students, such as are rarely found in such institutions, all unite to recommend it as one of the first order. We regret that, flourishing as it is, it is not far more so. We regret that our ministers do not take more pains to represent its claims to their charges and congregations. The adopted, the favorite child of the Conference—its interests should be very dear to all our hearts. We recommend to our brethren generally more earnest and persevering effort in its behalf. Double the number of students might be obtained if each one did his duty with reference to it.

In conclusion, the committee recommend the appointment of the usual committees to visit each of the institutions named in the report at the annual examinations.

THOMAS H. FOSTER,
THOMAS Y. RAMSEY,
D. DUNCAN.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

REPORT ON TEMPERANCE.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

The committee to whom was referred the subject of Temperance, beg leave to report:

That they have given the attention to this subject which the shortness of time would allow, and they candidly state that they are more than ever convinced that evils of alarming magnitude arise from the sale and drinking of ardent spirits, and notwithstanding the commendable zeal and labors of institutions organized ostensibly for the suppression of intemperance. Yet the red track of the murderous monster may still be traced to the doors and firesides of the strong as well as of the weak; nor are our colleges and churches sufficiently guarded against its intrusion. The cry of distress from ruined wives and worse than orphaned children in bitter disappointment is answered by the yell of the drunkard. The dram-shop whence issues pestilence, poverty, shame and death, is securely defended by the arm of law.

The statistical information of crime attributable to intemperance, furnished by philanthropists, certainly cannot fail to excite a feeling of indignation against the iniquitous traffic.

The time has arrived and the age sufficiently enlightened to authorize the united exertion of the utmost moral and legal force for its entire suppression. And while the citizens of the State are endeavoring by various means to reach the case by law, the line of policy for the Church is sufficiently marked and clear, and though the Church may not consistently with apostolic usage, either deprecate or invoke the aid of law, yet they may afford such aid and co-operation as may not derrogate from their high position. The weapons of warfare for the Church are not carnal but mighty through God to the pulling down of strongholds; but to secure total abstinence in the Church will, under the present form of our discipline, depend entirely upon the disposition of our people and their sense of moral right. We have not a single rule in our discipline by which we can reach members that distill and vend spirituous liquors. It seems to us that the only service your committee can render is to recommend measures immediately within our province as a branch of the Church of Christ. We therefore offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That while we, as an ecclesiastical body, would not dictate a course of prohibitory legislative action, in reference to the present system of retailing intoxicating liquors, we nevertheless, as citizens of the country whose common interests are jeopardized by the nefarious traffic, will give our sanction to any system of legislation which shall secure our communities from the ruinous influence of legalized dram-shops.

Resolved, That of all men, ministers of the Gospel should be most untiring in their efforts to promote the cause of Temperance, and to do this the more effectually we should preach and lecture on the subject in all our congregations.

Resolved, That in our estimation the ordinary traffic in intoxicating liquors is a violation of Christian principles, a sin in the sight of God, and when pursued by professing Christians tends to work evil in the Church and to the cause of religion generally; we therefore recommend and hereby memorialize the next General Conference and do instruct our Delegates to secure such action by that body as to alter the rule in our discipline touching the distillation and vending of ardent spirits by ministers, so as to include the membership, making it an offence warranting expulsion from the Church to distill or vend the article.

W. E. LINFIELD,
J. W. LANEY,
WM. K. NORTON.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

EAST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

The writer has just returned from a visit to the East Texas Conference, and presumes that some description of the place in which it was held, may prove acceptable to the readers of the Advocate. Others will furnish you with the proceedings of the Conference, from which it will be seen there has been an accession of two thousand to the membership of the Church during the past year within their bounds. The general cause of religion is progressing in this new and inviting region of country, but the educational and some other interests of the Church are suffering. There has been but one death among the members of the Conference, and that was—Jamison. The preachers are mostly looking very well, and seemed to be in good spirits, though some of them who have been in the work a length of time exhibit unmistakable evidences of having suffered and labored beyond human endurance.

Marshall is the seat of justice for the county of Harrison, in the State of Texas, and it is situated very nearly in the geographical centre of the county, and is the most considerable town in the northern or eastern portion of the State. It contains a population of about fourteen hundred, scattered over an elevated, undulating surface, embracing an area of about two thousand acres of ground, composed of a sandy, ferruginous soil, with a firm, argillaceous foundation. A small stream of clear, unfailing water meanders along the eastern border of the town and another through its southern boundary, which effectually serve for purposes of drainage, and in every part of town they have succeeded in procuring excellent well water; the site of this town twelve years ago was an unbroken forest of pine, hickory and various species of oak, and now domes and spires of many noble public edifices greet the light of opening day and speak the progressive march of Christian civilization. In the centre of the public square a large costly brick court-house assures the stranger that here obeisance is paid to the majesty of law, and if he cast his eye around him at no great distance from the public square, and in different directions, four elegantly finished and commodious churches equally assure him that here, too, homage is done to the great Law-Giver. But the worshippers of Bacchus have erected their altars around the public square, as if determined to mock and profane under the very shadows of the temple of justice. Not far off, however, is another brick edifice which must have cost eight or ten thousand dollars, and its iron-grated windows are ominous to all evil-doers. The ancient and time-honored order of Free Masons, whose mystic ties are enshrouded in impenetrable secrecy, and who claim admiration for a world-wide charity, have a flourishing Lodge of about 125 members. In their Hall the Conference held its sittings; it is the upper room of a large brick building, the lower portion of which is used for a Female Seminary, under the entire control of the Lodge, to whom the whole building belongs. This institution is in a most flourishing condition, and has at present eighty pupils.

Then there is the Order of Odd Fellows, who don't choose to be so odd as to fail of any thing laudable, who have erected a handsome house for a female Institute, procured experienced and accomplished teachers, and have fifty pupils.

In another direction, on the west side, and just in the edge of town, is a handsome College edifice, also built of brick, designated "Marshall University." This institution is liberally endowed with lands which will in the future enrich it. At present it is rather an academy than a University. It is a first rate school with sixty pupils at present receiving instruction. In addition to these, there is the Republican Academy, and a primary school in the place. There are also three large Sabbath Schools, with large libraries, and these schools have been kept up, and interest maintained which has not been done at any other point west of the Mississippi within the knowledge of the writer. This is attributable chiefly to two causes: a sufficiency of books and the countenance and assistance of the intelligent and refined portion of the community. Educated gentlemen and members of the learned professions and their wives have engaged in the work of teaching, and have found the task delightful. These Sabbath Schools, connected as they are with the flourishing institutions of learning which have been mentioned, are destined to shed a happy religious influence all over the surrounding country.

There is a Temple of Honor in Marshall with thirty members. There are two hotels, two large livery stables, with the usual number of work-shops, stores, etc. There are twenty-five lawyers residing here, seven physicians, and six ministers of the gospel. Two newspapers are published here.

One thing has not been mentioned which must not be forgotten, because it indicates a refined sentiment, and elegant taste. Just beyond the scene of bustle and excitement of a thrifty, flourishing trade, in a retired part of the town, yet within the tolling of any of the bells, is a beautiful Cemetery, adorned with a number of handsome marble slabs, and two monuments which must have cost each between four and five hundred dollars.

Nothing more is needed than has been said to illustrate the character of the people who reside at Marshall, and it can scarcely be necessary to add that they entertained the members of the Conference in a most hospitable manner. The town is surrounded by an intelligent and prosperous planting community. It is sixteen miles from Jefferson and about the same distance from Port Caddo, twelve miles from the Sabine river, and forty-three from Shreveport being midway between that place and Henderson. There is a daily line of stages connecting it with Shreveport and Jefferson, and a regular line is about being established through the interior of the State to Austin. It is likely to be the crossing of the Pacific, and the Galveston and Fulton Railroads. If so it must become an important commercial point, and may become a large city. It will at no very distant day become emphatically the seat of learning of the South.

CAUNO.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.]

"RULE OF OUR GOVERNMENT."

Mr. Editor: I extract the above significant sentence from the third article, in what is styled "Limitations and Restrictions." I do this for a specific, and as I think, a justifiable purpose. And first, to combat what I conceive to be a manifest tendency to "change or alter" some "part or rule of our government." And secondly, to present in precise and authentic form the rule of our government as it regards especially the superintendency.

I judge of the tendency to "change or alter," from the manner in which the subject has been presented in the Nashville and New Orleans Advocates, by men of high standing, Presiding Elders, and delegates to the ensuing General Conference. Permit me to premise, that I allow to these worthy brethren, the utmost sincerity and purity of motive. But at the same time, candor and a love for the "old paths" compel me to doubt whether or not they have thought closely on the rule of our government in its inceptive stages and as settled by constitutional law.

Bros. Drake and Fisher suggest or propose a large increase in the number of Superintendents or Bishops; to this there is no constitutional bar. But they propose also "districting the work," making "smaller districts," "dividing out the work into Episcopal Dists," and for each Bishop "to labor in the same field for at least four years," or for "each Bishop to have his distinct field of labor and take his appointment at the General Conference for the next four years," etc.

Now how does this comport with "primitive usage," "first principles," or the original "rule of our government"? Let us see. Mr. Wesley recommended, and the General Conference adopted, in the year 1784-5, a joint superintendency; these are his words: "I have accordingly appointed Dr. Coke and Mr. Francis Asbury to be joint Superintendents."

In the year 1800, Richard Whitcoat was constituted joint superintendent with Mr. Asbury; they traveled through the Connexion at large.

In the year 1808, the traveling preachers met at Baltimore, in their primary capacity, and framed what they no doubt designed to be a permanent "rule of government," a constitution permanent or fundamental law. They established a delegated General Conference, gave to it "full powers to make rules and regulations for our Church," under certain "limitations and restrictions." The third article in this instrument says: "They (the General Conference) shall not change or alter any part or rule of our government, so as to do away episcopacy, or destroy the plan of our itinerant general Superintendency."

At this Conference (in 1808) Wm. McKendree was constituted Joint Superintendent or Bishop with Mr. Asbury. What was the duty of one was the duty of both, and it was made their duty in accordance with "primitive usage," "to travel through the Connexion at large." This duty they performed until Mr. Asbury's demise, in the year 1816. This was primitive usage—this was in accordance with a "part or rule of our government;" this was "the plan of our itinerant general superintendency," which the General Conference "shall not change or alter" so as to "destroy it." This concise view of primitive usage and organic law is predicated on authentic documents and actual observation, which cannot be successfully controverted.

Whether the plan now proposed of "districting the work," forming "Episcopal districts," and allowing each Bishop to labor on the same field or district four years, would change or alter a rule of our government, or whether it would not destroy the plan of our itinerant general superintendency, let the discriminating mind decide.

But it is proposed that this "districting the work," etc., be "done by the Bishops themselves;" that "the General Conference should so increase their number as to make their districts smaller, and give its sanction to their remaining four years on the same work." Can the General Conference do *indirectly* what it cannot or "shall not" do *directly*? What is the difference between giving its *sanction* to a change in a "rule of government" and that of doing the same thing by legislative enactment? Whether such an increase in the number of Bishops, and such powers and prerogatives vested or sanctioned in them would be safe and lastingly salutary, demands serious consideration.

The wisdom, prudence and foresight of the fathers of Methodism was evinced in the act of limiting and restricting the powers of the General Conference. And I trust that wisdom and prudence will mark the acts of the ensuing General Conference, and that the insidious approaches of innovation will be watched with great care.

L. GARRETT.

Mississippi, Dec., 1853.

[For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

JEWISH CEREMONIES.

The Jewish months number from twenty-nine to thirty days each, so that every four or five years there is a surplus, which is used to make an additional month; I think in every cycle of nineteen years, they have five leap years, or years of thirteen months.

In Exodus xii., 3, we find that God said through Moses: "This month" (*i. e.* Nisan, the month of the Exodus,) "shall be unto you the beginning of months; it shall be the first month of the year to you." No commandment could be more explicit, and yet the Jews have their New Year on the first day of their seventh month; and call that the beginning of the *civil*, and Nisan the beginning of the *ecclesiastical* year. Dr. McCaul, in his "Old Paths," dwells very strongly on this wilful and habitual violation of the Word of God; showing that they are guilty of great inconsistency, to say the least of it, inasmuch as they hold very tenaciously to the letter of the law, and consider it as one of the chief arguments against the genuineness of the mission of Christ, that he abolished the ceremonial law. But as I am at present speaking of the festivals, I shall pursue the order of the ecclesiastical year, and commence with the

PASSOVER.

Although this feast only begins on the eve of the fifteenth day of Nisan—corresponding to about the end of March or beginning of April—yet so great and manifold are the preparations for it even at this day, that they commence operations almost a month before. One of the first and most important matters to be attended to is the baking of the *unleavened bread.* This is generally made of wheat flour. The wheat must not be soaked or moistened to the least degree, as the fermentation or germination then produced is supposed to be equal to the dough being leavened; and, for this reason, great care and circumspection is had that the mill is perfectly clean, even of every particle of flour prepared in the ordinary way. A conscientious Jew must be at the mill, and see that everything goes on properly. The flour is then put into new sacks, and about a fortnight before Passover the baking commences.

In the smaller country congregations, each man bakes his own supply; though they generally unite, and do it at one and the same house, the various families assisting each other. The dough must be constantly kneaded or worked, as letting it rest even for one moment is supposed to cause it to ferment. It is then cut up into small portions, which are rolled out very thin—say the sixth part of an inch—and circular in shape, measuring about twelve inches in diameter. After being rolled out to their proper size, they are perforated all over, with some iron instruments made for the purpose. This is done to facilitate the baking, I presume. The whole baking apparatus is expressly set apart for this occasion, and at the end of the season is carefully stowed away for the coming year.

Now that the supply of *Motzoth*—"unleavened bread"—is ready, the matrons set all their servants, and any quantity of extra help at work, to set the house topsy-turvy; the ostensible reason being to clear the premises of all leaven. "Not a nook or darksome cranny" is left unscoured; and three or four days before Passover, all the family are turned out of the house—some shed, and frequently even the stable, being pressed into the service as a dining-room; for just think, if they were to eat in the house, they might drop the tenth part of a crumb of bread, and that would be awful indeed! As all the tables are scoured away for the approaching holidays, a large inverted wash-tub must serve the purpose temporarily. During this week, no man remains at home, who can possibly get away.

But now it is the evening of the thirteenth day, and the house, the barn, the kitchen, the cellar, the stable, and even the yard, are all supposed to be free of that demon—leaven. This, however, is not yet enough. A mouse *might* have carried some crumbs across the floor *in transitu* to his domicile, and thus have profanely undone, what the servants had accomplished with such an immense outlay of time and trouble. To secure against this, (?) the Rabbies have instituted the following farce: The master of the house, *in propria persona*, must this evening go into every room, clear them of leaven, pronouncing at the same time some blessing. But as the name of the Lord must not be mentioned in vain, and as such would be the case, if he were to find anything leavened there—and as the rooms have been carefully swept, and garnished and scrubbed of all leaven for some weeks—his wife precedes him, and lays little pieces of bread where she knows he will look for them; and in sweeping them into a piece of paper, and saying his blessing, his house becomes ready for the Passover! On the next morning after breakfast, about ten o'clock, and after all the ordinary kitchen utensils have been carefully placed into the "leaven room," he burns, in the open air, the crumbs collected on the previous evening; and saying a prayer, he formally severs his connection with every thing leavened. Boys usually assist their fathers at this ceremony; and at this time they are also required to empty all their pockets of bread-crusts, crumbs, and all the other paraphernalia of a school-boy's pocket, and throw them into the fire.

"Seven days shall there be no leaven found in your house," (Ex. xii., 19,) said the Lord in the Institution of the Passover: but, as the modern Jews consider nearly all their household articles in ordinary use, as understood in this word leaven; and as it would be very inconvenient to empty all these things every year, the Talmud directs every man to place them all in the "leaven room," lock and seal it, and sell its contents to some Gentile neighbor for a given sum, to be paid after the holidays; a contract is written, and signed by the parties. At the end of the feast, the Gentile purchaser (who has his due) returns the key, and says he does not like the bargain, and he would prefer to be released from his engagement; the Jew then obligingly takes back his key, and burns the contract. This farce is gravely acted from year to year, at this day, by thousands of intelligent and well-educated men!

Some years ago, when I was a pupil of a very orthodox—i. e. superstitious Rabbi, there was a case of a very skeptical member of the congregation, who once omitted the selling of his "leaven room." Of course his Rabbiship was furious, but the days of the "forty save one" were gone, and he had no power over the delinquent. I very innocently inquired what harm the man had done, as his house was just as clean of every thing leavened as anybody else's, and since he had only omitted to seal and sell the "leaven room." That I told him was mere sham, as everybody knew. "Sham or no sham," said he, "that is not our business. The Talmud says this is sufficient, and that's all that concerns us." This was of course conclusive. This same Rabbi had received a liberal university education, and mingled freely with the most enlightened men of his country.

Now that the leaven is all disposed of, the "Passover room" is opened, and the kitchen utensils, pans, plates, pots, kettles, knives, forks, *et id omne genus*—used only at this season, are brought forth, and take the place of the leavened. How few of my readers had any idea of the extent of these preparations; and even in reading the chapters in Exodus, enjoining these ordinances, they little thought that they were all carried out to the very letter, by millions of mistaken Israelites, even at this day. The directions relating to the observance of this festival, cover several prodigious folios of the Talmud.

In Exodus xiii., the first-born are consecrated to the Lord, and as there is no temple service now, every first-born male above the age of thirteen, and in good health, *fasts* on the eve of Passover, to commemorate the goodness of Jehovah in sparing the Hebrew first born, when he slew all the Egyptian, both man and beast. He fasts from the evening of the thirteenth to the evening of the fourteenth day of Nisan, and is considered somewhat of a privileged character on this occasion.

I have taken up so much space with the preliminaries of the feast, that I must postpone the description of the Passover itself for another article.

JOSEPHUS.

Columbia, S. C.

THE AMERICAN PRESS.—It now becomes a necessary duty to speak of as important a feature as there is in the whole character of America, and consequently a very leading one in that of New York—we allude to the Press. A newspaper there is the most serious of all daily considerations, inasmuch as no one can do without *that*, but any one can do without his breakfast. *Ergo*, the first thing a man does is to see what he has to read, and the second, what he can get to eat. A newspaper constitutes the very breath of Jonathan's nostrils; it is the guide to his opinion, the furtherance of all his views—and its influence therefore over him is incredible. There are nearly three thousand papers of one description or another in the United States, which circulate according to authentic statistics upwards of four hundred and twenty millions of copies per annum! Every hotel and coffee-house, down to the lowest *cabaret* in town or country, takes in one or two. They are sold at all corners of the streets—hawked from door to door—displayed upon public stalls—paraded through every railway station directly the cars stop—cried about on the decks of every steamer, and trumpeted forth from pillar to post. Stroll through the streets, and you will see the urchin who sells them often detain his customer until he has finished his column. Go into the market; the butcher eats open his paper before he cuts up his pork—the hatmonger digests "the leading article" before he troubles himself about selling any other article—and the green grocer looks through the market pages before he thinks of regulating his own prices. [Dunn's New World.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

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NEW ORLEANS:

Saturday Morning, December 31.

DEDICATION.—The Moreau street Church will be opened (D. V.) on Sabbath, the 8th of January. Dr. L. Pierce will preach the dedication sermon. The public are invited to attend. Seats free.

STEALING BOOKS.—Books are "laid on our table." On Monday an armful of rich Annuals and other fresh literature was 'taken off.' Our sanctum has been invaded! We thought there was nothing here to tempt any body.

Speaking of stealing books—the three principal Methodist churches of this city have been robbed of their pulpit Bibles—fine morocco bound, large size, Oxford Ed. We have been requested to say that if the thieves will only read they can have as many Bibles as they want by applying at the depot on Camp street.

SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.

This body closed its session 29th Nov., Bishop Paine presiding. By the S. C. Advocate we learn from the statistical reports presented, it appears that there are within the bounds of the Conference 235 local preachers, 33,213 white members, and 42,280 colored, shewing an increase during the year of 9 local preachers, 384 whites and 1922 colored.

The Conference Stewards settled claims at 90 per cent.—the best figure yet attained.

The Missionary exceed those of all preceding years, amounting in the aggregate, to the noble sum of Twenty-five Thousand Dollars. The ecclesiastical year has covered but ten months, and much that would have been collected, especially in the low-country, is yet to be reported.

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL CONFERENCE: W. W. Wightman, A. M. Shipp, W. M. Gamewell, Whiteford Smith, H. A. C. Walker, W. A. McSwain, R. J. Boyd, J. Stacy, and T. R. Walsh and H. H. Durant, reserves.

Preachers of the Mississippi Conference.

BRETHREN: By a resolution of our late Conference held at Canton, Miss., the preacher in charge of each circuit and station is required to take up a collection for the purpose of defraying the expenses of our delegates to the next General Conference, in the month of February next. You will please attend promptly to this and remit the amount to the nearest delegate or to your Presiding Elder in due time.

By order of the Conference.

H. JAMES HARRIS,
Sec. Miss. An. Conference.

LITERARY NOTICES.

FLUSH TIMES, *in Alabama and Mississippi*: By J. G. Baldwin, 1853.

Rather a game book this, in the Georgia scenes line. It is mainly a collection in neat 8vo. form, of papers published at various times, in the Southern Literary Messenger. The times of '36 and '37—the epoch of rag money, mushroom fortunes, bursting up, running off property, escaping to Texas—those were *flush* times truly. As seen from a lawyer's stand point—and the author is of the green bag—they presented rare phenomena in morals and financials. A peculiar type of bench and bar was one of the effects of that period. Society and Jurisprudence took a twist to suit those flush times, from which, alas, they have not in some sections untwisted. This book is a lively memorial of those "flush times."

The writer hails from Livingston, Ala. His style is easy—sometimes elegant, but often tainted with low-flung things. The reader will hardly fail to be disgusted at Shakspearean allusions: tediously *quotatious* also from small literature. Many of the sketches are personal. The reader, if of either of the States, will be drawn on by this bait, with unflagging interest from title page to Finis. Levity is occasionally mingled with profound reflection. There is an appreciative critique of Hon. F. S. Lyon—one of the noblest citizens Alabama boasts of—or any other state. Fluency and aptness of illustration Baldwin is remarkable. In this department of description he can do up a character so well he often overdoes it. The "Flush Times" will have a run. For sale by J. B. Steel, 60 Camp street.

BAPTISM: *its import, modes, history, proper use, and the duty of parents to have their children baptized.* By J. L. Chapman. Morton & Griswold, Louisville, Ky., 1853.

Few divines are so well posted up in the controversy between Baptists and Pedo-Baptists as the author of this book. He has been all through it. If the reader will go through this book (8vo., pp. 360,) he can say the same for himself. It sweeps around and about with much freedom, even irrelevancy, but always takes in the strong points. The discussion is brought down to date, not passing by the latest issues in the periodical press.

HOT CORN: *Life Scenes in New York. Illustrated.* By Solon Robinson, New York, 1854. Dewitt & Davenport.

The publishers have forwarded us this most readable book. It, like many books of this day, is a composite thing—went before the public and got approved by small parcels. Sketches by a strong writer and philanthropist who has sounded the depths of life's woes in a great city, and explored its haunts, can but be interesting.

Wild Maggie is worth the price of these 400 pp. 12mo. The volume comes to us through J. Morgan, at the Post-Office.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

TRIP TO MANSFIELD.

A letter by the way left us at Alexandria, waiting re-shipment above the falls. The Choctaw was to start early in the morning. Morning passed beyond its last *early* and yet no start. Then at twelve *positively*. The engine would certainly be repaired by 3 P. M., *pos-itively*. The hour came and still tinkering at the engine and taking on freight, as the slow ox teams brought it from the lower landing. Then by dark, *pos-i-tive-ly*. "Night drew her sable mantle round the world and pinned it with a star"—with several of them. In plain prose, it was dark and yet not started. So after ringing all the emphatic changes upon positively, it fell on the last syllable, and turned out a positive-*ly*. By and bye another boat came into port, and as there was danger of a transfer to this rival, the Choctaw actually rang her last bell and pushed off on one wheel. For a night and a day were we creeping up stream at three miles an hour, when both engines went to work and in course of time landed us at Grand Bayou, the depot for Mansfield, seventeen miles distant. Passage fare up to the falls $10. Passage on Choctaw $10. Two tens make twenty. Pretty deep digging this, into the pockets of Methodist preachers. It was to the same tune returning, with other necessary items not here included: making the Conference trip of ten of us not less than $45 each—total $450.

If any one *thinks* he has seen the most miserable of steamboats, running in the day time, commanded by white men and charging white mens' prices, let him suspend his opinion till he tries a trip on the Choctaw or Frances Jones, upon upper Red River, at low water.

Of the dead speak no evil—therefore of the former craft we say no more. On our downward we passed her snagged and sunk—and shed no tears. The cabin (if the filthy, cold passenger-receptacle deserves that name) of the F. Jones defies description. Cigar smoke, tobacco juice, defunct quids and segers, a spewing drunkard, a little lukewarm stove, two brindle puppies with sore stumps, whining piteously, their tails having been cut off, dirty pewter-ware, reeking beefsteak, a moist rotten carpet and more than fifty breathing folks all jumbled together, eating and sleeping for two days and nights in a small place so crowded, we could not get the room to measure it!

The necessity of shutting one's eyes to go to sleep was felt in a double sense. The mattresses and bed-clothes looking as though they had done service in a yellow fever hospital, were spread about the floor. Two negro boys (none of the cleanest) did the honors of the cabin. We heard them complaining in the morning that they had slept without covering. "Where are your bed-clothes?" The cool reply was—would you believe it reader?—and it had something reproachful in it, too, "Had to give 'em up to *you all, last night.*"

But we must go back to Grand Bayou, where we landed after midnight. Major P., who is part owner of the warehouse there and keeps a tavern, received us kindly, with a roaring chimney fire of generous capacity. Just before day we were startled by a wailing cry. It was of a creature in distress. The cook had attacked the roost—mindful of her guests—and laid violent hands on an old mother hen that was unwilling to be offered up in such a cause. "How do you know it was a hen's?" says some skeptic to this narrative. Because roosters do not crow that way. "An *old* one's" Because we chewed on it, next morning.

As the readiest way of getting to Mansfield, it was agreed to take a road wagon, as these substantial vehicles were bringing cotton every day and running out empty. Maj. P. said there would be no difficulty in that arrangement, if we would accommodate ourselves to it. His own wagon was going that way; so he very promptly and kindly nailed a rough board or two across it, and with four mules we drove off—nine of us, in the best spirits. We settled our bills with Major P. before starting, at $2 apiece. Considering that he had been engaged by our Mansfield friends to *take us in* and forward us on our way; and considering that his wagon was going that way any how; and considering that there was no danger of stalling, and there's nothing like a *certain* trip; and considering that *that* hen might have been a good laying hen, and that eggs sold at a premium so near Christmas—considering all these things, we have reason to thank Major P., and do. The four mule team, Cato driver, put us through by 3 P. M., with sundry jolts, for which, as Major P. made no extra charge, we thank him again.

THE CONFERENCE.

There was no cause to regret the seat of Conference, after getting there. Its members were received and treated with that hospitality characteristic of a Christian, refined and wealthy community. Most of them are old Georgia and Alabama settlers, who have brought their home-altars and their generous habits with them here. High in this list must be included our good host, Bro. Campbell and his family, who contributed not only to the personal happiness of their numerous guests, but with a convenient office, facilitated our official business in attending to interests of the Treasury of the Conference Missionary Society and the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Conference met in the Female Academy, on Wednesday, Dec. 14. A sealed letter from Bishop Capers was laid on the table which officially announced the appointment "of our faithful and worthy brother, John C. Keener, President of the Conference." All lamented the absence of the Bishop, and more for the cause of it—personal indisposition. The preachers came to see the Bishop—the people too, and the local preachers were there to be ordained; and in fact it is in Methodism an almost fact, "no Bishop, no Conference."

However, the President made a pertinent and modest speech on taking the chair, and the Conference felt there was a deal of work to be done and must go to doing it, asking the blessing of God. Things went on well. The President showed himself worthy of his post and merited the unanimous vote of thanks passed by Conference for the ability and impartiality with which he had discharged its duties. We have never known a more working and harmonious session. Brotherly love prevailed and increased.

MIXED COMMITTEES.

This new wheel of lay-committee co-operation worked well. The interest of the Mansfield Conference was largely due to the presence and intercourse of a number of the large-minded men of the Church from various portions of the Conference. As most of the acts of the Conference were originated and discussed in these afternoon meetings an early and separate article will be devoted to them. Some notes were taken and may be printed.

VISITING MINISTERS.

Several from the East Texas Conference were present; Revs. Tullis, Woolam and Hobbs: and from Arkansas Rev. A. Hunter. The latter came as a delegation to obtain a portion of Northern Louisiana to be added to Southern Arkansas, for forming a new Conference. It was decided by a considerable majority that the grant could not be recommended. But though his mission failed we are glad that it brought us the man—that we might see him, know him and hear him preach. One instance of humor, on a grave subject, betrayed that he had some kin in the "Green Isle." Speaking for a preacher who was about to be admitted into Conference and had once been in Arkansas, Bro. H. said: "The brother was a safe case, perfectly safe—only sorry to lose him. The straightest of the people *did* have one; only one objection to him in Arkansas—some of them thought he wore too much whisker. But," added he, looking around archly, "I reckon that will hardly be an objection *here*." A dozen hirsute faces were involuntarily stroked by their owners.

PROGRESS.

Our plague-stricken State has suffered in every department of Church benevolence. There is cause for gratitude at the results of the past year. The Missionary and other collections were totally hindered in many of the most fruitful places: in all, unfavorably affected. The deaths of members have been more than made up by accessions. The figures in dollars and cents, though behind other Conferences, and behind our own, indicate no real falling off. Under all the circumstances events have turned out better than our fears. The Louisianna Conference is more hopeful and prosperous now than at any former time. But how few the laborers are compared with the demands of the unoccupied and developing field that invites! Twice the number of preachers could have been appointed to advantage. May the Lord send them.

CONFERENCE STATISTICS.

The following were admitted into full connexion: M. Maas, R. Tripett, S. J. Graves, W. H. Rogers.

Re-admitted: Jas. L. Wright, Moses Davis, H. A. Sugg.

Received on trial: Jas. I. Graves, George W. Evans, Gerhard Busman, Uriah Riley, Bedford J. Hamilton.

Elected to deacon's orders: All those admitted into full connexion except R. Trippett, he being an elder. *Local*—J. M. Laney, Gilderoy Snyder, B. J. Hamilton, J. R. Langston, J. McKamie, H. B. Kemp.

Elected to Elder's orders: *Travelling*—H. A. Morse, L. Parker, J. Pauly, J. A. Ivy. *Local*—F. M. Carey, U. Whatley, J. L. Wright, W. C. Moreland, T. C. Lewis, Reddick P. Bruton.

No ordinations took place in consequence of the absence of a Bishop.

At the question, Are all the preachers blameless in life and conversion? the lives and characters of the members of the Conference, one by one, were passed in review and approved—all except one, against whom charges came up from Trenton Circuit, and he was suspended from the Ministry.

Members.	White.	Colored	L. P.
This year,	5085	5459	79
Last "	4872	5115	92
Increase,	213	344	Dec. 13

Sunday Schools—Number of, 33; S. Scholars 1627; Money raised for Sunday School purposes $667 30; Money raised for Bible Society $1505 95; Vols. of Visitor taken 727. Amounts raised within the bounds of the Conference, for Church extension, paying debts on churches and building parsonages, $42,850 85. Conference Stewards paid the claimants at about thirty-eight cents to the dollar. Rather a low figure that—and calling either for some better plan for raising the amounts these claims call for, or a better operation of the old plan. This matter received the attention of the Conference in Committee of the Whole, in lay session. We shall report the sayings and doings of the committee on that head, and they will be read with interest.

The Anniversary of the Conference Missionary Society was held Saturday evening, at the Methodist Church. The amount collected was about $250, which added to the collections of the Circuits, Stations, etc., makes our Missionary money this year only $3,012 35.

Conference adjourned Wednesday 21st.

Delegates to General Conference: J. C. Keener, H. N. McTyeire, Thomas Samford.

Reserves: W. E. Doty, J. Sanders.

The following are the appointments of the ministers for the ensuing year:

NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT.—*J. C. Keener, P. E.*
Carondelot Street Church, J. B. Walker.
Felicity " " L. Parker.
Morean " " J. A. Ivy.
Wesley Chapel, } H. N. McTyeire.
Soule " }
Winans " }
First German Mission, J. Pauley.
Second " " J. M. Hofer.
Third " " M. Maas.
Fourth " " G. Busman.
New Orleans Circuit, To be supplied.
Baton Rouge, H. Avery.
Plaquemine and Pt. Coupee, W. J. Ferguson.
Thibodaux, H. A. Sugg.
Lafourche and Bayou Black } L. A. Reed.
Circuit and Mission, }

OPELOUSAS DISTRICT.—*P. M. Goodwyn, P. E.*
Opelousas and Chicot ct., A. E. Goodwyn.
Franklin and Pattersonville ct., N. A. Cravens.
New Iberia ct., S. Hawes.
Alexandria and Haw Creek ct., S. W. Speer, W. H. Turnley, Sup.
Rapides Col. Miss., To be supplied.

SHREVEPORT DISTRICT.—*W. E. Doty, P. E.*
Shreveport, H. A. Morse.
Caddo ct., T. J. Lacy, T. Samford.
Caddo miss., To be supplied.
Mansfield ct., J. Pipes,
Natchitoches ct. and miss., W. A. Smyth.
North Bossier ct. J. L. Wright.

OUACHITA DISTRICT.—*J. Sanders, P. E.*
Minden ct., R. Trippet.
Homer ct., R. Randle.
Jackson ct. and " col'd miss. } B. J. Hamilton, Jas. J. Graves.
Farmerville ct., E. W. Griswold, Geo. W. Evans.
Bastrop ct. and Col'd Miss., } D. S. Watkins.
Trenton and Castor ct., W. H. Rogers—one to be supplied.
Monroe col'd miss., To be supplied.
Columbia ct., To be supplied.
Dugdemona miss., S. J. Graves.
Red River ct., W. A. Manley.

LAKE PROVIDENCE DIST.—*Z. Thompson, P. E.*
Lake Providence, R. J. Harp.
Monticello ct., C. J. Hallberg.
Richmond and Madison col'd miss., To be supplied.
Bœuff Prairie ct., Moses Davis.
Waterproof and St. Joseph ct., S. J. Davies.
Trinity ct., Uriah Riley.
R. H. Rivers, transferred to Tennessee Confer.
J. N. Hamill, transferred to East Texas Con., and appointed to Marshall ct.
H. C. Thweatt, Bible Agent.
H. N. McTyeire, Editor of New Orleans Christian Advocate.
Wm. Stevenson, David Kinnear, superannated.
P. H. Dieffenwierth, left without appointment on account of ill health.
E. R. Porter, W. H. Crenshaw, C. A. Frazee and R. H. Read, located at their own request.
Wm. Finn, suspended.

Next Conference meets at Franklin, St. Mary's Parish, La.

BOUNDARY LINES.

The land-marks of Southern Conferences are in some peril, judging from the resolutions published. Mississippi declares for that portion of Alabama Conference lying west of the Tombigbee, and instructs her delegates accordingly. Louisiana craves those parishes of the State lying in the Mississippi Conference. Arkansas would make a new Conference by putting off the Southern portion of the State, and asks the Northern portion of Louisiana to add to it. A correspondent of one of our contemporaries calls for a new Conference made up of the Tennessee Conference lying within the State of Alabama and the Alabama Conference north of Tuscaloosa and Pickens counties.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

Through the prompt courtesy of the Secretary of this body, Rev. T. W. Dorman, and of our correspondents, Revs. Foster and Blue, our readers have already been put in possession of the principal items from this Conference. From the pencil minutes of the Secretary before us, and other communications, we finish up the proceedings.

On Thursday, Dec. 8, a memorial from the Quarterly Conference at Auburn, Alabama, was presented by Rev. J. Barker, on ministerial support, and on motion referred to a committee of three, who afterwards brought in the following report, which was adopted:

Whereas, the unusual influx of gold into both this country and Europe, and the consequent increased commercial and productive activity, have greatly enhanced the cost of all articles of living, thus rendering necessary an increase in the compensation of all kinds of labor and service; and whereas, the disciplinary allowance of Itinerant Ministers, which was fixed many years since, and was proportionate to the value of money and price of all articles of consumption *then*, but is entirely disproportionate to the value of all *now*; and whereas, our people have been extensively consulted upon this subject, and have universally expressed themselves favorably; therefore—

Resolved, That this Conference request the next General Conference so to change the discipline as to increase the quarterage allowance of Itinerant Ministers, their wives and children; and that the claim for children be continued until they are sixteen years of age.

J. HAMILTON,
J. BARKER,
J. W. LANEY, } Committee.

The following resolution was adopted by the Conference:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the President of the Conference, to superintend the erection of a suitable monument over the graves of our deceased brethren, A. H. Powell, J. S. Hughes, and J. W. Star, Jr., and that said committee confer with the friends in Mobile in reference to this object.

T. E. NEWMAN.
J. H. FOSTER.

The several reports of committees will appear. We ask the particular attention of our Alabama readers to the report on Periodicals. Speaking of periodicals, we make an acknowledgment to the Committee, and especially the Chairman, Rev. W. M. Lovelady, for the very satisfactory dispatch of moneyed business, and the business like balance sheet sent on. For the rest we append communications:

"THURSDAY, Dec. 15, 1853.

"Bishop Paine has, unfortunately, been prevented from attending our Conference at all. Reason—family affliction. Brother Garret, however, our President, has done well; very well. He presides with the dignity and efficiency of a Bishop. His present connection with the Conference will be long remembered by us. Firmness and mildness have characterized his course. We all love him the better, for kindness, prudence and resolution.

"Our missionary meeting came off on Saturday night. A pleasant and profitable occasion. Dr. Summers, the standing Secretary, read his annual report. A word about those reports. They are worthy of being published in a separate volume. Such masterly missionary papers are to be found nowhere else. There is a variety in the matter, a felicity of expression in the language, a point and power in the style, and a general interest in the whole, such as is rarely surpassed. I tell you, Mr. Editor, Dr. Summers *is* a great man. We are proud of him. Long may he live to bless the world and comfort the church.

But to the missionary meeting. Dr. Jenkins was present with his Chinaman, his maps illustrating the work to be done in China, and his collection of Chinese gods. By the way, the latter are rather uncouth looking chaps. They remind you of old battered *doll-babies*, which, however pretty at first, have been lugged about and beaten over cuts until they have been put quite out of countenance, or the countenance been put out of them. All attempt at decision with reference to character, from their physiognomy, is out of the question.

On this occasion, however, they seem to have turned preachers. In the hands of Dr. Jenkins, and by the help of his interpretations, they made some capital missionary speeches. It does seem that the Celestials are hard put to it, to worship such unutterably ugly images. And yet, some nearer home worship images not much better looking.

The Doctor made a plain, practical speech, and gave the congregation an interesting statement with reference to the religious condition of the celestial empire. Brother Belton, of our Conference, who has offered and been accepted by Bishop Andrew as missionary to China, made a short, telling speech; the outgushing of a warm heart, devoted to the service of God. Many and hearty were the responses which rose from his brethren, and many hearts in the congregation were melted. He is a noble young man, and is well suited to the world before him.

God go with him, and make him abundantly successful!

The congregation responded with the handsome collection of more than one thousand dollars.

Over twenty-two thousand dollars have been collected during the past year. This is very good, considering the fact that Mobile, and several appointments in South Alabama, have been severely scourged with yellow fever, and the panic occurred just about the time the missionary collection was to be raised. Three of the churches in the city lost their pastors in the fall, and of course were able to raise but little money for benevolent purposes.

As a missionary will now go from this Conference to China, we will feel more identified with missionary interests than ever. You may look for still greater things in this matter hereafter.

The subject of education came up on yesterday. After the report of the committee, the Conference listened to a very eloquent and interesting address from Prof. Garland, of the University in this place. Wish you *could have heard it, Mr. Editor.* Hope its sentiments will not soon be forgotten by the Conference. The relation of Methodism to education, and the duties growing therefrom, were most forcibly presented. We do not pay *too much* attention to the immediate duties of the ministry—would one could pay more—but we do not pay enough attention to those conservative interests which are essential to our success in our immediate pastoral relations. As Brother Summers expresses it, "we are not *too* aggressive; but we are not *sufficiently* conservative." Just pause a moment, Mr. Editor, and look at that sentence. There is meaning in it. Preaching and altar work and class meetings do not occupy too much attention, but the educational, and such other interests, occupy too little. We earnestly hope to see improvement in this respect. We are now in a state of conviction in this Conference, and we are hoping soon for conversion. When it does occur, you will hear the "shout of new born souls."

The Conference obtained subscriptions among the preachers for the erection of buildings for the benefit of the Summerfield Institution, amounting to more than three thousand dollars. Very handsomely done, was it not Mr. Editor?

The Conference accepted a Female College, to be established at Tuskegee, which promises to become influential and flourishing. It is, henceforth, to be one of our regular Conferences institutions. The buildings and the general operations of the college are made upon an extensive and magnificent scale. Look out for glorious things in this quarter, after a while, Mr. Editor.

The next annual Conference Sermon is to be on education; and Dr. A. H. Mitchell has been elected to preach it. So you see, we are "bringing forth fruits meet for repentance," though we do not yet profess conversion.

On last Sabbath Brother Levert, by special appointment of the Conference, preached a sermon with reference to the decease of the nine ministers who died during the past year. It was in the preacher's best style. The effect on the ministers present, and on the congregation at large, was very great. We all felt it to be a privilege to die for Christ, and to die in the work of the ministry. The benefit of the sermon will, we trust, manifest itself for many days to come. F.

"The several interests of the church were well attended to, and some of them—especially that of education received more than ordinary attention. The congregations that attended the ministry of the word were large and attentive, and many of the ministers preached with great power and effect; and although there was not an extensive revival, there were, nevertheless, as we are informed, several happy conversions, and a good degree of religious feeling pervaded the community.

Admitted on trial: T W L Mathews, Dan'l M Hudson, James Beverly, Wm P Harrison Geo A Shaeffer, Jacob M Jennings, D C B Connerly, Charles D Nicholson, James M Campbell, Edward Patton, Alanson B Norris, Levi Moore, Ezekiel T Nabors, Whitman C Turner, Wm H Carter, Sheltou J Kelly and John Latham.

Re-admitted: Geo R Talley, J C McDaniel and Thos L Dentaler.

Of the Class admitted last year—31 in number—five were discontinued and one died. The rest were continued on trial, with much promise to the Church.

Received into full connexion: Asa Skinner, John B Warren, James M Towles, George F Ellis, Elisha Phillips, Wm B Tipton and Henry Wrynhart.

Elected to Elder's orders: Wm Monk, Robert W Spence and Wm M Shockley.

The Conference settles with its claimants as follows: For deficiencies of preachers at 80 per cent.; for widows and orphans at 90 per cent.—some amounts having been contributed with special reference to the claims of the latter. On this fund we are improving and still expect to improve.

Our increase, whites 2019; colored 603; Local preachers 7. Total increase 2629.

The place appointed for our next Conference to hold its session is Talladega. D.

O. R. Blue, Treasurer, in account with the Alabama Conference Missionary Society for 1853.

MOBILE DISTRICT.	DR.
Mobile, Franklin street	$294 65
" German Mission	26 50
" Colored Charge	40 00
" St Francis street	412 20
" City Mission	1500 00
" Wesley Chapel	00 00
" West Ward	00 00
Toulminville	27 00
Portersville Mission	215 00
Pascagoula	44 00
New Wakefield	5 70
Bigbee Colored Mission	34 50
Suggsville	110 40
Mount Pleasant	23 00
	$2732 95

DEMOPOLIS DISTRICT.	
Arcola Colored Mission	$371 50
Demopolis	61 50
Spring Hill	15 00
Lindsay	51 05
Dayton	250 00
Dayton Colored Mission	188 90
Uniontown	235 00
Uniontown Circuit	165 30
Lower Peach Tree	15 35
Choctaw	6 00
Gaston	27 00
	$1386 60

GAINESVILLE DISTRICT.	
Gainesville,	196 05
Belmont,	102 75
Livingston,	162 00
Lauderdale,	65 05
DeKalb	040 00
Macon,	10 00
Macon Circuit,	273 20
Prairie Hill,	253 20
Warsaw,	150 00
Wahalak,	46 45
	$1,899 80

TUSCALOOSA DISTRICT. (See Anniversary.)	
Tuscaloosa,	75 50
Big Sandy,	71 70
North Port,	68 70
Brush Creek,	264 00
New Prospect,	111 00
Newbern and Oak Grove,	225 00
Greensboro',	160 00
Greensboro' Col. Mis.,	210 00
Prairie Creek Col. Mis.,	265 50
Marion,	147 35
Jones's Valley,	$1,698 75

COLUMBUS DISTRICT.	
Columbus,	1000 00
Plymouth Col. Mis.,	230 00
Columbus Circuit,	1188 00
Buttahatchie,	42 50
Athens,	120 00
Mt. Zion,	20 00
Pickens,	470 00
Sipsey Mission,	30 00
Greene,	283 65
Eutaw,	177 85
Forkland,	42 00
	$3,599 00

BLOUNTSVILLE DISTRICT.	
Blountsville,	50 30
Walker Mission,	80 00
Hancock Mission,	25 55
Pikeville,	00 00
Warrior Mission,	73 00
Ashville,	3 50
Lebanon,	0 00
Sand Mountain Mission,	56 50
Harpersville,	46 50
	$344 05

TALLADEGA DISTRICT.	
Talladega,	$ 313 00
Coosa Mission,	00 00
Weewokaville,	118 55
Coosa Circuit,	91 00
Tallapoosa,	18 05
Dadeville,	00 00
Randolph,	00 00
Hillahee,	100 00
Jacksonville,	255 00
Centre,	30 00
Cedar Bluff,	80 00
	$1,005 60

SUMMERFIELD DISTRICT.	
Selma,	41 40
Summerfield,	526 20
Ocmulgee Col. Mis.,	156 20
Perryville,	130 00
Centreville,	37 00
Maplesville,	00 00
Wetumpka,	70 00
Prattville,	59 00
Autauga,	162 35
Pleasant Hill,	153 88
Cahaba,	62 35
	$1,398 35

MONTGOMERY DISTRICT.	
Montgomery,	$ 500 00
Cutoma Col. Mis.,	128 50
Montgomery Circuit,	124 00
Hayneville,	41 00
Big Swamp Col. Mis.,	282 50
Union,	54 60
Tuskegee,	158 65
Tuskegee Circuit,	507 35
Andrew Col. Mis.,	150 00
Crawford,	1046 80
Uchee Col. Mis.,	300 00
Auburn,	314 25
Lafayette,	397 00
Chambers Col. Mis.,	200 00
	$4,204 65

EUFAULA DISTRICT.	
Eufaula,	$ 200 00
Glenville,	295 30
Chattahoochee Col. Mis.,	235 00
Enon and Chunnenuggee,	710 80
Chunnenuggee Col. Mis.,	00 00
Barbour,	583 25
Enon and Treadwell Col. Mis.,	00 00
Clayton,	221 60
Abbeville,	137 85
Jackson,	00 00
Woodville,	13 00
Mariana,	77 50
Chipola Col. Mis.,	60 00
Ochesse " "	75 00
Apilachicola,	00 00
	$2,699 30

CAMDEN DISTRICT.	
Camden,	$ 60 80
Cedar Creek,	106 23
Black's Bend,	00 00
Greenville,	00 00
Orion,	26 00
Troy,	5 00
Geneva,	3 25
Pea River Mission,	6 50
Milton,	00 00
Pensacola,	00 00
Navy Yard,	00 00
Monroeville,	2 10
	$ 209 98

FROM OTHER SOURCES.	
Annual subscription of members,	$ 110 00
W K Norton's annual donation,	5 00
Anniversary at Tuscaloosa,	1063 00
Balance in Treasury at last report,	89 69
Uncurrent money,	
Amount retained to meet draft in favor of D W Lewis, Indian Mission,	
Total from other sources,	$1,[illegible]
Total from Circuits, Stations and Missions,	
Grand total,	20,[illegible]

CREDIT:

By discount on uncurrent money,	$22[illegible]
By G D K McLelland's receipt for D W Lewis,	$
By counterfeit money,	
By cash paid deficit in S F Pilley's d'ft last year,	
By uncurrent money,	
By cash paid Dr Jenkins at various places,	
By cash remitted to Dr. Wightman from Grecian Circuit,	
By cash remitted to H N McTyeire from Crawford Circuit,	
By amount received on Missions,	300
By cash paid G Garrett's drafts in favor of the Presiding Elders,	
Balance in Treasury,	12,1[illegible]
	6,6[illegible]
	$22,7[illegible]

PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence of the N. O. Christian Advocate.

PARIS, Nov. 24, 18[illegible]

To such go-a-head people as you Americans are said to be, it would no doubt be [illegible] notice, under such a date as this, Miss [illegible]ningham's imprisonment in Florence and subsequent release, and the Kirchenlag's [illegible] in Berlin. Is is here those and other [illegible] of great importance for the religious [illegible] have taken place since my last letter was written. But what of that? What are the hundreds of papers that circulate [illegible] nally amongst you, in such numbers that almost fancy one citizen at least in five [illegible] be an editor; what with the eagerness of your English correspondent, and especially with the lynx eyes of Bro. McTyeire, who knows so well how to pounce upon [illegible] scrap of religious information for his weekly budget of European news, I must have [illegible] distanced long ago, and the deliverance of the martyr of Popery in Tuscany, the [illegible] breadth escape of Methodism at the Kirchenlag, the one million Testament Fund of the British and Foreign Bible Society for China, these events have long been known to you and even, perhaps, already forgotten by you. I shall therefore keep to France, and see what is the news in reserve for us in this beautiful country.

I am happy to begin by saying that the revival which I mentioned in preceding letters is spreading all over the land, and its best results are seen in the conversion of sinners, the awakening of the Church, the progress made by Christian union, the increased efforts of all denominations in favor of evangelization; and lastly, not least, the great hatred manifested by Popery against all who do not bend under its sway. The time will be very near when the children of God will be able to exclaim, "France is conquered," even though they be at the same time persecuted and trodden under foot by the reign of religion, just in the same manner as our Lord was able to say: "I have conquered the world," the very night he was betrayed to the Jews, condemned and crucified.

In a case of persecution that has recently happened, it is remarkable to see how the wicked have missed their aim and obtained very different results from what they desired. Trauvillers is a small place in the North, far from Amiens, where about a dozen Protestants reside. Once a month they are visited by a clergyman from the neighboring parish, who preached to them in a room. One day during Lent the Romish priest of the place took it into his head to speak against Protestantism. The consequence was, that the minister at his next visit had two hundred hearers. But curiosity being satisfied, this number gradually fell off, until the priest made a new attack, which again increased the pastor's congregation so much that meetings had to be held in the open air, and twenty-five heads of families having declared themselves Protestants, subscriptions were received for the building of a place of worship. Had the priest held his peace instead of meddling with the pastor's preaching, probably this revival would not have taken place. However, the evil was deemed a remedy was the priest to find? He did not whip his flock back to the Romish church as I hear some of his black-coat brethren in Ireland, and even sometimes in New Orleans. Well, he applied to the local authorities, who at once put a stop to preaching under pretence that it was illegal to hold religious services any where else than churches! Mr. Goulard, the pastor, complained at once of this arbitrary act to the Minister of Public Worship, but no one has yet been received, and the Trauvillers brethren are yet forbidden, at this very moment, to worship God according to the dictates of their consciences.

This is not, however, the worst act of persecution I have to mention. About six weeks ago the body of an honorable Protestant, residing at Chelles, near Compiegne, where the Emperor was then residing, was buried in the common cemetery of the village, in which a plot of ground had been bought by the family of the deceased. Three weeks after, in consequence of an order from the Sous-Prefet, the coffin was disinterred early on a rainy morning, dragged to the place reserved for murderers and suicides, and there buried again or rather thrown in a hole dug along the road leading to the church. Then, as to add derision to so gross an outrage, a fine amounting to $10 was sent to the son of the deceased for the expenses of disinterment. On the following Sunday a delegate of the bishop went to Chelles to purify the cemetery which had been defiled by a Protestant corpse, and a solemn procession was organized to walk around the church and consecrate the newly consecrated ground.

The Protestants have of course entered their protest at once against such an act of vandalism, which might almost make one afraid that a second repeal of the edict of Nantes is at hand. The members of the Paris Consistory have seen the Minister of Worship on the subject, and he has promised to inquire into the matter. In the meantime, while nothing is being done.

It is said that these persecutions and annoyances are merely local and do not proceed from the Government. It is true that the Government does not command them, for there are many parts of France where full liberty is enjoyed; but then, why does it allow its subordinates to act as they please and to play the despot whenever they choose? Why does it not give them positive orders about religious liberty? If the Emperor

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loves liberty of worship, as he said a month ago to a deputation of Baptists who were asking for religious freedom, why does he not show it?

But let us turn to another and more pleasant side of the picture. Two new churches or temples, as we call them, were dedicated to the worship of God last month. One of them was erected by the Evangelical Society of France, in the town of Alencon, which was in former times thickly inhabited by Protestants, for three synods of the Reformed Church of France were held there in 1597, 1637 and 1671. The other is located at Jesnes, near Orleans, and belongs to the Established Church. It has for pastor a devoted and pious servant of the Lord.

Autumn in this country is the season when most of the meetings of the Evangelical Alliance take place. We have, therefore, lately had important gatherings of Christians of divers denominations in the Poitou, in Lyons, in Nismes and in Paris. They all have been highly interesting and blessed, being favored with the outpouring of the Holy Ghost. Some of them are, I believe, something like what your camp-meetings would be, were they held in towns, and frequented by Christians of different churches. The importance of such fraternal meetings may not be felt in the United States, where each church, and especially the Methodist Episcopal, is so powerful as to be able to stand by itself, and where Popery is but a small minority when compared to all the Protestant churches taken together. But here the case is widely different. We are a mere handful, in presence of a powerful enemy. We must, therefore unite, both in order to show our opponents that there exists a real unity amongst us, notwithstanding minor differences of organization and creed, and also in order to be stronger, for there are many important means of action which no single Protestant church in France could carry on by itself. This is the reason why we have but one Missionary Society, one Tract Society, one Sunday School Union, one Young Men's Christian Association, etc., equally supported by church people, Dissenters and Methodists, all the committees being mixed. If such a state of things he sometimes the cause of troubles, I must also state that it often is a source of great blessings. We feel that we are one already in the Lord and we find much happiness in helping one another onward.

This is especially the case for the Paris Religious Tract Society, which, I am happy to say, is actually in a very prosperous condition. I have before me a circular the committee has just issued, giving an account of its operations during the last six months. As many as a hundred requests for Tracts have been presented at a single sitting of the committee. More than half a million Tracts have been distributed; 163,000 copies of the "Almanac des bons conseils," for 1854, have already been sold; eighteen new tracts have been published, three of which belong to the children's series, and it has been resolved to issue a new series of tracts in a very large type, for old people. The receipts have exceeded by $1200 those of the corresponding months last year. But the committee complain of much difficulty in finding authors who will write for the Society. In order to excite their zeal, they are preparing a series of subjects on which tracts are most wanted, and they intend to offer prizes for the best essays they receive. Two years ago after an appeal of this kind, they received nearly sixty manuscripts, which shows that there are in France more tract writers than one would think.

I have been glad to see that the N. O. Advocate had taken up the cause of Education *versus* Popery and Popish intrigues. Let it be well understood that the Papists aim at giving as little instruction as they can, and when possible, none at all. This was strikingly illustrated the other day at the Sorbonne. No one can be a schoolmaster or mistress in France, whether in a public or private school, unless he has a diploma or certificate of merit. These certificates are delivered at certain seasons of the year, in different towns of France, after a lengthened examination, conducted by Professors of the University. At the last quarterly examination, which took place at the Sorbonne, there were fifty-five candidates, forty-nine of whom were Roman Catholics and six Protestants. Of the Catholics only two were found worthy of the diploma, whilst it was obtained by four out of the six Protestants, notwithstanding the efforts made by the examiners who, being Roman Catholics themselves, certainly did what they could to obtain a different result.

The political horizon is very dark. I can not give much information on the Eastern question, reports being so contradictory. The Turks have crossed the Danube and then retreated from prudence. England and France seem to take more and more the part of the oppressed Sultan, and it is generally believed that they have gone too far to retreat, so that we may expect a European war between France, England Turkey on one side, and Russia and Austria on the other. A well organized plot against the life of Napoleon has been discovered by the police, and the conspirators punished, but we have not probably seen the end of it, for I hear that two days ago another attempt at assassinating the Emperor was made at Fontainebleau. Such is the critical state of poor Europe. Happy are we that the Lord reigneth. J. P. C.

P. S. The cholera has arrived in Paris, and a few deaths have taken place in the hospitals.

ETYMOLOGY OF NAMES.

It seems that the new Sardinian Envoy, (a Count,) just arrived in the United States, bears the somewhat butcherly appellation of Talincorne, originally, no doubt, Taglliacarne; that is, cleave flesh; given, no doubt, to the warlike founder of the family, in memory of the blting-ness of his sword in battle. For, though some may supppose that this founder is likely to have been as obscure of birth as brave of deeds, yet it must be remembered that he must have been ennobled, not for cleaving the flesh of beeves, but that of men. (Ir, say that he drew his title as is possible,) from the skill with which, at the board, not in battle, he handled the carving-knife, not the sword; still, his lineage was, no doubt, good. For, in those days, not menials, but young gentlemen, performed this service. It was a regular part of the courtly, yet warlike education of the times of knighthood, as one may see in those best old pictures of bow Chevaliers were bred up—the' Loyal Servant's account of the boyhood and the after-deeds of that most gallant of warriors, Pierre du Chartrall, better known as the incomparable Bayard; and the like de Pise's "Life of the good King Charles VI;" or in that other classic of pure and sweet old French, the "Petit Jehan de Saintré."

The new Ambassador's designation brings to our mind that of a Southern family of some distinction—the Talinferros—whose name is, in common pronunciation, corrupted into Tolliver. Originally, they must have been Italian, and have been called Taglisferro, that is, "cleave-iron," or "armour-clavers." Possibly they came directly, hither from the land in which some progenitor of mighty muscle had at first won for them this martial sur-name; but, probably, they have come to us through England; for there survives not even a faint and fading tradition of their Ausonian origin. Our own supposition is that they are English, ever since the times of the Conquest, and are sprung from that large Norman champion, Taillofer, of whom the chronicles tell how, at the battle of Hastings, he advanced between the armies as they were about to close in fight, and challenged to single combat, thee and there, any man in Harold's army. His stature and his bearing were such as to induce, in the boldest Englishman, some little hesitation to accept his invitation; but, while they paused, the vast Norman was amusing himself by giving them some specimens of his activity and his address; he danced, thundering out, as he danced, the old heroic song of him who fell at Roncevalles, Roland; to the time of which he hurled high into the air, his great, two-handed sword, catching it ever as it fell. They tell us that after that performance, Taillefer's chance of finding an adversary vanished entirely. In his disappointment, he seems to have flung himself upon the enemy with prodigious fury, and, after many acts of prowess, and much havoc enacted, to have at last got cut down, as the tallest fellow will, in the end. For, however tough ons may be, one is sure, soon or late, to meet a tougher or a luckier, and to be knocked over. Well, so much for Taillefer's fate; as to his name, it was, no doubt, fixed in England, in its Italian form, as soon but a little while before, in Apuglia and Sicily, under Robert Guiscard and his bold brothers, by our Norman of the chronicles.

Such is the origin of our Talisferros; who, however, in this country—no doubt by the force of our institutions—have become neither fiercer nor taller than other folks. They dance no better, they sing no louder than the rest of the world, and have quite forgotten the ancestral trick of the long-sword.

HYMENEAL:

MARRIED—Dec. 15, 1853, by Rev. J. Pipes, JOSHUA W. FOSTER, of Tuscaloosa, Ala., to Miss Sallie A. E. JORDAN, of Pleasant Hill, Louisiana.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

ADVERTISEMENTS, of a proper character and to a limited extent, will hereafter be inserted in the "New Orleans Christian Advocate" at the following rates:

One Square, first insertion	$1 00
Each subsequent insertion	50
One Square, one year	15 00
One Square, six months	10 00
Two Squares, one year	25 00

☞ A Square is ten lines—ten words make a line. No Advertisement inserted until paid for.

General Intelligence.

DEATHS AT SEA.—The ship New England, Captain Orr, from Bremenhaven, the 31st October, with 430 passengers, arrived here on Monday night and anchored off Slaughter House Point. The New England left Bremenhaven with 500 German immigrants, of whom seventy died on the passage. Captain Orr reports that the surviving passengers have been perfectly healthy for the past three weeks.

ALABAMA.—*Murder of a Father by his Son.*—A young man named Hall, wayfield and shot his father in Wilcox county, recently, for some trifling difficulty which had occurred between them.

QUICK TRIP.—The steamer Wetumpka made the trip from New Orleans to Wetumpka, a few days since, in three days and nine hours, which, says the State Guard, is the quickest trip yet made by any of the steamers.

Eli Mendenhall was assassinated a few days ago near Upper Peach Tree, on the Alabama river, by some unknown person. He was shot while riding, and was just able to get to his own home before he died.

Miss Lyon, a daughter of H. S. Lyon, of Pickens county, drowned herself a few days ago. No cause known for the commission of the act.

THE STATE GUARD.—Mr. D. W. Dorsey, the editor of this excellent paper, announces that the title of that sheet is, after the 1st of January next, to be "Dorsey's Dispatch," instead of the "State Guard." We can hardly see the advantage of dofling the old name by which it is so evidently known. The present number completes the 7th volume. We are glad to learn that able ewekly is in a very flourishing condition.

THE GREAT FIRE AT SHREVEPORT.—The Shreveport Democrat has the following particulers relative to the destructive fire which occurred in that place on the 13th, of which we have had a brief notice:

Our afflicted community has sustained an immense loss by fire. About 1 o'clock this morning the cotton shed of Messrs Oglesby & Griswold was discovered to be on fire, but how it originated has not been ascertained. The shed contained from 7000 to 9000 bales of cotton, all of which has been consumed by the devouring element. From all that we can gather, the fire originated near the centre of the building, and before it was discovered it had spread to such an extent as to render all efforts to extinguish it wholly ineffectual.

The loss to the community will exceed $300,000, but no single individual will lose an amount large enough to disturb the regular course of business. Messrs. Oglesby & Griswold have sustained the heaviest loss, but their building, which was of brick, was partly covered by insurance.

Several planters will lose heavily. Col. W. W. Harper, residing near Greenwood, in this parish, lost 85 bales of cotton. A great number of planters will lose considerably; and some few merchants will lose something. Of course, the whole community will feel the loss to some extent.

Messrs. Oglesby & Griswold, with true American energy and enterprise, have, even whilst the devouring element is consuming their property, made arrangements for the building of another shed, and the men are even now at work preparing materials for the building. They have room in the remaining warehouse for 1500 bales of cotton, and in the course of two or three weeks they will be prepared to store any amount that may be entrusted to their care. Such men are entitled to the liberal support and patronage of the community.

FISHER'S PAINTING OF THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS.—Of this painting, representative of the memorable engagement of the 8th of January, 1815, which is now on exhibition at Washington, the Globe says:

The painting is remarkable for accuracy and minuteness of detail. The contending forces are seen from the river in battle array and in action. In the foreground of the picture is the 93d Regiment of Highlanders advancing along the brink of the river, and suffering severely from the fire of the American batteries; and on the left is the American camp with the line of breastwork on the Rodriguez canal, and the Tennessee and Kentucky troops in close engagement with the enemy; and each figure is represented with such surprising precision, that a magnifying-glass of considerable power is required to obtain a full and complete view of the stirring scene.

This is the only painting of the battle of New Orleans, of any note, which has ever been executed. It cost many years of patient labor, and is, undoubtedly, worthy of being placed by the side of the paintings of various revolutionary scenes which adorn the rotunda of the Capitol.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—Michael N. Mayfield, a lad about thirteen years of age, met with his death on Monday last, says the Bayou Sara Ledger of the 24th, in the following singular manner. It appears that he and another young man were on one end of a capstan, (a mule being attached to the other end,) drawing a log for the purpose of working it up into shingles, when the rope attached to the mule broke and the opposite end immediately flew around striking young Mayfield on the neck, breaking it and causing instant death. The other lad narrowly escaped with his life, having been struck slightly on the arm at the same time.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.—A plan is on foot. It is said, to persuade Congress to lend its sanction to the Pacific Railroad in the following manner: The Government to lend its bonds to the company, taking the road as security for their payment. To the amount of money paid in by individuals, and for every $1000 thus paid in by persons, $1000 to be loaned by the General Government. If fifty millions are paid by subscribers to the company, Congress will be asked to subscribe the same amount.

CALIFORNIA LAND DIFFICULTIES.—There are three government land reserves in San Francisco, worth some $4,500,000, to which the State of California puts in one claim, and the banking firm of Palmer, Cook & Co., another, both claiming against the government. Dispatches have been sent to the U. S. District Attorney at San Francisco to commence a suit against both parties, and to push it through with vigor.

THE LATHOM PRIZE POEM.—The premium offered by Mr. Lathom, of Washington, for the best National Ode, has looked in vain for a claimant among over a hundred contestants. The Committee of Judges, after a long and careful perusal of the poems sent in, have, Nevertheless, there is not a *national* poem in the lot. Nevertheless, the Washington Star announces the intention of these rejected addresses; and as "failure was in the nationality only, we have a right to expect some brilliants among them. Had any one of these poems been selected, Mr. Lathom purposed to print them all in a volume and give them to the world as a specimen of what can be done by American heads. The speculation would have been an admirable one. The friends of each of the hundred poets would have discovered and proclaimed that their particular friend's poem was the best; the poets would have got at loggerheads in the newspapers, and the newspapers commenting upon the subject, would have advertised it wider than they did "Uncle Tom," and Mr. Lathom's five hundred dollars would have swelled to thousands—and all to encourage native genius."

REMITTING MONEY BY MAIL.—An important decision has recently been made in the U. S. District Court, Richmond, Va., Chief Justice Taney presiding. In a case on trial before that court, the question arose whether money remitted by mail to a creditor, such money being lost before it reached its destination, was a release of the debtor from obligations of the debt. The Chief Justice decided that the plaintiff having requested his debtor to remit the money, without specifying or directing how it was to be sent, and the defendant having complied with the request by remitting through the mail, as was the custom of others in do ing, the debtor would not be held liable to make good the loss. The decision is in conflict with other cases involving the same principle, the Chief Justice holding that the former decisions were not correct.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD QUESTION AT WASHINGTON.—The well-informed correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says the Pacific Railroad question engresses more attention here than any other. It occupies our newspapers, and will soon occupy Congress. Mr. Gwin has got the track with his bill, and that will be the first scheme for discussion. He does not propose, as I understand, to bring on the discussion till after the holidays. Mr. Chase is prepared, as I notice, to exhibit the superior advantages of his project over those of Col. Benton and Dr. Gwin. It will be a waste of time to attempt the adoption of any project for a national highway to be constructed by national means, and managed by national agency. The question, it is true, may grow in strength, but at present the exertion of federal power for the construction of a public road is wanted both by Congress and by the Executive.

TWELVE LIVES LOST—*Steamboat Disaster.*—A dispatch from Charleston, dated Saturday, says: The steamer Marlboro, a river boat, plying on the Pedee river, between that place and Cheraw, exploded her boilers at eight o'clock on Saturday morning. The captain was just ringing the bell for the boat's departure, when the explosion occurred, she having all her cargo on board. The Captain, Wm. M. Smallwood, the mate, Mr. Bullen, formerly captain of the bark Saranac, and the chief engineer, Warren Stone, were all killed, as were also two, and probably twelve, of the fifteen hands on board. Several other persons were badly scalded.

BUTTER.—The Boston Courier of the 17th inst., in commenting upon the high price of butter, assigns as one cause for it, the enormous quantity of the article which is shipped to California—it states that on the 15th of last month the enormous quantity in the market of San Francisco amounted to five and a half millions of pounds, where it is selling for one half the cost and charges of shipping it; and yet in the face of all this, the Eastern merchants are continuing to ship it at the rate of 8000 to 15,000 firkins per month, while the consumption there does not exceed 9000 firkins per month.

AMERICAN STEAMERS FROM PANAMA TO VALPARAISO.—The New York Express states that the project of a new line of American steamers, to run between Panama and the ports on the Pacific to the southward of that point as far as Valparaiso, has enlisted the serious attention of capitalists who are fully disposed to carry it into effect—perhaps within the next year.

GERRITT SMITH.—The Hon. Gerritt Smith made his debut in the House on the 20th in a speech on the Kossta case, and the bearing of the views of our Government relative to that case, and upon the slavery question generally, which attracted the attention of the House and elicited a spiritad pro-slavery rejoinder from Mr. Preston, of Louisville.

SLAVE MOTHERS AND THEIR OFFSPRING.—A bill is before the Georgia Legislature, prohibiting slave children under five years of age from being sold, separately from the mother, and also to prevent as far as possible the separation of families.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—A destructive fire has occurred at Brooklyn, N. Y., by which eight magnificent dwellings were consumed, involving a loss of $100,000.

The latest letters says there is to be a regular reform in the Havana Custom House, the reason given being that the revenue has fallen off more then a million and a half of dollars during the last year.

THE DUBUQUE CLAIM.—This case, which is now pending before the U. S. Supreme Court, involves interests to the extent of some $3,000,000. The claim embraces the town of Dubuque, Iowa, and extensive bodies of lands in Dubuque and Jackson counties (Iowa) on the Mississippi river.

MINISTER GADSDEN ON THE GADAY GRANT.—No credence seems to be given in official circles of this city to the telegraphic story that Gen. Gadsden has demanded of Mexico the prompt recognition of the Garay Grant under the penalty of having the Mesilla Valley immediately taken possession of by U. S. troops. It is believed to be a mere concoction of parties in Garay-grant stock speculation. [Washington Star.

THE MCDONOUGH CASES BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT.—The Supreme Court has decided in favor of the United States, in five of the cases argued at the present term, in which the question was of sundry titles to different tracts of land claimed by the representatives of the late John McDonogh, of New Orleans, under pretended titles from the French authorities of either Louisiana or Florida. Those are all the McDonogh cases so far decided. [Washington Star.

THE CHOCTAW NATION.—The Little Rock Gazette of the 16th has the following items:

A son of Col. George Folsom, a few days since, was chasing game in the woods near his father's house, when his foot caught in a vine and threw him to the ground, killing him instantly, by breaking his neck.

A testimony of respect to the memory of the late Alfred Wright, for upwards of thirty years a missionary among the Choctaws as adopted by the General Council of the Choctaw Nation, has been handed to us for publication. Mr. Wright translated the Bible into the Choctaw language, and lived to see it printed and placed in their hands.

ARAB PROVERBS.—Listen if you would learn. Be silent if you would be safe. Inquire about your neighbor before you build, and your companion before you travel. The first of wisdom is the fear of God. The world is carrion, and its followers dogs. Poverty without debt is independence. Long experience makes large wit. The sluggard becomes a stranger to God, and an acquaintance with indigence. By six qualities may a fool be known: Anger without cause, speech without profit change without motive, inquiry without an object, putting trust in a stranger, and wanting capacity to discriminate between a friend and a foe.

LICENTIOUSNESS OF POMPEII.—The discovery of Pompeii has been worth thousands of sermons as a vindication of the reforms worked by Christianity. Had it not been for the paintings that still survive on the walls of the exhumed dwellings, the moderns would have had no adequate conception of the immorality of the ancients. All that Tacitus has written of the licentiousness of Roman Emperors fails to make an impression equal to that produced by these indecent pictures. For that an idle, luxurious and despotic monarch should violate every law, human and divine, seems not impossible, but that private citizens should imitate their example, surpasses belief, which is proved by the walls of Pompeii. On these walls—the walls of dwellings—the walls of the common sitting room—the walls on which husband and wife, mother and daughter, maiden and suitor gazed in company—are seen paintings which would disgrace the vilest modern bagnio. The universality of these pictures proves that it was not a few dissolute young men, who thus covered the walls of their rooms, but that fathers of families, citizens of highest rank, and even grave senators were equally guilty. How gross and corrupt must that state of society have been in which licentiousness not only shock off all decorum, but sat in the very domestic circle.

RACHEL IN RUSSIA.—After recording how Mmlle. Rachel has been "spirited away" from Paris to St. Petersburgh for a year and a half, by the seductions of Russian gold, who could have expected to hear that her first appearance in the City of the Czar has been by no means brilliant! Yet such, we are assured, is the case; and the cause assigned is the parsimonious inferiority of the company, that, by her engagement, the French tragic Muse was bound to take with her. This is said to have called the imperial tre—and so far from Cear or Czarina honoring her first performance with their august presence, it is stated that, on her first night, the resident company of French actors (which includes Madame Araold-Plessy, Madame Volnys, and others) received commands to play at court; and that they had been further enjoined to prepare "Lady Tartuffe" *without* Mmlle. Rachel in the principal part. The economy of the French actress seems to be capitally matched in the resentment of "the powers that be" in Russia; and the tale does not illustrate the "saving knowledge" of the lady, or of those who set or contract for her, better than it illustrates Muscovite manners, and the sensitiveness of *Ursa Major* under the insolence of a Queen in e tinsel crown! [London Athenæum.

THE PROPOSITION TO BUY THE MOUNT VERNON ESTATE. The value of this property, without the contingent sale of the house of "the father of his country," is about $30,000. As much land adjoining it, in like condition, can easily be bought for that amount of money. We hear that a bargain was made some time since, by the proprietor, selling it to some persons whose names we have not heard, for $20,000 nominally. And, further, that this sale is conditioned on their success in getting Congress to take it at that price, when he will pay them 25 per centum (or $50,000) of the money paid up him for it by the Government. We know not how far this is reliable, giving it to the reader as the account of the condition of the "operation" which is floating around the lobby. [Washington Star.

From the Charleston Courier, 15th.

Explosion of the Marlborough.

It is our painful duty to record this morning a most fearful destruction of life, arising from the explosion of the boilers of the steamer Marlborough, Capt. Wm. M. Smallwood, which took place shortly after eight o'clock yesterday morning, as she was backing out from Atlantic wharf to proceed on her voyage to Cheraw and the landings on the Pee Dee River.

The force on board at the time of the explosion, including the captain, officers and crew, comprising twenty-two, thirteen of whom have been killed—the majority having been either burnt up with the hull, or have met a watery grave.

The body of Capt. W. M. Smallwood, who, we are told, held the bell-rope in his hand at the time, has been recovered, as has also the body of his chief engineer, Warren H Stone. The mate, Capt. H. N. Bullen, formerly of Saranac, is missing.

Of the ship saved, several received severe contusions—one, a deck hand, a white man, had one of his arms amputated, yesterday, in consequence of injuries sustained.

A negro boy who was standing on the wharf at the time of the explosion, was struck on the head by a piece of iron and instantly killed.

One of the boilers, weighing about two tons and a half, was propelled about two hundred yards, cutting in its progress three bags of cotton in half, and knocking down six brick pillars sustaining the eastern portion of a cotton shed on Atlantic wharf, ultimately being deposited among the cotton in the shed.

The steam drum passed over the deck of the schooner, J. T. Furly—whose officers and men were fortunately below at the time at their breakfast—slightly injuring the foremast, and lodged on the wharf.

The cupuch of the ship Delaware, belonging to Bath, Me., laying at the same wharf, and his officers were at breakfast, and the table at which they were seated was filled with the fragments from the wreck.

The cause of the catastrophe is not, nor probably ever will be, definitely known; we trust, however, that this occurrence—the second within five or six weeks—will cause the owners and captains of our river boats to neglect no precaution that can conduce to the safety of those who trust themselves on board them.

[From the Charleston Standard.]

There were many painful incidents of this catastrophe, which is coming upon the ground we were compelled to witness. In the dock, and clinging to a portion of the wreck, was a boat-load who was badly scalded, and could scarce support himself until assistance came. Upon North Atlantic wharf, between the bales of cotton, lay a colored man, whose face was charred and mangled, and who, though breathing, was beyond the help of any human kind. Further on the wharf, lay the State, mangled and dead. There was shouting and hurrying to and fro about him, but with his face covered, and the cool morning air upon him, he was tranquil as though wrapped in his most peaceful slumber. The Captain lay on the steamer Marion, with many friends around him, but he, too, was cold and dead! A relation and an old and attached friend strained through the crowd to reach him, but the sight was too much—he staggered and fell into the arms of those who had followed him. A little distance from the Captain lay a poor negro, whose clothes and flesh had been stripped from him ta permit the treatment of his wounds. Further on lay another. He mourned most piteously, and those who heard him needed no other assurance of the intensity of his suffering. Through all this scene of suffering and death, the fire still raged, and finding it impossible to subdue the flames, the boat was fastened to steamboats and dragged away from the shipping into the stream. The escape of the clerk, Mr. Burnes, was truly wonderful. He stood upon the upper deck—the deck was shattered into fragments, but springing towards the water he caught upon its utmost edge, swung under it, the edge alone remained, and when the smoke subsided he effected his escape.

Later from Texas.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL PASSED.

By an extra from the office of the Austin Times, we learn that the Pacific Railroad bill passed the House on Saturday, the 17th inst., without amendment, by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Speaker, Adrion, Banks, Baylor, Bee, Bell, Birdwell, Boon, Bourland, Brown, Burke, Burney, Calvert, Cannon, Crawford of Bexar, Crawford of Washington, Crosby, Daniel, Darlen, Dooley, Dulany, Edwards, Ferris, Fields, Fowler, Gaston, Hall, Hicks, Holman, Holland, Hunt, Kingsbury, Laird, Lewis, Laring, Lyday, Mallard, Marshall, Muckleroy, McCulloch, Melton of Hopkins, Melton of Navarro, Moore of Wood, Palmer, Parsons, Petche, Reily, Roberts, Ruching, Schleicher, Shaw, Simms, Speight, Stout, Stroud, Swearingen, Tait, Taylor, Travis, Throckmorton, Turner of Lavaca, Turner of Rusk, Ventress, Walker, Waller, Whitmore, Wilson, Witt, Wood of Cass, Wood of Leon, Woodson—71.

NAYS—Messrs. Berry, Billingsly, Cheriton, Collier, Hord, Mealfee, Moore of Polk, Randolph, Rogers, Stapp, Thorp, White, Wiley—13.

The Indians continue their ravages on the frontiers. A party have been lately seen within twenty miles of San Antonio, and have killed and driven away stock and attacked the whites in that neighborhood. A man named Wilson had been scalped and left for dead by them near the ranche of Webb. The settlers upon the frontier are kept in a constant state of uneasiness by the savages.

The Santa Fe Mail has arrived at San Antonio, in twenty-five days from Santa Fe and fifteen from El Paso.

The Santa Fe Gazette mentions the gold mining operations in that quarter, and says that "the prospects of an ample remuneration for an outlay of capital are most flattering." Ninety dollars is the amount given as the result of the labor of two males and several men, employed four days on some machinery in crushing the gold bearing rock. The rock is said to contain gold in the proportion of 66 cents to the bushel.

The Indians continue to be very troublesome about El Paso, but the Mexicans are said to equal them in perfidy and atrocities.

Mr. Zebulon M. Anderson of Seguin, aged twenty-five, and formerly of Virginia, was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun on the 8th.

Mr. Wiley Hodge killed a Mexican near Goliad on the 10th, in self defence, as it seems. Mr. H. was in company with a lady—his sister, when a Mexican whom they met attempted, without any necessity for so doing, to obstruct the passage of the lady, by turning his oxen in front of her. Mr. H. interfered, when the Mexican drew a revolver, with the evident intention of using it, whereupon Mr. H. drew a pistol, and shot the Mexican, inflicting a wound of which he died.

Lino Flores has been found guilty of the murder of Antonio Quico and his wife, near San Antonio.

The Gonsales Enquirer says Mr. Shannon, a very gentlemanly and intelligent emigrant from the State of Missouri, who passed through Gonzales a few days since, says that at and between Preston, on Red River, and this place, he counted two thousand three hundred emigrant wagons bound for Western Texas, a great many of which are from Missouri. He mentions one county in that State as being almost depopulated, by emigration to Texas. The same gentleman says that in the vicinity of Belton, in Bell county, exclusive of the above, he saw at one view, he thinks, about five hundred tents pitched, all home seekers.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM MEXICO.

Assumption of the Dictatorship by Santa Anna.

The steamship Texas, Capt. H. Place, arrival at the port Sunday morning, from Vera Cruz the 22d inst. By this arrival we are placed in possession of Vera Cruz papers to the 22d, and of City of Mexico papers of the 17th.

On the 16th of December Santa Anna issued the following decree:

That seeing the acts of all the authorities, corporations and most notable persons of all the departments and towns of the Republic, in support of the declaration made in the city of Guadalajara on the 17th of November last, and having particularly consulted the Council of State by virtue of the powers with which the nation has invested me, I have decreed as follows:

Article I. It is declared by the will of the nation that the actual President shall continue to enjoy the powers with which he is now invested, so long as he shall judge necessary for the establishment of public order, the integrity of the national territory and the complete regulation of the several branches of the public administration.

Art. II. That in case of the death, or physical or moral disqualification of the said President, he shall have power to select his successor, naming him in a sealed paper, with the restrictions which he shall deem fit; which document, under proper precautions and formalities, shall be lodged in the Ministry of State.

Art. III. The title of Most Serene Highness shall for the future be attached to the office of President of the Republic.

It will be perceived that by this decree Santa Anna puts aside the rank of Captain General and accepts the pay of $60,000 per annum which were offered him by the Declaration of Guadalajara.

On the 17th of December his Most Serene Highness issued the following manifesto:

Mexicans—Events as unfortunate as they have been continual have appeared to be conducting the nation to its certain ruin. The springs of the public power were all relaxed; the greatest disorder prevailed in all the branches of the Administration; the army was destroyed; the public wealth was dissipated; liberty had fallen into complete licentiousness, and the monster of anarchy threatened to overthrow the very ruins that it had made. A change was necessary, was even inevitable, which might restore harmony between authority and rights, between the laws and our traditions and customs; between reason, morals, and Religion with Liberty; a harmony which is the indispensable condition of order and of prosperity for nations. The short sighted who thought they saw in the great movement of Jalisco effected last year, a change purely personal, have proved to be mistaken, as they always are who mistake things for men. A change of persons had been made; but the disorder and discontent increased; the general interest was not satisfied, nor the object of that revolution accomplished. It was not the paltry interests of a party struggling with its adversaries, nor the wretched manœuvres of intriguers which were at strife. It was the struggle of high thoughts with visions and miserable errors; that of the noble sentiments of nationality and patriotism with selfishness and treachery: it was, in fine, the work and the will of the nation, which, tired of enduring the yoke imposed upon it by insane systems, rose up as one man, in order to resume that original dignity with which it shone at the glorious epoch of its Independence.

And this magnanimous nation—so often generous to me—turned its eyes upon me, calling me to co-operate with my fellow-citizens in saving it from the dreadful fate which threatened it. What heart truly Mexican could resist the voice of his country, imploring the aid of her children at such a crisis? I listened to it in the retreat to which ingratitude and perfidy had driven me; and putting everything aside, hastened to offer to my country the sacrifice of my repose, of my health and of my existence.

I did it with the enthusiasm with which I have always served her. I took charge of the government only the more that I knew the heavy weight which it would impose upon me, and the difficulties and inconveniences he encountered in accomplishing the high undertaking of re-establishing social order, and of reorganizing the public administration. To this end I have directed all my efforts during the brief period which has intervened. Posterity will one day judge of the acts of my government, on which has fallen the hard task of repairing, in every branch of the government, the enormous evils caused by others, and of effecting this in the midst of the most complete confusion of all principles, of the most scandalous relaxation of all obedience, an immorality the most general, and of the most absolute disappearance of all reverence into which legal power had fallen, through the ill combination of our laws and through the crimes or follies of those who were administering them. I occupied myself with the utmost assiduity in promoting the public good and prosperity, thus performing what I had promised to God and to the nation, and without aspiring to anything but the glory of leaving, at the end of the time fixed on the 6th of February last, the Republic respected and respectable without, quiet and happy within; when the unanimous, free and spontaneous voice of my fellow-citizens, expressed by their legal organs on all sides, came to exact of me the lengthening of my sacrifices, and to extend the period previously marked to one of as much time as might be necessary in order to secure the integrity of the national territory, the consolidation of public order and the complete organization of all the administrative branches.

The will of the nation to this effect has been heard from every corner of the Republic. From the remotest places I have had the honor of receiving Commissioners especially directed to present to me their wishes, and to express their adhesion to the acts of my government; and an unanimous multitude of honorable citizens, of wealthy proprietors, of persons distinguished by their rank and dignity, have made manifest their opinion by the legal and pacific means of subscribed petitions, declaring that it is their will that I should continue clothed with the fullness of powers which I have till now exercised.

Never since the memorable epoch of Independence had the public opinion expressed itself in a manner more orderly, explicit, uniform, strong and respectable. The common sense of good men and of distinguished men, of whatever represents the true and effective moral power of society, of those whose interest forms the interest of all, agrees in recognizing as insufficient the time allowed for consolidating order, restoring respect to authority, drawing closer the bonds of union among all Mexicans, and creating confidence in the independence and the integrity of the Republic. The first necessity of him who governs is to know, in order that he may obey the true public opinion. That which has now manifested itself cannot be mistaken, cannot be confounded with the rash cry of the passions, nor the hoarse voice of political parties. Quiet, majestic, and far-sounding, the voice of the nation is heard; the voice of the nation which, depressed by misfortune, makes its last effort to live honorable and happy.

Such is the light in which things appear to me. But not trusting in myself alone, I sought surer advice in the high intelligence of the Council of State. That respectable body, in which are represented the most elevated classes of the nation, has seen, like myself, in the manifestations from the people the authentic will of the nation and the complete vote of confidence in that which our country has designed to honor me with, by placing in my hands all that power which may be necessary to snatch her from ruin and to restore to her her lustre, power and glory. Ever obedient to her will, I will shrink from no danger or sacrifice to accomplish it: but I entreat my fellow citizens not to take it ill that I refuse the personal titles and honors with which they have so liberally adorned me; since my glory and greatest recompense consists altogether in the unbounded confidence which they have thus bestowed upon me. For the service which I may have chanced in my long career to render, and which I was bound to render, their munificence has already rewarded me far beyond my merits. To what else could I aspire? I have already received on the field of battle, when my sword had already consolidated forever our freedom and independence, the highest grade to which, by our laws, can mount the soldier who has served his country well. With that I am perfectly content. If I accept a power which I do not seek and the right of transmitting it to a successor, it is because I regard them as the powers necessary for realizing the great purposes which the nation proposes to itself in conferring them upon me, and because the right of transmitting the power places the nation in safety from the horrors of anarchy. But in order to be the first in leading the soldier to battle it is not necessary to bear the title of Captain-General though it be a great honor, which I esteem and appreciate at all its worth.

It is just that he who consecrates his time and his toil to the service of the nation should receive from her a proportionate pay; and it is probably for the reason the judgment of the Council has been pleased to bestow it upon me; but when the destitute condition of the Treasury is so known, I could not, without sinning against gratitude, consent to impose upon it this new burden. To deserve after death the praise of having served my country well will be my most grateful reward. I wish nothing—I aspire to nothing. Should it please God to prolong my days until I may see realized my public vows, then, far from power I shall not refuse the honors which my countrymen now offer. But it shall be when the nation reaps the happiness which I have endeavored to procure for it and is quietly enjoying the good which I have shaped out. Should death lay me low before I can consummate that great work, my countrymen will know how to do me justice, and will then honor my memory in my family. These, Mexicans, are all my feelings—all my hopes.

To obtain these I judge nothing more necessary than the lifting up again into respect authority so long degraded and forgotten. That of the first Magistrate of the Nation should be recognized and respected by all. To his dignity is due the same reverence as to the nation which he represents. The salary, therefore, with which the Mexicans desire that their first officer should be distinguished, I accept; but not for any personal use, and only for the greater dignity of whoever may be President of the Republic, so that setting him apart from other functionaries it may serve as the mark of that respect and reverence which all owe to him whom it has pleased all to place at the head of their dearest interests, the interests of the country.

Protesting to the whole nation my deep and eternal gratitude for the vote of renewed confidence with which it has deigned to honor me, while it was pleding in my hands such ample powers, which I will endeavor to use with temperance and with prudence for the good of the nation alone, I owed to my countrymen this frank and sincere declaration of the feelings of my heart and of the honest intentions which shall guide my conduct in the continuation of the work which has been entrusted to me, until such time as I shall have brought back for the Republic days of solid and positive happiness.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

Arrival of the Steamship Pampero

Interesting from Sonora, Oregon, Washington Territory, and the Sandwich Islands.

The steamship Pampero, Captain W. C. Flaadars, arrived Saturday morning, from San Juan, bringing us dates from San Francisco to December 1. The Pampero arrived at San Juan on the 15th instant. The Northern Light arrived the same day from New York, and sailed again for that port on the 15th instant, with One hundred passengers, and $1,635,118 in specie on freight.

The Pampero left San Juan on the morning of the 16th, with fifty-five cabin, and one hundred and forty-six steerage passengers, and $800,000 on freight in the hands of the passengers. She left in port at San Juan the Royal Mail steamship Teviot, and the American brig Martha Clark, loading for New York. The Bremen bark Antoinette arrived at San Juan on the 14th, with two hundred German emigrants for Costa Rica. The tathmus is reported very healthy, and the transit speedy and comfortable. The passengers of the Pampero and Northern Light started up the river San Juan on the evening of the 15th, all well. In coming out of the harbor of San Juan, the Pampero met an English vessel of war going in.

Summary of the Fortnight's News.—The following summary of the fortnight's news is from the San Francisco Herald of December 1:

The State.—The expeditions which we noticed in our last summary as fitting out in our State for the purpose of exploring the auriferous regions of the Amazon, seem to have made no progress, and the excitement has in a great measure died away. The sober second thoughts have divested the enterprise of many of its charms, and it has been found, upon examination, to possess much less of romance than was at first supposed. Occasionally an article appears in one of the daily papers bearing discursively upon the subject, but there seems to be no prospect, whatever, of the sailing of either the expedition to old Flores in his designs upon the existing Government of Ecuador, or of the other expedition which has been invited to take peaceable possession of a portion of the Peruvian territory. The movement of the expedition to Sonora also remains in *statu quo*.

A great deal of interest has recently been excited in regard to the agricultural capabilities of California. During the last season, fruits and vegetables of every

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

PICTURES IN THE FIRE.

What is it you ask me, darling?
All my stories, while you know;
I have no strange dreams to tell you,
Pictures I have come to show.

Tell you glorious scenes of travel?
Nay, my child, that cannot be.
I have seen no foreign countries,
Merrels none on land or sea.

Yet strange sights in truth I witness,
And I gaze until I tire;
Wondrous pictures, changing ever,
As I look into the fire.

There, last night, I saw a cavern,
Black as pitch; within it lay
Coiled in many folds a dragon,
Glaring as it turn'd at bay.

And a knight in dismal armour
On a winged eagle came,
To do battle with this dragon;
His towering crest was all of flame.

As I gazed the dragon faded,
And, instead, sat I into crowned,
By a lake of burning fire;
Spirits dark were crouching round.

That was gone, and lo! before me,
A cathedral vast and grim;
I could almost hear the organ
Roll along the arches dim.

As I watched the wreathed pillars,
A thick grove of palms arose,
And a group of swarthy Indians
Stealing on some sleeping foes.

Stay; a cataract gleaming brightly,
Dashed and sparkled; and beside
Lay a broken marble monster,
Mouth and eyes were staring wide.

Then I saw a maiden wreathing
Starry flowers in garlands sweet;
Did she see the fiery serpent
That was wrapped about her feet?

That fell crashing all and vanished;
And I saw two armies close—
I could almost hear the clarions
And the shouting of the foes.

They were gone; and lo! bright angels
On a barren mountain wild,
Raised appealing arms to Heaven,
Bearing up a little child.

And I gazed, and gazed, and slowly
Gathered in my eyes sad tears,
And the fiery pictures bore me
Back through distant dreams of years.

Once again I tasted sorrow,
With past joy was once more gay,
Till the shade had gathered round me
And the fire had died away.

[Household Words.

Fashion.

When a man applies himself soberly to reflect upon the fitness of things in general, and of their several teadencies towards the great End, of what a whirligig of vanity and inutility—of paste and glitter—the Great World seems to consist! All these flounces and furbelows; all this crenolline, bergamot, pasto and jewelry, wax-chandlery, Brussels lace and Sèvres china; all those jobbed horses, silken squabs, double and tripple knocks, tags and embroiderles and fripperies of the Heralds' College, what are they good for?—what end do they serve? All these mountebank bowings and reverences; these kissings of hands and hacking out of rooms of lath and plaster; these clatterings about streets for the purpose of handying pieces of printed pasteboard; these grinnings to your fellow worm of five feet long across a glass of grape juice; these bawlings out of names by lacqueys; these posturings and jumpings, and agonies of etiquette; and turning day into night and night into day, and eating when we are not hungry, and drinking when we are not thirsty; all these, the life-chords of the Great World, to what end are they? Who commanded them? Who promulgated the statutes that regulate them? If Fashion were a tangible idol with a frontal protuberance and a golden head, squatting on his hauns in a pagoda like Juggernaut, we should not need to wonder at his votaries wearing absurd dresses and passing their lives in the performance of more absurd ceremonies. We might set down the worship to be a delusion; but we might concede the dresses and the ceremonies to be the offspring of a sincere though mistaken superstition, and to be typical or symbolic of something. But my lady Analia, the Queen of the world of Fashion, is a member of the Church of England, and she would be indignant if you were to ask her whether she worshipped a protuberant idol. Besides, Fashion is not tangible or palpable. No one ever saw Fashion, or drew his (or her?) portrait, or promulgated the conditions of his (or her?) creed, or taught what is heterodox or what orthodox; except one vulgar pretender who wrote a Handbook of Etiquette; which, for any authority it was grounded on, might as well have been a headbook to the Bear Garden.

What are the laws of Fashion, and who made them? Who regulates their absurdities and their proprieties? It was the height of fashion in Charles the Second's time to display about four inches of white shirt between the waistband and the vest: now, if I were to enter a ball-room with my shirt bulging from the bottom of my waistcoat I should be bowed down stairs. Why should fashion in sixteen hundred and sixty-three be beauty, and be impropriety in eighteen hundred and fifty-three? Can any thing be more absurd than the present chimney-pot-hat? Nothing. Yet, if you were to meet me in Regent street with a hunting cap, a shovel hat, a sombrere, or a fur porringer like that which Henry of Lancaster wore—would you speak to me? The day after to-morrow velvet coats, shovel hats, flip-flaps, or rabbit-skin porringers may be the only wear. Why should the bishop have refused to ordain Oliver Goldsmith, because he wore scarlet breeches? What are wigs, boots, colors, fashionable virtues, fashionable vices, *bon ton*, high breeding, worth, after all? Will they save "the sprightliness of youth, the fair cheeks and full eyes of childhood, the vigorousness and strong flexure of the joints of twenty-five," from the "hollowness and deadly paleness, the loathsomeness and horror of a three days' burial? Will they avail us one jot in the day when you and I and all the world, "nobles and learned, kings and priests, the wise and the foolish, the rich and the poor, the prevailing tyrant and the oppressed party shall all appear to receive their symbol?" Will Fashion and Madame Devy and the Red-book keep the "storm from the ship or a wrinkle from the brow, or the plague from a King's house?" Is the world any better for Fashion, and could not it move towards its end without Fashion, do you think?

"A man," says a divine I love to quote, "may read a sermon the best and most passionate that ever man preached, if he shall but enter into the sepulchre of kings . . . . . where our kings have been crowned, their ancestors lie interred, and the king must walk over his grandsire's head to take the crown." How what a homily might a man read over second-hand Court dresses, over a Court Circular, or over a Red-book two years old! How sharp one might be upon the miserable vanity of superfinities, and the uselessness of luxuries. How easily we could do without them.

"Give but to nature that which nature needs,
Man's life is cheap as beast's."

You, and I, and the King, could live on sixpence a day, and never grow hungry. But after all, in the very midst and flow of our homilies, and this sharpness of our exhortation, comes this thought to make us pause before we go with unwashed faces to live in a tub like Diogenes, or to hide ourselves in a cave, and cover ourselves with the skins of wild beasts, as Jean Jacques Rousseau talked of doing, or to dig up pig nuts for food, and shovel gold away as if it were mud, like Timon in the play. For we begin to think how many thousand men and women in England, and how many millions more throughout the world, eat their daily bread by making and vending Fashion's elegant trumpery; gloves, fans, spangles, scents, and bon-bons: how ships, colonies, and commerce, are all mixed up in a curious yet congruous elaboration with these fal-lals: how one end of the chain may be my lady's boudoir and its nick-nacks in Belgravia, and the other end a sloppy ship-dock on the hot strand of the Hooghly: how the beginnings of a ball supper, with its artificial flowers, its trifles, its barley sugar temples, its enamelled baskets and ratifia cakes, were tha cheerless garret and the heated cellar: how the immensities of the world—its workshops, and marts, and bourses, and chambers of commerce—are, after all, only an accumulation of these fashionable littlenesses in bulk; packed into huge bales and casks, registered in ledgers and day-books, and sent and re-sent to strog ships, with bills of lading and charter-parties, to the uttermost ends of the earth. Pause before you condemn Vanity Fair—reflect for a minute before you run to the justice's to have its charter taken away. Obadiah Broadbrim has helped to stock it; conventicles have been built from its profits; the crumbs that fall from its table fed millions of mouths. After she has made one set of fortunes at first hand, she showers her favors on trade at second hand. From second-hand court dresses, and from second-hand fashion of all kinds, the moral of Fashion can be more strongly pointed than from Fashion

Let us instance Mrs. Brummus. She is the mysterious female who deals in second-hand ladies' apparel. I look upon Mrs. Brummus's vast silent repository of last season's varieties with the awe I have for a family vault; for the sepulchral secrecy of a worn-out pantomime; for undertaker's Latin (in oil colors); for last year's Belle Assemblée, or for the tailor's plate of fashions and the Court Guide for the year eighteen hundred and fifty-two.

Mrs. Brummus's repository nestles as Miltons fountain did, the "navel of a wood," quite in the core of a cancer of dingy, second-hand streets and houses. Both Mrs. Brummus and her shop have, moreover, a dingy, second-hand appearance. They remind you of the magnificent allocation of the lady of the quondam dealer in second-hand apparel la Congreve's comedy: "You that I took from darning of old lace, and washing of old ganze, with a blue-black nose over a chafing dish full of starved embers, behind a traverse rag, in a shop no bigger than a bird-cage!" The chafing-dish and blue-black nose may be gone; but there is yet a marvelous touch of the bird-cage about Mrs. Brummus's shop: there is yet the traverse rag, the torn lace to be darned, and the old ganze to be washed.

Enter. Here is the discarded wardrobe of those enchanting actresses, those ravishing songstresses, those bewitching dancers, who have so enthralled and delighted Fashion; who have drawn rapturous plauditits from Fashion's kid gloved hauds; melting sighs from under Fashion's white waistcoats; tender glances from Fashion's double-barrelled lorgnettes; lisps of prnise from Fashion's moustachioed lips, when the wearers of those dresses acted, and sang, and danced on Fashion's great chalked stage—upon that stage where there are more sinks and rises, more drops, flats, borders, set pieces, wings, and floats; where there are more changes of scene, more going down graves and vampire traps; where there are more music, dancing, gay clothes, red and white paint, hollow hearts and masks for them to wear, than you would find on the stage of the largest playhouse in the world. Suspended and recumbent, folded up, stretched out, slugly and in heaps, in Mrs. Brummus's bird-cage shop, in dimly distant crypts, and parlors, and crannies, and ouphoards, and lumbering old presses, and groaning shelves, are the crimson velvet dresses of duchesses, tha lacs thit queens have worn, our grandmothers' brocade sacks and hoops and high heeled shoes, fans, feathers, silk stockings, lace pocket handkerchiefs, scent bottles, tha Brussels lace veil of the bride, the sable bombazine of the widow, embroidered parasols, black velvet mantles, pink satin slips; blue kid, purple prunella, or white satin shoes; leg of mutton, bishop, Mamoluke sleeves, roles without bodies, and bodies without robes, and sleeves without either; the matron's apron and the opera dancer's skirt. Here is Fashian in undress, without its whalebone, crenoline, false hair, paint, and pearl powder; here she is tawdy, tarnished, helpless, inert, dislocated, like Mr Punch's company in the deal box he carries strapped behind his back.

If there be one article of commerce which Fashion delights in more than another, it is Lace. The rich products of Mechlin, Valenciennes, Brussels and Liege; the scarsely less valuable wares of Nottingham and Honiton; tha almost priceless remnants of "old point"—"beggars' lace"—the lace that Henrietta Maria loved to wear and Vandyck to paint. Not one, therefore, of Mrs. Brummus's tattered morsels of lace but has its history and its moral. Here is the veil in which poor Clara Rackleton was married to Captain Middleman. They had a grand estate (grandly encumbered) at Ballyragget, in the County Galway. Charley Middleman kept hounds and open houses; and his widow lives now in a boarding house at Tours with her two daughters. Clara's Brussels lace veil was not sold by the lady's maid nor by the bride herself. It was neither lost or etolen, but Captain Middleman, formerly of the twenty-fifth Hussars, privately conveyed Mrs. Middleman's veil, together with two ostrich feathers and a carved ivory Chinese fan, ta Mrs. Brummus's emporium. He drove the bargain, he pocketed the money, and he lost that same money half-an-hour afterward at chicken bazard, at the Little Nick near Leicester Square.

A wedding dress—all white satin, lace, and silver sprigs. Methinks I can see it now, glistoning and sparkling in the August sun, and rustling and crumpling in the August air, as, at the close of the London season, its beautiful wearer descends that *ugly, little* narrow staircase, which has been a ladder of delight to so many, a *via dolorosa* to so many more, and which leads from the vestry-room of St. George's, Hanover Square, into Maddox street. The wearer of the satin dress comes down the shabby stepe a wedded bride. She is married to a lord; a duke has given her away. Fourteen young bridesmaides in white have wept at the responses. Two have faluted, and one has been carried into the vestry, to be sal-volatilised.

A nervous clergyman has addressed the bride expectant as "Thomas, wilt thou have this man to be thy wedded wife?" The bridegroom has been seized with the usuel deadly perturbation, and offers to place the ring on the finger of the pew-opener; and the clerk, while gravely correcting the errors of all parties, has viewed the whole proceedings with an air of deep misanthropy. At last, somehow or other, the right man has married the right women; the pew-opener and handle have been feed, and the vergor remembered; the glergyman bas had his rights and the clerk his dues. The license has been conued over; the regieter has been signed—by the bridegroom in a character meant to be very valiant and decided, but in reality very timorous and indistinct; by the bride with no pretence or compromise, but in a simply imbecile and hysterical maunar; by the father of the bride in a neat hand I should like to see at the bottom of a cheque; and by big General Gwallyor of the Indian army (the additional witness) in a fierce military manner, with a dash at the end liks an oath. The little boys have shouted, and the wedding carriage, with its orimson-vested postboys and spanking greys, has clattered up; tha policemen have put down an imaginary riot, threatened with their batons the crowd generally, and menaced with arrest one individual lamp-post; and thsn, shining out like a star among the silver favors and orange flowers, the snowy dresses and black dress coats, the smilee and tears, comes the bride: God bless her! Is there a sight more beautiful under heaven than a young bride coming ont of church? Can you forget Sir John Suckling's beautiful lines in his ballad upon a wedding?

"Her feet beneath her petticoat
Like little mice stole in and out,
As if they feared the light.
And then she dances such a way,
No sun upon an Easter-day
Is half so fine a sight."*

Now, alas, my lord is at Florence, my lady is in furnished lodgings in London, and the bride's dress is at Mrs. Brummus's. There was an actiou at law in the Court of Queen's Bench respecting them not long since; and numberless suits in all sorts of courts are pending between them now. My lord hates my lady, and my lady hates my lord; and they write abusive letters against each other to their mutual friends.

Fashion is born, is married, and dies every year, and Fashion is buried in Mrs. Brummus's dusky shop; she watches its funeral pyre, and superintends the process of its incineration; until, phœnix-like, it rises again from its ashes to die again.

Fashion dies. It is so far like a prince or a rich man that while it lives we dress it up in purple and fine linen, and fall down and worship it, and quarrel with and hate our brothers and sisters, for a smile from our demi-god, for a card for Fashion's balls or the *entrée* to Fashion's back-stairs. But no sooner is the demi-god dead than we utterly desert and forget it. We do not condescend, as in the case of dead humanity, to fold its rottenness in gold and crimson velvet, to build a marble monument above it, sculptured all over with lies; to state in an inscription that beneath repose the ashes of such and such a most noble, highy, mighty, powerful Prince Fashion, who was a father to his subjects, and a model to his compeers, and was in short the very best Fashion that ever was known, and the first fashionable gentleman in the world. No, we allow the corpse of Fashion to putrefy in the gutter, or to be eaten up by the vultures, and the storks, and adjutant birds. There have been kings treated as cavalierly. When the luxurious Louis Quinze lay at the point of death, the noise of the courtiers deserting their monarch to pay their respects to the new king echoed through the long galleries of Versailles like thunder. When the king was dead they crammed his miserable body (he died of the most horrible form of small pox) into a box, and jolted him off in a post-chaise by night to St. Denis, where they flung him into rather

* Founded on a beautiful old superstition of the English

than buried him in the sepulchre of his ancestors. So do we act by our dead King Fashion—adding even insult to injury; for after his death we scoff and jeer at him, and are tremendously satirical upon the ridiculous, hideous, frightful, preposterous fashion that he was. It is my opinion that if Messrs. Bunting and France were to confine themselves to performing the funerals of Fashion, they would cease to be the fashionable undertakers they are.

Fashion is greater than king or kaiser when he is alive; but dead he is of no more account than a broken egg shell. *Le roi est mort—vive le roi!* Leg of mutton sleeves and short waists are dead. Long live tight sleeves and long waists!

[Household Words.

Lettar from Florence.

FLORENCE, November 26, 1853.

In no country in the world, that I have ever seen, can so many of the comforts of life be obtained for the same amount of money as in the United States of America. It seems to be the general opinion, (how it ever originated is more than I know,) that it costs much less to live in Europe than it does in the New World. The only country I have yet visited, of which this can be predicated with the most remote approximation to truth is Tuscany; where rents are very cheap, and where all the great staples of life are generally low. But to say that an American with all his tastes and habits can live cheaper in France than in his own country, is very far from the truth; and that is what I aim at presenting to your readers. Even in Lyons the American Consul informed me that the expense of living was fully twice as great as in New York (he is a New Yorker by the way) and I knew that the rent of his office costs him a mere *bagatelle*. But in Paris, not only are the great staples by no means cheap, but rents are far from being so low as they are generally supposed. Perhaps there is no city in America where a greater amount of money is paid for the same amount of comfort than New Orleans, but I can live in New Orleans as well and as cheaply as I can in Paris. For instance, I occupied while once in the Crescent City a comfortable little bachelor's room, for which I paid, I believe, fifteen dollars per month. It was not a dozen rods from the Post-office, so that as you perceive it was in the central quarter of the city. A room in Paris similarly situated, and equally well furnished, would have cost me thirty dollars, and I was gravely assured by a French friend of mine, a resident of your city, that I could have it for *five*. Would you believe it, *I* believed *him*; it took me just twelve days by steam to find out the mistake. And then as for comfort; bless you! there is no such word in the French language any more than there is a word equivalent to our word home. Yet, perhaps there are na two words in any language more pregnant with meaning to the eor of an Englishman. They are two inscperable adjuncts to the highest, purest happiness his nature is capable of experiencing. They suggest to him emiling visions of tea and toast, coffee and hot muffins, a smiling wife and rosy children, a well aired-newspaer; and lastly, but above all, the supreme luxury of a roaring coal-fire in the grate. But talk to a Frenchman about comfort and home—the one word is rendered into his language by *aise, commodité soutien*—the other by *maison, logis*. The one means music and theatres and *cafes*, the other is an uncarpeted room, ten-by-twelve, up four pairs of stairs that have been strangers to soap-suds for half a century. It is not too much to say that there is not one room in one hundred in Paris that has a carpet on it. The floor is made of brick, laid down generally in large squares, and it is cleaned by pouring on it a quantity of brick-dust, and then throwing over it a quantity of water and then scrubbing it till it acquires a polish fairly painful for the eye to look upon. The dirt of ages has accumulated on the stair-cases—but yet not a speck of it is visible, for every morning it is passed over with a scrubbing brush anointed with beeswax, or a compound, of it till the whole is as smooth and dangerous as the mountain sometimes mentioned in connection with his Satanic Majesty. I am supposing now, my dear reader, that you have taken private apartments and have settled down in all the dignity of your bachelar independence.

Your *consierge* always receives you so pleasantly and has such a sweet smile an her face when she gives you the *bonjour*, that if she be rather young and pretty, (but they are generally old and ugly,) you half imagine you have made an *impression*. You are disconcerted when you have seen her greeting twenty others after exactly the same fashion. You may be sure you will never be at a loss to know what time it is in Paris, for if you don't happen to own a watch you need not fear but what you will find a *pendule* under a glass ornamenting your mantle-piece, however small may be your apartment; you will probably be grieved at the absence of a carpet, (I you find one ten chances to one it will be reeking with the pollution of a thousand feet,) and if the weather is cold and nasty you will order a fire. Tha wood (you don't harn coal) is brought in to your *maison meuve* raggots, and is not *sold* to you by the stick exactly, but by the basketful. They have another strange fashion of having doors in the walls, sometimes half a dosen of them in a space 15 by 20, in which you are expected to put any thing you may happen to possess in the shape of dry goods. They have a suspicious look about them, utterly repugnant to your ideas of a well-ordered house, and you believe there are bed-bugs or other ferocious animals in them—and so there are. It is an Englishman's privilege to grumble, and why should not Americans? They go grumbling from one and of Europe to the the other, with their checkered, ill-setting dresses, hugging about them their huge traveling shawls, their enormous whiskers and round red faces looking very much like one of their own puddings are it is taken out of the bag. You may know an Englishman by three things. He always dresses outlandishly—he always keeps a tight grasp on his purse, thinking every thing is enormously dear, and always contradicts you when he can possibly do so with a regular Dr. Johnson-like air as though that was the nonclusion of the whole nation. You have doubtless heard of the John Bull who never could go to sleep in peace without raising his window, every time the watchman passed under it sailing "twelve o'clock," and bailing out, "it is not twelve o'clock, you rascal; it wants five minutes of it." He was a type of this race. Poor Mr. Orapeand knows not what to make of him. All the wildest, most improbable stories about the eccentricities af Englishmen are rife in France, and are readily swallowed by the mass of the people. Here is one that is now making a great noise in Paris, and it is said to be an actual occurrence; you can judge. Sir Edward E. is the hero of the tale, and he is said to be as wealthy as his tastes and habits are an *outré* and extravagant. He engaged a celebrated French pianist, not long since, to entertain with his talent a large and brilliant party he was about to give at his hotel in the Rue St. Honori. The evening came round and so did the musician. On being ushered into the drawing-room he found four or five people already arrived. On an ottoman in the farther and of the room was seated a lady, magnificently dressed, whom Sir Edward immediately introduced to the pianist as "Lady B., my wife." Not the slightest bend of the head nor any other acknowledgement on the lady's part followed the introduction. "And this," continued the nobleman, turning to another lady seated at a table and attentively engaged in perusing the last novel, which lay open before her, "this is my sister, the Honorable Miss B.; she is a great reader and frequently sits up very late, engaged in her favorite occupation." The poor artist bowed with a true Frenchmon's grace, but his salutation was taken just as much notice of as his previous one. "This," pursued the polite Sir Edward pointing to a gentlemen seated at another table shading his brow with his hand and intently gazing upon the squares of a chessboard, "this is the greatest chess-player in England; I am happy to be the medium of your acquaintance." Not a nod, not the movement of a muscle, indicated that the great chess-player was conscious of the presence of a stranger. To say that the poor pianist was in despair at this brutal reception would but half express his feelings of mortification and astonishment. But thought he to himself, there ods probably some mystery connected with this manner of reception that will soon be cleared up—in the meantime, perhaps I shall have better success with the fourth party, and he looked inquisitively at a tall gentleman standing by a neighboring *console* and engaged in scenting the ordor of some manificent camellias in vases of Sevres porcelain. "Ah!" said Sir E., dividing his wishes and in a measure anticipating them, "You will allow me to present to you this, my most intimate friend, the Viscount B——. He twice saved my life in India, but his many high qualities of head and heart needed not, I assure you, this additional motive to the high esteem in which I hold him." Again the Frenchmen bowed and again was his bow returned with the same incivility—that is, not returned at all. Sir Edward, therefore, fearing perhaps a too hasty *discouragement*, led the pianist up to the piano and entreated him to favor him with an exhibition of his skill. He complied and selected a piece of his own composition. It happened that the piano was exactly opposite the ottoman on which sat the lady to whom he had first been introduced. His fingers were flying over the keys at a great rate, when suddenly he noticed the lady's handkerchief drop. He sprang forward with all a Frenchman's gallantry to pick it up and restore it, but his amazement may be conceived when he discovered that the beautiful lady was nothing more nor less than *wax*. He turned to survey the others—they were wax—the novel reader, the chess player, and the men "aux Camelias." He began to suspect that Sir Edward himself was not exactly what he represented himself to be, when that gentleman came to his relief by assuring him that the real company was yet to arrive—that these statues were only figures of some of his friends, then dead. That finally, he carried them round with him wherever he went, kept several servants for no other purpose than to wait on them, and always treated them with every possible mark of respect. Such is a Frenchman's idea of an Englishman. B.

PASSENGER FOR EUROPE.—It is said there are at present a large number of applications for passports at the State Department at Washington, by Italian, Polish and Hungarian refugees. Numbers of them anticipating a general war in Europe, desire to be where they can take the part [illegible] countries.

A Texas Caravan.

It may astonish many of our readers, in remote and far away localities, to read of caravans here. They are historically and geographically the idiosyncrasies of another land and another clime—separated from our shy wide seas and deserts, by differences of language, habit, custom, descent, and education. But with some slight differences in unimportant details, we have here in the streets of New Orleans, almost weekly, caravans as large, as picturesque, as real, and as romantic as any that thread the Libyan Desert or make paths through the wilderneseee of Arabia. We have the essential and plastic components. We have the great controlling features. What is needed to change our caravans into an exact similitude to those of the old world might be readily accomplished by a substitution of camels for mules, and wild Arabs for equally uncouth looking negroes—by an abolition of wagons and carts and an addition of more pack animals. But the change would add nothing to the poetry or picturesqueness of these immense trains of travel which, sterting from Alabama, Georgia, or Mississippi, take their long and devious way towards the new and almost unexplored regions of Texas. There is a rich, romantic coloring about them which never fails to attract our notice. There is something in the sundering of all old ties and friendships, in the leaving of a home, endeered by many associations, and the starting forth upon a journey through new lands to new homes—through forests, plains and prairies; across rivers and rivulets; over meadows and mountains—which we cannot describe as Cooper has described, nor paint with the pencil of a painter. And there is something wild, strange, enterprising, almost patriarchal, in the great procession itself, which, pushed by the *res angusta domi*, thus branches forth with the self-same spirit of a colony in the days of Rome, seeking new hearths, other riches, and a greater freedom for growth.

We were attracted by one of these great caravans the other day, taking its way riverward and westward through the roar and bustle of Canal street. First, came an immense van drawn by four large mules—the nearest wheeler of which was ridden by a big negro who managed the team. The van was filled with trunks and bundles and packages; some the hair-looms of the family and some rendered valuable for preservation by causes we could not divine. The mules were large, sturdy fellows, who walked off with their load as though it were sport. Then came a smaller wagon, drawn by two mules, but covered like its more imposing predecessor and quite evidently the same thing in miniature. Out of the covering in front and rear were protruded the heads of some juvenile negroes, and underneath was lashed a couple of fine looking blood-hounds. A neat, two-horse carriage, driven by a rather plethoric copy of Uncle Tom, and occupied by the females of the family, followed the lesser wagon. It looked like a gem amid the rougher conveyances around it; like an oasis in a large desart; like a picture in a dry book; like a ray of sunlight in a cloudy day—like something finer, sweeter, more pleasant, feminine, comfortable and home like than any thing else near by. Two or three stalwart negroes followed the carriage on foot, leading fox hounds and favorite dogs of lesser worth. After these came six or eight other vans of varying size, drawn by from two to six mules, and peopled with negroes "like motes i' the sunbeams." The vans were all curiously gotten up and curiously attended. Buckets hung at the end of each; a rifle protruded its grim mouth here and a hoe handle there; axes were fastened along the sides; ropes and rope ends show at each sallant point like necessity had been the mother of invention. There were two or three led horses, and the head of the family, and those whom we took to be sons and relatives, rode such specimens of horse flesh as we should be very loppy to straddle.

The filling up of this sketch we are not able to give. Our outline is rude and rough as was the picture itself. But the picture was one to be seen and studied and would afford fine opportunity to the genius of a good painter. The negroes seemingly enjoyed the thing as much as any one else and were crackling continual jokes with their sable brethren and sistars on the side-walk. "Ha, Dinah there," says one good looking fellow to an ebony beauty near by, "we're a goin' to Texas. Come along if you want to. This child ain't married."

"Jordan am a hard road to trabbel, old hoss; ain't it?" aries Juba on the pave to Barney in the saddle.

"Don't you wish you could trabbel it—hey?" was the response.

And so with noise and laughter, and high hopes and stout hearts, the caravan proceeded towards its far away destination, to richer soils, broader fields, a clearer sky—extending the bounds of civilisation, pushing forward the outposts of the nation. May success go with them.

EARTHQUAKE.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt at Memphis on Sunday morning, the 15th inst., about half-past six o'clock. It lasted but a very few moments.

To Persons Out of Employment.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED, TO SELL PICTORIAL AND USEFUL WORKS FOR THE YEAR 1854.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS A YEAR!

WANTED, in every section of the United States, active and enterprising men, to engage in the sale of some of the best BOOKS published in the country. To men of good address, possessing a small capital of from $25 to $100, such inducements will be offered as to enable them to make from $3 to $5 a day profit.

☞ The Books published by us are all useful in their character, extremely popular, and command large sales wherever they are offered.

For further particulars, address (post-paid)

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Teachers Wanted.

A Gentleman and his Wife, or a Brother and Sister, (provided they will keep house,) thoroughly educated, are wanted to take charge of our Public School. Salary, $1000, certain, and whatever else can be realised from Music and other extra studies, and boarders from beyond the township. The last Teachers increased their salary several hundred dollars by these means.

Address, Rev. D. S. Goodloe, Livingston, Madison county, Miss. Postage paid. dec10

WANTED.

A lady who performs well on the Piano and sings well, and also a gentleman who performs well on the piano and violin. Satisfactory testimonials must be given of character and qualifications. They are desired as assistants in the Music Department of the Alabama Female College, at Gainesville, Ala. Address, stating terms,

W. E. FOINDEXTER,
dec4-4t Gainesville, Ala.

SITUATION WANTED.

A Young Lady well qualified to teach the common English Branches of Education, desires a situation as Assistant in a Female High School, or as private Teacher in an agreeable family. Address "M. H. R., Richland, Holmes, Mississippi. nov5 6t

WANTED.

A Good Situation for a Lad between 14 and 15 years old, either in a Store, a Printing Office, or a Silver Smith's Shop. Address J. W. H., Jones Bluff, Sumter co., Ala. nov5 6t

THE BRITISH QUARTERLIES, AND *BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.*

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., No. 34 Gold street, New York, continue to publish the following British Periodicals, viz: THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, (Conservative.) THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, (Whig.) THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, (Free Church.) THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, (Liberal.)

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EDUCATION.

Re-opening of the Baton Rouge Female Seminary.

Parents and others concerned in the education of misses and young ladies, are respectfully notified that the academic having disappeared, the studies at the Baton Rouge Female Seminary were resumed on WEDNESDAY the 6th inst. [n26] M. W. RHAD, Principal.

CENTENARY INSTITUTE, ALA

This Institution of Learning has been in successful operation for ten years, is situated eight miles north of Selma, and is the child and property of the Alabama Conference.

There are two departments, male and female. In the male department young men are prepared for the junior class in any college, or if they choose, complete their education here. The female department is regularly organized as a college.

The course of study is extensive, and the instruction thorough. The teaching is done mainly by men of age and experience, (not by girls.)

The President (Rev. A. H. Mitchell) is a minister of the gospel, of twenty odd years standing, and during most of that time has been connected with literary institutions of the Church in Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama. He is assisted by seven others, most of whom are persons of age and experience, and all, with one exception, professors of religion. A majority of the Board of Trustees are members of the Alabama Conference, which fact is a sufficient guarantee of its successful management.

Board and tuition are as low as can be afforded, and lower than most institutions of similar grade.

The next term opens the first Monday in October, and closes the first Wednesday in July. For further particulars, apply to the President, at Summerfield, Ala.

B. J. HARRISON, Secretary.
Summerfield, Alabama.

PORT GIBSON COLLEGIATE ACADEMY, FOR YOUNG LADIES.

INSTRUCTORS.

REV. A. J. EDGERTON, A. M., Principal,
REV. W. F. CONRAD, A. M.,
REV. C. D. DeCOGNIEL, Professor of Piano, Harp and Guitar.
MRS. S. C. EDGERTON, MRS. H. CONRAD,
MISS ELLEN POSTELL, Teacher of Music.
MISS MARVIN, MISS HADNETT.
MRS. GILMAN, Matron.

The Next Session will commence on Monday, the 7th day of November.

TERMS—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

For Boarding, per session of twenty weeks.....$60
For Fuel, Washing and Lights, do. 10
For Bed and Bedding, if not provided, do. 5

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

Tuition—Juvenile Class, per session twenty weeks...$15
" Second Division, do. do. ... 20

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

Tuition—English Studies, per session twenty weeks..$25
" Latin and Greek, or either, do. .. 15
" French, Italian or German, do. .. 15
Stationery, in either class, do. .. 1

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

Instruction Piano or Guitar, per session twenty weeks, $30
Use of Pianos, do. 5

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

Drawing in Perspective and Painting in Water Colors, do. $10
Fancy Embroidery.....do. 5

No deduction for absence, except in case of protracted sickness.

Boarders are expected to have their wearing apparel marked, and to come furnished with Towels, Hair and Tooth Brushes, and Silver Dessert Spoon and Fork.

The location of the Institution is regarded as one of the best in the State. The buildings were erected at a cost of near $30,000, affording capacious and airy rooms for the lomates, and all under the immediate aye of Mrs. E. and Female Assistants.

The course of Study will be as extensive and thorough in Natural Science, English Literature, Ancient and Modern Languages and Mathematics, as in the best Colleges of the kind.

Lectures will be delivered regularly before the Young Ladies, on Natural Science.

Prof. DeCOGNIEL, who has the reputation for being one of the best musicians in America, will give lessons on the Harp to any young Ladies who desire it.

☞ Vocal Music will be taught free of charge.

Port Gibson, Oct. 21, 1850. dec19-4t

FEMALE MASONIC INSTITUTE,

Dayton, Marengo County, Alabama.

Rev. E. D. Pitts, Principal.

TO PARENTS, GUARDIANS, AND THE FRIENDS OF EDUCATION GENERALLY, we would announce the opening of the TENTH Annual Session of the Institute. The healthful locality—the spacious and beautiful grounds—the commodious and convenient buildings—the full supply of Musical Instruments—the fixed purpose of the Trustees to spare no expense or efforts to promote the true interests of FEMALE EDUCATION—and the assiduous devotion of an efficient Faculty to promote the comfort and improvement of Pupils, lead us to expect with confidence a liberal support.

The Principal has taught with marked success in Alabama, Mississippi and Florida, and will consecrate all his energies—physical, intellectual, and moral—to the proper training of the head and heart of those committed to his tutelage.

The services of Miss MARY W. HOWZE, who has been for two years past connected with the Central Masonic University, have been secured. Her intelligence, energy, piety, and felicitous manner of communicating, have justly placed her in the first rank of educators.

The Musical, French, and Ornamental Department will be conducted by competent and skillful Teachers, and all due attention given to the arts and accomplishments that so beautify and adorn the gentler sex.

The Primary Department will be assisted alone to a modest and gifted lady, for we design to attend carefully to that sadly and mischievously neglected class of Pupils.

The Scholastic year is divided into Two Sessions of nearly Five Months each—with no intervening recess. The School opens on the first day of October, and closes with Examination Exercises in the latter part of July. Pupils received at any time, and charged to the end of the Session. For fractions of Sessions each week is counted one twentieth.

The School is not Sectarian or denominational; and the only religious tuition embraces the principles of a pure morality based upon the cardinal doctrines of the Bible.

The Principal and his wife have charge of the Stewards Department, and will tenderly care for the health, manners and morals of those who Board in the Institute. Each boarder will be made to feel as far as possible that she is the loved subject of parental solicitude, and every reasonable wish will be promptly and cheerfully gratified. Yet, Discipline will not be forgotten, and the needful restraints of family government will be thrown around them.

CHARGES PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Primary Class	$12 50
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Music on Piano, Guitar and Harp, (each)	25 00
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French and German, (each)	15 00
Incidentals	1 00

LATIN included in the Regular Course.

BOARD (including Washing, Fuel and Lights) per month 10 00

Each Boarder must furnish her own Towels, Brushes and Combs, and have each article distinctly marked with her full name.

AN INVARIABLE RULE.—Board and Tuition one-half in advance, and the balance at the end of each Session; and every account must be closed at the end of each Session, by Cash, or by Note.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.

Each Lodge in the Marengo County is entitled to select within its jurisdiction, a worthy object of beneficiation, and have her taught in the Institution without charge, provided said Lodge secure the payment of her Board and supply her with Books and Stationery.

As the Principal is so extensively known, the Committee have forborne to speak of his character and qualifications, and refer Parents and Guardians to the persons named below.

JNO. R. PRINCE, Chairman.
FRANK M. PRINCE, Secretary.
JABEZ YORK, Treasurer.

REFERENCES.

Hon. J. F. H. Claiborne, New Orleans.
Rev. M. N. McTyeire, New Orleans.
Prof. A. R. Holcombe, Mobile.
Hon. R. A. Baker, Mobile.
Hon. J. O. Monette, Bay St. Louis.
Hon. S. B. Pierce, Bay St. Louis.
Dr. John R. Purnell, Selma.
Abner Jones, Selma.
Rev. A. H. Mitchell, Summerfield.
Rev. T. N. Ramsey, Summerfield.
Rev. J. A. Heard, Dayton.
Hon. J. M. McClanahan, Shelby County.

Dayton, Marengo County, Alabama, September 1, 1853. oct1

MARION FEMALE SEMINARY.

MARION, PERRY COUNTY, ALABAMA.

FACULTY.

REV. JAMES K. ARMSTRONG, A. M., Principal, and Professor of Mental, Moral and Natural Science.
H. M. DALY, A. M., Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music.
MISS E. L. HASKILL, English.
MISS M. J. SONDURANT, English.